WAVOO WAJEEHA WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE - KAYALPATNAM

(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)
Run by Wavoo SAR Educational Trust
(Minority Institution)

Criterion 3

Research, Innovations and Extension

3.5 Collaboration

3.5.1 Number of functional MoUs/linkages with institutions/ industriesin India and abroad for internship, on-the-job training, project work, student / faculty exchange and collaborative research during the last five years

List and copies of Documents indicating the functional MOUs / linkage/ collaborations

2019 - 2020

Submitted to

THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

(NAAC)

ICTACADEMY

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

C.No: 019-189375
Date: 03 Aug 2019

KAVITHA. J

Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science

has participated in 3 Day Faculty Development Program on

Introduction to Python Programming

conducted by ICT Academy on 01 Aug 2019 to 03 Aug 2019 at

National Engineering College, Kovilpatti

Dr B Anbuthambi
President, ICT Academy

verify.ictacademy.in

ICT ACADEMY.
Innovate... Collaborate... Educate...

A DECADE OF
AUGMENTING
NATION BUILDING

10 YEARS

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

CNo: 019-189376
Date : 03-08-2019

SHARMINE MARY JANAKI.J

Wavoo Wajeeha Womens College of Arts and Science

has participated in 3 Day Faculty Development Program on

Introduction to Python Programming

conducted by ICT Academy on 01-08-2019 to 03-08-2019 at

National Engineering College, Kovilpatti

B Anbuthambi
Vice President, ICT Academy

ICTACADEMY

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

C.No: 020-191963

Date: 11 May 2020

A.AYSHA MUZAMMILA

Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science

has participated in 8 Hours of Faculty Development Program on

Emotional Intelligence (Online Live FDP)

conducted by ICT Academy on 06 May 2020 to 11 May 2020

Dr B Anbuthambi
President, ICT Academy

ICTACADEMY

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

C.No: 020-192077

Date: 11 May 2020

DR.D.HEPZIBAH VINSYAH JEYASEELI

Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science

has participated in 8 Hours of Faculty Development Program on

Presentation Skills (Online Live FDP)

conducted by ICT Academy on 06 May 2020 to 11 May 2020

Dr B Anbuthambi
President, ICT Academy

ICTACADEMY

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

C.No: 020-192056

Date: 12 May 2020

S.N.SITHI SHAMILA

Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science

has participated in 9 Hours of Faculty Development Program on

Introduction to Python Programming (Online Live FDP)

conducted by ICT Academy on 06 May 2020 to 12 May 2020

Dr B Anbuthambi
President, ICT Academy

verify.ictacademy.in

ICT Course

In collaboration with ICT Academy and DELL EMC, the Department of Computer Science and Information Technology conducted a course Data Science and Big data Analytics for the students from which 14 students were benefited.
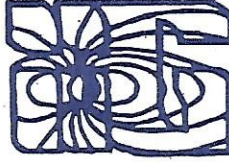
ICT ACADEMY — SKILL TESTER — Competency Measure

Certificate of Proficiency

C. No: S20-9898
Date: 21 Feb 2020

This is to certify that

S MUNIESWARIKALAIVANI

of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam bearing ID S1467105

has successfully completed all the requirements for

Data Science and Big Data Analytics

through assessment administered by ICT Academy and

has been awarded **C** Grade.

DELL EMC

B Arbuthamb
Vice President, ICT Academy

A >=90 | B >=60 & <90 | C >=40 & <60 | D <40

ICT ACADEMY — SKILL TESTER — Competency Measure

Certificate of Proficiency

C. No: S20-9893
Date: 21 Feb 2020

This is to certify that

S VYSHNAVI

of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam bearing ID S1467105

has successfully completed all the requirements for

Data Science and Big Data Analytics

through assessment administered by ICT Academy and

has been awarded **C** Grade.

DELL EMC

B Arbuthamb
Vice President, ICT Academy

ICT ACADEMY — SKILL TESTER — Competency Measure

Certificate of Proficiency

C. No: S20-9905
Date: 21 Feb 2020

This is to certify that

T SANOFER RASVIYA

of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam bearing ID S1467112

has successfully completed all the requirements for

Data Science and Big Data Analytics

through assessment administered by ICT Academy and

has been awarded **C** Grade.

DELL EMC

B Arbuthamb
Vice President, ICT Academy

A >=90 | B >=60 & <90 | C >=40 & <60 | D <40

ICT ACADEMY — SKILL TESTER — Competency Measure

Certificate of Proficiency

C. No: S20-9894
Date: 21 Feb 2020

This is to certify that

P DERINSTA

of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam bearing ID S1467101

has successfully completed all the requirements for

Data Science and Big Data Analytics

through assessment administered by ICT Academy and

has been awarded **C** Grade.

DELL EMC

B Arbuthamb
Vice President, ICT Academy

ICT ACADEMY — SKILL TESTER — Competency Measure

Certificate of Proficiency

C. No: S20-9896
Date: 21 Feb 2020

This is to certify that

T VIJAYALAKSHMI

of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam bearing ID S1467103

has successfully completed all the requirements for

Data Science and Big Data Analytics

through assessment administered by ICT Academy and

has been awarded **C** Grade.

DELL EMC

B Arbuthamb
Vice President, ICT Academy

ICT ACADEMY — SKILL TESTER — Competency Measure

Certificate of Proficiency

C. No: S20-9897
Date: 21 Feb 2020

This is to certify that

P MALINI

of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam bearing ID S1467104

has successfully completed all the requirements for

Data Science and Big Data Analytics

through assessment administered by ICT Academy and

has been awarded **C** Grade.

DELL EMC

B Arbuthamb
Vice President, ICT Academy

A >=90 | B >=60 & <90 | C >=40 & <60 | D <40

Department of Business Admistration

Industrial Visit - Report

Indian Tropical Agro Products Pvt Ltd in Thoothukudi on 21.02.2020

Phy Dept ⑨ 26/8/19

भारतीय भूचुम्बकत्व संस्थान
(भारत सरकार के विज्ञान अवं प्रौधौगिकी विभाग का एक स्वायतशासी संगठन)

विषुवतीय भूभौतिकी अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला
कृष्णापुरम, तिरुनेलवेली - 627 011

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF GEOMAGNETISM
(AN AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPT. OF
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, GOVT. OF INDIA)

EQUATORIAL GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
Krishnapuram, Tirunelveli - 627 011

सं.क्र.
Ref. No. : 4123/Visit/Students

दिनांक :
Date : 22/8/2009

To

The Pricipal
Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College
Kayalpatnam
Thoothukudi

Madam,

Sub: Students Visit to EGRL Reg.
Ref: WWWC/2019-20/061

I am glad to inform your good office that students of III B.Sc (Physics course) can visit and learn the on going Geophysical experiments in EGRL on 4th September, 2019. Time allocated (10:00am-03:00pm).

Thank you for the keen interest in Physics

Krishnapuram
22/08/19

Yours faithfully

(C.P.Anil Kumar)
Professor & Head
EGRL, Krishnapuram

टेलिफोन Telephone
0462 - 2521465 / 2520306

फेक्स Fax
0462 - 2520305

ई-मेल E-mail
egrl@rediffmail.com

Headquarters at : Kalamboli Highway, New Panvel, Navi Mumbai 410 218

Re: Permission to visit - reg.

From: DSCTirunelveli (sciencecentrenellai@gmail.com)

To: wavoo_college@yahoo.co.in

Date: Wednesday, 7 August, 2019, 07:01 pm IST

Dear Sir / Madam,
Thank you for your mail. You are most Welcome.

warm regards
DSCT.

On Wed, 7 Aug 2019 at 14:58, WAVOO WAJEEHA WOMAN'S COLLEGE <wavoo_college@yahoo.co.in> wrote:

Herewith I have attached the exacted copy of the postal letter.

HOD of Physics

Thanks and regards,

Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College
of Arts and Science
Tiruchendur Road, Kayalpatnam -628204

Tel: 04639- 280 900

Tamil Department Students and staff members visited
Adhichanallur on 13.08.2019

Tamil Department Students and staff members visited
Keezhadi Agazhvayvu on 21.09.2019

Validation

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY ,TIRUNELVELI

Ref.No.MSU/CoE/UG/Field Work/NOV-2019   Date: 21.10.2019

From

Dr.A.Suruliandi
Controller of Examinations

To

Mrs. S.A. Rahmath Ameena Begam, so
Dept of BBA
Wayoo Wajeeha women's college of Arts and Science,
Kayalpatnam
Tiruchendur. Tuticorin (D(St)

Sir/Madam,

        Sub: B.A/B.B.A Degree Course – To conduct the Field Work & Project Viva voce
        for NOV-2019.appointment of External Examiners – intimation – reg.
                                    ****
        I am, by direction, to inform you that you have been appointed as External
Examiner to conduct the Field Work & Project Viva voce Examination as detailed below:
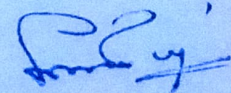
Date	College	Course	Subject
24.10.2019	G.V.N. College Kovilpatti	B.B.A	SMBA5P

I request you to conduct the Field Work & Project Viva voce examination
and hand over the duly signed original mark tabulation form to
the Chief Superintendent of the Examination centre.
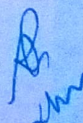
        The eligible TA/DA will be paid as per the University norms at the centre
itself.

                                            Yours faithfully

                                            Controller of Examinations.

Copy to:
    The principal
    G.V.N. College
    Kovilpatti

    O/c 21-10-19 21-10-19

HOLY CROSS HOME SCIENCE COLLEGE

(Re-Accredited with "B" Grade by NAAC)

52, New Colony, THOOTHUKUDI - 628 003.

Phone : 0461-2328295, Fax : 0461-2328294
Website : www.hchsc.com   E-mail : hchsc@rediffmail.com

22.10.2019

Certificate

This is to certify that Mrs.A.Nesa Agnes Bellinta, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science College, Kayalpatnam, has conducted Major Practical exam for B.Sc. Computer Science on 17.10.2019 to 22.10.2019 in our college.

PRINCIPAL
HOLY CROSS HOME SCIENCE COLLE
52, NEW COLONY,
THOOTHUKUDI - 628 003

†
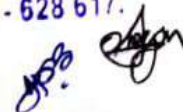
NAZARETH MARGOSCHIS COLLEGE
AT PILLAIYANMANAI
NAZARETH - 628 617
Thoothukudi District, Tamilnadu.
(A Christian Minority Institution)

Estd.1967

Arulraj Ponnudurai
M.Com., M.Phil., B.Ed., Ph.D.,

Principal.

Phone : (04639) 277232, 277572 Fax : 04639 - 278232
Mobile : 98654 83407
Website : www.margoschiscollege.in
E.mail : margoschiscollege@gmail.com
arulraj2862@gmail.com

Dated: 01.11.2019

ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATE

Certified that **Mrs. S.N. Sithi Shamila,** Assistant Professor in Computer Science, Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College, Kayalpatnam 628 204, conducted the B.Sc. Computer Science Degree Allied Practical Examinations November 2019 at our college on 29.10.2019 & 01.11.2019.

PRINCIPAL
NAZARETH MARGOSCHIS COLLEGE
AT PILLAYANMANAI
NAZARETH - 628 617.

Reaccredited by
NAAC with

'A' Grade

CGPA 3.31 out of 4.0
3ʳᵈ Cycle

Dr. C. Veerabahu M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.
Principal

V.O.CHIDAMBARAM COLLEGE
Thoothukudi - 628008

Since 1951

24.10.2019

ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mrs.L.R.Subha, Head Department of Commerce, Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College, Kayalpatnam as external examiner for Mini Project III B.Com(Commerce) on 24.10.2019 at V.O.Chidambaram College, Thoothukudi.

PRINCIPAL

Certified Computer Accountant
using Tally.ERP 9

This is to certify that the following students have completed a course name TALLY in CSC in collaboration with Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam during the period from July 2019 to October 2019

S.NO	STUDENT NAME	CLASS
1	M. Bharathi	III B.A Tamil
2	P. Dishani	
3	P. Hemalatha	
4	S. Jeevitha	
5	A. Kanmani	
6	V. Madhu Manisha	
7	A. Maharasi	
8	K. Marisangeeta	
9	N. Naga Jothi	
10	M. Nanthini	
11	C. Prathiba	
12	M. Sangeeta	
13	B. Sara Sameeha	
14	R. Serma Devi	
15	J. Shalu	
16	P. Siva Lakshmi	
17	S. Sneka	
18	R. Thilasath	
19	J. Udaya Lakshmi	
20	S. Jeyasubha	III B.Sc (IT)
21	S. Joyee	
22	S. Sneka	
23	S. Elizah	III BBA
24	Z.M Fathima Mualiffa	
25	A. Mehrin Fajeela	
26	M. Mohana Santhiya	
27	A. Rameesa Barvin	
28	M. Sulaiha Farha	
29	V. Affefa Saliha	III B.A English
30	A.J. Athiya	
31	B. Mercy Abitha	
32	S. Panimalar	
33	T. Sathiya Prabha	
34	M. Revathi	
35	P. Jenoline Prineela	
36	Antony Selshiya G.	III B.A Economics
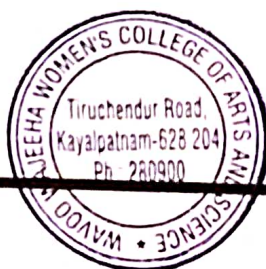
PRINCIPAL
WAVOO WAJEEHA WOMEN'S COLLEGE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Tiruchendur Road, Kayalpatnam - 628 204.

CSC Computer Education
111-G, North Car Street
TIRUCHENDUR.Ph:290468

Diploma in DTP

This is to certify that the following students have completed a course name DTP in CSC in collaboration with Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam during the period from July 2019 to October 2019

S.NO	STUDENT NAME	CLASS
1	T.Arockia Princy	III B.A Tamil
2	P.Gayathri	
3	B.Jenisha	
4	M.Sowntharya	
5	S.A.Sithi Fouziya	III B.Sc Mathematics
6	S.Ananthammal	III B.Com
7	S.Farsana Sumaiya	
8	A.Foumitha Fathima	
9	J.Lidiya	
10	J.Lilly	
11	E.Petchiammal	
12	P.Sridevi	
13	S.Ramalakshmi	

PRINCIPAL
WAVOO WAJEEHA WOMEN'S COLLEGE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Tiruchendur Road, Kayalpatnam - 628 204,
Thoothukudi Dist., Tamil Nadu.

CSC Computer Education
111-G, North Car Street
TIRUCHENDUR Ph:290468

Certified Computer Accountant
using Tally.ERP 9

This is to certify that the following students have completed a course name TALLY in CSC in collaboration with Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam during the period from December 2019 to March 2020

S.NO	STUDENT NAME	CLASS
1	Anantha Jothi.C	III B.Com
2	Ananthammal.S	
3	Anuratha.V	
4	Bhavani.M	
5	Devimuthumari.M	
6	Muthu Selvi.P	
7	Nandhini.S	
8	Nirmala.T	
9	Petchiammal.E	
10	Santhiya.C	
11	Sornam.M	
12	Vanaraja.M	
13	Nayeema Balkees.S.A	III BBA
14	Sathya priya.B	III B.Sc Physics
15	Seetha Lakshmi.M	
16	Sneka Krishna.T	
17	Loga Sankari.S	III B.A English
18	Akila.S	
19	Mogudoo Ali Fathima.T.M.S	
20	Naveena.C	III B.Sc Mathemathics
21	Saburum Shafiqua.A	
22	Sathiya.R	
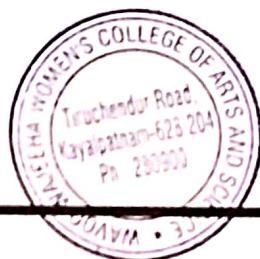
PRINCIPAL
WAVOO WAJEEHA WOMEN'S COLLEGE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Tiruchendur Road, Kayalpatnam-623 204.
Thoothukudi Dist., Tamil Nadu.

CSC Computer Education
111-G, North Car Street
TIRUCHENDUR.Ph:290468

Diploma in DTP

This is to certify that the following students have completed a course name DTP in CSC in collaboration with Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam during the period from December 2019 to March 2020

S.NO	STUDENT NAME	CLASS
1	Sara Sameera.B	III B.A Tamil
2	Ramya.J	III B.Sc Physics
3	Amirtha Selvam.M	
4	Shanthi.A	
5	Freeda.L	
6	Afeefa Shaliha.V	III B.A English
7	Amina Marwa.J	
8	Athiya.A.J	
9	Gifta.R	
10	Anushya.R	I B.A English
11	Mohamed Noor Asma.M	
12	Miracline Brighty.G.J	II B.Sc (IT)
13	Subha Lakshmi.P	
14	Sujitha Kilda.P	
15	Sunitha.R	
16	Mutheeswari.S	

PRINCIPAL
WAVOO WAJEEHA WOMEN'S COLLEGE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Tiruchendur Road, Kayalpatnam - 628 204.
Thoothukudi Dist., Tamil Nadu.

