



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE RAYACHOTY.

(Affiliated to Y.V. University, YSR.KADAPA)

ANNAMAYYA (Dist) 516269 (AP)

SEMINAR RECORD

2019-2020

Date:

GOVT. Degree College Rayachoty

Seminar

Subject : GST

Topic : Canadian of GST Model

Presented by :

A. PaPaiah

IVth sem BCom (C.A)

① Explain The model GST of Canada?

A

In Canada GST came into force in 1991 by Prime Minister - Brian Mulroney and Finance Minister - Michael Wilson.

though there was strong opposition.

Features of Canada Model:-

⇒ In Canada dual GST is levied.

⇒ GST is levied on supplies of goods or services, purchased in Canada except items that are exempt or zero rated.

⇒ There are two rates GST and HST.

⇒ GST is imposed at 5%.

⇒ When a supplier makes a zero-rated supply,

he is eligible to recover any GST paid on purchases.

⇒ GST does not apply to products called as exempt supplies like, groceries, residential rent, medical services and services such as financial service.

⇒ imports are subject to gst except non-taxable imports.

⇒ zero rated supplies are not levied with gst.

⇒ A person whose business activities exceed Canadian \$ 30,000 is liable to get himself registered under gst.

* Effect of gst on Canadian Economy :-

Following factors have improved drastically.

⇒ improvement in overall growth of the economy.

⇒ improvement in Government finance.

⇒ improvement in tax revenues.

⇒ price stability.

* Advantages :-

⇒ This model is practical for bigger countries like Canada to create accountability and implement

⇒ state government have their agenda for economic development.

⇒ They need not wait for centre to allocate funds all the time.

Subject: GST

Topic : Australia of Model GST

present by

C. SANDEEP KUMAR

V sem

B.COM (III year)

2019-2020

Explain the model GST Australia?

A) France was of the first country to implement GST in 1954. followed by Germany in 1968 and the United Kingdom in 1973. Australia implemented GST on July 1-2000 under the aegis of the Howard Government.

Features of Australia model:

→ GST level on supply of Goods or service in Australia.

→ GST is levied on import of Goods and service into Australia.

→ GST is not levied on Export of Goods or service from Australia.

→ Rate of GST is 10% only.

→ in case of default $1/11^{\text{th}}$ of the income and some form of penalty is to the Government.

Effect of GST on Australia economy:

1) GDP Growth rate

2) Fiscal balance

3) Current Account balance

4) Tax/GDP ratio

5) Tax revenue generated.

Advantages:

1) No question of inter-state variations & movement of goods within the country.

2) Taxation at one level only - no cascading effect and lesser compliance costs.

3) Increased consumer awareness. Lesser wastage.

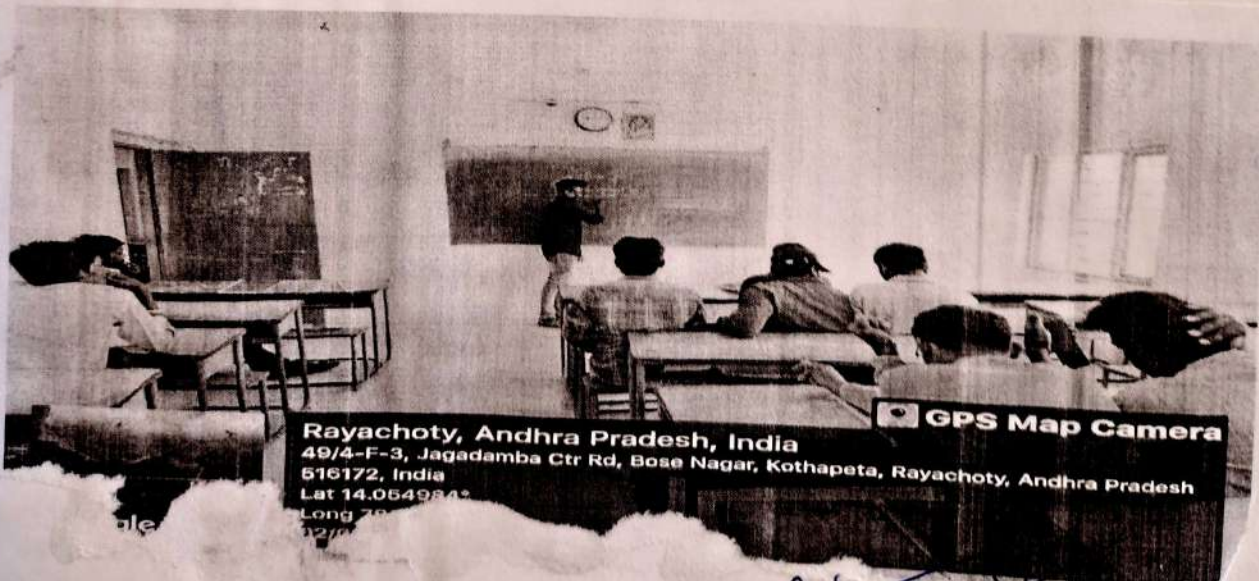
Disadvantages:

