



Single GST Rate

For Prelims: Goods and Services Tax & It's Framework

For Mains: Reforms suggested in GST, Framework of GST

Why in News?

Recently, the Chairman of the [Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council](#), in his personal capacity, has stated that India should have a “**Single Goods and Services Tax (GST) Rate**” and an “**Exemption-less Tax Regime**”.

What are the Suggestions?

▪ **Single GST Rate:**

- GST rates should be the **same on all goods** as ‘progressive’ rates work best with direct taxes, not indirect taxes.
- When the GST was first announced, the [National Council of Applied Economic Research \(NCAER\)](#) estimated that it would lead to a 1.5% to 2% increment to the [Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\)](#).
 - However, the estimate was based on the premise that all goods and services will be part of GST and there would be a single GST.
- Different GST rates allows a mindset of ‘**prime control**’ whereby GST rates are pegged higher for items considered ‘elitist’ and lower for items of mass consumption, resulting in differentiation and subjective interpretation and litigation.
- Tax rates **need to go higher than the current average** of 11.5% as opposed to the 17% revenue-neutral rate for GST officially estimated earlier.

▪ **‘Exemption-less’ Direct Tax Regime:**

- The chairman called for an **exemption-less direct tax regime** with the argument that while tax evasion is illegal, **tax avoidance, by using exemption clauses to reduce tax burden, is legitimate.**
 - More tax exemptions also lead to an increase in cases of **tax complications.**
- The artificial difference between corporate taxes and personal income taxes (PIT) should be removed.
- A lot of unincorporated businesses pay taxes under personal income taxes.
 - The removal of differences using exemption-less direct tax system will also reduce administrative compliance.

What is the Current Framework of the GST System?

▪ **About GST:**

- **The Goods and Services Tax (GST)** is a **value-added tax** levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption.
 - The GST is paid by consumers, but it is remitted to the government by the **businesses selling the goods and services.**

- It is essentially a **consumption tax** and is levied at the final consumption point.
- It was introduced through the **101st Constitution Amendment Act, 2016**.
- It has subsumed indirect taxes like excise duty, Value Added Tax (VAT), service tax, luxury tax etc.
- **Existing Tax Structure:**
 - **Central GST (CGST)** covers Excise duty, Service tax etc.
 - **State GST (SGST)** covers Value Added Tax (VAT), luxury tax etc.
 - **Integrated GST (IGST)** covers inter-state trade.
 - IGST is not a tax but a system to coordinate state and union taxes.
 - **There are four major GST slabs:**
 - 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.
 - Some demerit and luxury goods, which are in the 28% bracket, attract additional levy of cesses, the proceeds of which go to a separate fund meant to compensate states for revenue shortfall and repayment of compensation related loans.

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Multi-tiered system

Tax rate	Indicative items
0%	50% of the consumer price basket, including foodgrains 
5%	Mass consumption items like spices and mustard oil 
12%	Processed foods 
18%	Soaps, oil, toothpaste, refrigerator, smartphones 
28%	White goods, cars 
28% plus cess	Luxury cars, pan masala, tobacco, aerated drinks 

- **GST Council:**
 - **Article 279A** of the **Indian Constitution** states that the GST Council to be formed by the President to administer & govern GST.
 - Its chairman is **Union Finance Minister of India** with ministers nominated by the **state governments** as its members.
 - The council is devised in such a way that the **centre will have 1/3rd** voting power and the **states have 2/3rd**.
 - The decisions are taken by **3/4th majority**.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

Q1. Consider the following items: (2018)

1. Cereal grains hulled
2. Chicken eggs cooked
3. Fish processed and canned
4. Newspapers containing advertising material

Which of the above items is/are exempted under GST (Good and Services Tax)?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (c)

Exp:

- Certain goods are kept under nil or 0% GST rate to benefit the masses. No GST is imposed on items like edible vegetables, roots and tubers, cereals, fish (not frozen or processed, fresh fruits and vegetables (other than frozen or processed), meat (other than in frozen state and put up in unit containers), cane jaggery (gur), tender coconut water, silkworm laying cocoon, raw silk, silk waste, wool, not carded or combed, cotton used in Gandhi Topi, cotton used in Khadi Yarn, coconut, coir fibre, jute fibre raw or processed but not spun, puja samagri, live animals (except horses), all goods of seed quality, coffee beans, not roasted, unprocessed green tea leaves, fresh ginger, fresh turmeric (other than in processed form), human blood and its components, all types of contraceptives, organic manure, other than those bearing brand name, kumkum, bindi, sindhur, alta, firewood or fuel wood, wood charcoal, betel leaves, judicial, nonjudicial stamp papers, court fee stamps when sold by the government treasuries or authorized vendors, postal items like envelope, post card etc. sold by government, rupee notes when sold to the RBI and cheques, printed books, including braille books, newspaper, maps, earthen pot and clay lamps, bangles (except those made from precious metals), agricultural implements manually operated or animal driven, hand tools, such as spades shovels, handloom, spacecraft, hearing aids. All the mentioned items in the given question, except processed and canned fish are included in the exemptions under the GST.
- **Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q2. What is/are the most likely advantages of implementing 'Goods and Services Tax (GST)'?(2017)

1. It will replace multiple taxes collected by multiple authorities and will thus create a single market in India.
2. It will drastically reduce the 'Current Account Deficit' of India and will enable it to increase its foreign exchange reserves.
3. It will enormously increase the growth and size of economy of India and will enable it to overtake China in the near future.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (a)

Exp:

- GST is a dual levy where the Central Government levies and collects Central GST (CGST) and the State Government levies and collects State GST (SGST) on intra-state supply of goods and services. The Centre also levies and collects Integrated GST (IGST) on the interstate supply of goods or services. Thus, GST is a unifier that has integrated various taxes being levied by the Centre and the State and has provided a platform for forging an economic union of the country.
- **Advantages**
 - It will help to create a unified common national market in India by subsuming all the taxes in a single tax called the Goods and Services Tax (GST), giving a boost to foreign investment and "Make in India" campaign. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
 - It provides common procedures for registration of taxpayers, refund of taxes, uniform

formats of tax return, common tax base, and a common system of classification of goods and services that will lend greater certainty to the taxation system.

- It will boost export and manufacturing activity, generate more employment and thus increase GDP with gainful employment leading to substantive economic growth, but it is not necessary that it will enable India to overtake China in the near future. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- It might decrease Current Account Deficit (CAD) by boosting exports and bringing more FOREX. But, it is not necessary that there will be drastic change in the reduction of CAD. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

▪ **Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Mains

Q. Explain the rationale behind the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act of 2017. How has COVID-19 impacted the GST compensation fund and created new federal tensions? **(2020)**

Q. Enumerate the indirect taxes which have been subsumed in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. Also, comment on the revenue implications of the GST introduced in India since July 2017. **(2019)**

Q. Explain the salient features of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016. Do you think it is efficacious enough “to remove cascading effect of taxes and provide for common national market for goods and services”? **(2017)**

Q. Discuss the rationale for introducing the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. Bring out critically the reasons for the delay in roll out for its regime. **(2013)**

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