CSC Computer Education
111-G, North Car Street
TIRUCHENDUR. Ph: 290468

CSC
COMPUTER SOFTWARE COLLEGE
An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution

Regd. Number : **1**

Date : **18-03-2020**

Certified Computer Accountant
Using Tally.ERP 9

This Diploma is awarded to _____ **ANANTHAMMAL S** _____

for successful completion of the course for the period from _____ **16-12-2019** _____

to _____ **16-03-2020** _____ at Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science,

Kayalpatnam and has been placed in the overall grade _____ **"A"** _____

COURSE COVERAGE

- Remote Access
- Integrated Support Centre
- Excise for Manufacturers
- TDS Enhanced
- Payroll, Point of Sales
- Inventory
- Reports
- Multilanguage
- GST, TDS, TCS

I. THILAGA
Chairman
CSC Computer Education (P) Ltd.

GANESH IYAMPERUMAL
Managing Director
CSC Computer Education (P) Ltd.

R.C. Vasuki
PRINCIPAL
Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College
Arts & Science

GRADE : **A-EXCELLENT** **B-VERY GOOD** **C-GOOD** **D-SATISFACTORY**

Corporate Office : 151/3, South West Boag Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600 017. Tamilnadu. India.

CSC
COMPUTER SOFTWARE COLLEGE
An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution

Regd. Number : **3**

Date   : **18-03-2020**

Certified Computer Accountant
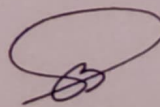# Using Tally.ERP 9
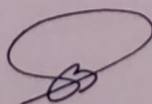
This Diploma is awarded to   **NAYEEMA BALKEES S A**

for successful completion of the course for the period from   **16-12-2019**

to   **16-03-2020**   at Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science,

Kayalpatnam and has been placed in the overall grade   **"A"**

COURSE COVERAGE

- Remote Access
- Integrated Support Centre
- Excise for Manufacturers
- TDS Enhanced
- Payroll, Point of Sales
- Inventory
- Reports
- Multilanguage
- GST, TDS, TCS

I. THILAGA
Chairman
CSC Computer Education (P) Ltd.

GANESH IYAMPERUMAL
Managing Director
CSC Computer Education (P) Ltd.

R.C. Vaanhi
PRINCIPAL
Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College
Arts & Science

GRADE :   **A-EXCELLENT**   **B-VERY GOOD**   **C-GOOD**   **D-SATISFACTORY**

Corporate Office : 151/3, South West Boag Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600 017, Tamilnadu, India.

CSC
COMPUTER SOFTWARE COLLEGE
An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution

Regd. Number : 4

Date : 18-03-2020

Certified Computer Accountant Using Tally.ERP 9

This Diploma is awarded to _____ SATHYA PRIYA B _____

for successful completion of the course for the period from _____ 16-12-2019 _____

to _____ 16-03-2020 _____ at Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science,

Kayalpatnam and has been placed in the overall grade _____ "A" _____

COURSE COVERAGE

- ☒ Remote Access
- ☒ Integrated Support Centre
- ☒ Excise for Manufacturers
- ☒ TDS Enhanced
- ☒ Payroll, Point of Sales
- ☒ Inventory
- ☒ Reports
- ☒ Multilanguage
- ☒ GST, TDS, TCS

I. THILAGA
Chairman
CSC Computer Education (P) Ltd.

GANESH IYAMPERUMAL
Managing Director
CSC Computer Education (P) Ltd.

PRINCIPAL
Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College
Arts & Science

GRADE :   A-EXCELLENT   B-VERY GOOD   C-GOOD   D-SATISFACTORY

Corporate Office : 151/3, South West Boag Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600 017. Tamilnadu. India.

CSC
COMPUTER SOFTWARE COLLEGE
An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution

Regd. Number : **6**

Date : **18-03-2020**

Certified Computer Accountant
Using Tally.ERP 9

This Diploma is awarded to _____**NAVEENA C**_____

for successful completion of the course for the period from _____**16-12-2019**_____

to _____**16-03-2020**_____ at Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science,

Kayalpatnam and has been placed in the overall grade _____**"A"**_____

COURSE COVERAGE

- Remote Access
- Integrated Support Centre
- Excise for Manufacturers
- TDS Enhanced
- Payroll, Point of Sales
- Inventory
- Reports
- Multilanguage
- GST, TDS, TCS

I. Thilaga
I. THILAGA
Chairman
CSC Computer Education (P) Ltd.

GANESH IYAMPERUMAL
Managing Director
CSC Computer Education (P) Ltd.

R.C.Vaanki
PRINCIPAL
Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College
Arts & Science

GRADE : **A-EXCELLENT** **B-VERY GOOD** **C-GOOD** **D-SATISFACTORY**

Corporate Office : 151/3, South West Boag Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600 017, Tamilnadu, India.

INVITED TALKS

MATHEMATICAL ASPECTS IN INTELLIGENT COMPUTING

Dr.G.Ganesan, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry,

Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT

Lofti Zadeh, inventor of Fuzzy Sets defined Computational Intelligence (Soft Computing) as a method of computing, differing from conventional or hard computing in its tolerance for imprecision, uncertainty, partial truth and approximation. The role model for Soft Computing is human mind. The guiding principle of Soft Computing is: "Exploit the tolerance for imprecision, uncertainty, partial truth and approximation to achieve tractability robustness and low solution cost". This intelligence includes Fuzzy Logic, Artificial Neural Networks, Genetic Algorithms etc. In this lecture, we describe the mathematical concepts involve in such concepts in detail.

BAIRE RESOLVABILITY OF FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

Dr. G.Thangaraj, **Professor, D**epartment of Mathematics,
Dean CDC i/c,Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore

INTRODUCTION

Decision-making under uncertainty is as old as mankind. The conventional approaches to the analysis of large scale systems were ineffective in dealing with systems that are complex and mathematically not well defined. L. A. Zadeh [8] in 1965 introduced the notion of fuzzy set to describe vagueness mathematically in its very abstractness and tried to solve such problems by assigning to each possible individual in the universe of discourse a value representing its grade of membership in the fuzzy set. This grade corresponds to the degree to which that individual is similar or compatible with the concept represented by the fuzzy set. Thus, individuals may belong in the fuzzy set to a greater or lesser degree as indicated by a larger or smaller membership grade. These membership grades are very often represented by real numbers ranging in the closed interval between 0 and 1. The fuzzy set theory extended the basic mathematical concept of a set.

The fuzzy set theory proposes a mathematical technique for dealing with imprecise concepts and problems that have many solutions.

One of the advantages of fuzzy set theory is its extreme generality to accommodate the new developments to cope with existing emerging problems and challenges. During the last three decades (beginning in 1985), fuzzy set theory began finding its way into a large number of applications. Fuzzy mathematics is the kind of mathematical theory which contains wider content than the classical theory.

Fuzzy topology is a kind of topology developed on fuzzy sets and in his very first paper C. L. Chang [2] gave a strong basement for the development of fuzzy topology in the [0,1] membership value framework. Almost all the pivot concepts of general topology have been tried for extension to the fuzzy situation by different mathematicians in different and independent ways.

The concepts of Baire spaces, named after the French mathematician Rene-Louis Baire (1874-1932), have been studied extensively in classical topology. Many important characterizations of Baire topological spaces are given by R.C. Haworth and R.A. McCoy, [3]. Motivated by the works of R.C. Haworth and R.A. McCoy, the concepts of Baire spaces in fuzzy setting was introduced in [6] and some of the characterizations of fuzzy Baire spaces are studied.

In 1989, Baire[1] introduced the concepts of first category and second category sets in his doctoral thesis. E. Hewitt [4] introduced the

concepts of resolvability and irresolvability in topological spaces. The concepts of resolvability, irresolvability in fuzzy setting were introduced and studied by Thangaraj and Balasubramanian [5].The notion of fuzzy Baire dense sets is introduced and by means of fuzzy Baire dense sets [7]. On these lines, the concepts of fuzzy Baire resolvability and fuzzy Baire irresolvability of fuzzy topological spaces are introduced and the fuzzy Baire resolvability along with fuzzy submaximality, fuzzy hyperconnectedness, fuzzy hereditarily irresolvableness of fuzzy topological spaces are also established.

ULAM'S GRAPH RECONSTRUCTIONCONJECTURE AND RELATED PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

In 1942, **S.M.Ulam**proposd the following conjecture which is called **Ulam's GraphReconstruction Conjecture** or simply as the **Reconstruction Conjecture**.

RC: If G and H aretwo graphs with vertices v_1, v_2, …,v_n and w_1, w_2, …, $w_n$with $n \geq 3$, such that G$-v_i \cong$ H$-w_i$ for all i, then G $\cong$ H. (Still open)

In 1964, **F.Harary** extended it to digraphs as **Digraph Reconstruction Conjecture**.

DRC: If D and E are two digraphs with vertices v_1, v_2, …, v_n and w_1, w_2, …, w_n with **n ≥ 5**, such that $D-v_j \cong E-w_j$ for all j, then $D \cong E$.

DRC is **stronger than** RC. (That is, if DRC is true, then RC will be true.) In 1977, **P.K.Stockmeyer**, a student of Harary **disproved DRC** by exhibiting two infinite families of counterexamples to it. Later in 1981 and 1988, he exhibited eight more infinite families of counterexamples to DRC. Researchers doubted RC itself and tried to disprove it, but have not succeeded so far. Meanwhile in March 1979, a **New Digraph Reconstruction Conjecture** (now called the **Degree Associated Reconstruction Conjecture**) was proposed.

DARC: If D and E are two digraphs with vertices v_1, v_2, …, v_n and w_1, w_2, …, w_n with **n ≥ 5**, such that $D-v_j \cong E-w_j$ and $(d+(v_j),\ d-(v_j)) = (d+(w_j),\ d-(w_j))$ for all j, (where d+ and d− denote the out-degree and in-degree of a vertex in a digraph,) then $D \cong E$. (Still open)

DARC is weaker than the **disproved** DRC, but is stronger than RC. That is, if one wants to disprove RC, then he has to disprove DARC first. But no one has done that so far. This talk is about results proved in support of RC and DARC in the last forty years.

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SOME NOTIONS ON NANO BINARY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper, we introduce and study the nano binary topological spaces. The notions of nano binary open sets, nano binary closed sets, nano binary interior and nano binary closure are introduced and their basic properties are discussed with the suitable examples.

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BEHAVIOUR OF KURATOWSKI OPERATORS ON

SOME NEW SETS IN TOPOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to introduce q_k – sets using Kuratowski's operator and to study its basic properties. In Topology, the Kuratowski's operator plays a pivotal role to define a topological structures on a set. As the closure and interior operator plays a major role in rough set theory, here we introduce q_k- closure and q_k– interior some of its properties are discussed.

ON RK-ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT

In the beginning of the paper we introduce the notion of a RK-algebra which is a specialization of B-algebras. We Prove that the class of RK-algebras is a proper subclass of B-algebras and show that a RK-algebra is equivalent to a 0-commutative B-algebra. Moreover, we show that a class of Coxeter algebras is a proper subclass of RK-algebras.

REINHARD ZUMKELLER DIVISOR CORDIAL LABELING

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ABSTRACT

Let G=(V,E) be a graph with vertex set V and edge set E. ReinhardZumkeller divisor cordial labeling of the graph G can be defined as an injective function $f:V \rightarrow n \equiv 0 \pmod 2$, where $n \in N$ such that if each edge uv is assigned the label 1 if $f(u) \mid f(v)$ or $f(v) \mid f(u)$ with $f(u) \leq f(v)$ or $f(v) \leq f(u)$ and $f(u)$ and $f(v)$ are Zumkeller numbers and 0 otherwise with the condition that the number of edges labeled with 0 and the number of edges labeled with 1 differ by atmost 1.We make use of Zumkeller numbers and the concept of divisibility in number theory and cordiality in the labeling of graphs. This paper exhibits the existence of Reinhard Zumkeller divisor cordial labeling.

GENERALIZED IDENTITIES ON DERIVATIVES OF P(Y)-FIBONACCI POLYNOMIAL AND P(Y)-LUCAS POLYNOMIAL

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ABSTRACT

The Fibonacci and Lucas Polynomials are well known for having interesting and amazing properties and Identities.In this paper, we introduce p(y)-Fibonacci and p(y)-LUCAS Polynomials where p(y) is a polynomial with real coefficients and some basic identities are derived by using generating function of these polynomials.

SOME CHARACTERIZATIONS ON OPERATOR INTERSECTION GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

To any group G, we assign a Graph Γ and then investigate the algebraic properties of a group by using graph theoretical concepts. The aim of this paper is to introduce a new class of graphs called Operator Intersection Graphs from a group .It is a graph with vertex set $V = G\text{-}e$ where e is the identity element of the group G and two distinct vertices x and y are adjacent in Γ if $< x * y > \subseteq < x > \cap < y >$. Discuss the properties of this graph, the bound for the number of edges,generalise the graphs for which the bound is sharp and indicate how the graph theoretical properties can effect on the group theoretical properties. Some characterizations for the fundamental properties are established to identify the structure of the groups from the operator intersection graphs .Also we characterize the classes of Operator Intersection Graph corresponding to certain finite cyclic groups

COMPARISON OF OPENNESS IN TWO FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES AND ITS ASSOCIATED INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACE

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ABSTRACT

We have that an IFTS can be associated with two fuzzy topological spaces and vice versa [1]. If (X, T) is an IFTS and $T_1 = \{ \mu_a / \exists \gamma_a \in I^x$ such that $(\mu_a, \gamma_a) \in T\}$, $T_2 = \{ 1 - \gamma_a / \exists \mu_a \in I^x$ such that $(\mu_a, \gamma_a) \in T\}$, it is easy to see that (X, T_1), and (X, T_2) are fuzzy topological spaces. Similarly if (X, T_1) and (X, T_2) are two fuzzy topological spaces, $T = \{(u, v')/ u \in T_1, v \in T_2$ and $u \subseteq v\}$ is an IFT and (X, T) is an IFTS. In this paper we analyze whether alpha, beta, semi, pre, semi openness of an intuitionistic fuzzy set (A_1, A_2) in an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space will lead to the corresponding openness of co-ordinate fuzzy sets A_1 and A_2 in the corresponding fuzzy topological spaces.

DECOMPOSITION OF GENERALIZED PETERSEN GRAPHS INTO PATHS AND CYCLES

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ABSTRACT

Let n and k be positive integers where $n \geq 3$ and $1 \leq k < \frac{n}{2}$. The $Generalized\ Petersen\ Graph\ GP(n,k)$ is a graph with vertex set $\{u_0,\ u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_{n-1}, v_0, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{n-1}\}$ and edge-set consisting of all egdes of the form $u_i u_{i+1}, u_i v_i$ and $v_i v_{i+k}$ where $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, the subscripts being reduced modulo n. Obiviously $GP(n,k)$ is always a cubic graph and $GP(5,2)$ is the well-known Petersen graph. In this paper, we prove that the Generalized Petersen Graph $GP(n,k)$ decomposed into C_n, nP_2 and $dC_{\frac{n}{d}}$ if and only if $(n,k) = d \geq 1$.

ON α-GENERALIZED C*-CLOSED SETS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to introduce the notion of α-generalized c*-closed sets in topological spaces and study their basic properties. It is the weaker form of generalized c*-closed sets but it is the stronger form of pre-generalized c*-closed sets. That is, the class of α-generalized c*-closed sets lies between the class of generalized c*-closed sets and the class of pre-generalized c*-closed sets. Further, we shall see that the collection of α-generalized c*-closed sets is not closed under finite intersection but it is closed under arbitrary union. Also, we establish the relationship between this new class of closed sets and the other classes of closed sets in general topology.