1) The model is not practical for bigger countries like India to create accountable and implement.

2) Necessities and Luxuries taxes at the same rate may create economic inequality.

Signature of the student

- 1 A. Papaihi.
- 2 C. Prakash
- 3 N. Sasikala
- 4 S. mahammed Ali
- 5 D. Siva Prasad
- 6 K. prasad
- 7 S. Reddy G Housiya
- 8 C. Sandeep Kumar
- 9 S. M. Mansoor
- 10 L. Sybavali



S. D. Prasad

Cp
Lecturer in Commerce
Govt. Degree College
Rayachoty - 516 269.

Govt. Degree College - Rayachoty Date: 01-02-2021

Seminar

Subject : GST

Topic : Amended recently context of GST

Presented by : N. Sasikala

Vth Sem B.Com (CA)

2020 - 2021

Why was the Constitution of India Amended recently in the context of GST?

Existing Indirect tax structure in India :-

Currently Indirect tax are levied by both Central government & state government in India. Listing few of them below

Central government

state government

Excise duty

- VAT

Customs duty

- Luxury tax

Central Sales tax

- Octroi

Need for Constitutional Amendment :-

a) Constitutional amendment bill Passed by Rajya Sabha on 3-aug-2016 and Lok Sabha on 8-aug-2016.

b) Notification of Constitution (101) amendment) act, 2016, on 8-8-2016

c) concurrent jurisdiction for levy and collection of GSTs by the Centre and the states (article 246 A).

1. GST Council :- GST Council shall include Union finance Minister & Union ministers of the states in charge of finance.

a) Taxes to absorb in GST

b) Exemption

c) GST rates

2. GST Network :- GST Network, a Private Limited Company incorporated on 28 March 2013 with authorized equity of ₹ 10 Crore (Stake holders: Central and state government 49%, finance institutions 5%)

a) Submit registration application

b) file returns

c) Make tax Payment

Major features of GST Act :-

* GST is Primary levied at 5 rates 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% & 28%
government the rates provided maximum tax is 40%.

* If a sale is intra-state under 5% tax will be levied as:

CGST : 2.5%

SGST : 2.5%

* GST officers would have the Power to inspect, search & seize
arrest.

* Components of 15 digits GSTN (GST Network) ID:

first 2 digits : State : PINcode

Next 10 digits : PAN

13 digits Number of Registrations of the PAN

14 digit z (Unique until July 2017)

15 digit : Random based on sum check.

* Government by notification can, in addition to GST deny additional cess.

* Input tax credit can be brought under GST regime anytime by government notification.

