

Chapter- 15

Goods and Service Tax (GST)

An Introduction: GST has been implemented in whole of India (including J & K) w.e.f. 01st July 2017. It is very significant step in field of indirect tax reforms in India. The bill is passed by almost all state assemblies. At center after passing the bill at Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha, it received assent of President on 12th April 2017 and now it has become Goods & service Tax Act, 2017.

History & Development

In India, the tax is imposed in any form on production, sale etc. Evidences are available in 4th B.C. during the rule of Maurya and in 19th Century tax was imposed on salt by British Government. In 1917, tax are imposed on production of motor spirit & kerosene. In 1943, during Second World War, tax was imposed on production of tobacco for arranging extra finance. In 1948, Excise duty was imposed on Cigarette production.

Before introduction of Central Excise Act - 1944, there were 16 Acts which were already existing. Hence, the Government has merged all the taxes into single framework under Central Excise Duty & Salt Act, 1944.

Tax on sale and purchase is first time introduced under Indian Government Act, 1935. After that, many State Government have passed Sales Tax Act for recovery of tax on sale and purchase within a State. Madhya Pradesh Government was the First Government who introduced Sales Tax Act in 1938.

The Government of India appointed a committee in 1953 under the chairmanship of Dr. John Mathai, who makes research for increasing

tax in the field of indirect taxes. After, discussing with various states Government and considering the recommendations of various committees. The Government of India amended Article 286 of Constitution of India in September, 1956. In 1965, various steps were taken for bringing reforms and simplifications in direct and indirect tax structure by appointing Bhootlingam Committee.

Service Tax have been introduced in India w.e.f. 1st July, 1994, at that time only 3 services (Communication, Insurance & Share Brokerage) were included in scope of Service Tax. This law is applicable to whole India except Jammu & Kashmir. The concept of Service Tax is introduced for increasing the revenue of Government on recommendation of Dr. Raja J. Chellai. After that, many services are covered under the scope of Service Tax.

On the basis of above discussion, it is observed that the indirect tax structure in India is seems to be in multiple directions due to which many dealers are confused. So, there is need to convert the indirect tax structure into One Nation One Tax. Hence, on this concept the Goods and Service Tax have been introduced in India.

Basic of GST

GST is an indirect tax which is levied on supply of goods and service or both. Presently, there are 3 taxes in India namely Excise Duty, Service Tax & State VAT. Now, GST has replaced all the above 3 taxes.

The India has adopted dual GST model in view of federal structure of country. Central & State will simultaneously levy GST on taxable supply. Thus, tax is imposed concurrently by the Central & States on Intra-State supply of goods and/or services called the Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST) and that levied by the States / Union territory is called State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) / Union Territory Goods and Service Tax (UTGST).

Similarly, Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST) is levied and administered by Central Government on every inter-state supply of goods and service. IGST is approximately a sum total of CGST and SGST / UTGST and is levied by Central Govt. on all inter-State supplies.

Meaning of GST

GST is a value added destination based tax on consumption of goods & services or both. It is levied at all stages right from manufacturer and upto final consumer on value addition only.

Example:

Suppose Shri Gajanan have purchased goods for Rs 2000 and sold it to Shri Hemant for Rs 3000 then Rs 1000 is being added for his profit and it is treated as value addition. He is required to pay GST on such value addition only. Calculations can be illustrated by following way: (if CGST rate is 9% and SGST rate is 9%)

GST payable/paid on goods purchased

Particular	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase Price	2,000/-
Add : CGST @ 9 %	180/-
Add : SGST @ 9 %	180/-
Total Amount Paid	2,360/-

GST collected on goods sold

Particular	Amount (Rs.)
Sale Price	3,000/-
Add : CGST @ 9 %	270/-
Add : SGST @ 9 %	270/-
Total Amount Received	3,540/-

Calculation of Tax Payable/Refundable

Particular	CGST (Rs.)	SGST (Rs.)
GST collected on sale (output)	270/-	270/-
Less : GST paid on purchase(ITC)	180/-	180/-
Total GST Payable Amount	90/-	90/-