ON PRIME SQUARE SUM GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a (p, q) graph and let $f : V(G) \to \{0, 1, 2, ..., p - 1\}$ be a bijection. We define f^* on $E(G)$ by $f^*(uv) = [f(u)]^2 + [f(v)]^2$. If f^* is injective on $E(G)$, then f is called a square sum labeling. Define a bijection $f : V(G) \to \{0, 1, 2, 3, ..., p - 1\}$ by $f(v_i) = i - 1$, for every i from 1 to p and define a $1 - 1$ mapping $f^*_{psqs} : E(G) \to$ set of natural numbers N by $f^*_{psqs}(uv) = \{f(u)\}^2 + \{f(v)\}^2$. The induced function f^*_{psqs} is said to be a prime square sum labeling, if for each vertex of degree at least 2, the greatest common incidence number (gcin) is 1. In this paper, we proved that the Brush graph B_n and duplication of the Brush graph B_n are prime square sum graphs.

NEAR DIFFERENCE CORDIAL LABELING OF SOME PATH RELATED GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Let G be a (p, q) graph. Let f be a map from $V(G)$ to $\{1, 2, \ldots, p - 1, p + 1\}$. For each edge uv, assign the label $|f(u) - f(v)|$. f is called near difference cordial labeling if f is $1 - 1$ and $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$, where $e_f(1)$ and $e_f(0)$ denote the number of edges labeled with 1 and not labeled with 1 respectively. A graph with a near difference cordial labeling is called a Near difference cordial graph. In this paper, Near difference cordial labeling of some path related graphs such as comb, broken comb, subdivided star$\langle K_{1,n} : n \rangle$, umbrella $U(m, 3)$ and P_n^2 are discussed.

SOME RESULTS ON NEAR DIFFERENCE MEAN CORDIAL GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple graph. A Near difference mean cordial labeling on G is a function in $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \ldots, p - 1, p + 1\}$ such that for each edge uv the induced map f^* defined by

$$f^*(uv) = \begin{cases} 1 & if \ (f(u) - f(v)) \equiv 0 (mod \ 2) \\ 0 & elsewhere \end{cases}$$

and it satisfies the condition $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$, where $e_f(0)$ and $e_f(1)$ represent the number of edges labeled with 0 and 1 respectively. A graph that admits a Near difference mean cordial labeling is called a Near difference mean cordial graph. In this paper, Near difference mean cordial labeling of some path related graphs such as $S(P_n)$, bistar $B_{n,n}$, P_n^2, twig $T(n)$ and fan $P_n + K_1$ are discussed.

DIFFERENCE MEAN CORDIAL LABELING OF SOME GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple graph. A difference mean cordial labeling on G is a function in $f: V(G) \to \{1, 2, \ldots, p\}$ such that for each edge uv the induced map f^* defined by

$$f^*(uv) = \begin{cases} 1 & if \ \big(f(u) - f(v)\big) \equiv 0 (mod \ 2) \\ 0 & elsewhere \end{cases}$$

and it satisfies the condition $\big|e_f(0) - e_f(1)\big| \leq 1$, where $e_f(0)$ and $e_f(1)$ represent the number of edges labeled with 0 and 1 respectively. A graph that admits a Difference mean cordial labeling is called a Difference mean cordial graph. In this paper, Difference mean cordial labeling of some graphs such as P_n^2, C_n^+, subdivided star $\langle K_{1,n} : n \rangle$, fan $P_n + K_1$, double fan DF_n are discussed

BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In the year 1963, Kelly initiated the systematic study of Bitopology which is a triple (X, σ, τ), where X is non-empty set together with distinct topologies σ, τ on X. Also, Levine introduced and defined a subset of a space X to be semi-open if $A \subseteq Cl(Int(A))$ in 1963. In the year 1983, Abd-El-Monsef introduced a new class of semi-open set called semipre-open set (β - open set) in topological spaces.In 2013, Alias B.Khalaf and Nehmat K.Ahmed introduced the concept of S_β-open set and S_β-continuity in Topological Spaces. As a result, in this paper (1, 2) S_β-open sets in Bitopological space is defined and some of their properties are studied.

MTH-HIGHLY IRREGULAR BIPOLAR FUZZY GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, mth-highly irregular bipolar fuzzy graphs and mth-Highly totally irregular bipolar fuzzy graphs are defined. Comparative study between m th-highly irregular bipolar fuzzy graph and mth-highly totally irregular bipolar fuzzy graph is done. Property of mth-highly irregular bipolar fuzzy graph and mth– highly totally irregular bipolar fuzzy graph are discussed .mth-highly irregularity on bipolar fuzzy graphs whose underlying graphs are cycle and ladder are studied.

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AN INVENTIVE METHOD FOR SOLVING FULLY INTERVAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses, the transportation problem under uncertainty, particularlywhen parameters are given in interval forms, is formulated. That is the shipping cost, supply and demand parameters are all intervals. And also presents the interval parameters would seem to monitor the capability of fixed charge transportation problem. Furthermore, the solution of the interval transportation problemis analyzed.

COMPARISON OF DOUBLE EXPONENTIAL SMOOTHING MODEL AND AUTO REGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE MODEL FOR FINANCIAL DATA

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ABSTRACT

Stock market volatility is important for investment, option pricing and financial market regulation. In recent years, stock market analysis and prediction have the greatest significance for many professionals in the fields of finance and stock exchange. There are many methods available in the literature to solve the problem of future prediction. The present study provides a detailed comparison of Double Exponential Smoothing (DES) model and Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model. Future values are forecasting using DES and ARIMA model. Forecasted values for different α and β values are calculated from DES method and ARIMA (1, 1, 1). Also, Mean Square Error (MSE), Root Mean Square (RMSE), Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) are calculated individually for both methods.

MEAN LABELING IN DIGRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

A Graph G with p vertices and q edges is called a mean graph if there is an injective function $f: V \to \{0,1,2,3,\ldots,q\}$ such that each edge uv is labeled with $\frac{f(u)+f(v)}{2}$ if $f(u)+f(v)$ is even and $\frac{f(u)+f(v)+1}{2}$ if $f(u)+f(v)$ is odd. Then the resulting edge labels are distinct. f is called a mean labeling of G. In this paper, we introduce the concept of mean labeling in digraphs and investigate the existence of mean labeling in some digraphs obtained by orienting the simple graphs like path, cycle, star etc.

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NEIGHBORHOOD-PRIME LABELING OF INFLATED GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph with n vertices. A bijection $f: V(G) \to \{1,2,3 \ldots, n\}$ is said to be a neighborhood-prime labeling if for every vertex $v \in V(G)$ with $deg(v) > 1$, $gcd\{f(u) | u \in N(v)\} = 1$. A graph which admits neighborhood-prime labeling is called a neighborhood-prime graph. In this paper, we investigate the neighborhood-prime labeling of some inflated graphs.

ANTI Q-FUZZY BI-IDEALS IN NEAR-SUBTRACTION SEMIGROUPS

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ABSTRACT

Our primary focus is to examine the notion of anti Q-fuzzy bi-ideals in near-subtraction semigroups. This is a continuation/furtherance of our earlier study regarding Q-fuzzy bi-ideals in near-subtraction semigroups. In this paper, we have attempted to define the notation of anti Q-fuzzy bi-ideals and investigated their properties in near-subtraction semigroups.

C- PRIME ANTI-FUZZY BI-IDEALS IN BOOLEAN LIKE SEMI-RINGS

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ABSTRACT

Zadeh have introduced the concept of Fuzzy set. The concept of Boolean like Semi-Rings were introduced by K. Venkatesh, B.V.N. Murthy and N. Amarnath. Kedukodi, Satyanarayana and Booth were introduced the idea of C-prime Fuzzy ideals of Near rings. After that R. Rajeswari, N. Meenakumari and R. Azhagumeena have created the idea of C-prime Fuzzy bi-ideals in Boolean like Semi-Ring. In this paper, we recreate the idea of C-prime Fuzzy bi-ideals in Boolean like semi-rings into C-prime Anti-Fuzzy bi-ideals in Boolean like semi-rings. AnAnti-Fuzzy bi-idealμ of Boolean like semi-ring R is called C-prime if for all $x, y \in R, \mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$ we discuss some of their related properties.

SEMI FEEBLY GENERALIZED CLOSED SETS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, Semi Feebly generalized closed set (SFG-closed sets) in topological space are introduced. A subset A of a topological space (X,τ) is called SFG-closed if U contains Feebly closure of A whenever U contains A and U is sg-open in (X,τ). The relation of this closed set with some of the other closed sets and generalized closed sets and some of the characteristic, of SFG-closed sets have been investigated and studied.

A NEW CLASS OF CLOSED SETS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to introduce a new class of closed sets in Topological Spaces. The properties of this closed set are investigated and they are compared with the existing relevant generalised closed sets in Topological spaces.

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EVEN DECOMPOSITION OF SOME SPECIAL CLASS OF GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

E.Ebin Raja Merly introduced the concept of Even Decomposition of a connected graph and Even Star Decomposition (ESD) of complete graph. In this paper we investigate Even Star decomposition (ESD) of Spider tree and also we study the Even Decomposition (ED) of some special class of graphs namely $C_n \odot K_1$, $K_{1,n}^+$ and Q_n

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CONNECTED REGULAR DOMINATION IN ZERO-DIVISOR GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

The concept of connected regular domination number of $\Gamma(\mathbb{Z}_n)$ was first introduced by K. Ananthi, J. Ravi Sankar and N. Selvi. A connected regular domination of a graph $G(V, E)$ is defined as the vertex set $D \subseteq V$ satisfying the following conditions, (i) D is Dominating set (ii) D is regular and (iii) D is connected. In this paper, we extend the notion of connected regular domination number of zero-divisor graphs.

FIBONACCI SUM LABELING OF H-GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

A *(p,q)* graph *G=(V,E)* is said to be a Fibonacci sum graph if there exists an injective function $f : V(G) \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \ldots, F_q\}$ such that the induced edge labeling f^* defined by $f^*(uv) = f(u) + f(v) \forall uv \in E(G)$ is bijective and the resulting edge labels are $\{F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_q\}$. In this paper, the Fibonacci sum labeling of H-related graphs are studied.

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VARIETIES OF DETOUR DOMINATION NUMBER OF GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph. For any two vertices , v, a detour is a longest $u - v$ path. A subset D⊆V is called a detour set of G if every vertex in V-D lie in a detour joining the vertices of D. A subset D⊆V which is both a detour set and dominating set is called a detour dominating set of G and the cardinality of a minimum detour dominating set is called the detour domination number of G. In this paper, we introduce the concept of different detour domination numbers and find the same for some simple and special graphs.

((C1, C2), 2) -REGULAR DOMINATION IN INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY GRAPH

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, $((c_1, c_2), 2)$ - regular domination in intuitionistic fuzzy graph is defined. Also we introduced $((c_1, c_2), 2)$ - regular intuitionistic strong(weak) fuzzy dominating set. Some properties of $((c_1, c_2), 2)$ -regular domination and $((c_1, c_2), 2)$ - regular intuitionistic strong(weak)domination are discussed.

GENUS AND CROSSCAP OF INTERSECTION POWER GRAPH OF FINITE ABELIAN GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

Given a group G, the intersection power graph of G, is the graph with vertex set G and two distinct vertices x and y are adjacent if there exists a non-identity element $z \in G$ such that $x^m = z = y^m$, for some $m, n \in N$, i.e. $x \sim y$ if $\langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle \neq \{e\}$ and e is adjacent to all other vertices, where e is the identity element of the group G. In this paper, we characterize all class of finite abelian group G (up to isomorphism) whose intersection power graph have genus and crosscap at most two. Finally, we find the outerplanarity index of intersection power graph.

PRODUCTION INVENTORY SYSTEM WITH POSTPONED DEMANDS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we examine the effect of a production inventory system with postponed demands and machine break downs. The customers arrive according to a Markovian arrival process (MAP) and demand unit item. The maximum storage capacity of the system is fixed as S. The customer arriving during the stock-out period, enters an pool of infinite size. If the inventory level is above s then a customer from the pool is selected or if the inventory level is positive and the machine is in working condition, the customer from the pool is selected. The pool demands selection time follows phase-type distribution. If the inventory level falls to a prefixed level, say $s(< S)$, the production process is initiated and the time to produce an item has a PH-distribution. We assume that the production is stopped once the on hand inventory level reaches

S. The machine, during production may fail and the time to fail is assumed to have *PH*-distribution. The failed machine can be repaired and the repair time is also *PH*-distribution. We use a quasi - birth and death process to describe the considered system and derived the stability condition for the model. The joint probability distribution of the number of customers in the pool, the inventory level and status of the machine is obtained in the steady state. Some important system performance measures are derived and the long-run total expected cost rate is also calculated. Finally, the numerical results are provided

A CURRENT SCENARIO OF DIRECT TAXATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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Abstract

Tax reforms is the process of changing the way taxes are collected or managed by the government There have been major changes in tax systems in several countries over the last two decades for a variety of reasons. This paper is based on the importance of taxation in a society. This paper also describes the tax structure of the society and how it acts in the state. It also assesses with the direct tax system and the taxes implied on it for the last seven financial year. This paper also conveys the impacts of the direct tax in the society.

Introduction

The 'taxation' was born and shaped with civilization. The structure and complexity of the tax system have been developed along with the development of civil society. The sovereign authority of the Government to extract tax is the life of taxation, Governments need for resources is its bargaining power and human instinct of reluctance to sacrifice money is the reason for its mandatory imposition. Taxation policy in ancient India was highly logical and based on the principles of economic theory and equity in comparison with the current taxation policies of the government. The tax system of our ancients was quite reasonable, rational, convenient, elastic, appealing and based on the principles of maximum welfare with some exceptions.

India's economy has been among the fastest growing economies in recent years. This growth has been supported by several factors like market reforms, large inflow of foreign direct investment, raising foreign exchange reserves, a blooming information technology and real estate sector and flourishing capital market. In India, since the inception of New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1991, many economic reforms have been announced and introduced. One major reform undertaken is "Taxation Reforms". Government of India has initiated a host of taxation measures after the ushering of economic globalization in India. The effect of taxation reforms on business community, in making the Indian products and services competitive at global level.

In this backdrop the present research study makes an attempt to Evaluate direct tax collection and restructuring that have taken place in the Indian taxation system, during post-globalization and liberalization of the economy, based on the reactions of the corporate undertakings representing different industry sectors and individual tax experts across the country.

Review of Literature

(Kumat, 2014)in his research paper on Taxation laws of India- overview and fiscal analysis focuses on the overview of Indian tax system and challenges ahead. He thinks that

IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract

GST or the Goods and Services Tax is a unifiled tax which is levied on the value added for the delivery of goods and services. The implementation of the new taxation system was put in place on the 1st of July, 2017. However, it might be interesting to notethat, the proposal for putting up a new taxation. Regime took place long before that. The idea of implementing GST was birthed in the year 2000 with the efforts of an Empowered Committee (EC) under the Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. However, it took a failed attempt to pass the bill in 2009 and several years of commitment of finally get it implemented under the government of Honorable Shri Narendra Modi.

Introduction

Tax means a fee charged by a government on a product, income, or activity. If tax is levied directly on personal or corporate income, then it is a direct tax. If levied on the price of good or services, then it is called an indirect tax. GST means Goods and Services (also known as VAT) Tax is a "one nation, one tax, one market" includes all indirect taxes in India. The first suggests that german economist Dr. Wilhelm Siemens proposed the VAT in 1918. The GST tax was finally adopted by france in 1954. Currently, there are 160 countries in the world that have implement VAT/GST. However, GST is known as "General Sales Tax" in Pakistan. In one of the countries of Africa, it is known as "General Consumption Tax (GCT). In india, it is known as GST. According to world bank, GST is one of the most complicated tax systems in the world, with its high tax rates and a larger number of tax rates. The highest GST rate in India, while only applying to a subset of goods and services traded, is 28%, which is the second highest among the sample of 115 countries which have a GST (VAT) system, "WB said, "India has the highest standard GST rate in Asia, it said. Most countries around the world, according to the note, have a single vate of GST. 28 countries have used two rates and only five countries including India, have used five different rates i.e. 0,5,12,18 and 28%. WB said. GST, introduced on July 1, 2017, after more than a decade of efforts, was designed to bring about a common policy and administrative framework for taxation on the supply of goods and services across the entire country while causing minimum tax based restrictions on trade, besides harmonizing the rates of GST.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME AND ITS TAX TREATMENT

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Abstract

Under the constitution of India, the power to tax on agricultural income has been vested with the state government and the Central government does not possess any power to tax agricultural income. In order to examine the problem of raising additional resources from agriculture, the government of India set up a farm tax panel under the Chairmanship of Dr.K.N.Raj, in February 1972. The Raj committee recommended that the integration of agricultural and non-agricultural income for the purpose of taxation and the tax on agricultural property, integrated with other wealth tax. The government of India accepted the recommendation of Raj committee though a special provision has been made for the calculation of tax. Under this provision, the net agricultural income of a tax payer will be taken into account only for determining the income tax to be applied to the total income. This paper is a small step to pursue the understanding of agricultural income and its tax treatment.