Signature of the students

1 S. Reddy G. Housiya

2 S. Siva Prasad

3 C. Prakash

4 S. mahammad thi

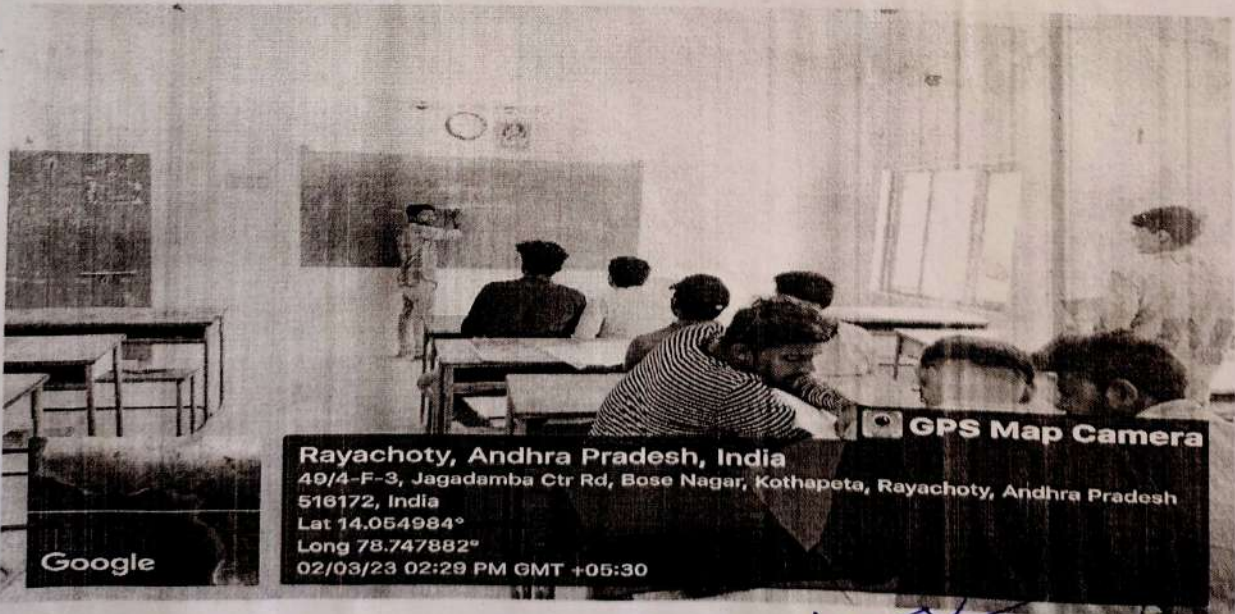
5 C. SANDEEP KUMAR

6 S. Manhar

7 A. Purpial

8 N. Sasikala

9. L. Syravali



S. S. Prasad

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Date:- 01-09-2020
Government Degree College -

Seminar

Rayachoty

Subject :- G.S.T

Topic :- Objectives of IGST

Presented by :- M. Suresh

2020-2021

5th Sem; B.Com (C.A)

Write about the objectives of IGST?

The Integrated Goods and Services Tax act., Inter Alia, provides for the following namely:

1. To levy tax on all Inter-state supplies of goods (or) services (or) both except supply of Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
2. To provide for levy of tax on goods imported into India in accordance with the provision
3. To provide for levy of tax on import of services on reverse charge basis under legislation.

4. To empower the Central Government to grant exemptions, by notification or by Special Order.
5. To provide for determination of the nature of supply as to whether it is an interstate supply.
6. To provide for payment of tax by a supplier of online information.
7. To provide refund of tax paid by a supplier of goods to tourist leaving India.
8. To provide for apportionment of tax and settlement of funds for transfer of input tax credit between Central and State Government.
9. To provide for application of certain provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act - 2017, Inter Alia relating to definitions.