Features of GST

1. It is a destination based tax on consumption of goods & services or both.
2. It is levied on all stages of sale.
3. It is applicable on all taxable supply of goods & services which takes place for consideration but it is not applicable on following:
 - Exempted goods & services
 - Prescribed turnover limit (presently it is Rs. 20 lakh)
4. Dual GST model is adopted in country (both Central Government and State Government can impose tax on intra state supply but single return is filled by assessee.)
5. CGST & SGST both are realized on intra state supply.
6. For inter-state supply of goods & services only single tax is levied by Central Government (IGST) and credit is distributed on basis of

consumption)

7. IGST is levied on export and import of goods & services (outside state) and branch or agent transfer also.
8. Goods can be exported at zero rate of tax and ITC can be claimed as refund.
9. Power to recover 1 % extra GST is not available to previous manufacturer.
10. Following items are not covered under GST
 - a. Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
 - b. Electricity
 - c. Real state
 - d. Petroleum product
 - e. Tobacco
11. Composition scheme is applicable to those dealers whose aggregate turnover during PY is limited up to Rs 1 crore only. They have to pay tax in lumpsum @ 1 % on their turnover.
- 12 HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) is used for classification of goods.
13. Present coding is used for services.

List of Taxes merged in GST & not merged in GST

Taxes Merged in GST	Taxes not Merged in GST
Central Taxes Central Excise Duty Additional Duties of Excise Duties of Excise (Medicinal & Toilet Preparation) Additional Duties of Custom (CVD) Special Additional Duty of Custom (SAD) Service Tax Central Surcharge & Cess	Central Taxes Basic Custom Duty Research & Development Cess Export Duty Anti Dumping Duty Safeguard Duty

State Taxes	State Taxes
State Tax	State Excise Duty
Central Sales Tax collected by state	Stamp Duty
Purchase Tax	Professional Tax
Entertainment Tax	Tax on motor vehicles.
Luxury Tax	
Entry Tax	
Tax on lottery, betting & gambling	
Surcharge & Cess on above	

Rates of GST- There are four slab rates used in GST:

- 5 % (essential items)
- 12 % (common items)
- 18 % (minerals)
- 28 % (minerals)
- Zero Rate

Important Terminology & its meaning:

1. Aggregate Turn over (u/s 2(6)): Aggregate Turnover means the aggregate value of-

- All taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis)
- Exempt supplies,
- Exports of goods or services or both, and
- Inter-State supplies of persons having the same Permanent Account Number(PAN), to be computed on all India basis, but excludes
- Central Tax
- State Tax
- Union Territory Tax
- Integrated Tax, and
- Cess.

2. Person (u/s 2 (84)) : “Persons” includes

- an individual;
- a Hindu Undivided Family;
- a company;
- a firm;

- a Limited Liability Partnership;
- an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not in India or outside India;
- any corporation established by or under any Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act or a Government Company as defined in Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- anybody corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India;
- a co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies;
- a local authority;
- Central Government or a State Government;
- Society as defined under Societies Registration Act, 1860;
- Trust; and
- Every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the above.

3. Union Territory (u/s 2(114)) : “Union territory: means the territory of

- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- Lakshadweep;
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli;
- Daman and Diu;
- Chandigarh; and
- Other territory.

4. Taxable Supply (u/s 2(108)) : “Taxable Supply” have the following characteristics:

- Transactions should include goods or services or both;
- Transactions should be covered under the definition of Section 7;
- Transactions should not be covered under the Schedule 3 of this Act;
- Supply should be taxable under GST Act.

5. Goods (u/s 2(52)) : “Goods” means every kind of movable property Other than-

- Money, and
- Securities.

But includes -

- Actionable claim;
- Growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be served before supply or under a contract of supply.

6. Services (u/s 2(102)) : “Services” means every kind of movable property, Other than-

- Goods;
- Money, and
- Securities.

But includes -

- the use of money; or
- its conversion by cash or any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination, to another form, currency or denomination
- For which a separate consideration is charged.