Introduction

The government does not charge any income tax on agriculture income. It is exempted under section 10 (1) of the income tax act. But the question is which income is considered as agriculture income. Therefore, I would discuss all the facts related to the tax treatment of agriculture income in this paper.

1. Tax Exemption on Agriculture Income

The government has always a soft corner for the farmers. That is why it has given a big relief to the farmers by exempting them from income tax. A farmer, big or small, is not required to pay income tax on his farm income. Because of this rule, even the big and rich farmer is earning tax-free income. But, if there is earning from the other sources then agriculture income also plays its part. The income tax rate on non-agriculture income would be fixed on the basis of agri-income. In fact, we may have to pay a 30% tax on our small interest income. At the time of fixing the tax rate of non-agri income, the slab rate is fixed on the basis of total income. This includes agriculture income. Hence, we can understand it better by the calculation given in the study.

2. The plant should be the Ultimate source of income

The Income Tax Act has clearly defined the earning which is categorized as the agriculture income. It is given in section 2 (1A) of the income tax act.

  ❖ The earning from the sale of crop or renting of farmland is considered as the agriculture income.

TAX PERFORMANCE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract

The word tax comes from a Latin word "taxo". A tax is a compulsory fee or financial charge levied by a government on an individual or an organisation to raise revenue for public works. The collected amount is then used to fund different public expenditure programmes. Failure in payment of taxes or resisting to contribute towards it invites punishment under the pre-defined law. Over the last few years, the Central and many State Governments have undertaken various policy reforms and process simplification towards great predictability, fairness and automation. This has consequently lead to India's meteoric rise to the top 100 in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) ranking in 2017. The Goods & Services Tax (GST) reform is one such reform to ease the complex multiple indirect tax regime in India.

Introduction

In this Articles Said no matter where you live in the world, the one thing that you can always count on is that you will be paying taxes to the local government. Taxes come in various forms such as state taxes, central government taxes, direct taxes, indirect taxes and so on. For simplicity's sake, we will be dividing the types of taxes payable in India into two categories – direct taxes and indirect taxes. This differentiation is based on how the tax is being paid to the government. In the following sections, we will discuss in brief the common taxes that an Indian citizen is liable to pay.

Let us Discuss about Both Taxes in Detail

Direct Tax

The simplest definition of direct tax can be derived from its name which implies that this tax is paid directly by the taxpayer to the government. The most common examples of this type of tax in India are Income Tax and Wealth Tax. From the government's perspective, estimating tax earnings from direct taxes is relatively easy as it bears a direct correlation to the income or wealth of the registered taxpayers.

Indirect Tax

Indirect taxes are collected a bit differently from direct taxes and these are consumption-based taxes that are applied to goods or services when they are bought and sold.The government receives indirect tax payments from the seller of the good/service. The seller, in turn, passes the tax on to the end user i.e. buyer of the good/service. Thus the name indirect tax as the end user of the good/service does not pay the tax directly to the government. Common examples of indirect tax include sales tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT),

TAX PERFORMANCE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN IINDIA

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Introduction

Indian tax structure has a three tier federal structure namely Central Government, State Government and Local Government. Taxes are the largest source of income to the Government. It is necessary for economic growth as well as policy making. The Central Government of India levies taxes such as customs duty, income tax, service tax and central excise duty. But there were more problems in the tax system. They are; High rate of direct tax, double taxation, cascading effect and absence of agriculture income tax. In order to remove these problems, Government undertakes various reforms in terms of taxation. As a significant step towards the reform of indirect taxation in India, the Central Government has recently introduced the Goods and Service Tax (GST). It is a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services throughout India and subsumes many indirect taxes levied by the Central and State Governments. In this background a study on tax performance of Central Government in India is essential.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to make an assessment of the tax performance of Central Government in India. The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To know the Compound Annual Growth Rate of Total Revenue, Revenue Receipts and Tax Revenue of Indian Central Government.
2. To calculate the share of Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts in Total Revenue, the share of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue in Revenue Receipts and the share of Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes in Tax Revenue in Central Government of India.

Reference Period

This study covers a period of nineteen years from 2000 –'01 to 2018 –'19.

Nature and Sources of Data

The data used in this study are secondary in nature. The needed data to assess the tax performance of India has been obtained from various sources. The data pertaining to Total Revenue, Revenue Receipts, Capital Receipts, Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue were obtained from the Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, Reserve Bank of India.

One Day International Conference

TAX PLANNING IN INDIA

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Introduction

The government requires funds for performance of its various functions. These funds augmented through several methods. The main source of public revenue is taxation. Tax means that compulsory contribution from person to government to defray the expenses incurred in the common interest of all without reference to special benefits conferred. Because tax is an exaction from the subject, an individual endeavours his level best to reduce his tax liability in the following three ways.

i) Tax Evasion

It is the method of evading tax liability by dishonest means like suppression of income, maintaining improper records and statements, concealment of facts etc.

Tax evasion is adopted to escape payment of tax. It means

- ❖ Under – invoicing sales
- ❖ Concealment of income

ii) Tax Avoidance

It means non-payment of tax by taking undue advantage of the loopholes of tax law.

iii) Tax Planning

It is the analysis of a financial situation or plan from a tax perspective. Tax planning is implemented by every business professionals, individuals – in order to evaluate financially and to minimise the taxes. It is a crucial part of financial planning. Effective tax planning includes the consideration of expenditures, investments and various other factors.

IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ON INDIAN ECONOMY

3.5.1/Collaboration/2019-2020/S.No 175

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Abstract

The Government of India (GOI) introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on 1st July 2017 after a decade of preparation. The motto of the GST system is "ONE TAX ONE NATION". GST is a single national uniform tax levied across India on all goods and services. GST is a destination and consumption based indirect tax which is imposed over the supply of goods and services directly from the manufacturer to the consumer. In GST, all Indirect taxes such as excise duty, central sales tax (CST) and value- added tax (VAT) etc. will be subsumed under a single regime. The GST is governed by a GST Council.GST plan is one of them which have focused on welfare state of people. Introduction of GST expected as a significant step towards comprehensive indirect tax reform in the country, which would lead India for its economic growth. A couple of countries implemented this tax system followed by France, being the first country to introduce GST. India is a federal democratic and therefore the GST was implemented parallel by the Central and State governments a CGST and SGST respectively. The Proposed study is designed to know the impact on GST on India Economy with the Help of Its individual effect on different sectors. The Study is probing in nature and Secondary Data has been used for the study. The data will be collected from different journals, periodicals, and websites.

Keywords: GST, CGST, SGST, economy, council

Introduction

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a combination of two words "Goods" and "Services". Where 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 severed before supply or under a contract of supply and Services means anything other than goods, money and securities but includes activities relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination, to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged. "ONE TAX ONE NATION" is the motto of this indirect tax system. The GST is basically an indirect tax that brings most of the taxes imposed on most goods and services, on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services, under a single domain at the national level. In the present system, taxes are levied separately on goods and services. The GST is a consolidated tax based on a uniform rate of tax fixed for both goods and services and it is payable at the final point of consumption. At each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain, this tax is collected on value-added goods and services, through a tax credit mechanism.

Before Introducing GST

Suppose say a manufacturer buys raw material from a Vendor. He needs to pay a VAT (Value Added Tax-12.5%) along with the cost of the product. The manufacturer incurs some cost to produce the product. He then adds some profit to it and sells it to Wholesaler

IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract

Tax policies play an important role on the economy. The main sources of revenue for government of India are from tax. GST is a single national uniform tax levied across India on all goods and services. In GST regime. Indirect taxes such as excise duty, central sales tax and value- added tax etc. will be subsumed under a single indirect tax reform in the country, which would lead India for its economic growth. Impact of GST macroeconomic indicators is likely to be very positive in the medium-term. Inflation would be reduced as cascading effect of taxes would be eliminated in the country and at the same time revenue from the taxes the government is very likely to increase with an extended tax net, and the fiscal deficit is expected to reduce under the checks and GST would be a change maker on this. Moreover, exports would grow, while (Foreign Direct Investment) would also increase. The Proposed study is designed to know the impact on I on Indian Economy with the help of its individual effect on different sectors. The Study is Exploratory nature and Secondary Data has been used for the study.

Keywords: GST, Economy, cascading effect of taxes, GST Council, taxation reforms

Introduction

Tax policies play an important role on the economy. The main sources of revenue government of India are from tax. Impact of GST on Indian Economy to remove cascading effect of taxes and also to provide for a common national market for goods and services the Government of India proposed for amendments to introduce the goods and services tax for conferring concurrent taxing powers on the union as well as states including union territory with legislature to make laws for levying goods and services tax on every transactions. GST is an indirect tax has introduced on 1 July 2017 in India and applicable throughout India which replaced multiple cascading taxes levied both central and state governments. The GST is governed by a GST Council. Under GST, goods and services are taxed at the following rates, 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% and there special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. Further in addition a Cess of 15% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on few items aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products. Expert viewed it as biggest tax reform India founded on the notion of "one nation, one market, one tax."

INDIAN TAX STRUCTURE – AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Tax is the major source of revenue for the government, the development of any countries economy largely depends on the tax structure it has adopted. A taxation structure which facilitates easy of doing business and having no chance for tax evasion brings prosperity to a countries economy. On the other hand taxation structure which has provision for tax evasion and the one which does not facilitate ease of doing business slows down the growth of countries economy. Therefore as taxation structure plays on important role in countries development. India has to well development tax structure. The power to levy taxes and duties is distributed among the three tiers of Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian constitution. Indian taxation structure has gone through many reforms and still it is very far ahead from being an ideal taxation structure, many problems like, tax evasion reliance on indirect taxes, block money, existence of parallel economy show that Indian taxation system requires, some major reforms in the future ahead to address all this problems. In the following paper, the study is purely based on secondary data. It is seen that there are various number of taxes and different tax collection authorities in India. Also it is seen that there is major dependence on indirect taxes for tax collection than the direct taxes.

Keywords: Direct Taxes, Indirect Taxes, Tax Structure of India, Taxation, Tax Collection.

Introduction

India has a well developed and a continuously evolving tax structure drawn from the Constitution of India which allows the Central and the State Governments to levy taxes. The Central Board of Direct taxes is the key player when it comes to giving advice on policy and planning of direct taxes, and their collection. It comes under the Department of Revenue, under the Ministry of Finance. Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during 2017. The multiple indirect taxes have been subsumed in the new Good & Services Tax which was implemented from 1st July 2017. With the implementation of GST almost 17 types of indirect taxes have been abolished making the indirect tax compliance much easier and free from bureaucracy. The government introduced Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 which is the most important tax reform in independent India till date. India has a well developed structure with clearly demarcated authority between central and state Governments and local bodies. Central Government levies some direct and indirect taxes on individual and commodities respectively. Direct taxes are, Personal Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Corporation Tax while Indirect Tax includes, Sale Tax, Excise Duty, Custom Duty and Service Tax. Currently

A STUDY OF GOODS & SERVICES TAX (GST) & ITS IMPACT ON INDIA: A BIRD EYE VIEW

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Introduction

In spite of having less sales turnover, most of the individuals, small and medium size entrepreneurs were required to obtained registrations under earlier tax regime due to lower threshold limits of sales turnover. In addition to that a single individual or entrepreneur was also required to register with different Central and State tax authorities like Central Excise, Service Tax, Sales Tax etc. Threshold limit of sales turnover is doubled up by Government under GST, except for the Special category States. This change would help small and medium size entrepreneurs to avoid tax burden and unwanted compliances. Requirement of multiple registrations like earlier tax regime would also go away under GST. Implementation of GST in the State of Jammu & Kashmir is the biggest achievement of GOI and would add more revenues to the treasury of GOI. GST would remove cascading effect of taxes and would help industry to minimize cost of production and it would also provide seamless credit throughout the supply chain. Newly introduced Anti-profiteering measure would ensure passing of benefit of reduced tax rate or benefit of input tax credit by way of commensurate reduction in prices. This has significantly reduce cost of original goods and will indorse 'Make in India'. The areas which have extensive value & supply chain with processes spread in many States such as FMCG, Pharma, Consumer Durables, Automobiles and Engineering goods has the major beneficiaries of GST.

A fair tax system should keep in view issues of income sharing and at the same time should also take efforts to generate tax revenues to support Government spending on public services and infrastructure development. The ongoing tax reform of shifting to Goods and Services Tax would impact the Indian economy, international trade and commerce, industry and ultimately to consumers in a very positive way. No doubt; GST would simplify indirect tax system and would also help to eliminate difficulties created by the earlier taxation system. We are prepared to deal with GST and numerous other changes that are going to take place in India. The GST Board has made four main tax rate slabs for many items low rate of 5 percent, normal rates of 12 percent and 18 percent, and higher rate of 28 percent. Some of the goods had higher actual tax rates before GST but the new tax plan has reduce the burden of taxes on customers. There are some goods which has now be taxed at a higher rate, customers may experience increase in costs of such goods. However, it must be noted that the government has kept important items of everyday use tax free, that is, either at NIL rate of tax rate or completely exempted from tax under GST.

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TAXATION OVERVIEW OF BANKS IN INDIA

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Abstract

In many nations banking action is liable to general tax assessment (individual and corporate personal charges), yet frequently banking administrations are contrastingly treated by duty experts. In a few cases, they appreciate a great treatment. For example, in the European Union most money related administrations are absolved from worth included duty (VAT). In different cases, they are liable to exceptional charges, as on account of unremunerated hold necessities. Exclusion to VAT is normally defended for specialized reasons, despite the fact that the issue is as of now under thought. Unremunerated hold necessities are a verifiable type of bank-explicit tax assessment which work in blend with expansion. Tax collection of banks is exceptionally compelling for different reasons. To begin with, banks are money related go-betweens that perform one of a kind and significant capacities, in spite of the fact that in numerous nations they are presently subject to expanding rivalry from speculation reserves and security markets. Second, banks are vigorously managed and observed, which lessens the managerial expenses of certain types of tax collection, and simultaneously they are financed through under-evaluated store protection and bailouts of bankrupt banks. Third, banks regularly appreciate some syndication control, particularly in the family unit and independent venture areas.

Keywords: Tax, Bank, Reasons, Assessment

Introduction

The model depends on the cutting-edge hypothesis of the banking firm and coordinates in a brought together system the most significant parts of banking action; specifically, observing, exchange administrations, and resource change. It is critical to see how every one of these capacities is influenced by tax assessment. Banks decrease enlightening asymmetries with their credit candidates by ex-bet screening, between time checking, and ex-post confirming money related returns. Besides, banks grow long-run client explicit connections which enable them to reuse the data procured in past exchanges. Bank stores assume a significant job in the installment framework. They can without much of a stretch be changed over into money or straightforwardly utilized in exchanges through checks, credit also, platinum cards. Investors can likewise set up programmed installments. A portion of these exchange administrations might be independently valued, yet to a huge degree they are verifiably paid by tolerating a rate of profit for financial balances underneath those of elective resources. At long last, banks and other money related mediators play out a significant resource change work. Specifically, bank resources are more dangerous and less fluid than their liabilities. In the present model I unique from hazard expansion and only core interest on liquidity protection (Diamond and Dybvig, 1983).

IMPACT OF INDIAN TAXATION SYSTEM ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Introduction

The tax system in India traces its origin to the prehistoric texts such as Arthashastra and Manusmriti. As proposed by these manuscripts, the taxes paid by farmers and artisans in that era would be in the form of agricultural produce, silver or gold. Based on these texts, the foundation of the modern tax system in India was conceptualised by the Sir James Wilson during the British rule in India in the year, 1860. However, post-independence the newly-established Indian Government then soldered the system to propel the economic development of the country

Taxes are levied by governments on their citizens to generate income for undertaking projects to boost the economy of the country and to raise the standard of living of its citizens. The authority of the government to levy tax in India is derived from the Constitution of India, which allocates the power to levy taxes to the Central and State governments. All taxes levied within India need to be backed by an accompanying law passed by the Parliament or the State Legislature.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the benefits of paying taxes.
2. To study the reasons for paying taxes.
3. To find out the impact of taxation on economic growth.

