

GST BILLING SYSTEM

Apurva Rewatkar, Akshata Birelliwar, Hemlata R. Kosare

1(Info. Tech, S.R.P.C.E.,Nagpur, rewatkarapurva@gmail.com)

2(Info. Tech, S.R.P.C.E.,Nagpur, adbirelliwar@gmail.com)

3(Asst. Prof.,Info. Tech, S.R.P.C.E.,Nagpur, patilhema5@gmail.com)

Abstract:

GST is characterized as the bigger backhanded expense structure intended to help and upgrade the financial development of a country. It would enthusiasm to comprehend why this proposed GST administration may hamper the development and advancement of the nation.

Keywords — Goods and service tax; Indian economy

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a huge idea that streamlines the bigger tax structure by supporting and upgrading the monetary development of a nation. GST is an exhaustive assessment demand on assembling, deal and utilization of products and enterprises at a national level. The Goods and Services Tax Bill, furthermore alluded to as The formation (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, starts a Value included Tax to be actualized a nationwide level in India.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Srinivas K. R (2016) in his article "issue and Challenges of GST in India" he has specified that focal and state governments are engaged to collect individual duties according to the Indian constitution which is probably going to change the entire situation of present aberrant tax collection structure [1].

Girish Garg in year (2014) has specified about Goods and Service Tax in his article. He communicated the idea of GST, its difficulties, openings, highlights and effect on India, which finishes up, GST as a greatest expense changes in

India that builds the assessment accumulations and upgrade general development of the economy[2].

Monika Sehrawat and UpasanaDhanda in year (2015) clarified that usage of GST tax collection approach it would be allocated similarly among creation and administrations with least assessment rate which result in expanded the duty base and limited the exceptions. It is estimated to help in building up a powerful and adaptable expense administration[3].

EktaNarula and PriyanshiRastogi in year (2016) have clarified that the primary point of GST is to streamline the current roundabout duty framework with a solitary expense on utilization of products and ventures make and deals. It is acknowledged worldwide and around 140 nations of the world are following the GST law. It will be connected on merchandise and enterprises at each phase of worth to be added to the products which incorporates all backhanded duties of focal and state government. Use of GST in India will bring about the development of economy and lift the general GDP of the country[4].

III.PROPOSED SYSTEM:

A.STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

GST is considered as one of the means in making India as a nation which has a high wage assess

framework, far reaching, proficient, straightforward and business-accommodating. It is also considered the world's best tax system based on the implementation of the country which has implemented the GST. GST has just being applied in India. The government and its crew are still in their way to spread out the information of GST in order to combat confusion among people. Sales and contracts are made almost every day and some of these transactions required people to pay the GST. It is an issue if individuals are as yet unconscious or mistake for the duty arrangement of GST and turn out to be most noticeably bad when individuals disregard and blacklist not to pay the expense. GST is a popular issue that is being discussed by people day to day, it is necessary to know whether the students are aware of the government's plan and do they have knowledge on this issue. Therefore this study makes an attempt to analyze the College Student's Awareness and Knowledge on the Implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in Sivakasi.

B.Objectives:

- To create automatic GST reports related to purchases and sales.
- To create Excel sheets of GST reports.

IV.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

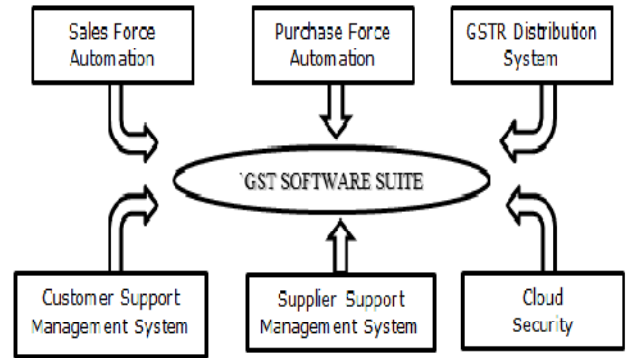
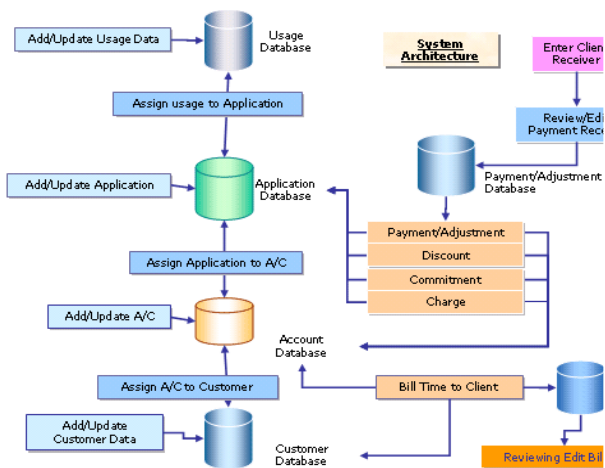


Fig. System Architecture

The GST software works in step by step As shown in fig. The proposed system is design to generate GST report automatically without doing complex calculation manually. In The above system architecture the different module is define which used to generate GST reports. GST system contain the module like item, sales, purchase, utility, stock etc. When user login to the system he should fill the item related information. When user enter the item name the unique HSN code is also automatically generate. The system generates all purchase and sales related reports. There are different sort of reports in for business and client like B2B (Business to Business), B2CL (Business to Customer Large), B2CS (Business to Customer Small) and so on. The Recycle canister is given to store all erased bills.