Signature of the Students

1 N. Sasikala

2 A. Papaiyah.

3 C. Prakash.

4 D. Siva Prasad

5 S. Wahamudali

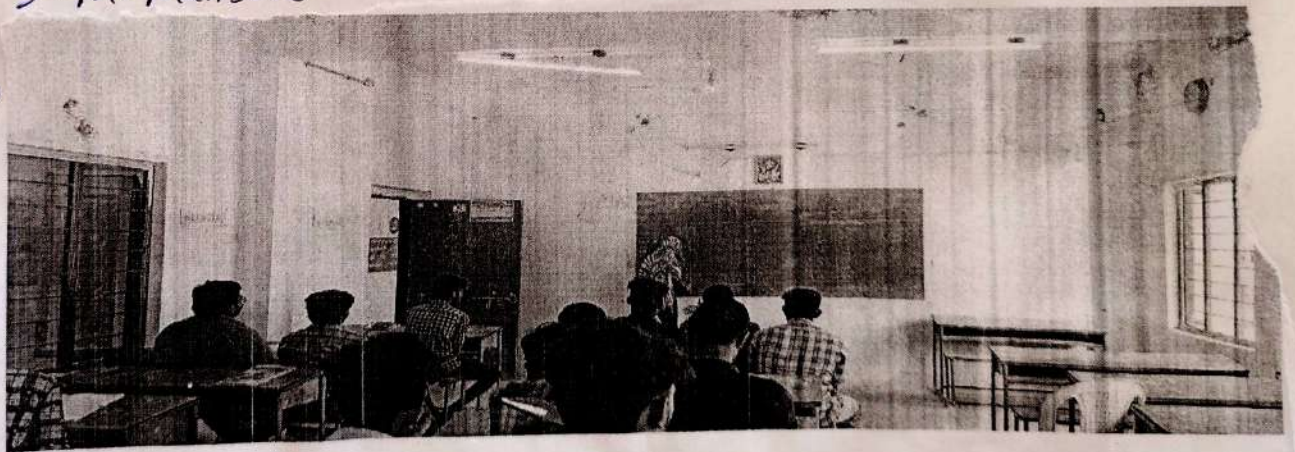
6 S. Reddy G. Housiya

7 C. SANDEEP KUMAR

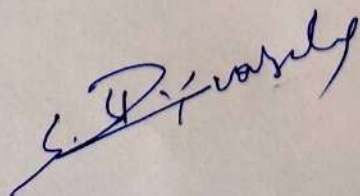
8 C. Sysavali

9 S. M. Mansoor

10




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Govt. degree college (RCT)

Seminar class

Date: 03/02/2022

Subject: Business statistics

Topic: Business Statistics

2021-2022

presented by: G. Balakrishna
IIIrd Semester B Com General

Business Statistics Frequency Distribution

Class Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	4	6	10	15	8	7

Business Statistics

0-10	4	5	0	0	0
10-20	6	15	10	1	6
20-30	10	25	20	2	20
30-40	15	35	30	3	45
40-50	8	45	40	4	38
50-60	7	55	50	5	35
	N=50				∑fx=138

$$\bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum fDx}{N} \times C$$

$$\bar{x} = 5 + \frac{135}{50} \times 10$$

$$\bar{x} = 5 + 27.6$$

$$\bar{x} = 32.6$$

② 19000 ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸುಬ್ ಲಾಬಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ?

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	10	5	8	6	4	7

ಲಾಬಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	M	(m-10)	d	d/c	f dx
0-20	10	10	0	0	0	0
20-40	5	30	20	1	5	5
40-60	8	50	40	2	16	16
60-80	6	70	60	3	18	18
80-100	4	90	80	4	16	16
100-120	7	110	100	5	35	35

$$N = 40$$

$$\sum f dx = 90$$

(C = 10 ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸುಬ್ ಲಾಬಿ)