Methodology

The study was based on Secondary sources of data such as from journals, research scholarly published papers, articles, published books etc.,

Benefits of Paying Taxes

Taxes are levied by governments on their citizens to generate income for undertaking projects to boost the economy of the country and to raise the standard of living of its citizens.

ROLE OF TAXATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract
The vital role of fiscal policies cannot be denied whether it is developed economy, developing economy or transition economy. Tax system is not used by government authority just to collect revenue but also used to promote other objective like level of employments, inflation control through price stability, rapid growth of gross domestic product (GDP), favorable balance of payments, equitable income distributions, promotion of infant industries etc. The relation of taxation and the growth is a long way discussion in economics. Tax is not directly affecting the growth of a country. But tax has a power to influence the economic choices of individuals that can affect growth. This paper has the main objective to critically analyses existing literatures on the theme 'Taxation and Economic Growth'-especially for India. Several areas have been found where researcher and policy makers can initiate in their studies.

Introduction

The main source of revenue for the state is taxation. All of us know that a tax is a compulsory levy made by the government and collected from the people in order to defray the expenses of the government. "A compulsory contribution to the state revenue, levied by the government on the business profits and the personal income or added to the cost of some goods, transactions and services" is known as tax. Tax regimes vary from country to country but are an integral part of most governments in industrialized countries (Carnell, 2010). It should be understood that the kinds of taxes the quantum of taxes and the manner of collection of taxes have varied from time to time to depending upon the nature of the government and society.

The two important roles of tax policy in financing economic development

- ❖ One is to maintain an economy at a higher employment level so that the saving capacity of the people is raised with an increase in the income per head.
- ❖ The second is to raise the marginal propensity to save of the community as far above the average propensity to the maximum extent possible without discouraging work effort or violating canons of equity. Savings can be generated in two ways: by increasing real output or by a reduction in real consumption.

There is considerable disagreement among policymakers and economists about the usefulness, or necessity of taxation in raising resources for financing economic development in the developing countries like India.

Tax Structure from 16th Century to 19th Century

In India, Islamic rules were first ruler who introduced per capita yearly tax, known as Jizya, which was imposed on non-muslim community. After some time, it was

One Day International Conference

AN ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVE OF INDIAN TAX STRUCTURE

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Abstract

India has a well developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies. Tax is the major source of revenue for the government, the development of any country's economy doing business and having no chance for tax evasion brings prosperity to a country's economy. On the other hand taxation structure which has provisions for tax evasion and the one which does not facilitate ease of doing business slows down the growth of country's economy. Many problems like Tax Evasion, Reliance on indirect taxes, Black money, existence of parallel economy show that Indian taxation system requires some major reforms in the future ahead to address all this problems. Both Indirect taxes and Direct taxes have their own advantages and disadvantages.

Introduction

India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies. Central Government levies taxes on income (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), customs duties, Central Goods &Services tax (CGST) & Integrated Goods & Services Tax (IGST). State Good & Services Tax (SGST), stamp duty, state excise, land revenue and profession tax are levied by the State Governments.

Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during 2017. The multiple indirect taxes have been subsumed in the new Good & Services Tax which was implemented from 1st July 2017. Which is the most important tax reform in independent India till date? Earlier, governments levied various state and central taxes for availing various services or buying different goods. The taxation was complex and contradicting rules enabled some people to evade taxes through loopholes in the system.

Objectives

1. To Study the Tax Structure of India
2. To study the different taxes Collected
3. To Identify the amount incurred on collection of taxes
4. To study the amount of revenue which is collected from different types of taxes

Meaning of taxes

The word 'Tax' term, so clear and simple to the ordinary citizen, has been defined compulsory contribution to Government revenue, levied by the government on worke income and business profits, or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactio

Tax Performance of Central Government in India

INDIAN TAXATION SYSTEM: IMPACT AND
ITS ECONOMIC GROWTH

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The Indian tax system is undergoing revolutionary amendment these days. Tax is one in all the foremost necessary sources of revenue to the government and at the same time one of the deciding parameter for the economic process. Whereas tax impacts directly the income, the revenue enhancement impacts the costs of products and services within the market. The essential objective of this article is to evaluate the impact of both direct and indirect taxes on the economic process of India.
Keywords: Disposable income, GDP, Inflation rate, Revenue

Introduction

Today Indian tax system goes a revolutionary amendment because of spreading the wings of Indian business into the global market. Indian Government is paying its full attention to liberalize the tax system and at the same time closing the loopholes to disable the intruders to evade the taxing system therefore on enlarging the revenue to Government cash in hand and flourish the overall business scene. Resent Budget 2014 has played a vital role during this direction.

The broadly taxing system may be classified into three parts:

a) Progressive taxation system
b) Regressive taxation system
c) Proportional taxation system

Progressive taxation implies a tax system wherever rate will increase with a rise in income, so if someone has higher income, he can bear more tax burden because of increased tax rate than someone having lesser income.

Regressive taxation means a tax system wherever tax reduces with a rise in income and so someone having lesser income faces a lesser tax burden because of facing lesser tax rates.

Proportion tax means a tax system of charging tax on a set proportion irrespective of amount on that tax is to be levied. Thus, the same charge tax applies to completely different persons having different taxable amounts.

Tax is also levied on natural persons like an individual, Hindu undivided family artificial entities like Firm, an associate association of persons, company, society, etc. and

AN OVERVIEW OF TAXATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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Abstaract

Taxation is the only tool to achieve growth and economic development in the long run of any country and it is very important to understand the components of tax which are to be targeted in order to attain economic growth. Generally the personal income tax had less or no impact on economic growth in turn corporate income tax had considerable impact on economic growth. In order to attain the long term economic growth, it is absolute essential to know targeted revenue sources and it is also imperative to understand which tax components are relevant in context to attain long run economic growth. In India, progressive and proportional taxing systems are followed. In Indian tax law, slab wise taxability arises somewhat for income tax while proportional tax is applicable for other taxes, for example excise duty, customs duty, VAT, service tax, wealth tax etc. Further under income tax, lottery income, long term capital gain, and in some cases short term capital gain is taxed under proportional taxation system. The basic objectives of the study is the structure and benefits of Indian Taxation System and to evaluate the impact of both direct and indirect taxation on economic growth.

Rationale

Taxation is the only tool to achieve growth and economic development in the long run of any country and it is very important to understand the components of tax which are to be targeted in order to attain economic growth. Generally the personal income tax had less or no impact on economic growth in turn corporate income tax had considerable impact on economic growth. In order to attain the long term economic growth, it is absolute essential to know targeted revenue sources and it is also imperative to understand which tax components are relevant in context to attain long run economic growth. In India, progressive and proportional taxing systems are followed.

In Indian tax law, slab wise taxability arises somewhat for income tax while proportional tax is applicable for other taxes, for example excise duty, customs duty, VAT, service tax, wealth tax etc. Further under income tax, lottery income, long term capital gain, and in some cases short term capital gain is taxed under proportional taxation system. Again the income of assesses such as for companies, firms etc. proportional taxation system is applied while for individual and cooperative society, progressive taxation system is followed.

Today Indian taxing system is going a revolutionary change owing to spreading the wings of Indian business into global market. Indian Government is paying its full attention to liberalize the taxing system and at the same time closing the loopholes to disable the

TAX PERFORMANCE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA – POST REFORM APPROACH

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Abstract
Taxation plays a vital role in the process of development of any country. Its role in resource mobilization and allocation, distribution and stabilization is truly significant. A sound tax system is needed to place the public finances on a strong footing, without which rapid development of the economy is impossible. When India embarked on a new economic policy in 1991, tax reform was taken up as an important component of economic reforms. Here an attempt has been made to examine the tax performance of Central Government in India during the post reform period. CAGR and Tax Buoyancy were calculated to understand the tax performance of Central Government.
Keywords: Economic Reform, Tax Revenue, Tax Buoyancy

Introduction

A modern state is a welfare state. Being a welfare state, it has to provide not only social security but has also take care of economic stability and economic growth which calls for ever increasing investment expenditure. Today, Governments have started taking up so many functions and services which have not been performed in the past and there is no activity which the state cannot undertake, no sphere in which it cannot enter.

In India, public expenditure has been increasing year by year due to the expansion of state activities. To perform all these tasks, the state needs funds. One common experience of fiscal federalism in India is that with the passage of time they are facing increasing difficulty to match their revenue with the rising expenditure needs. This causes repeating cases of deficits in their budgetary provisions over the years.

To tackle the problems emanating from the crisis, the government of India introduced reforms. In India, the fiscal adjustment process initiated in 1991 at the instance of the International Monetary Fund has been largely confined to the Central Government. When India embarked on a new economic policy in 1991, tax reform was taken up as an important component of economic reforms.

TAX PERFORMANCE IN INDIA SINCE 2009-10

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Abstract

Over the last few years, the Central and many State Governments have undertaken various policy reforms and process simplification towards great predictability, fairness and automation. This has consequently led to India's dramatic rise to the top 100 in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) ranking in 2017.

The implementation of Income declaration scheme, 2016 and the replacement of indirect taxes with the Goods & Services Tax (GST) the major reform in India have resulted in a huge increase in tax collection in India. The central government has also made it compulsory to link aadhaar number with bank account number which makes hiding all types of income from income tax officials more difficult. This has also resulted in an increase in tax collection of the government of India. The present study attempts to analyse India's tax revenue performance in the recent years.

Introduction

In recent years, India is leading ahead of other countries in terms of growth. Currently India's GDP (gross domestic product) growth rate has increased to 7.2 per cent in 2018-19 from 6.7 per cent in the previous fiscal. This is because the kind of tax we pay. In short, we the people of this country are making the economy stable by contributing much for the tax revenue of the government. In this study, we have analysed the Tax performance in India in terms of

a) Increased tax revenue as percentage of GDP
b) Increased share of tax revenue as percentage of total revenue
c) Reduced burden of fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP
d) Reduced burden of public debt as percentage of GDP

Share of tax revenue as percentage of GDP

Tax revenue as % of GDP has increased from 7.05% to 8.83% between 2019-10 and 2017-18.

Increased share of tax revenue as percentage of total revenue

Government of India's tax revenue has increased by more than 70 times between 1985-86 and 2017-18. From Rs.211.4 billion in 1985-86, the tax collection has increased to Rs.4,565 billion in 2009-10, and touched Rs.14806 billion in 2017-18.

The following table reveals that the tax revenue as percentage of total revenue has increased from 44.5% in 2009-10 to 51.68% in 2013-14, and to 69.38% in 2017-18. This clearly indicates the improved tax performance of the Indian government during the recent years.

TAX REFORMS IN INDIA – AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

India is a federal republic and a big, highly populated and poor country, which however since some years has entered the catching upstage of development and shows impressive rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. Indian government budget is structurally imbalanced and public debt stays high. Public expenditure in India is mainly for defence, health, education and welfare programmes. Government has to play an important role to development of society in the modern era. So government raises funds to meet these expenses through tax. Tax is mandatory liability for every citizen of the country. Taxation of India is rooted from the period of Manusmriti and Arthasastra. Present tax system in India is based on the ancient tax system. India has a well developed three tiered tax structure, controlled by the three major bodies of the country - the Central Government, the State Government and the Urban and Rural Local Bodies. Every year a budget is presented before Parliament by Finance Minister. Most important component of budget is Finance Bill, which contains amendments which are sought to be made in the area of direct tax levied by the Central Government. Taxes constitute the main source of public finance, where by government raises revenue for public spending. But, a complex tax structure raises more unavoidable problems. It has been entered a new reforms in Indian tax system. The objective of this paper describes the introduction of tax reforms in India. Tax reforms are an integral part of the development of a country, reforms are needed from time to time to flush out the undesirable elements of the tax system and restore efficiency, fairness and equity.

Keywords: Public revenue, tax system, tax reform, gross domestic product, public debt

Introduction

Taxation is the inherent power of the state to impose and demand contribution upon persons, properties or rights for the purposes of generating revenues for public purposes. This power is legislative in nature and is essential to the existence of any independent government. The power of taxation upon necessity and is inherent in every government or sovereignty.

Taxes are the lifeblood of a nation. The most important source of revenue to the government is taxes. The act of levying taxes is called taxation. A tax is a compulsory charge or fees imposed by government on individual of corporations. The persons who are taxed have to pay the taxes irrespective of any corresponding return from the goods or services by the government. The taxes may be imposed on the income and wealth of persons or corporations and the rate of taxes may vary.

Evolution of Taxation in India

Taxation of India is rooted from the period of Manusmriti and Arthasastra. Presents tax system is based on this ancient tax system which was based on the ancient tax system which was based on the theory of maximum social welfare. The origin of the word "Tax" is

TAX SYSTEM IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Imposition of tax is very important to every developing country and also it is a financial culture that almost all countries of the world having. In India, tax system has launched in 1860 for the first time by Sir James Wilson. India has a well structured tax system between central and state governments. Tax system is not based on partial fulfillment of the government. It looks around the economic wealth of individuals and governments. This study based on secondary data which collected from the ministry of finance 2018, government of India. And collected data presented as table format and also analysed by the graph which explains fluctuations of direct and indirect tax GDP ratio.

Keywords: Taxation, Budget, Principles, Government, Welfare.

Introduction

Imposition of tax is very important to every developing country and also it is a financial culture that almost all countries of the world having. Traditionally, rulers were imposed several types of taxes rather than receiving offerings and gifts to them. In this way, they have proved that imposition of taxes only the permanent income source for their kingdom. Therefore, levied taxes is not the process of started recently it has a historical background that has been followed by the present governments (state and central government) still. Generally, taxes in India is divided into two types namely, direct and indirect. Manu Smriti and Arthasastra are the period when the taxation of India has become alive and also measured varieties of taxes. Traders and artisans had to pay 1/5th of profits in silver and gold, while the agriculturists paid 1/6th, 1/8th and 1/10th of produce depending upon their circumstances were the taxation in Manu Smriti and revenue of the land had been fixed at 1/6 of the produce and import and export duties have been determined on the basis of ad-valorem. The import duties on foreign goods were about 20 percent of the total value. Similarly, tolls, road cess, ferry charges and other levies were also fixed. Moreover, Indian tax system is based on traditional tax system which followed by the theory of maximum social welfare. But, direct tax as a dividend of Indian taxation is differ from ancient types of taxation. In India, tax system has launched in 1860 for the first time by Sir James Wilson to meet the often losses sustained by the Government on account of the Military Mutiny of 1857. The act 1922 has been replaced the new income tax act which passed in 1918. Finally, income tax act was passed in 1961 with the consultation of Ministry of Law. Central Board of Revenue and a separate Board for Direct Taxes known as Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963 (Hemant Singh, 2017).

THE IMPRESSION OF CORPORATE TAX IN INDIAN ECONOMY - AN OVERVIEW

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"No nation has ever taxed itself into prosperity."

— Rush Limbaugh

Introduction

Indian taxing system is undergoing revolutionary change today. Tax is one of the most important sources of revenue to the government and at the same time one of the deciding parameter for economic growth. Whereas direct tax impacts directly the disposable income, the indirect tax impacts the prices of goods and services in t he market. In the developing countries private enterprises have generally complained that business profit taxation depends on the growth of output and corporate savings and Investment Whether the level of profit of taxation is high (or) low leads to economic growth of the nation.

The taxability of a company's income depends on its domicile. Indian companies are taxable in India on their worldwide income. Foreign companies are taxable income that arises out of their Indian operations or in certain Cases, income that is deemed to arises in India. Royalty Interest, gains from sale of capital assets located in India, dividends from Indian companies and fees for Technical services are all treated as income arising in India.

Objectives of the study

1. To Analyses the impact of tax system in India
2. To examine the trends in corporate tax in India
3. To study about the corporate tax leads to economic growth
4. To give suggestion and conclusion

Research Methodology

The study will be based upon secondary data. The secondary data will be collected mainly from department of Revenue controlled by ministry of finance. In addition data and information will also be collected from various websites, newspapers and reports were used. This paper will be used in descriptive statistical tool.