Meaning & Scope of Supply (Section 7): Basis of charge is relevant for determining taxable amount. The GST law provides one comprehensive taxable event i.e. supply of goods or services or both:

Supply includes All forms of supply of goods or services or both such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, license, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business,

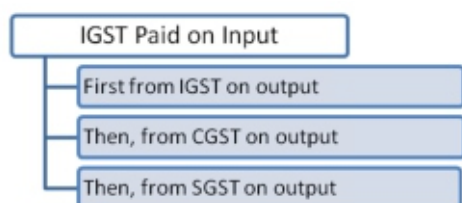
- Import of services for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business;
- The activities specified in Schedule-I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration; and

- The activities to be treated as supply of goods or supply of services as referred to in Schedule-II.

Input Tax Credit under GST: In GST, four types of taxes are imposed-

- **IGST** : levied on Inter State purchase or sale of goods and services.
- **CGST** : levied on Inter State sale of goods and services.
- **SGST** : levied on Inter State sale of goods and services.
- **UTGST** : levied on sale and services within Union Territory.

Credit of IGST: if any dealer purchase goods from outside the State (Inter-State Purchase) then, he have to pay IGST on it. It's credit is allowed in following manner:



Example: Jai & Company of Rajasthan, purchase goods from Ahmedabad for Rs. 2,00,000/- & paid Rs. 36,000/- IGST. During the month his output tax for IGST is Rs. 15,000/-, for CGST is 19,000/- and for SGST is Rs. 16,000/-. Now as per order of taking ITC is as follows:

Total IGST on Input	36,000/-
(-) First adjust IGST on output	15,000/-
Remaining	21,000/-
(-) Then, adjust CGST on output	19,000/-
Remaining	2,000/-
(-) Then, adjust SGST on output	2,000/-
(Up-to Available only)	NIL

Hence, Balance of Rs. 14,000/- from SGST is paid

in cash (16000 2000).

Credit of CGST: Credit of CGST is allowed firstly from CGST. Then from IGST. Here CGST credit is not allowed against SGST.

Credit of SGST: Credit of SGST is allowed firstly from SGST. Then from IGST. Here SGST credit is not allowed against CGST.

Example (1) :

Registered manufacture dealer purchase raw material for Rs. 8,00,000/- from registered dealer of Jaipur & Paid 14% CGST & 14 % SGST, he makes value addition of Rs. 16,000/- & sold 16,000/- finished goods unit including profit for Rs. 15,00,000/- to other registered dealer. He charge 14% CGST & 14 % SGST on sale. Calculate the tax payable.

Solution:

Tax on Input

Particular	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase Price	8,00,000/-
Add : CGST @ 14%	1,12,000/-

Tax on Output

Particular	Amount (Rs.)
Sale Price	15,00,000/-
Add : CGST @ 14%	2,10,000/-

Calculation of Tax Payable

Particular	CGST (Rs.)	SGST (Rs.)
GST on Output	2,10,000/-	2,10,000/-
Less : GST on Input	1,12,000/-	1,12,000/-
Total GST Payable Amount	98,000/-	98,000/-

Example (2) : Trader from Rajasthan purchase goods for Rs. 18,00,000/- from Jaipur and paid 6% CGST & 6% SGST. He sold 3/4th of goods to the registered dealer in Rajasthan for Rs. 20,00,000/- & charge 6% CGST & 6% SGST. Remaining goods are sold to trader of Gujarat for Rs. 6,00,000/- & Charge 12% IGST. Calculate the tax payable.

Tax on Input

Particular	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase Price	18,00,000/-
Add : CGST @ 6 %	1,08,000/-
Add : SGST @ 6 %	1,08,000/-
Total Amount Paid	20,16,000/-

Tax on Output

Particular	Within State	Inter State
Sale Price	20,00,000/-	6,00,000/-
Add : CGST @ 6 %	1,20,000/-	-
Add : SGST @ 6 %	1,20,000/-	-
Add : IGST @ 12 %	-	72,000/-
Total Amount Recd.	22,40,000/-	6,72,000/-

Calculation of Tax Payable

Particular	IGST (Rs.)	CGST (Rs.)	SGST (Rs.)
GST on Output	72000/-	120000/-	120000/-
Less : GST on Input	Nil	108000/-	108000/-
Total GST Payable Amount	72000/-	12000/-	12000/-

Example (3) : A Dealer from Rajasthan purchase goods for Rs. 12,00,000/- from Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and paid IGST @ 5%. He also purchase goods worth Rs. 6,00,000/- from registered dealer in Jaipur & Paid 2.50% CGST & 2.50% SGST. He sold 1/5th Portion of goods for Rs. 4,00,000/- to registered dealer of Agra (IGST 5%) and remaining goods are sold in Rajasthan for Rs.24,00,000/- & he collect 2.50% CGST & 2.50% SGST. Calculate the tax payable.