V. MODULES:

1. GST CALCULATION MODULE :

- EVERYTHING at 15%
- 6% rate on gold and silver
- 12% rate on “low” rate goods
- 40% rate on what you do you like, and then a 16.9% on everything else.
- 4% on gold, 12% “low” rate, 40% higher rate, and 17.3% on everything else etc.

2. BILL PDF GENERATION MODULE:

A. TAX CALCULATION:

The Tax definition in HDPOS smart is simple and flexible.

- HDPOS smart POS billing software has extremely flexible Tax management modules.
- This billing software can handle current taxes of different states of India, Taxes of different countries and are already ready for tax changes like GST.
- HDPOS savvy POS administration framework enables you to characterize custom assessment structures on your things.
- The impose structure highlight enables you to oversee charges like IGST, CGST, SGST and other state and local level duties.

3. VENDOR MANAGEMENT MODULE:

A Vendor Management System(VMS) is an apparatus, particularly a PC program, that appropriates work necessities to staffing companies, recruits, consulting-organizations and different sellers (i.e free specialists). It encourages the meeting and higher process and work time accumulation endorsement and installment.

VI. ALGORITM:

- 1.All one needs to do is input the net measure of a decent or benefit and the appropriate GST rate(5%,12%,18% or 28%) into the instrument.
- 2.Clickon the Calculate catch and in a split second get the gross cost of the great or administration.
- 3.A products or administration is sold at the rate of Rs.500.GST rate is 18%.

4.Grossamount of products and service= $500+[500*(18/100)]$ =Rs.590.Formula for GST Calculation:

- Add GST:
GST amount=(original cost*GST %)/100
Net price=original cost+GST amount
- Remove GST:
GST amount=original cost-[original cost*{ 100/(100+GST%)}]
Net price=original cost-GST amount

VII. CONCLUION:

In this system we implement the automatic GST report generation software for purchase and sales. We develop a system which calculates the GST reports and also generate excel sheets of the reports which needs to submit to the government. To do manual calculation is a difficult task so we design a system which will reduced the manual work as well as save the time and generate reports efficiently. The earlier software's deficiencies of HSN code will reduce in this system. The system used on both desktop and mobile phone. The security to the system which stored on cloud provided by the blocking IP address of unauthorized person. System will also send IP address and location of the unauthorized person on user's registered number.

REFERENCES:

- [1] Girish Garg, "Basic Concepts and Features of Good and Service Tax In India", International Journal of scientific research and management (IJSRM) Volume: 2, 2014.
- [2] Mrs. Poonam, "Goods and Service Tax in India : An introductory study", International Journal of science and technology management (IJSRM) Volume: 06, January2017.
- [3] Dr. Shaik Shakir, Dr. Sameera S.A, &Mr. FirozSk.C., "Does Goods and Services Tax (GST) Leads to Indian Economic Development?", IOSR

Journal of Business and Management e -ISSN: 2278-487X, pISSN: 2319-7668. Volume 17, Issue 12 Ver. III (Dec. 2015), PP 01-05

[4] MonikaSehrawat , UpasanaDhanda “GST In India: A Key Tax Reform” , International journal of research-granthaalayah ISSN-2350-0530(O) ISSN-2394-3629(P) December, 2015.

[5] Dr. R. Vasanthagopal , “GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System” International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, Vol. 2, No. 2, April 2011.

[6] David White “The Serious Research Gap on VAT/GST: A NeZealand Perspective after 20 Years of GS” , International VAT monitor Sep/Oct 2007.

[7] Shefali Dani, “A Research Paper on an Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy”, Business and Economics Journal, Dani, Bus Eco J 2016.

[8] Sherline T.I, “Indian Tax Structure AndRelevance Of GST” IRACST – International Journal of Commerce, Business and Management (IJCBM), ISSN: 2319–2828 Vol. 5, No.6, Nov-Dec 2016.

[9] DrGeetanjali Sharma, Mrs.Miriam George, “GST-A Game Changer in Indian Tax Structure”, IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM) e-ISSN: 2278-487X, p-ISSN: 2319-7668. Volume 19, Issue 4. Ver. I (Apr. 2017), PP 55-62.

[10] Lourdunathan F and Xavier P,”A study on implementation of goods and services tax (GST) in India: Prospectus and challenges” International Journal of Applied Research 2017; 3(1): 626-629