Corporate Tax Contribution in Revenue

According to the controller and Auditor General of India, During the period FY 2010 to FY 2013-14, the average rate of growth of corporate tax was 15.3% Corporate increased from 3.56 lakh crore in FY 2012 – 13 to 3.95 lakh crore in FY 2013-14. The pe

TAXATION IN INDIA: CHANGING RULES, TRENDS IN TAXATION

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Abstract

India also ranks higher in terms of its tax rates than many Southeast Asian economies. That is why the lower cost and availability of land, labor, and resources continue to underpin the value of doing business in India, while the growth and development of the consumer market remains a solid opportunity. In addition, foreign investors should note that liberal tax incentives are available in India to promote growth in specific sectors and regions to boost local manufacturing capacity and create jobs. The corporate tax structure or CIT for foreign companies is different from that for domestic firms. A foreign company is an enterprise with operations and origin in any other country outside India. However, private limited companies (wholly owned subsidiaries) set up by foreign companies are considered domestic companies while computing tax liability in India. The GST is a uniform tax rate fixed for both goods and services across India, and is payable at the final point of consumption. At each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain, the tax is collected on value-added goods and services, through a tax credit mechanism (or input credit mechanism). In this way, the GST establishes a single, uniform market across India, and facilitates transparent business transactions. India looks favorably upon regional trading arrangements, which include Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), and Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs). These are arrangements between two or more countries, or between a country and a trading bloc to abolish or reduce tariffs, quotas, and preferences on goods and services traded.

KeyWords: foreign investors, Black Money, Incentives, Corporate Taxes.

Introduction

Ease of doing business and tax reforms are at the center of India's growth agenda as the country pitches itself as the leading investment destination among global emerging markets. Yet, India's tax competitiveness record remains mixed. At a time when the U.S., U.K., and Japan have slashed their corporate tax rates, India's corporate tax structure is marked by high rates, complicated tax rules, and time-bound incentives. India also ranks higher in terms of its tax rates than many Southeast Asian economies. That is why the lower cost and availability of land, labor, and resources continue to underpin the value of doing business in India, while the growth and development of the consumer market remains a solid opportunity. In addition, foreign investors should note that liberal tax incentives are available in India to promote growth in specific sectors and regions to boost local manufacturing capacity and create jobs.

ISSUES WITH CURRENT INDIRECT TAXES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The current system of taxation on goods and services is characterized by multiplicity of taxes on goods and services. Excise duty on manufacture, customs duty on imports and exports, service tax on services are levied by the Central Government. There are multiplicity of taxes on goods and services. Excise duty on manufacture, customs duty on imports and exports, service tax on services are levied by the Central Government. On the other hand, VAT, Entry Tax, Purchase Tax, Octroi and duty on liquor are levied by the State governments . Another source of complexity under the State VAT is determining whether a particular transaction constitutes a sale of goods or supply of services. This problem is most acute in the case of software products and intangibles such as the right to distribute/exhibit movies or time slots for broadcasting advertisements. The distinction becomes important as the sales of goods are governed by the State Vat and the sale of services are governed by Centre Government. In spite of the improvements made in the tax design and administration over the past few years, the systems at both Central and State levels remain complex. Their administration leaves a lot to be desired. Further, the process for resolution of disputes is slow and expensive. At the same time, the systems suffer from substantial compliance gaps, except in the highly organized sectors of the economy. There are several factors contributing to this unsatisfactory state of affairs. For instance, under the present VAT regime, each State has it own State Vat Act. The procedures, returns, forms, assessments, date of payment of tax etc are different under State Vat Acts. This makes the life much more complicated for multi-location corporate.

Keywords: Indirect Taxes, Goods and Services, Multiple Taxation.

Introduction

The current system of taxation on goods and services is characterized by multiplicity of taxes on goods and services. Excise duty on manufacture, customs duty on imports and exports, service tax on services are levied by the Central Government. On the other hand, VAT, Entry Tax, Purchase Tax, Octroi and duty on liquor are levied by the State Governments. Apart from this, there are various other taxes /levies such as cesses, surcharges, entertainment tax, luxury tax, stamp duty and road tax.This burden of multiple taxation in the pre-existing Central excise duty and the State sales tax systems had huge tax cascading effects. Before any commodity was produced, inputs were first taxed, and then after the commodity got produced with input tax load, output was taxed again. This was causing a burden of multiple taxation (i.e. "tax on tax") with a cascading effect. Moreover, in the Sales tax structure, there was also a system of multi-point sales taxation at subsequent levels of distributive trade, then along with input tax load, burden of sales tax paid on purchase at each level was also added, thus aggravating the cascading effect further.Such multiplicity of taxes distorts the tax structure and brings in complexities; in

TAXATION IN INDIA AFTER 2017-AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Tax structure in India is a three tier federal structure. The central government, state governments, and local municipal bodies make up this structure. Article 256 of the constitution states that "No tax shall be levied or collected except by the authority of law". Tax that is collected needs to backed by an accompanying law.Interestingly, the tax system in India traces its origin to the prehistoric texts such as Arthashastra and Manusmriti. As proposed by these manuscripts, the taxes paid by farmers and artisans in that era would be in the form of agricultural produce, silver or gold. Based on these texts, the foundation of the modern tax system in India was conceptualized by the Sir James Wilson during the British rule in India in the year, 1860. The post-independence established newly in Indian Government then soldered the system to propel the economic development of the country. After this period, the Indian tax structure has been subject to a host of changes.This paper mainly focus on GST effects in the various levels which leads to economic growth.

Keywords: Taxation, Tax, Direct Tax, Indirect tax, CGST, SGST.

Introduction

The tax system in India for long was a complex one considering the length and breadth of India. Post GST implementation, which is one of the biggest tax reforms in India, the process has become smoother. It serves as an all-inclusive indirect tax which has helped in eradicating the cascading effect of tax as a whole. It is simpler in nature and has led to upgraded the productivity of logistics.

Direct Tax

Direct Tax is levied directly on individuals and corporate entities. This tax cannot be transferred or borne by anybody else. Examples of direct tax include income tax, wealth tax, gift tax, capital gains tax.Income tax is the most popular tax within this section. Levied on individuals on the income earned with different tax slabs for income levels. The term 'individuals' includes individuals, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), Company, firm, Co-operative Societies, Trusts.

Indirect Tax

Indirect taxes are taxes which are indirectly levied on the public through goods and services. The sellers of the goods and services collect the tax which is then collected by the government bodies.

- ❖ **Value Added Tax (VAT)**– A sales tax levied on goods sold in the state. The rate depends on the government.
- ❖ **Octroi Tax**– Levied on goods which move from one state to another. The rates depend on the state governments.

TAXATION OVERVIEW IN INDIA

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Abstract

Tax is one of the most important of revenue to the Government. This article explain the two statutory boards namely, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The present study shows that, the collection of direct tax revenue for the period of 2015-16 to 2017-18 and the collection of indirect tax revenue for the period of 2013-14 to 2017-18. Conclusion and Suggestion of this study reflect that, there is lack of co-ordination between these two departments and thus it is highly needed that these two departments are consolidated into one.

Keywords: Customs, Direct tax, Excise, Indirect tax, Revenue, Taxation.

Introduction

The Department of Revenue functions under the overall direction and control of the Secretary (Revenue). It exercises control in respect of matters relating to all the Direct and Indirect Union Taxes through two statutory Boards namely, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). Each Board is headed by a chairman who is also ex-officio special Secretary to the Government of India. Matter relating to the levy and collection of all Direct taxes are looked after by the CBDT whereas those relating to levy and collection of Goods and Services Taxes (GST). Customs and Central Excise duties, Service Tax and other indirect taxes fall with in the purview of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The two Boards were constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

Central Board of Direct Taxes

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), is the apex body entrusted with the responsibility of administering direct tax laws in India. The CBDT consists of a Chairman and six members, all in the apex scale of pay and ex-officio special secretary to the Government. It is the cadre controlling authority for the Income Tax Department.

The collections of direct taxes in the current year are showing robust growth. In financial year 2017-18 up to January 2018, an amount of Rs.6.95 lakh crore (net of refund) has been collected, which is 19.3 per cent higher than the amount collected during the corresponding period of last financial year. The growth rate under corporate income tax is 19.2 per cent and that under personal income tax is 18.6 per cent. About 69 per cent of the revised estimates for 2017-18 (Rs10.05lakh crore) has been collected till January 2018.

THE PROBLEMS IN TAX STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

India has a thriving and continuously adopting new changes in accordance with the state of the country. It has drawn the power to do so from the Constitution of India, which allows the Central government and the State Government to levy taxes. Collecting taxes is a way of income for the government, which is later, used for various purposes in order to boost the economy of the country. The tax paid is known as such because the burden directly falls on the taxpayer. The government levies tax on the residents, business entities and non-business entities. The tax levied depends on the capacity of the individual and the residential status. These taxes are levied indirectly on the taxpayer. It is a vast ocean as many number of taxes come under indirect taxes such as Customs, Union Excise Duties, Service Tax, Entertainment Tax, Tax on Vehicle etc., These taxes are governed more by notifications given time to time by the Government rather than an Acts enacted by the Parliament. Indirect taxes are imposed on Manufacturers, seller's and traders but their burden is imposed on the consumers who buy the goods and services and thus the consumers are the final tax payers. They are convenient from point of view as taxpayer as he pays indirect taxes in small amounts. Also they are convenient to government as they collect these taxes in lump sum from the manufacturers. Due to Multiplicity of taxes there is unhappiness among citizens of India regarding tax structure. Taxes by Union Government, State Governments and the local governments have resulted in difficulties and harassment to the taxpayer. The Tax System has failed to stop tax evasion and curb the growth of parallel economy. White paper issued by Indian government on black money in 2012 tells that parallel economy exist the same amount of Indian GDP.

Keywords: Taxes, Value added taxes, Tax Payer, Income tax

Introduction

India has a thriving and continuously adopting new changes in accordance with the state of the country. It has drawn the power to do so from the Constitution of India, which allows the Central government and the State Government to levy taxes. Collecting taxes is a way of income for the government, which is later, used for various purposes in order to boost the economy of the country.

The power to levy taxes has been distributed among a three tiers of the government i.e., Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies. The Central Government is given power to collect taxes in regard with Income Tax, Custom Duties, Central Excise and Sales Tax and Service Tax. The State Government has been empowered to levy taxes in regard to Sales Tax (intra State sale), Stamp Duty, State Excise, Land Revenue, Duty on

ENTREPRENEUR: A TAX REFORMER IN INDIA

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Abstract

This paper was deals with the taxation of entrepreneurs who plays a vital role in developing the economy by job creating. Micro, Small & Medium level entrepreneurs are rapidly growing due to scarcity of job opportunity. The precise impact that tax rates have on small business growth and job creation is frequently debated, especially when changes to tax rates are on the horizon. This debate is often clouded by politics, and economists have yet to agree on exactly how large the rates of taxation typically loom in the minds of current and potential entrepreneurs who will be interested in start ups. Personal income taxes, capital gains taxes and payroll taxes all leave individual entrepreneurs with less expendable capital. The higher the tax rate, the more capital is taken out of the hands of the entrepreneur and into the hands of the government. Therefore, there holds that higher tax rates leave entrepreneurs with less money to reinvest in their businesses, leading to less job creation. The goal of this study is to provide a comprehensive and updated review of the theoretical and empirical economic literature on tax and entrepreneurship, taking also into account a number of open, tax related questions raised by the changing nature of entrepreneurship, symbolised by the growing importance of the collaborative economy.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs, taxes, Start-ups

Introduction

Micro level entrepreneurs have also been hit by their own partial unpreparedness. While it is easy to be critical of small businessmen and women for not anticipating the changes and preparing for them, let's not forget that the various political formulations in the country took 17 years to complete the process that started in 2000 when the Atal Behari Vajpayee government first set up an empowered committee to deliberate on the issue. isn't simple for a five-man operation running a business in footwear to suddenly register switch to GST format and then institutionalize the rigor and computing skills needed maintain it. Already opportunistic consultants are on the prowl, offering to handhold traders in their migration to the new tax regime. These are additional costs, unaffordable current levels of profitability. Most SMEs run by second and third generation entrepreneurs recognize the need to move into a newer, modern way of doing business. They recognize that many of the problems related to their inability to raise funds reasonable rates have to do with the way their books have been dressed up all these years. If you show that your official sales figure is only a fraction of real sales, obviously with the

A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) IN INDIA

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Abstract

The proposed GST is likely to change the whole scenario of current indirect tax system. It is considered as biggest tax reform since 1947. Currently, in India complicated indirect tax system is followed with imbrications of taxes imposed by union and states separately. GST will unify all the indirect taxes under an umbrella and will create a smooth national market. Experts say that GST will help the economy to grow in more efficient manner by improving the tax collection as it will disrupt all the tax barriers between states and integrate country via single tax rate. Most of the countries followed unified GST while some countries like Brazil, Canada follow a dual GST system where tax is imposed by central and state both. In India also dual system of GST is proposed including CGST and SGST.

Keywords: tax, indirect tax, goods and services tax (GST), taxation reforms, Indian taxation system, GST Council

Introduction

Indirect taxes are a major source of tax revenues for Governments worldwide and continue to grow as more countries move to consumption oriented tax regimes. In India indirect taxes contribute more than 50% of total taxes revenues of central and state Governments. Unlike direct taxes, the indirect taxes have a wider tax base.GST is the path breaking indirect tax reform which will create a common national market. Goods and service tax is the single taxation system. For example, GST paid by the supplier of the goods is recovered from the buyer by including the tax in the cost of the commodity. It has now been more than a decade since the idea of national **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** was mooted by Kelkar Task Force in 2004. Subsequently, then the union Finance minister, **Shri.P.Chidambaram**, while presenting the central budget (2007-2008), announced that GST would be introduced from April 1, 2010. To ratification of the Bill by more than 50% of the states, constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill,2014 received the assent of the president on 8th September 2016 and become constitution (101st Amendment) Act 2016, which paved the way for introduction of GST in India. France was the first country to implement GST in the year 1954. Within 62 years of its advent about 160 countries across the world have adopted GST because this tax has the capacity to increase the revenue in the most transparent and neutral manner.

Tax Performance of Central Government in India

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX IN INDIA - A SWOT ANALYSIS

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Abstract
GST stands for Goods and services tax can be defined as a kind of Value Added Tax imposed by on various goods and services by different countries. The tax charged on goods and services may differ from country to country. Goods and services tax is imposed to collect revenues for the government. This tax is paid by the consumers of goods and services and collected and forwarded to the government by the business entity. GST is a consumption-based tax ultimately borne by the end consumer of a goods and service. Throughout the value chain, business and consumers pay GST on their purchases. The main purpose of this paper is to discuss the STRENGTH WEAKNESS OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES of GST.
Keywords: GST, value added tax, revenues

Introduction

The president of India approved the constitution amendment bill for goods and services tax (GST) on September 2016, following the bill's passage in the Indian parliament and its ratification by more than 50% of state legislatures. The goods and services tax act were passed in the parliament on 29th march 2017, the Act came into effect on 1st July 2017. This law will replace all the indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the central government and state government. The implementation of GST will have a far-reaching impact on all most all the aspects of the business operations in India with more than 140 countries now adopting some form of GST, India has long been a stand out exception. GST in India is a comprehensive, multi stage, destination, based tax that is levied on every value addition.
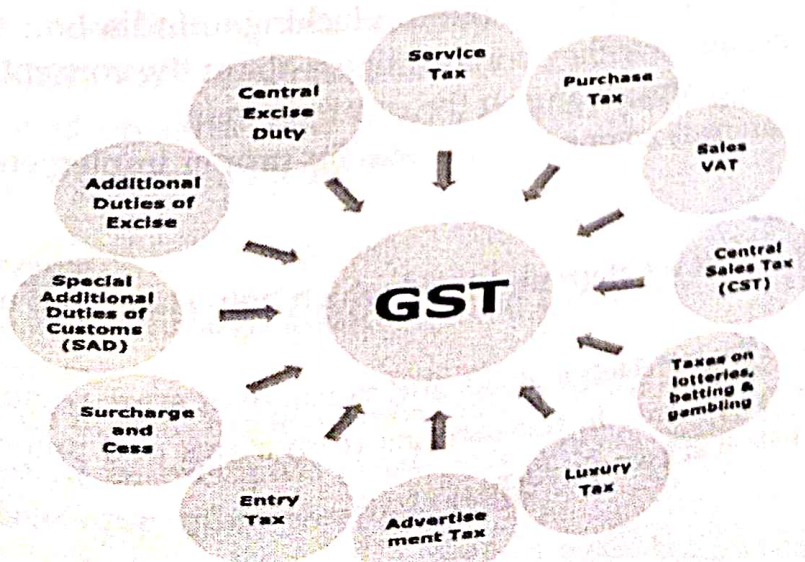
A STUDY ON GST IMPACT ON AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

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Abstract

In India, automobile industry has a large share of business by producing a large number of cars and bikes annually. It is powered mostly by the vast population of the country. In previous tax system, there are several taxes applicable on this sector like excise, VAT, sales tax, road tax, and motor vehicle tax, registration duty on bikes and cars which will be subsumed by GST. Under GST tax rate system, the free services/ warranties would also be eligible for taxation. Goods and Service Tax on automobiles has importantly minimized the cost of transporting goods, as transportation anywhere in India doesn't pass through check posts or various taxes. It has, reduced the price of automobiles across the country when compared to the prices before GST.
Keywords: *Automobile, VAT, GST.*

Introduction to GST

India's biggest indirect tax reform in the form of Goods and Services Tax (GST) has completed 2 year. A comprehensive dual GST was introduced in India from 1st July 2017.

The proposal of moving towards the GST was first mooted by the then Union Finance Minister in his Budget for 2006-07. The speeches of ushering in GST took structured shape with the introduction of Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Bill was passed by the Parliament on 8 August 2016. This was followed by the ratification of the Bill by more than 15 states. On 12 April 2017, the Central Government enacted four GST bills:

- ❖ Central GST (CGST) Bill
- ❖ Integrated GST (IGST) Bill
- ❖ Union Territory GST (UTGST) Bill
- ❖ The GST (Compensation to States) Bill

In a short span of time, all the states approved their State GST (SGST) laws. Union territories with legislatures, i.e., Delhi and Pondicherry, have adopted the SGST Act and the other 5 union territories without legislatures have adopted the Union Territory GST Act.

The GST Council, a recommendatory body consisting of representatives of Central and state governments, has met on several occasions and taken principal decisions relating to tax rate structure, exemptions, rules, composition scheme etc. Over the period, the GST Council has recommended a reduction in the tax rates of various goods and services. It is

IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY – A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TIRUCHENDUR

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Introduction and Need of the study

It is rightly said that "Development is something you can't teach; but you can inspire it". Under the footprint of this saying , the Government of India is moving towards the reformative state of the economy with the vision to establish India as one of the leading economies at global platform. Amidst economic crisis across the globe, India has posed a beacon of cope with ambitious growth targets, supported by a bunch of strategic undertakings such as the Make in India and Digital India campaigns. Among all, the institution of Goods and Services Tax (GST) is greatly looked for at the global era. GST is such undertaking that is expected to provide the much needed stimulant for economic growth in India by transforming the existing base of indirect taxation towards the free flow of goods and services.

GST has replaced many indirect tax laws that previously existed in India. It is implemented to bring " ONE NATION ONE MARKET ONE TAX" system across 29 States of the country. Seventeen different taxes levied by the Central and State / UT Governments with cascading effect of tax on tax were consolidated into one GST. It has been brought into cut down the VAT which was been included in the chain of supply. It is a mandatory fee imposed by the Government on individuals and firms or organization and concern, where the money will be reused or spent by the government on the activities and project that provide mutual benefit to the community .GST is beneficial for the Indian economy as a whole and it is expected that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country will increase by 1-2% over the years. This study covers the perception of sample respondents towards the benefits of GST to Indian economy and also to know the perception of sample respondents towards the impact of GST on Indian economy.

Objectives of the study

- ❖ To know the demographic profile of sample respondents.
- ❖ To know the major benefit of implementing GST to the Indian economy
- ❖ To know the perception of sample respondents towards the impact of GST on Indian economy.

ECONOMIC GROWTH OF TAX AND INDIAN INCOME TAX STRUCTURE

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Abstract

Tax is the major source of revenue for the government, the development of any country's economy largely depends on the tax structure it has adopted. A Taxation Structure which facilitates easy of doing business and having no chance for tax evasion brings prosperity to a country's economy. On the other hand taxation structure which has provisions for tax evasion and the one which does not facilitate ease of doing business slows down the growth of country's economy. Therefore as taxation structure plays an important role in country's development. India has a well-developed tax structure. The power to levy taxes and duties is distributed among the three tiers of Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Indian taxation structure has gone through many reforms and still it is very far ahead from being a ideal taxation structure. Many problems like Tax Evasion, Reliance on indirect taxes, Black money, existence of parallel economy show that Indian taxation system requires some major reforms in the future ahead to address all this problems. In the following paper, the study is purely based on secondary data. Various figures are obtained from the different websites of government of India. It is seen that there are various number of taxes and different tax collection authorities in India. Also it is seen that there is major dependence on indirect taxes for tax collection than the direct taxes.

Keywords: Direct Taxes, Indirect Taxes, Tax Structure of India, Taxation, Tax Collection.

Introduction

After Independence in 1947, India has developed into open Market Economy. In Early 1990's Started the Process of liberalization and reduced controls on foreign trade and investment. It has served to accelerate the country's growth rate with a forecast to rise to 7.5% in financial year 2015/16. (Business Knowledge Resource online, 2015)India has a well-developed tax structure. The power to levy taxes and duties is distributed among the three tiers of Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Constitution. The main taxes/duties that the Union Government is empowered to levy are:- Income Tax (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), Customs duties, Central Excise and Sales Tax and Service Tax. The principal taxes levied by the State Governments are:- Sales Tax (tax on intra-State sale of goods), Stamp Duty (duty on transfer of property), State Excise (duty on manufacture of alcohol), Land Revenue (levy on land used for agricultural/non-agricultural purposes), Duty on Entertainment and Tax on Professions & Callings. The Local Bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties (buildings, etc.), Octopi (tax on entry of goods for use/consumption within areas of the

A STUDY OF INVESTORS ATTITUDE TOWARDS CAPITAL MARKET WITHSPECIAL REFERENCE TO MADURAI DISTRICT

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Abstract

Finance and banking is the life blood of trade , Commerce and industry Now-a-days , banking sector act as the backbone of modern business. Investment is the employment of funds capital appreciation. Investment means putting your money to work to earn more money on simply speaking it is sacrificing of money today for future return. Dividend is a percentage of the face value of a share that a company return to its shareholders from its annual profits. Most of the investors investing in equity shares offers the highest rate of returns if invested over a long duration. It is found that the investors attitude is on the basis of demographic and socio economic variable (age, gender, monthly income, investment level, education qualification.). Investor provide their highest preference to Stock brokers/Agents to make investment. The study has suggested some important policy measures such as regulatory change, creating investors awareness, encouraging the private and public sectors banks to raise fund through capital market.

Keywords: Banking Sector, Capital appreciation, Socio economic, Investor Awareness

Introduction

Investment is the employment of funds on assets with the aim of earning income or capital appreciation. Investment means putting your money to work to earn more money or simply speaking it is sacrificing of money today for future return. Investment! One of the most successful way to make financial provisions for the future, where most of the conditions are uncertain and unpredictable. With well planned investment one can get the satisfaction of safety and surety in life. We are familiar with investment from very early days of civilization. Initially the term saving was more popular, and was considered as safest way of making money stable Banking Sector: As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), India's banking sector is sufficiently capitalized and well-regulated. The financial and economic conditions in the country are far superior to any other country in the world. Indian banking industry is expected to witness better growth prospects in 2015 as a sense of optimism stems from the Government's measures towards revitalizing the industrial growth in the country. In addition, RBI's new measures may go a long way in helping the restructuring of the domestic banking industry.

INDIAN TAX STRUCTURE – AN ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Tax is the major source of revenue for the government, the development of any country's economy largely depends on the tax structure it has adopted. A Taxation Structure which facilitates easy of doing business and having no chance for tax evasion brings prosperity to a country's economy. On the other hand taxation structure which has provisions for tax evasion and the one which does not facilitate ease of doing business slows down the growth of country's economy. Therefore as taxation structure plays an important role in country's development. India has a well-developed tax structure. Also it is seen that there is major dependence on indirect taxes for tax collection than the direct taxes. Both Indirect taxes and Direct taxes have their own advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: Direct Taxes, Indirect Taxes, Tax Structure of India, Taxation, Tax Collection

Introduction

After Independence in 1947, India has developed into open Market Economy. In Early 1990's Started the Process of liberalization and reduced controls on foreign trade and investment. It has served to accelerate the country's growth rate with a forecast to rise to 7.5% in financial year 2015/16. (Business Knowledge Resource online, 2015)India has a well-developed tax structure. The power to levy taxes and duties is distributed among the three tiers of Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Constitution. The main taxes/duties that the Union Government is empowered to levy are:- Income Tax (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), Customs duties, Central Excise and Sales Tax and Service Tax. The principal taxes levied by the State Governments are:- Sales Tax (tax on intra-State sale of goods), Stamp Duty (duty on transfer of property), State Excise (duty on manufacture of alcohol), Land Revenue (levy on land used for agricultural/non-agricultural purposes), Duty on Entertainment and Tax on Professions & Callings. The Local Bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties (buildings, etc.), Octroi (tax on entry of goods for use/consumption within areas of the Local Bodies), Tax on Markets and Tax/User Charges for utilities like water supply, drainage, etc.

In the wake of economic reforms, the tax system in India has under gone a radical change, in line with the liberal policy. Some of the changes include:- rationalization of tax structure; progressive reduction in peak rates of customs duty ; reduction in corporate tax rate; customs duties to be aligned with ASEAN levels; introduction of value added tax ; widening of the tax base; tax laws have been simplified to ensure better compliance. Tax

TAX REFORMS AND TAX INCENTIVES IN INDIA- AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Taxation an overview in India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies. Currently corporation tax (20% of total tax collection) is the biggest source of income of central government. The tax structure in India is divided into direct and indirect taxes. While direct taxes are levied on taxable income earned by individuals and corporate entities, the burden to deposit taxes is on the assesses themselves. On the other hand, indirect taxes are levied on the sale and provision of goods and services respectively and the burden to collect and deposit taxes is on the sellers instead of the assesses directly. Tax reform since 1991 was initiated as a part of the structural reform process, following the economic crisis of 1991. In keeping with the best practice approaches, the TRC adopted an approach of combining economic principles with conventional wisdom in recommending comprehensive tax system reforms. The overall thrust of the TRC was to (i) decrease the share of trade taxes in total tax revenue; (ii) increase the share of domestic consumption taxes by transforming the domestic excises into VAT and (iii) increase the relative contribution of direct taxes.

Introduction

Taxes in India are levied by the **Central Government** and the **State Governments.** Some minor taxes are also levied by the local authorities such as the Municipality and the Local Governments. Over the last few years, the Central and many State Governments have undertaken various policy reforms and process simplification towards great predictability, fairness and automation. This has consequently lead to India's meteoric rise to the top 100 in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EODB) ranking in 2017. The Goods & Services Tax (GST) reform is one such reform to ease the complex Although views on what is appropriate in tax policy influence the choice and structure of tax codes, patterns of taxation throughout history can be explained largely by administrative considerations. For example, because imported products are easier to tax than domestic output, import duties were among the earliest taxes. Similarly, the simple turnover tax (levied on gross sales) long held sway before the invention of the economically superior but administratively more demanding (which for tax paid on purchases). It is easier to identify, and thus tax, than other assets; and a head (poll) tax is even easier to. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first direct levies were head and taxes.

Consequence of Taxation

The consequences of taxation matter for the optimal design of the tax system. Those consequences depend on behavioral responses to taxation, as summarized by the elasticity of taxable income. Although this elasticity depends on characteristics of preferences, such

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INDIA TAX SYSTEM - AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

The present study examines the Taxation of Income in India during post liberalisation period and policy perspective in this regard. It has analysed the growth of income tax revenue, performance of Income Tax Department and perception of tax professionals regarding Income Tax System in India. For evaluating growth of income tax revenue in India and performance of the income tax administration secondary data has been collected for the period 1997-98 to 2007-08. For studying the perception of tax professionals regarding Income Tax System, data has been collected from tax professionals i.e. Chartered Accountants practicing in Punjab and Chandigarh (U.T.). The study found that Government has tried to achieve the objective of social welfare by providing various incentives for education, health, housing, savings, pension schemes, etc. The Government has adopted certain measures for widening tax base such as introduction of PAN, E-filing of income tax return, online tax accounting system etc. It was also found that share of direct taxes in total tax revenue of Central Government, number of income tax assesses, income tax to GDP ratio and buoyancy coefficient showed an upward trend during this period. Further, a vast majority of tax professionals opined that tax evasion and corruption are prevalent in the Indian Income Tax System due to multiple taxes, high tax rates, social acceptance of tax evasion, low probability of detection and low tax morality, excessive discretionary powers available with income tax authorities. They opined that a staff is available in the offices and manpower is overburdened in Income Tax System.

Keywords: Assessees, Assessment Year, Awareness, Capital Gains, Deductions, Employees, Housing Loan, Income Tax Act, Insurance, Investment Pattern, Private Sector, Provident Fund, Professional Tax, Public Sector

Introduction

India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies. Central Government levies taxes on income (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), customs duties, Central Goods & Services tax (CGST) & Integrated Goods & Services Tax (IGST).State Good & Services Tax (SGST), stamp duty, state excise, and land revenue and profession tax are levied by the State Governments. Local bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties, octroi and for utilities like water supply; drainage etc.Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during 2017. The multiple indirect taxes have been subsumed in the new Good & Services Tax which was implemented from 1st July 2017. With the implementation of GST almost 17 types of indirect taxes have been abolished making the indirect tax (GST) in 2017 which is the most important tax reform in independent India till date. Earlier, governments levied various state and central taxes for availing various services or buying different goods. The compliance much easier and free from bureaucracy. The government introduced Goods and Services Tax taxation was

E-FILING OF INCOME TAX RETURNS: AWARENESS AND SATISFACTION LEVEL OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES

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Abstract

The Income Tax Department has established a system for centralised processing of returns and one prominent type of e - government is the introduction of the e-filing system for income tax. The department desired a system that would make the process of filing of Income Tax Returns (ITR s) easier for tax payer as well as reduce the time required for data entry at their end on receipt of ITR s. The biggest impediment to the proper functioning of the IT department is the severe shortage of officers and staff. It is widely accepted that a significant portion of potential tax revenue is not collected because of poor tax administration and high tax evasion in India. The e-filing is the new effective method of filing income tax return through online and make e-payment tax. Despite many benefits associated with e-filing, tax authorities face some major challenges towards the implementation of the E-filing system. One such challenge is the public perception of the e-filing system. After using an e-service over the Internet, the public may find that whether the e-service system is easy and useful or otherwise

Keywords: Awareness Level, E-Filing, Tax-Returns, Satisfaction Level

Introduction

The Governments around the world are increasing the use of information and communication technologies to improve the delivery of public services and the dissemination of public administration information to the public. Thus, the success of e-government depends on the importance that citizen s place on factors such as convenience and usefulness of such services. Various measures have been taken by the Indian government over the past few years. Simplification of tax administration has been high on the government's agenda. E-filing is one of the most important and advanced e-government services. It provides convenience to taxpayers for tax assessments and payment. Internet allows consumers to conduct transactions within a few mouse clicks. This convenience can serve as a key driver of e-filing adoption. E-filing provides many aspects of convenience to taxpayers. Hence it is time to file, place to conduct the filing, ease-of use, information searching and online transactions at a degree that is not available through traditional channels..E-filing also offers flexibility of time and reduces calculation error on the tax return form to the taxpayers. Furthermore, e-filing offers many benefits to service providers, which are the tax authorities. To the service provider, e-filing minimizes their workload and operational cost due to the submission of tax returns in a paperless

GROWTH TREND OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX – A POST REFORM APPROACH

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Abstract

In modern Economy, Taxes are the most important source of government revenue in that they are compulsory levies and are unrequited. In the Pre – reform period, Government gave importance to indirect taxes. But after reform period, Government gave importance to direct taxes. So an effort is made to study about the growth trend of Personal income tax of the central government in India during the Post – reform period. SGR and Percentage were used to estimate the growth trend of Personal income tax.

Introduction

In Classical period, the role of government is a policemen state or Watchman state. But in Modern period, it is a welfare state. India offers a well structured tax system for its population . Taxes are the largest source of income for the government. The government cannot impose any tax unless it is passed as a law. Personal Income taxes are usually the most visible and discussed component of any country's tax system. The structure of Personal income tax in India is to check the extent of progressivity inherent in its structure. Personal Income tax in India is progressive. The main difficulty with the Personal income tax structure in India is its coverage because less than one percent of the population pays income tax.