Solution:

Tax on Input

Particular	Inter State	Within State
Purchase Price	12,00,000/-	6,00,000/-
Add : CGST @ 2.50 %	-	15,000/-
Add : SGST @ 2.50 %	-	15,000/-
Add : IGST @ 5 %	60,000/-	-
Total Amount Recd.	12,60,000/-	6,30,000/-

Tax on Output

Particular	Inter State	Within State
Sale Price	4,00,000/-	24,00,000/-
Add : CGST @ 6%	-	60,000/-
Add : SGST @ 6%	-	60,000/-
Add : IGST @ 5 %	20,000/-	-
Total Amount Recd.	4,20,000/-	25,20,000/-

Calculation of Tax Payable

Particular	IGST (Rs.)	CGST (Rs.)	SGST (Rs.)
GST on Output	20,000/-	60,000/-	60,000/-
Less : GST on Input	60,000/-	15,000/- 40,000/-* (IGST Adjusted)	15,000/-
Total GST Payable Amount	40,000/-* (Adjusted from CGST)	5,000/-	45,000/-

Payment of Tax (Section 49):

1. Modes of Payment : Payment of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount by a person can be made :

- By internet banking; or
- By using credit or debit cards; or
- By National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT); or
- By Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS); or
- Over the Counter payment through authorized bank for deposit upto Rs. 10,000/- per challan per tax period, by Cash, Cheque or Demand Draft.

2. The amount so paid shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger of such person. Self assessed ITC shall be credited to electronic credit ledger.

3. Utilisation of amount in Electronic cash ledger : The amount available in the electronic cash ledger may be used for making any payment towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.

4. Utilisation of amount in Electronic credit ledger For payment of output tax under CGST and IGST Act [Section 49(4)] : The amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making

any payment towards output tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.

5. Manner of utilisation of amount in Electronic credit ledger [Section 49(5)]: The amount of input tax credit available in the electronic credit ledger of the registered person on account of

- Credit of IGST To be utilised for payment of IGST, CGST, SGST and UTGST sequentially :** Integrated tax shall first be utilised towards payment of integrated tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of Central Tax and State Tax, or as the case may be, Union Territory Tax, in that order.
- Credit of CGST To be utilised for payment of CGST, & IGST sequentially:** The Central tax shall first be utilised towards payment of central tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of Integrated Tax.
- Credit of SGST To be utilised for payment of SGST, & IGST sequentially:** The State tax shall first be utilised towards payment of state tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of Integrated Tax.
- Credit of UTGST To be utilised for payment of UTGST, & IGST sequentially:** The Union Territory tax shall first be utilised towards payment of Union Territory tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of Integrated Tax
- Credit of CGST-** Cannot be utilised for payment of SGST and UTGST: The central tax shall not be utilised towards payment of State Tax or Union Territory Tax

f) Credit of SGST/UTGST- Cannot be utilised for payment of CGST: The State tax or Union territory tax shall not be utilised towards payment of Central Tax.

6. Refund of balance in electronic ledger [Section 49(6)] : The balance in the electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger after payment of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under this Act or the rules made there under may be refunded in accordance with the provisions of Section 54.

