Introduction:
The major source of revenue for any nation is the Tax, so for economic development of the nation it is compulsory to have good taxation system. India started its journey towards tax system in the year 1980. GST would be a major move towards Indian economy as since independence India has faced some of the issues because of complex indirect tax system, this complexity is assumed to be resolved by present GST structure replacing all state and central indirect taxes in to one simple unique tax.

Review of literature:
Dr. G Sunitha and P. Satischandra had highlighted the concept of GST, its effect on Indian economy and the benefits in their paper “Goods and Service Tax (GST): A new path in Tax Reforms in Indian Economy”.

Dr. R. Vasanthagopal highlighted that GST will definitely will be a step towards a growing economy in his paper “GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System” in the year 2011.

Garg concluded in his article “Basic Concepts and Features of Good and Services Tax in India” that GST will make Indian economy stronger and will lead towards economic development.

Nitin Kumar (2014) mentioned in his research paper that implementation of GST will try to remove all the shortcomings of present tax structure in India in his research paper “Goods and Service Tax in India- A Way Forward”

Rathod M(2017) in his paper “An Overview of Goods and Service Tax (Gst) In India” concludes that GST will be a step towards a developed inida benefiting to many parties and entire nation.

Objectives of the study
The objective of the study is to understand the concept, benefits and features of GST

Methodology:
Various secondary data is collected from various articles, magazines, news papers.

Current Indirect tax structure in India
Presently government of India is collecting Indirect taxes by Excise duty, Service tax, Vat, Custom duty etc. These all taxes are contributing major portion in Government revenues. The rates vary according to government rules and policies.

GST:
GST known as Goods and Services Tax applicable to both goods and services, will be levied at all the stages of supply. Tax will be charged on all taxable goods and services in India. There are two components included in GST: CGST and SGST charged by Central and State government respectively. In the interstate transaction central government will collect GST and distribute it to the imported states.

Models of GST:
Very First County to adopt GST is France, adopted GST in the year 1960.

Models of GST are like:
State GST: In this model tax is charged by respective states of the nation, it is applicable in USA.

National GST: In this system Central government collects the taxes and distributes it among the states with certain provisions. It is followed by China and Australia.

Non concurrent Dual GST: in this model states collect GST on goods where as GST on the services would be charged by Central Government.

Concurrent Dual GST: Tax in this model is levied by central and state government on both goods and services.

Quebec Model: In this system different provisions prevail for States and central government for collecting tax.

Concurrent Dual GST model comprises three terms which are:
CGST: Central Goods and Services Tax

SGST: State Goods and Services Tax

IGST: Integrated Goods and Services Tax

CGST is going to be charged by Central Government for the transactions related to intra state which will be paid to the account of central government. SGST is proposed to be collected by state government, IGST is going to be collected by Central government on interstate transactions which is an additional tax to be levied.

GST Rates:
GST Council has declared four tier tax structures: 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Lower rates are kept for essential items and higher ones for luxury goods. For controlling the inflation food items will be taxed at zero rates.

Benefits of GST:
GST will benefit to many parties including Government, Customers and Producers. The various benefits expected are as under:

To the Consumers:
The major benefit of GST is that it reduces the cost of product and services. So customers will be getting the products and services at lower cost compared to the price they need to pay in current tax structure under VAT. It increases purchasing power and saving capacity.

To the Producers:
Currently because of multiple taxes in VAT there are some complexities which increases the cost of product, GST, Overcoming all the shortcomings of present tax structure will reduce the cost of product. Producers will be able sale the products at lower cost which directly increases their amount of sales and profit.

To the Government:
GST is easy to understand and implement, Customers whose income will be increased because of lesser tax, will save more and by this government will be getting more amount of investment from customers.

Problems against GST in India:
The main problem against GST is about compensating State Governments. Pres-
ently with VAT indirect taxes are levied by central and state governments, contributing major portion of income to the state governments. But after the implementation of GST state governments will have to be depended on Central government and Financial Commission, State government are assumed to face financial losses. Another pre requisites for GST would be good IT infrastructure, change in accounting practices and systematic registration process.

Conclusion:
While comparing challenges with its advantages, it is clearly visible that its advantages are more compared to challenges. GST will give Indian economy a strong and smart tax system for economic development. But for gaining those benefits country will need to build strong mechanism. The objective of GST is to replace VAT; GST will be solving all the complexities present in the current indirect tax system. It will be giving relief to various parties like consumers, producers and Government.

REFERENCES: