

GST and Other INDIRECT TAXES

As per Odisha NEP Syllabus

Prof. V. Balachandran
Prof. (Dr.) Kishore Kumar Das



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GST and Other Indirect Taxes

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Shri Kanchi Maha Swamigal*

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As per Odisha NEP Syllabus

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P

Preface

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in India from July 2017 to create a unified indirect tax system across the country. Before GST, multiple taxes such as excise duty, service tax, VAT, entry tax, and octroi were levied separately by the Central and State Governments, causing complexity and tax cascading. GST was needed to remove the burden of tax on tax and to allow seamless input tax credit throughout the supply chain. It was also introduced to simplify compliance, improve transparency, and promote ease of doing business.

In recent years, one of the most visible trends in GST law has been the strong move towards digital compliance and technology-based administration in India. The GST portal has introduced several improvements in return filing, reconciliation, and taxpayer services to make compliance easier and more transparent. E-invoicing has been expanded gradually to cover more businesses by reducing turnover thresholds, thereby widening the reporting network. Authorities have also focused on controlling fake invoicing and fraudulent input tax credit claims through data analytics and verification drives. Another important trend has been steady growth in GST collections, showing improved compliance, stronger economic activity, and better tax administration.

Latest trend in GST has been legal simplification and procedural relief for taxpayers. The Government and GST Council have continued to amend rules relating to return filing, late fees, input tax credit, and registration procedures. Several notifications have been issued to extend due dates, waive penalties in specific cases, and streamline forms used by taxpayers. Clarifications on treatment of discounts, appeals, and reconciliation issues have helped reduce disputes/litigations.

In Customs law, the recent trend has been modernization of border procedures, trade facilitation, and risk-based enforcement. Indian Customs has increasingly relied on faceless assessment, electronic documentation, and automated clearance systems for faster import-export processing. ICEGATE and digital customs platforms have reduced paperwork and improved communication between traders and customs authorities. At the same time, enforcement against undervaluation, smuggling, and misuse of exemptions has become stronger through intelligence-based monitoring. Customs tariff changes in Union Budgets have also been used strategically to support domestic manufacturing, promote exports, and regulate sensitive imports. Thus, Customs law is presently moving in two parallel directions – ease of doing business for genuine trade and stricter controls against non-compliance.

The book is co-ordinated into Three Parts, namely, GST, Customs Law and Knowledge Refresher. The book contains 16 chapters and they are grouped under Four units as prescribed by the Universities. Adequate questions such as very very small type question, Short answer type questions, Long answer type questions, Multiple Choice Questions are included at the end of each chapter of the book. The

Knowledge Refresher section includes Figures/Charts for recapitulation, Model question papers, Past Question paper of the University/College, Fill in the blanks, Quizzes.

It gives us great pleasure to present the First Edition of the book GST and Other Indirect Taxes now published by the renowned publishing house M/s. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi. We trust this edition will continue to serve as a reliable and accessible resource for students, academicians, practitioners, and professionals navigating the complex field of GST and Customs in India. We are grateful to receive your valuable suggestions for the further enhancement of this book. We take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation to M/s. Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, for publishing the First Edition and making it widely accessible to the student community.

**Prof. V. Balachandran
Dr. Kishore Kumar Das**



Contents

Preface	v
GST 2026 at a Glance	xvii

Unit I – Basic Concepts

1. Basics of Indirect Taxes	3 – 8
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	3
Taxation in India	3
Kinds of Taxes	4
Direct Tax	4
Indirect Tax	4
Types of Indirect Taxes	5
Distinction between Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes	6
<i>Review Questions</i>	7
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	7
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	7
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	7
2. GST – Genesis and Developments	9 – 18
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	9
Introduction	9
Factors Leading to Emergence of GST	9
Concept of GST	10
Relevant Definitions under the GST Law	10
Need for GST in India	12
Scope of GST in India	12
GST – Objectives, Features and Advantages	14
Objectives of GST	14
Subsuming of Central Taxes	14
Subsuming of State and Other Taxes	14
Items Not Subject to GST	14
Salient Features of GST	15
GST – Advantages	16
Challenges in Implementation of GST	16

<i>Review Questions</i>	17
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	17
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	17
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	17
3. GST Council	19 – 26
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	19
Introduction	19
Constitutional Provisions	19
Constitutional Amendments Related to GST Council in India	20
Important Constitutional Changes Made by the 101st Amendment	21
Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council	21
GST – Secretariat	22
GST – Constitution of the Council	22
Functions of the GST Council	22
Decisions at the GST Council – Requirements	22
Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN)	23
Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN)	23
Functions of GSTN	23
GST and Technology	24
Tax Information Exchange System (TINXSYS)	24
GST Ecosystem	24
Two Roles of GSP and ASP in the System	24
<i>Review Questions</i>	25
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	25
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	25
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	25
4. GST Administration	27 – 35
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	27
Introduction	27
Structure of GST Administration	28
GST Council	28
Central GST Administration (CGST)	28
State GST Administration (SGST)	28
The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN)	29
Appellate Authorities and Tribunals – Dispute Resolution	29
Functions of GST Administration (India)	30
Scope of GST Administration	30
GST Terminology	31
Different Types of GST Taxes	32
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	32
State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	32
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	32
Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (UTGST)	32
Dual Model of GST in India	32
GST Compensation Cess	33
<i>Review Questions</i>	34
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	34
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	34
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	34
5. Input Tax Credit	37 – 48
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	37
Introduction	37
Meaning of Input Tax Credit	37
Documentary Requirements for Claiming Input Tax Credit	38
Reversal of ITC in Case of Non-payment of Consideration	38

Utilisation of ITC	38
Whether an Unregistered Person is Eligible to take the Benefit of Input Tax Credit?	39
Conditions and Eligibility for Getting Input Tax Credit	39
Items Eligible for Input Tax Credit	40
Claim for ITC	40
Apportionment	40
Input Tax Credit (ITC) on Capital Goods	41
Input Tax Credit by Input Service Distributor (ISD)	41
Transfer of ITC under GST	42
No Transfer of ITC	42
Blocked Credit under GST	43
Meaning of Blocked Credit	43
Items not Eligible for Input Tax Credit	43
<i>Review Questions</i>	44
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	44
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	44
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	44
<i>Practical Problems</i>	45

Unit II – Concepts of Supply and Levy of GST

6. GST – Supply and its Scope	51 – 58
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	51
Introduction	51
Concept of Supply	52
Scope of Supply	52
Schedules Under GST Act	53
Activities to be Treated as Supply Even if Made Without Consideration as Listed under Section 7 of Schedule I	53
Activities to be Treated as Supply of Goods or Supply of Services as Listed under Section 7 of Schedule II	53
Activities or Transactions which shall be Treated Neither as a Supply or Goods Nor a Supply of Services as Stated under Section 7 of Schedule III	55
Essentials that Constitute Supply Under CGST/SGST Act	55
Supplies – Notification by Government	55
Types of Supply	56
Composite Supply	56
Mixed Supply	56
Principal Supply	57
<i>Review Questions</i>	57
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	57
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	57
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	57
7. Time, Value and Place of Supply	59 – 72
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	59
Introduction	59
Concept of Time of Supply	60
Liability for Payment of Tax on Goods and Services	60
Liability for Payment of Tax on Goods	60
Liability for Payment of Tax on Services	61
Time of Supply in Case of Change in Rate of Tax	61
Value of Taxable Supply	62
Meaning of Transaction Value	62
Determination of Value of Supply	63

Value of Supply of Services in Case of Pure Agent	65
Place of Supply	66
Concept of Place of Supply	66
Determination of Place of Supply of Goods	66
Definition of Place of Supply	66
Inter-State Supply – Meaning	66
Intra-State Supply – Meaning	67
Place of Supply of Services where Location of Supplier or Location of Recipient is Outside India	67
Inter-State Supply of Goods in the Course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce	68
Supply of Goods in the Course of Import into the Territory of India	68
Inter-State Supply of Services in the Course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce	68
Supply of Services in the Course of Import into the Territory of India	68
<i>Review Questions</i>	68
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	68
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	68
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	69
<i>Practical Problems</i>	70
8. Charges of GST	73 – 79
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	73
Basis of Charge of GST	73
Levy under the GST	74
Intra-state Supply	74
Inter-state Supply	74
Continuous Supply of Services	75
Exemption Notification Applicability to State	75
Types of Supply	75
Free Supplies – Treatment under GST	76
ITC Relate to Free Samples	76
Free Promotional Articles	76
GST Rates Notified for Supply of Various Goods and Services	76
Differences between Exempted Supplies and Zero-rated Supplies	77
<i>Review Questions</i>	78
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	78
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	78
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	78
9. Composition Scheme and Reverse Charge	81 – 89
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	81
Meaning of Composition Levy	81
Eligibility for GST Composition Scheme	82
Conditions that Need to be Fulfilled before Opting for Composition Levy	83
Persons Not Eligible for Composition Scheme	83
Lapses of the Option of Composition Scheme [Section 10(3)]	84
Rate of Tax of the Composition Levy	84
Compulsory Withdrawal from Composition Levy	84
Forward Charge and Reverse Charge Mechanism	85
Meaning of Forward Charge Mechanism	85
Meaning of Reverse Charge Mechanism	85
Points that Deserve Attention in the Context of Reverse Charge	85
Reverse Charge under Notification	85

Supply of Specified Goods under RCM	86
Reverse Charge Mechanism on Supply by Unregistered Person to Registered Person	86
Time of Supply under Reverse Charge Mechanism	86
Exemption from GST	86
Types of Exemptions	86
Power to Grant Exemption	87
Exempted Goods under Exemption Notifications	87
Exempted Services under Exemption Notifications	87
<i>Review Questions</i>	87
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	87
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	88
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	88

Unit III – Procedures Under GST

10. Registration Under GST	93 – 105
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	93
Need for Registration	93
Advantages of Registration in GST	93
Persons Liable to take a Registration under the Model GST Law	94
Aggregate Turnover	94
Aggregate Turnover Limit for Registration as per CGST Act	94
GST Registration by Existing Tax Payers or Migration to GST	95
Facility for Digital Signature in the GSTN Registration	95
Types of Registration	95
Compulsory Registration	95
Voluntary Registration	97
Deemed Registration	97
<i>Suo moto</i> Registration	97
Practical Aspects Relating to Registration	98
Documents Required for Registration	99
Verification of the Documents	99
Issue of Certificate of Registration	99
Assignment of Unique Identity Number to Certain Special Entities	99
Display of Registration Certificate and GSTIN on the Name Board	99
Amendment to Registration Certificate	100
Rejection of Application	100
Time Limit for taking a Registration under GST	100
The Effective Date of Registration	100
Persons not Liable for Registration	100
Exemption from GST Registration	101
Cancellation of Registration	101
Voluntary Cancellation of Registration	101
Compulsory Cancellation of Registration	101
Circumstances/Grounds for Cancellation	101
Show Cause Notice to the Registered Person	102
Revocation of Cancellation of Registration	102
Process of Revocation of Cancellation of Registration	102
Provisions Governing Special Entities for Grant of Registration	103
Grant of Registration to Non-resident Taxable Person	103
Grant of Registration to a Person Supplying Online Information and Database Access	103
Grant of Registration to a Casual Taxable Person	103
Extension of Period by Casual Taxable Person and Non-Resident Taxable Person	103

Grant of Registration to Persons Required to Deduct Tax at Source or to Collect Tax at Source	103
<i>Review Questions</i>	104
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	104
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	104
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	104
11. Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes	107 – 119
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	107
Introduction	107
Tax Invoice	108
Significance of Tax Invoice	108
Contents of Tax Invoice	108
Time Limit for Issuing Tax Invoice	109
Manner of Issuing Tax Invoice	110
Types of Invoices under GST	110
Bill of Supply	110
Refund Voucher	111
Supplementary Tax Invoice and Credit or Debit Notes	111
Tax Invoice in Special Cases	112
Transportation of Goods without Issue of Invoice	113
Timeline for Raising the Invoice	114
Credit Note	115
Meaning	115
Contents of Credit Note	115
Time Limit for Issuing Credit Note	115
Debit Note	115
Meaning	115
Contents of Debit Note	115
Time Line of Issue of Debit Note	116
Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) Code	116
Meaning	116
Structure of HSN Code	116
Usage of HSN in GST	117
Services Accounting Code	117
Meaning of Services Accounting Code (SAC)	117
Structure of SAC Code	117
Usage of SAC in GST	118
<i>Review Questions</i>	118
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	118
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	118
<i>Multiple Choice Question</i>	118
12. GST Returns and Payment of Tax	121 – 130
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	121
Introduction	121
GST Returns	121
Different GST Returns	122
Various Forms of Returns	122
Payment of Tax	124
Mode of Payments through which Dealer can Pay their Tax	124
Electronic Tax Liability Register	125
Electronic Credit Ledger	125
Electronic Cash Ledger	126
Tax at Source – Deductor	127
Identification Number for Each Transaction	127
Refunds Under GST	128

Meaning of Refunds	128
Application for Refund	128
Refund Allowed under the Following Cases	128
Refund Not Allowed in Certain Cases	128
Provisional Refund Under GST	128
Documents Required for Refund	129
Interest on Delayed Refunds	129
<i>Review Questions</i>	129
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	129
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	129
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	130
13. Assessment and Audit	131 – 140
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	131
Introduction	131
Types of Assessment	131
Self-Assessment (Section 59)	132
Provisional Assessment (Section 60)	132
Scrutiny of Returns (Section 61)	132
Assessment of Non-filers of Returns (Section 62)	132
Assessment of Unregistered Persons (Section 63)	133
Summary Assessment (Section 64)	133
Audit	133
General Audit (Section 65)	133
Special Audit (Section 66)	134
Interest Applicable Under GST [Section 50]	134
Penalty Under GST	135
E-Commerce	136
E-Commerce Operator	136
E-Invoice	136
E-Way Bill in GST	137
Meaning of E-way Bill	137
Validity Period of E-Way Bill	137
Details to be Furnished in E-Way Bill (Form GST EWB-01)	137
Mechanism of TDS and TCS	137
TDS under GST (Section 51)	138
TCS under GST (Section 52)	138
<i>Review Questions</i>	138
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	138
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	138
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	139

Unit IV – E-Filing of GST Returns and Customs Law

14. E-Filing of GST Returns	143 – 148
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	143
Introduction	143
Statutory Requirement and Contents of GST Returns	144
Features and Advantages of the GST E-Filing System	144
Types of GST Returns and Compliance Requirements	144
Understanding the GST Return Preparation Process	144
Data Entry and Validation of GST Return Details	145
Data Entry	145
Validation	145
Uploading GST Returns Using Offline/ Online Tools	145
Filing of GSTR-1 (Outward Supplies)	146

Filing of GSTR-3B (Monthly Summary Return)	146
Filing of GSTR-9 (Annual Return)	147
<i>Review Questions</i>	147
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	147
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	148
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	148
15. GST Compliance	149 – 154
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	149
Introduction	149
Overview of GST Compliance Requirements	149
Proper Registration	149
Periodic Filing	150
Payment of Tax	150
Maintenance of Books and Records	150
Compliance and Error Handling	150
Timely and Accurate Filing of GST Returns (GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, etc.)	150
Proper Invoicing and Record-keeping	151
Timely Payment of Taxes	151
Identifying Common Errors and Discrepancies in GST Returns	151
Strategies for Error Correction and Reconciliation	152
<i>Review Questions</i>	153
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	153
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	153
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	153
16. Basic Concepts of Customs Law	155 – 162
<i>Learning Objectives</i>	155
Introduction	155
The Customs Act, 1962	156
Historical Background	156
Objectives of the Customs Act	156
Rules under the Customs Act	157
Nature and Scope of the Act	157
Key Definitions	157
Types of Customs Duties	159
Valuation of Goods	160
<i>Review Questions</i>	161
<i>Short Answer Questions</i>	161
<i>Long Answer Questions</i>	161
<i>Multiple Choice Questions</i>	161

Unit V – Knowledge Refresher

17. Figures & Charts	165 – 171
GST – Types	165
Subsuming of Taxes	166
Charge/Levy of GST	166
Organisational Structure of the Department	167
Aggregate Turnover	167
Place of Supply of Goods	168
Input Tax Credit	168
Related Persons Under GST	169
Invoice	169
Registration Requirements Under GST	170
Delivery Challan	170

Assessment – Types	171
Audit – Types	171
18. Question Bank	173 – 178
Very Short Answer Type Questions	173
Fill in the Blanks	176
Quizzes	178
19. Questions Papers	179 – 192
Model Question Paper – 1	179
Model Question Paper – 2	180
Model Question Paper – 3	181
Model Question Paper – 4	182
Model Question Paper – 5	183
Gangadhar Meher University (2022)	183
Odisha State Open University (2022)	185
Odisha State Open University (2023)	186
Fakir Mohan University (2024)	187
Fakir Mohan University (2025)	189
Ravenshaw University (2025)	190
UG-3rd Semester Examination (2025)	191
Annexures	193 – 205
1. Application for Registration	193
2. Application for Refund under GST	203
3. Refund Sanction/Rejection Order	205
References	207

Snapshot of the Book



<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Chapter Name</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Ques.</i>	<i>MCQ</i>
Unit I – Basic Concepts				
1.	Basics of Indirect Taxes	3-8	11	8
2.	GST – Genesis and Developments	9-18	18	12
3.	GST Council	19-26	10	12
4.	GST Administration	27-35	20	11
5.	Input Tax Credit	37-48	15	11
Unit II – Concepts of Supply and Levy of GST				
6.	GST – Supply and its Scope	51-58	15	17
7.	Time, Value and Place of Supply	59-72	16	12
8.	Charges of GST	73-79	8	12
9.	Composition Scheme and Reverse Charge	81-89	9	16
Unit III – Procedures Under GST				
10.	Registration under GST	93-105	14	12
11.	Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes	107-119	10	12
12.	GST Returns and Payment of Tax	121-130	23	12
13.	Assessment and Audit	131-140	27	15
Unit IV – E-Filing of GST Returns and Customs Law				
14.	E-Filing of GST Return	143-148	15	10
15.	GST Compliance	149-154	15	10
16.	Basic Concepts of Customs Law	155-162	16	15
Unit V – Knowledge Refresher				
17.	Figures & Charts	165-172	–	–
18.	Question Bank	173-178	230	50
	Questions Papers	179-192	–	–
	Annexures	193-205	–	–
	References	207	–	–
	Total	208	472	247



GST 2026 at a Glance

REVENUE GENERATION FROM MAJOR TAXES

Over the past fiscal years, the Central Government of India has generated revenue through various taxes as follows:

Revenue Generation from Major Taxes (Government of India) (₹ crore)						
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Gross Tax Revenue</i>	<i>Corporation Tax</i>	<i>Income Tax</i>	<i>Customs Duty</i>	<i>Excise Duties</i>	<i>GST</i>
2020–21 (Actual)	20,27,101.95	4,57,718.97	4,87,143.71	1,34,750.39	3,91,748.54	5,48,777.31
2021–22 (Actual)	27,07,430	7,12,037	7,10,734	2,13,000	3,68,000	6,99,000
2022–23 (Actual)	30,43,829	8,25,834	8,33,307	2,25,370	3,35,000	8,27,000
2023–24 (Actual)	34,65,519	9,11,055	10,44,757	2,33,119	3,10,000	10,18,000
2024–25 (Actual)	37,96,382	9,86,767	12,35,171	2,33,201	3,00,253	10,27,041
2025-26 (BE)	42,70,233	10,82,000	14,38,000	2,40,000	3,17,000	11,78,000
2026-27 (BE)	44,04,086	12,31,000	14,66,000	2,71,200	3,88,910	10,19,020

Source: Compiled from Government of India, Ministry of Finance (2026), Budget at a Glance 2026–27 and Receipt Budget 2026–27.

Note: For 2026–27, the Government has budgeted Gross Tax Revenue at ₹ 44,04,086 crore, with Corporation Tax ₹ 12,31,000 crore, Income Tax ₹ 14,66,000 crore, Customs ₹ 2,71,200 crore, Union Excise Duties ₹ 3,88,910 crore, and GST ₹ 10,19,020 crore.

These updated figures illustrate the Central Government's tax revenue trends over the past years, highlighting the contributions from major tax categories.

It is evident from the aforesaid table that for the financial year 2023-24 the total revenue from indirect taxes alone [Customs duty + Excise duties + GST] amounted to ₹ 15,61,119 crore registering 45.05 % of Gross Tax Revenue of ₹ 34,65,519 crore. However, during the

financial year 2025-26, the Gross Tax Total Revenue (budgeted estimate) was ascertained as ₹ 42,70,233 and the indirect taxes [Customs duty + Excise duties + GST] amounted to ₹ 17,35,000 crore registering 40.63% of gross tax revenue. During the financial year 2026-27, the budget estimate for gross tax revenue is ₹ 44,04,086 crore.

These updated figures illustrate the Central Government's tax revenue trends over the past years, highlighting the contributions from major tax categories

It is evident from the aforesaid table that for the financial year 2023-24, the total revenue (revised estimate) from indirect taxes alone amounted to ₹ 15,61,119 crore registering 45.5% of gross tax revenue of ₹ 34,65,519 crore. However, during the Financial year 2024-25, the total revenue (budgeted estimate) from indirect taxes is ascertained as ₹ 17,35,000 crore registering 40.63% of gross tax revenue of ₹ 42,70,233 crore.

GST CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Year-wise GST Revenue Collection

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Value (₹ lakh crore)</i>
2017–18	7.41
2018–19	11.77
2019–20	12.22
2020–21	11.36
2021–22	14.83
2022–23	18.08
2023–24	20.18
2024–25	22.08
2025–26	22.27

Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

GST REVENUE COLLECTIONS

During the financial year 2025–26, India recorded strong Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue collections, reflecting continued economic growth and better tax compliance. The specific source for the statement regarding total GST collections in India during FY 2025–26 is the official GST revenue data released on 1 April 2026 and widely reported by leading financial media. According to the published data, India's total gross GST revenue for FY 2025–26 stood at ₹ 22.27 lakh crore, showing an 8.3% increase over FY 2024–25. This figure was reported after the March 2026 collection crossed ₹ 2 lakh crore. The source clearly states that GST revenues maintained steady annual growth throughout the year. The Economic Times reported that gross GST collections rose to ₹ 2,00,064 crore in March 2026, while the full-year collection reached ₹ 22.27 lakh crore. Reuters also confirmed that India's gross GST collections touched 2 trillion rupees in March 2026, reflecting stronger compliance and economic activity. These figures are based on data released by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Therefore, the annual GST collection figure of ₹ 22.27 lakh crore is an officially reported amount. It is considered the highest GST collection achieved up to the close of FY 2025–26.

This represented an increase over the previous financial year and demonstrated the steady strengthening of the indirect tax system. Monthly GST collections remained consistently robust, with several months crossing significant revenue milestones. Improved digital monitoring, e-invoicing, and return matching helped the Government reduce tax leakage and increase transparency. Expansion in business activity, higher consumption, and improved formalization of the economy also contributed to the rise in collections. Both Central GST (CGST), State GST (SGST), Integrated GST (IGST), and cess components showed healthy performance during the year. The steady growth in collections enabled better revenue sharing between the Centre and the States. GST collections during 2025–26 confirmed that the tax system has matured considerably since its introduction in 2017.

GST Gross and Net Collections as on 31/03/2026 (Amount in crores)

GST Collections	Monthly			Yearly		
	March 25	March 26	% Growth	March 25	March 26	% Growth
A	B	C	$D = C/B - 1$	E	F	$G = F/E - 1$
A.1. Domestic	C	D	$E = D/C - 1$	G	H	$I = H/G - 1$
CGST	38,145	40,549		4,13,776	4,44,309	
SGST	49,891	53,268		5,16,448	5,51,302	
IGST	50,071	52,385		6,03,582	6,36,158	
Gross Domestic Revenue	1,38,106	1,46,202	5.9%	15,33,805	16,31,769	6.4%
A.2. Imports						
IGST	45,739	53,861		5,21,710	5,95,327	
Gross Import Revenue	45,739	53,861	17.8%	5,21,710	5,95,327	14.1%
A.3. Gross GST Revenue (A.1 + A.2)						
CGST	38,145	40,549		4,13,776	4,44,309	
SGST	49,891	53,268		5,16,448	5,51,302	
IGST	95,810	1,06,246		11,25,291	12,31,485	
Total Gross GST Revenue	1,83,845	2,00,064	8.8%	20,55,515	22,27,096	8.3%
B.1. Domestic Refunds						
CGST	2,620	3,595		33,493	38,701	
SGST	3,660	4,643		42,635	49,393	
IGST	5,049	6,622		56,112	75,668	
Refund – Domestic	11,329	14,860	31.2%	1,32,240	1,63,762	23.8%
B.2. Export GST Refunds through ICEGATE						
IGST	8,071	7,214		1,15,979	1,28,568	
Refund – Imports	8,071	7,214	- 10.6%	1,15,979	1,28,568	10.9%
B.3. Total Refund (B.1 + B.2)						
CGST	2,620	3,595		33,493	38,701	
SGST	3,660	4,643		42,635	49,393	
IGST	13,120	13,836		1,72,090	2,04,236	
Total Refund	19,400	22,074	13.8%	2,48,218	2,92,330	17.8%
C.1 Net Revenue Domestic (A.1 - B.1)						
CGST	35,524	36,954		3,80,283	4,05,609	
SGST	46,231	48,626		4,73,812	5,01,908	
IGST	45,022	45,763		5,47,470	5,60,491	
Net Domestic Revenue	1,26,777	1,31,343	3.6%	14,01,565	14,68,008	4.7%
C.2 Net Revenue Customs (GST) (A.2 – B.2)						
IGST	37,667	46,647		4,05,731	4,66,758	
Net Customs Revenue	37,667	46,647	23.8%	4,05,731	4,66,758	15.0%
C.3 Net Revenue (C.1 + C.2)						
CGST	35,524	36,954		3,80,283	4,05,609	
SGST	46,231	48,626		4,73,812	5,01,908	
IGST	82,689	92,410		9,53,201	10,27,249	
Total Net GST Revenue	1,64,445	1,77,990	8.2%	18,07,296	19,34,766	7.1%
D.1 Cess*						
Domestic	11,116	103		1,41,892	98,708	
Import	1,137	0		11,411	6,015	
Refund	(210)	(280)		(4,603)	(5,684)	
Net Cess Revenue	12,043	(177)		1,48,699	99,039	

Notes:

1. Compensation cess is continuing only as a transitory arrangement till entire loan and interest liability are discharged.
2. The above numbers are provisional and the actuals number may have slightly vary on finalisation.

GST has become a strong and stable source of indirect tax revenue for the Government of India, with steady annual growth in collections due to better compliance, digitisation, and expansion of the tax base. Based on reported Government/press-release summaries, the Gross GST revenue collections in India were approximately as follows:

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2026
Total Annual Gross GST Collection	₹ 22.08 lakh crore	₹ 22.27 lakh crore
Growth over Previous Year	Around 9.4%	Around 8.3%

Explanation

As on 31 March 2025 (FY 2024–25), India recorded its highest-ever GST collection of about ₹ 22.08 lakh crore.

As on 31 March 2026 (FY 2025–26), gross GST collections further increased to around ₹ 22.27 lakh crore. *Source: cleartax.in*

CURRENT TRENDS IN GST FROM APRIL 2025 TO APRIL 2026

- Major Rate Rationalisation & Slab Simplification:** The GST rate structure has been simplified by reducing multiple slabs into mainly 5% and 18%, with a higher 40% rate for luxury and sin goods from September 2025. Most items from the 12% and 28% slabs were shifted to lower rates, and sectors like textiles and handicrafts received tax reductions.
- Compliance, Digitalisation and Procedural Strengthening:** GST compliance has been strengthened by introducing a 3-year time limit for return filing and increased use of digital systems like e-invoicing and ITC matching. Dispute resolution is improved through GSTAT, and exporters benefit from faster refunds of up to 90% based on risk analysis.
- Sectoral and Economic Impact:** GST-2.0 reforms aim to boost demand by lowering prices of essential goods and supporting key sectors, leading to higher economic growth. However, these reforms may also cause revenue loss and fiscal pressure if not balanced by increased growth or other revenues.
- Expansion of E-Invoicing Coverage:** During this period, e-invoicing compliance expanded further, bringing more businesses under mandatory electronic invoice generation based on turnover thresholds. This reflects the government's move toward stronger invoice tracking and fraud prevention.
- Strong GST Revenue Collections:** During FY 2025–26, GST collections remained robust, showing stronger compliance and economic activity. March 2026 collections alone touched around ₹ 1.78 lakh crore.
- Stricter Time Limit for Invoice Reporting:** A key trend was enforcement of time limits for reporting invoices on the Invoice Registration Portal (IRP). Delayed reporting now creates compliance risks and affects Input Tax Credit claims.
- Mandatory Input Service Distributor (ISD) Compliance:** From April 2025, businesses having common input services across branches saw stronger emphasis on mandatory ISD registration and structured ITC distribution. This trend improves transparency in credit allocation.
- Increased Focus on Input Tax Credit Reconciliation:** GST authorities and taxpayers increasingly relied on invoice matching, GSTR-2B reconciliation, and system validations before claiming ITC. Wrong or excess credit claims faced greater scrutiny.
- Growth of Invoice Management System (IMS):** The GSTN continued strengthening the Invoice Management System, including offline Excel utilities

in 2026. This shows a move toward easier reconciliation and better compliance tools.

10. **Tightening of E-Way Bill Controls:** The period also saw stricter controls such as age limits for documents used in generating e-way bills and restrictions on extensions, reducing misuse of transport documentation.

FINANCE ACT, 2025 AMENDMENTS & KEY REFORMS – GST

1. **Clarification of “Plant and Machinery” under Input Tax Credit Provisions:** The Finance Act, 2025 introduced several changes in GST to bring clarity and improve compliance. The term “plant or machinery” in Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act has been changed to “plant and machinery” with retrospective effect from 1 July 2017, so that there is no confusion in interpretation.
2. **Exemption for Goods Stored in SEZs and FTWZs:** Goods stored in Special Economic Zones or Free Trade and Warehousing Zones before export or before entering the Domestic Tariff Area will not be treated as supply of goods or services, and this clarification also applies retrospectively.
3. **Conditions for GST Liability Reduction through Credit Notes:** The law now clearly states that reduction in GST liability through credit notes will be allowed only if the recipient reverses the Input Tax Credit or if the tax burden has been passed on.
4. **Mandatory Pre-Deposit for Penalty – Only Appeals:** It has also been provided that a 10 per cent pre-deposit of the penalty amount must be paid before filing an appeal when the case relates only to penalty.

FINANCE ACT, 2025 AMENDMENTS – CUSTOMS LAW

The Finance Act, 2025 introduced several changes to the Customs Act to improve clarity, flexibility, and efficiency.

1. **Time Limit for Completion of Provisional Assessment:** A time limit of two years has been fixed for completing provisional assessments, and this can be extended by one more year in certain cases, with provision for suspension under specific conditions.
2. **Voluntary Revision of Import and Export Documents:** A new provision allows importers and exporters to voluntarily revise entries like the Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill even after customs clearance within a prescribed time.
3. **Revised Entries Treated as Self-Assessment:** These revised entries will be treated as self-assessment, and based on this, additional duty can be paid or refund can be claimed, except in cases involving fraud or where reassessment has already started.
4. **Refund claim Time Limit on Revised Assessments:** It has also been clarified that refund claims arising from such revisions or amendments must be filed within one year from the date of payment of duty or interest.
5. **Discontinuance of Settlement Commission and Interim Board:** The Settlement Commission will be discontinued from 1 April 2025, and an Interim Board will handle all pending cases up to 31 March 2025.
6. **Rationalisation of Customs Tariff and Duty Structure:** The Budget 2025 also introduced changes in the customs tariff and duty structure to simplify the system and support growth.
7. **Removal of Social Welfare Surcharge on Selected Items:** The Social Welfare Surcharge has been removed on 82 tariff items that were already subject to cess, which reduces complexity.

8. **Customs Duty Exemption on Life-Saving Drugs:** To improve healthcare access, 36 life-saving drugs have been fully exempted from Basic Customs Duty, making them more affordable.
9. **Duty Exemption on Critical Minerals and Industrial Inputs:** In addition, critical minerals and industrial inputs like cobalt powder, lithium-ion battery scrap, lead, zinc, and several other minerals have been fully exempted from Basic Customs Duty to support domestic manufacturing and ensure better availability of essential materials.

FINANCE ACT, 2026 – KEY CHANGES IN GST

1. **No Change in GST Slab Rates:** No major changes were made to GST slab rates like 5% and 18% in the budget, and these rates continue as before.
2. **Focus on GST Reforms and Compliance:** The main focus of the Government was on improving the existing GST system through better clarity and compliance reforms.
3. **Clarification on Post-Sale Discounts:** The treatment of post-sale discounts has been clarified so that such discounts will not increase GST liability if certain conditions are satisfied.
4. **Clarified Place of Supply for Intermediaries:** The place of supply rules for intermediaries have also been clarified to align with the location of the service receiver, which will reduce confusion and disputes.
5. **Expansion of GST Refund Provisions:** Refund provisions under GST have been expanded for eligible export transactions and certain assessments to ensure faster processing and fewer disputes.
6. **Transitional Appellate Mechanism Proposed:** The Government has also proposed a transitional appellate mechanism to bring consistency in advance rulings and reduce litigation during periods of legal changes or interpretation issues.
7. **Simplification of GST Compliance for MSME:** Efforts are being made to simplify GST compliance, especially for MSMEs, by considering options like quarterly payment of taxes for small businesses.
8. **Proposed Digital Platforms for Easier GST Filing:** There are also discussions on creating integrated digital platforms to make GST filing easier for MSMEs, although these proposals were not yet formally enacted at the time of the budget presentation.

FINANCE ACT, 2026 – CHANGES IN CUSTOMS DUTY AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

1. **Reduction in Personal Import Duty:** Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on goods imported for personal use (especially via e-commerce/overseas shopping) has been reduced from 20 % to 10 %. This is a consumer-friendly move to reduce landed costs for imported goods.
2. **Duty Exemptions for Key Inputs & Sectors:** BCD exemptions have been extended for:
 - (a) Capital goods for lithium-ion cell manufacturing (EV and energy storage).
 - (b) Goods for nuclear power projects (extended till 2035).
 - (c) Aircraft components and raw materials for both civilian and defence aviation manufacturing.
 - (d) Specified parts for domestic electronics manufacture.
3. **Customs Exemption on Medicines:** BCD exemption on 17 cancer drugs and certain rare disease medicines to improve healthcare affordability.

4. **Customs Act Amendments (Procedural / Legal Changes):** The Finance Bill 2026 made several amendments to the Customs Act and related rules, aimed at simplifying processes and reducing dispute load.