Blocked Credit [Section 17(5)]: Input tax credit shall not be available in respect of the following namely-

Motor vehicles and other conveyances	Motor vehicles and other conveyances. "Conveyance" includes a vessel, an aircraft and a vehicle. [Section 2(34)]
Goods and services for food, beauty treatment, health mainly for personal consumption	The following supply of goods or services or both – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and beverages, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services, cosmetic and plastic surgery. • Membership of a club, health and fitness centre. • Rent-a-cab, life insurance and health insurance. • Travel benefits extended to employees on vacation such as leave or home travel concession.
Work contract services	Work contract services when supplied for construction of an immovable property. However, credit is allowed – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where it is an input service for further supply of works contract service. • Where it is supplied for construction of plant and machinery.
Inputs and Input services for construction of immovable property	Goods or services or both received by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property on his own account including when such goods or services or both are used in the course or furtherance of business.
Inputs under Composition Scheme	Goods or services or both on which tax has been paid under section 10.
Inputs by NR	Goods or services or both received by a non-resident taxable person except on goods imported by him.
Personal Consumption	Goods or services or both used for personal consumption.
Lost, Stolen goods etc.	Goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples; and
Evasion, confiscation etc.	Any tax paid in accordance with the provisions of sections 74, 129 and 130. (These sections prescribe the provisions relating to tax paid as a result of evasion of taxes, or upon detention of goods or conveyances in transit, or towards redemption of confiscated goods/ conveyances.)

Job works under GST: Many manufacturing unit sends their goods to other person for further

treatment or processing, it is called Job Work.
Example:

- Engineering unit send their goods for Drilling, Welding, Painting etc.
- Textile Unit send their goods for Bleaching, Dying or Painting etc.

In GST Act, Section 43A is prescribed for Job Work.

43A Special procedure for removal of goods for certain purposes.

The commissioner may, by special order and subject to conditions as may be specified by him, permit a registered taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the "Principal") to send taxable goods, through payment of tax, to a job worker for job work and from there subsequently sent to another job worker and likewise, and may after completion of job work, allow to-

Brink back such goods to any of his place of business, without payment of tax, for supply there from on payment of tax within India, or with or without payment of tax for export as the case may be; **or**

Supply such goods from the place of business of a job worker on payment of tax within India, or with or without payment of tax for export as the case may be.

The responsibility for accountability of the goods including payment of tax thereon shall lie with the "Principal".

Administration Structure: Administration Structure for CGST & SGST is different. The work relation to CGST & IGST is monitored by CGST Department (under old law it is Excise or Service Tax Department which is converted into CGST

Department) & it functions under control of Central Government.

The work relating to SGST is monitored by VAT Department in each State. The VAT Department is converted into SGST Department. Example : In Rajasthan, it is known as Rajasthan GST Department.

Hence, the power relating to survey, search, seizing, assessment etc are vest with above 2 Departments.

Registration: GST is realized by both Central & State Government but dealer have take only one online registration & have to file one return.

The registration in GST is PAN based + State specific. Here, One registration per State/ Union Territory. Thus, there is no centralized registration under GST. However, a business entity having separate business verticals in a State may obtain separate registration for each of its business verticals. GST identification number is known as “GSTIN”- a 15 digit number and a certificate of registration incorporating therein this GSTIN is made available to the applicant on the GST common portal. Registration under GST is not tax specific, i.e. single registration for all the taxes i.e. CGST, SGST/UTGST, IGST and cesses.

It has following types:

- Persons liable for Registration (U/s 22)
- Compulsory Registration (U/s 24)
- Voluntary Registration [U/s 25(3)]
- Deemed Registration (U/s 26)
- Registration by Prescribed/ Authorized Authority (Rule 16)

Status of Existing Registered Dealer: The dealers who are already registered under Excise law or Service Tax Law or State VAT law will automatically get GSTIN by providing some

addition details using registration. The data base of dealer can be used by both NSDL & GSTIN.

Registration of New Dealer: Those dealers who want to take new and fresh registration first time under GST Act, they have to register themselves at GST Portal. Following scanned documents shall be attached with application;

- Partnership deed for firms, Registration Certificate for Societies or Trust. In case of Company registration through MCA 21 need not to attach document due to online verification.
- Evidence of place of business (Title Deed or Rent Deed).
- Bank Statement Copy.
- Authority Letter for Representation.
- Photo of individual, Karta, Partner, Managing Director, Trusty etc.

After verification of the information, Registration Certificate will be issued to concerning dealer.