Objective

1. To analyse the growth trend of Personal Income tax in the Post reform period.

Methodology

For this study, Secondary data is used. The data obtained from Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy. To calculate per capita tax, population for each year is needed. So Census data was taken from the census report. Simple Growth rate has been calculated to know the growth trend of Personal Income tax of the central government during the Postreform period. It can be calculated by using the formula

$$SGR = \frac{Current\ year - base\ year}{base\ year} \times 100$$

One Day International Conference

THE GST AN OVERVIEW IN INDIAN SCENARIO

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Abstract

In this study an attempted to the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Indian Economy. GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The Government GST regime seeks to replace excise duty, import duties, VAT and service tax regulations, along with other cess and surcharges, with three separate legislations namely CGST, SGST and IGST. GST would be applicable to all transactions of goods and service, and it to be paid to the accounts of the Centre and the States separately. The biggest advantage of GST is economic unification of India. It has potential to end the longstanding distortions arising out of the differential treatment of the manufacturing and service sectors. The GST reform is expected to bring in a lot of changes in Indian economy. The present structure of Indirect Taxes is very complex in India. There are so many types of taxes that are levied by the Central and State Governments on Goods & Services. The paper highlights the background, Prospectus and challenges in Implementation of Goods and services Tax (GST) in India and the impact of GST on Indian Economy.

Introduction

The Goods and services Tax (GST) is a vast concept which reflects the giant tax structure by supporting and enhancing the economic growth of the country. GST is a comprehensively structured tax system which will be levied on manufacturing, sale and consumption of the goods and services at a national level. The constitution (one hundred and twenty second amendment Bill) 2014, seeks to amend the constitution of India to facilitate the introduction of Goods and services Tax (GST) in the country. The proposed amendments will confer power in both the parliament and the state legislatures to make laws for levying GST on the supply of goods and Services on the same transaction. GST is an indirect tax in where all the stages of the production will bring to uniformity in the system. In order to bring GST into practice, there will be an amalgamation of central taxes and state taxes into a single tax payment. It would also help to enhance the ease of doing business in India both for domestic and international investors. Under GST regime, the consumer pays the final tax, but an effective input tax credit system which ensures the consumers that there will be no cascading taxes i.e. tax on tax paid on inputs that go into manufacturing of goods.

Moreover, in order to avoid the current payment of multiple taxes such as excise duty and service tax at central level and sale tax/Vat at the state level, GST would unify these taxes and create a uniform single tax market throughout the country. The present tax

A STUDY ON TAXATION OVERVIEW IN INDIA

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Abstract

India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies. Central Government levies taxes on income (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), customs duties, Central Goods & Services tax (CGST) & Integrated Goods & Services Tax (IGST). State Good & Services Tax (SGST), stamp duty, state excise, land revenue and profession tax are levied by the State Governments. Local bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties, octopi and for utilities like water supply, drainage etc.

Keywords: Tax, Income, Services, Governments, Properties.

Introduction

Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during 2017. The multiple indirect taxes have been subsumed in the new Good & Services Tax which was implemented from 1st July 2017. With the implementation of GST almost 17 types of indirect taxes have been abolished making the indirect tax compliance much easier and free from bureaucracy. The government introduced Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 which is the most important tax reform in independent India till date. Earlier, governments levied various state and central taxes for availing various services or buying different goods. The taxation was complex and contradicting rules enabled some people to evade taxes through loopholes in the system. After the introduction of GST, higher percentage of assesses was brought in the taxation umbrella and it made tougher for evaders to escape from paying taxes. Also tax rates have been rationalized and tax laws have been simplified in recent years, resulting in better compliance, ease of tax payment and better enforcement. The process of rationalization of tax administration is ongoing in India.

Objectives

* To Export promotion of capital goods scheme;
* To Advance authorization scheme for import of inputs;
* To Merchandise export from India scheme;
* To Service export from India scheme; and
* To Export oriented unit scheme.

A STUDY ON TAXATION SYSTEM IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

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Abstract

India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between central and state governments and local boodles. Central government levies taxes on income. Stamp duty, state excise, land revenue and profession tax are levied by the state governments. Local bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties, and for utilities like water supply, drainage etc. Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during the last decade. The tax rates have been rationalized and tax laws have been simplified resulting in better compliance, ease of tax payment and better enforcement. The process of rationalization of tax administration is ongoing in India.

Keywords: Individual, Hindu undivided family, Association of person, Body of individual, Company, Firm, A local authority.

Introduction

Taxes in which the point of payment and the point of incidence are the same are known as direct taxes. Direct taxes form as a substantial of the government receipts. The law regarding income tax is laid down by the income tax. Who is an assesses and whose total income exceeds the maximum exception limit, shall be chargeable to the income tax at the rate or rates prescribed in the finance act. Income tax is an imposed separately on the basis for each assessment year. Personal income tax is lived by central government and is administered by central board of Direct taxes under Ministry of finance in accordance with the provisions of the income tax act. However the income of the company, which is distributed to its shareholders as divided, is assessed in their individual hands. Such distribution of income is not trusted as expenditure in the hands of company, the income so distributed is an appropriation of the profits of the company.

Objectives

1. To analysis in a house held for business or profession.
2. To explain any property in nature of commercial complex.
3. To examine in a assets as stock in trade.
4. A house let out for more than 300 days in a year
5. Gold deposit bond.

TAXATION OVERVIEW IN INDIA

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Abstract

Tax is the major source of revenue for the government, the development of any country's economy largely depends on the tax structure it has adopted. A Taxation Structure which facilitates easy of doing business and having no chance for tax evasion brings prosperity to a country's economy. On the other hand taxation structure which has provisions for tax evasion and the one which does not facilitate ease of doing business slows down the growth of country's economy. Therefore as taxation structure plays an important role in country's development. India has a well-developed tax structure. The power to levy taxes and duties is distributed among the three tiers of Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Indian taxation structure has gone through many reforms and still it is very far ahead from being a ideal taxation structure. Many problems like Tax Evasion, Reliance on indirect taxes, Black money, existence of parallel economy show that Indian taxation system requires some major reforms in the future ahead to address all this problems. In the following paper, the study is purely based on secondary data. Various figures are obtained from the different websites of government of India. It is seen that there are various number of taxes and different tax collection authorities in India. Also it is seen that there is major dependence on indirect taxes for tax collection than the direct taxes. Both Indirect taxes and Direct taxes have their own advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: Taxation Structure, Black money, Tax Evasion, Direct tax, Indirect tax.

Introduction

Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during the year 2017. India has a well-built tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between central and state government and local bodies. Central government levies taxes on income, customs duties, Central duties, Central goods and services and Integrated goods and services tax. State goods and services tax, Stamp duty, State excise, Land revenue and professional tax are levied by the State Governments. Local bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties, octroi and for the utilities. The government introduced Goods and Services tax (GST) in July 2017.

A STUDY ON KEY TAX INCENTIVES IN INDIA

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Abstract

Tax is the significant role in India to develop our nation. Public pay the tax directly and indirectly. In India tax are levy by Central Government and State Government. Some trivial taxes are levied by Local Establishment. In year 2017 our honorable Mr. Narandera modi introduce a new tax system "GST" that is 'One nation one tax for goods and services'. Government levied the tax to the people tax should not be avoidable it must liable to pay by each and every individual. Tax should help to improve the welfare of our country. In this article we are all study about key tax incentives in India. Now a new budget are realized by our honorable Central finance minister Mrs. Nirmala seetharaman and she introduces a new tax rules and regulations for tax. And she introduces new tax incentives.

Keywords: Tax incentives, Central Government, Budget, State Government, Rules and Regulations.

Introduction

Tax should help to improve the welfare of our country. Too much of rules and regulations was amalgamated by the Government. Tax helps the Government to take up schemes and project for economic development and solve their basic problems of the poor and underprivileged. In 2019 new budget introduce by our finance minister. A individual person whose income are laid above 500000 per year are liable to pay tax. She introduce a new tax schemes they are under Infrastructure development, Industrial development, farmer welfare and water security, women's development to women led development, labour and youth welfare etc.,

Objectives of the Study

- ❖ To improve the environment facilities for our country.
- ❖ To increase the revenue for our country.
- ❖ To promote employment throughout our country and enhance the workings of the economy.
- ❖ To strengthen welfare schemes and communal benefits.
- ❖ To improve the economic capital formation for our country.
- ❖ To know about key tax incentives in India.

PERCEPTION OF CONSUMERS TOWARDS GST IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT – A STUDY

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Abstract

The Goods and Services tax is one of the most discussed topics in India now a days. GST is a comprehensive tax system that will subsume all indirect taxes of State and central Governments and whole economy into unspoiled nation in national market. It is expected to remove the burden of existing indirect tax system and play vital role in growth of India. This paper emphasizes consumer's perception towards the implementation of GST in India.

Keywords: GST, Indirect Tax, perception, Indian Taxation system

Introduction

GST is an Indirect Tax which has replaced by many Indirect Taxes in India. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017. The GST Act came into force on 1st July 2017; Goods & Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. In other words, Goods and Service Tax (GST) is an indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services. This law has replaced many indirect tax laws existed in India.

Components of GST

There are 3 taxes applicable under this GST system: CGST, SGST & IGST.

❖ CGST: Collected by the Central Government within the state sales
❖ SGST: Collected by the State Government within the state sales
❖ IGST: Collected by the Central Government for inter-state sale In most cases, the tax structure under the new regime will be as follows:

TAX REFORMS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Most developing countries continue to face severe issues in developing adequate and quick to respond tax systems. While each of these paths to reform is necessary, in the end what 50 years of experience tells us is that improving the precision and understanding with which fiscal issues both within and outside government, is the really essential ingredient to developing viable and sustainable tax systems in developing countries like India. Indian taxation system has undergone remarkable reforms during the last decade. The process of validation of tax administration is ongoing in India. Another key objective of tax reform measures has been to increase total tax to GDP ratio as a means of achieving fiscal consolidation and improving resource allocation. GST, easier tax filing methodology and simpler tax structures – Government of India is working to enhance the government's revenue collection, at the same time ensuring that cumbersome taxes do not deter investors. This paper review the three principal ways in which developing countries like India may develop and progress their taxation systems - base-broadening, rate reduction, and administrative improvement - in the context of the political economy of tax reform.

Keywords: Tax reform, GST, Developing viable and sustainable tax systems.

Introduction

The world has witnessed major reforms in tax policies and systems since last two-three decades. These reforms are mainly in support of the expansion policy of the financial system, increasing globalization, the motivation to make the tax system in tune with international best practices and discover some answer for financial difference. India is no exclusion of it. The main specialty of Indian tax system lies on constitutional powers. Taxes are levied at both Centre and State level. Some taxes are also levied by local authorities.

Review of Literature

Kumar (2014) studied in the article Goods and Services Tax in India: A Way Forward background, silent features and concluded with the positive impact of GST on present complex tax composition and expansion of common countrywide market.

Indirect Taxes Committee of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (2015) submitted a PPT naming Goods and Service Tax (GST) which stated in concise particulars of the GST and its positive impact on economy and various stakeholders.

Statement of the Problem

Indian taxation structure has gone throughout lots of reforms and still it is very far in front from being an ideal taxation structure. Many problems like Tax Evasion, Reliance on indirect taxes, Black money and existence of parallel financial system show that Indian taxation system requires some chief reforms in the outlook ahead to speak to all this problems.

TAXATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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Abstract

Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during 2017. The multiple indirect taxes have been subsumed in the new Good & Services Tax which was implemented from 1st July 2017. According to Income Tax Act 1961, every person, who is an assessee and whose total income exceeds the maximum exemption limit, shall be chargeable to the income tax at the rate or rates prescribed in the Finance Act. Such income tax shall be paid on the total income of the previous year in the relevant assessment year. Introduction of GST is a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax and allowing set-off of prior-stage taxes, it has mitigated the ill effects of cascading and pave the way for a common national market.

Introduction

India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies.

Central Government levies taxes on income (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), customs duties, Central Goods & Services tax (CGST) & Integrated Goods & Services Tax (IGST).

State Good & Services Tax (SGST), stamp duty, state excise, land revenue and profession tax are levied by the State Governments.

Local bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties, octroi and for utilities like water supply, drainage etc.

Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during 2017. The multiple indirect taxes have been subsumed in the new Good & Services Tax which was implemented from 1st July 2017. With the implementation of GST almost 17 types of indirect taxes have been abolished making the indirect tax compliance much easier and free from bureaucracy. The government introduced Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 which is the most important tax reform in independent India till date. Earlier, governments levied various state and central taxes for availing various services or buying different goods. The taxation was complex and contradicting rules enabled some people to evade taxes through loopholes in the system.

Direct Tax: Income Tax, Securities Transaction Tax

Indirect Tax: GST Excise Duty Custom Duty

Direct Taxes

In case of direct taxes (income tax, securities transaction tax, etc.), the burden directly falls on the taxpayer.

GOODS AND SERVICE TAX IN INDIA

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Abstract

The Goods and Services Tax (GST), implemented on July 1,2017, is regarded as a major taxation reform till date implemented in India since independence in 1947. GST was planned to be implemented in April 2010, but was postponed due to political issues and conflicting interest of stakeholders. The GST is aimed at creating a single, unified market that will benefit both corporate and the economy. The changed indirect tax system GST is planned to execute in India. It is a comprehensive tax system that will subsume all indirect taxes of central and state governments and unified economy into a seamless national market. It is expected to iron out the wrinkles of existing indirect tax system and play a vital role in growth of India. GST is a vast notion that simplifies the giant tax structure by supporting and augmenting the economic growth of a country. GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacturing, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The consumer pays the final tax but an efficient input tax credit system ensures that there is no cascading of taxes- tax on tax paid on inputs that go into manufacture of goods. This paper presents an overview of GST concept, features and its timeline of implementation in India and is more focused on the advantages of GST and challenges faced by India in execution.

Keywords: GST, tax system, indirect tax

Introduction

GST is one indirect tax for the whole nation, which will make India one unified common market. Presently tax structure of India is very complex. Looking the global development and tax structure of the developed countries, now GST has become the need of hour. GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services right from the manufacturer to the consumer. GST is a consumption based tax/levy. It is based on the 'destination principle'. GST is applied on goods and services at the place where final/actual consumption happens. It is collected on value added goods and services at each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain. GST paid on the procurement of goods and services can be set off against that payable on supply of goods and services. The manufacturer or wholesaler or retailer will pay the applicable GST rate but will claim back through tax credit mechanism. But being the last person in the supply chain, the consumer has to bear this tax burden. GST is like a last-point retail tax. It is going to be collected at point of sale. It is comprehensive indirect tax which will be levied on the manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services. This tax will replace all the central and state government taxes. Under the GST all the central and state government taxes will replace all the central and state government taxes. Under the GST all the central and the state government tax will be merged into a single tax which will reduce cascading or double taxation effect. In this method all the GST registered businesses will be eligible to claim the tax credit. Every person who is providing or supplying services is liable to charge for the GST.

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PAY OF TAX AND TAX INCENTIVES IN INDIA

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Abstract

This paper reviews the literature and evidence of tax incentives offered by developing countries to attract foreign investment. Also reviews the consequences of the implementation of these measures, such as harmful tax competition, erosion of tax bases and many other issues arising from these provisions. Additionally, reviews the arguments supporting tax incentives from developing countries, and also the arguments against these fiscal provisions. Developing countries usually face many problems that are not necessarily solved through the implementation of tax holidays and other kinds of benefits to foreign investment. The participation of developed countries and international organizations may be required to help developing countries to achieve development.

Keywords: developing countries, tax incentives, tax holidays, tax sparing

Introduction

Developing country's economics constitute underdeveloped markets because domestic production is not efficient enough to improve the economy and to fulfill the needs of the population. For that reason, developing countries generally greatly depend on foreign investment in order to promote their local economy, increase market opportunities and provide better services for the local population. Generally speaking, investors from developed countries benefit from tax and nontax advantages developing countries offer to foreign investment. Underdeveloped markets, low product competition, cheap labor and currency exchange are usually advantage factors that attract foreign investors to developing countries.

Tax and Incentives in India

Indian taxation system has undergone reforms during the last decade resulting in better compliance, and ease of tax payment.

In India the Income Tax Act is administered by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) which operates under the aegis of the Finance Ministry of the central government.

The Indian tax year runs from 1 April of a year to 31 March of the subsequent year. Companies (except those which are required to submit a transfer pricing accountant's report with respect to international transactions or specified domestic transactions) are required to file their tax return by 30 September following the end of the tax year.