- (i) **Advance Rulings Validity:** Advance rulings will now be binding for five years (up from three) unless law/facts change. This brings greater certainty for importers and exporters.
- (ii) **New Baggage Rules (The Baggage Rules 2026):** Baggage Rules 2016 are replaced with updated rules effective from 2 Feb. 2026, rationalising duty-free allowances for passengers and reducing unnecessary detentions at ports. Temporary imports/re-imports and personal effects provisions have been clarified.
- (iii) **Special Provisions for Indian Fishing Vessels:** New Section 56(A) introduced to treat fish caught beyond Indian territorial waters as exports with duty exemptions when landed in foreign ports under conditions.
- (iv) **Warehousing Movement**
 - (a) The Finance Act, 2026 allows goods to be moved between customs bonded warehouses without taking direct permission from officers, subject to certain conditions, making the process faster.
 - (b) The duty deferral period for Authorized Economic Operators (AEOs) (Tier-2 and Tier-3) is increased from 15 days to 30 days.
 - (c) A single digital window system will be introduced to simplify cargo clearances across departments, along with automated clearance for trusted importers.
 - (d) The customs warehousing system is being modernized by focusing on warehouse operators, using electronic tracking, self-declarations, and risk-based audits.
- (v) **Removal of Intermediary Services:** The Finance Bill, 2026, has removed the intermediary services provision under Section 13(8), so such services will now follow the general rule of place of supply, *i.e.*, the location of the recipient.
- (vi) **Amendment to Remove Linking Post – Sale Discounts:** Further, Section 15(3) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 was amended to remove the need for linking post-sale discounts with prior agreements; instead, credit notes under Section 34 can be used if input tax credit is reversed.

Section 34 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 was amended to clearly include a reference to Section 15 (value of supply provisions).

GST RATE STRUCTURE (INDIA) SINCE 22ND SEPTEMBER 2025

The 12% and 28% slabs have been removed under the GST reforms with effect from 22nd September 2025, simplifying the number of slabs.

1. **Nil / 0% GST:** Goods and services that are essential for basic living or welfare are exempt from GST. Typical categories include:
 - Fresh fruits & vegetables
 - Fresh milk and unpacked dairy products
 - Unpacked foodgrains, rice, *atta* (flour)
 - Bread, *chapati*, *roti*, naan (food staples)
 - Education services
 - Healthcare services
 - Life-saving medicines (specific categories)
 - Life and health insurance (certain policies)
 - Sanitary napkins, basic stationery
 - Other essential items as notified by the government

2. **5% GST:** This is the merit / essential goods and services rate – generally for everyday items that are not fully exempt but considered basic consumption. Items include:
 - Packaged foods, snacks, and processed foods (butter, ghee, biscuits, dry fruits, *etc.*)
 - Personal care & daily use goods (soap, shampoo, toothpaste)
 - Coal (basic industrial use)
 - Edible oils & fruit juices
 - Budget hotel accommodation & travel (economy segment)
 - Many household items and low-value goods
3. **18% GST:** This is the standard rate – applicable to most goods and services in day-to-day commerce. *Examples include:*
 - Consumer electronics (mobile phones, computers, *etc.*)
 - Home appliances (ACs, refrigerators, washing machines)
 - Small cars and vehicles (with certain engine/size limits)
 - Construction materials like cement
 - Professional & consulting services
 - Restaurants (standard service)
 - Telecom services
4. **40% GST:** This is a special “luxury / sin goods” rate – mainly on high-end, non-essential, or demerit products, replacing earlier layers of additional cess for these items. Typical categories are:
 - Tobacco and tobacco products (pan masala, cigarettes, cigars)
 - Aerated sugary drinks and certain flavour-added beverages
 - Luxury and expensive vehicles (premium cars beyond specified thresholds)
 - High-end goods/services that fall under sin/luxury categorisation

Note: Tobacco products and some “sin goods” may transition fully to 40% after specific conditions related to compensation cess are met. Until then, older structures with cess may continue for certain items.
5. **Special/Unique Rates (in addition where specified):** While the four slabs above form the core GST structure, there are some special rates notified for particular goods:
 - 3% GST on gold and precious jewellery (a special rate category)
 - 0.25% GST for rough/uncut precious stones and diamonds

The present structure balances affordability (0 % & 5 %), standard taxing (18 %), and higher tax on non-essentials or harmful/luxury (40 %).

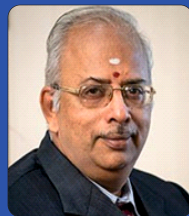
A full HSN-wise itemized GST list exists in government notifications and is updated periodically; the above is a broad structure based on current slabs.

Salient Features

- The First edition of the book is co-ordinated into Four units as per the syllabus.
- Efforts taken to cover the syllabus for the students of various colleges affiliated to Universities in Odisha State and presented in a simple and lucid style.
- Comprehensive coverage of the subject-matter given in a lucid form.
- Incorporated the changes in the Finance Act, 2024, 2025 and 2026.
- Included recent developments taken place in GST and Customs Law.
- Emphasis both on theoretical and practical aspects
- Incorporated many illustrations, examples and explanation which make the book interesting.
- Included the latest developments in both GST and Customs Law.
- As per the question paper pattern, Included very very short answer questions, short questions, long answer questions, Multiple choice questions at the end of every chapter.
- Also included Model question papers, Fill in the blanks question sets, Quizzes, figures/charts for easy recapitulation.

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