Return Filling: Every dealer have to file Monthly or Quarterly Returns. Dealer having Turnover upto Rs.1.50 Crore can select option of Quarterly Return. Every dealer (Except Composition Dealer) has to file following 3 returns.

a) Statement of Outward Supplies (Section 25) GSTR 1 :

- This Statement signifies the tax liability of the supplier for the supplies affected during the previous month.
- It needs to be filed by the 10th of every month in relation to supplies effected during the previous month.

b) Statement of Inward Supplies (Section 26) GSTR 2 :

- This Statement signifies accrual of ITC (Input Tax Credit) from the inputs received during the previous month.
- It is auto-populated from the GSTR-1 filed by the corresponding supplier of the Tax payer except for a few fields like imports and purchase from unregistered supplier.
- It needs to be filed by the 15th of every month in relation to supplies received during the previous month.

c) Return GSTR3:

This is consolidated return. It needs to be filed by the 20th of every month. It consolidates the following details:

Outward Supplies (Auto Populated from GSTR-1)

Inward Supplies (Auto Populated from GSTR-2) ITC availed

Tax payable

Tax Paid (using both Cash & ITC)

Notes:

- The composition dealer is required to file return of Inward Supplies and Outward Supplies in GSTR-4 up to 18th of Next Month.
- Nil return is to be filed by all dealer if there is no sale or purchase.
- Presently, the GST software is not working properly. So, there can be change in due date of return filling which can be tracked from GST portal.

Levy of Late Fees-

If the dealer fails to file the return on due date then there is provision to levy late fees U/S 33. Following are the provisions:-

- Dealers who failed to furnish details of

Outward & Inward Supplies -

- Rs. 25 Per Day but maximum upto Rs. 5,000/-
- Dealers who failed to furnish details of Annual Return -
- Rs. 100 Per Day or 0.25% of turnover (Whichever is lower)

Unanswered Questions under GST: (Yet to be decided)

1. Presently there is an exemption limit allowed to assessee for Rs. 1.50 Crore under excise law, upto Rs. 10 Lac under VAT, Upto Rs. 10 Lac, under Service Tax Act. Under GST there is no answer regarding exemption limit and which persons are treated as SSI (Small Scale Industries). This issue is still unanswered.
2. Whether every dealer has to make communicate with both CGST Department and SGST Department, which department is responsible for allowing refund, What is the working of both departments etc. is still not answered.
3. Whether both departments (CGST Department and SGST Department) are empowered to conduct proceeding of search and seizure or not or any one of them is having power for search and seizure. What is the scope of work for both departments is still unanswered.

EXERCISE

Short Type Questions:

1. When GST is implemented in India? What is the procedure for its implementation?
2. Write down short summary of GST?
3. Explain the concept of value addition under GST with example?

4. Write any four characteristics of GST?
5. Which Taxes are merged in GST, Explain them?
6. What is GSTIN?
7. Name any 4 documents which are enclosed with application for taking registration?

Essay Type Questions:

1. Write a summary of GST and explain its characteristics?
2. Explain the registration procedure under GST?
3. What is the dual model of GST? How it is implemented in India? Explain in details?
4. Which returns and statement are submitted by dealer under GST, explain them?

Practical Questions:

1. A manufacturer dealer of Rajasthan purchased raw material for Rs. 15,00,000 from a trader in Jaipur who charged 12% CGST & 6% SGST. The manufacturer produced 56,000 units of goods X from raw material and he also incurred Rs. 8,60,000 as an additional expenditure on it. He sold all units to registered trader in Jaipur for Rs. 25,00,000 including profit and collect 12% CGST & 6% SGST. Calculate Tax payable by him?
2. A Trader of Rajasthan purchased raw material for Rs. 6,00,000 from a trader in Jaipur who charged 12% CGST & 6% SGST. He sold $\frac{3}{4}$ part for Rs. 8,00,000 to register trader in Rajasthan and collect 12% CGST & 6% SGST. Remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ th part is sold to trader in Madhya Pradesh for Rs. 1,00,000 and collects IGST @14%. Calculate Tax payable by him?