$$\bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum f dx}{N} \times C$$

$$\bar{x} = 20 + \frac{90}{40} \times 20$$

$$= 10 + 45$$

$$= 55$$

Signature of the Students

A. Chandu

D. Nageshwar

B. Manoj

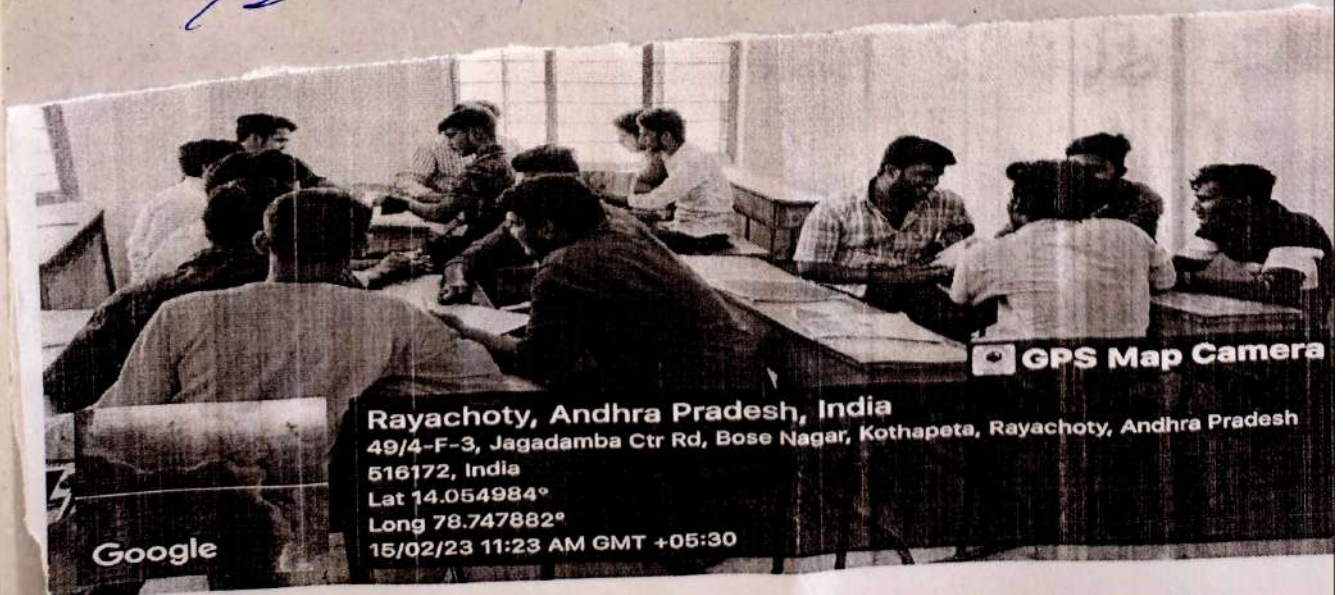
Janardhan

P. Venkateshwar Prasad

[Handwritten Signature]

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[Handwritten Signature]



March-10-2021

① M. Lakshmi Reddy II year B.Com
General Student given seminar
in the subject of Banking Theory and
practice topic in Types of

Commercial Bank;

② K. Jagdish Kumar also given
seminar in the same subject
function of Banking.

Signature of student

M. Uday Kumar

N. Hussain Khan

S. Subbaraj

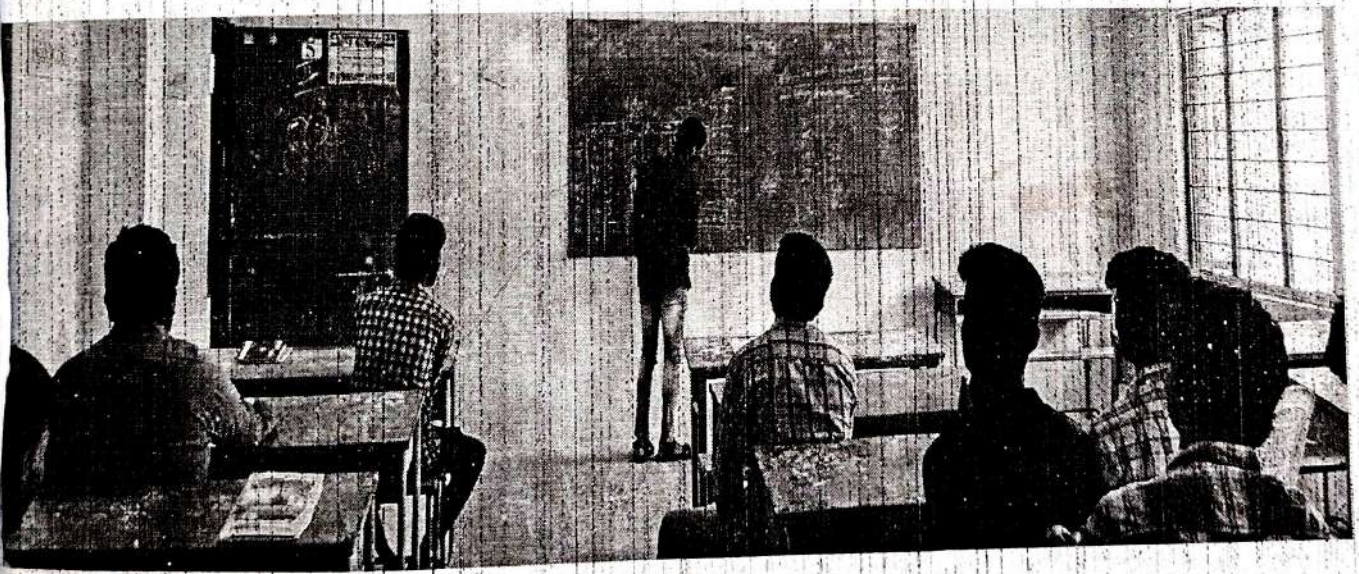
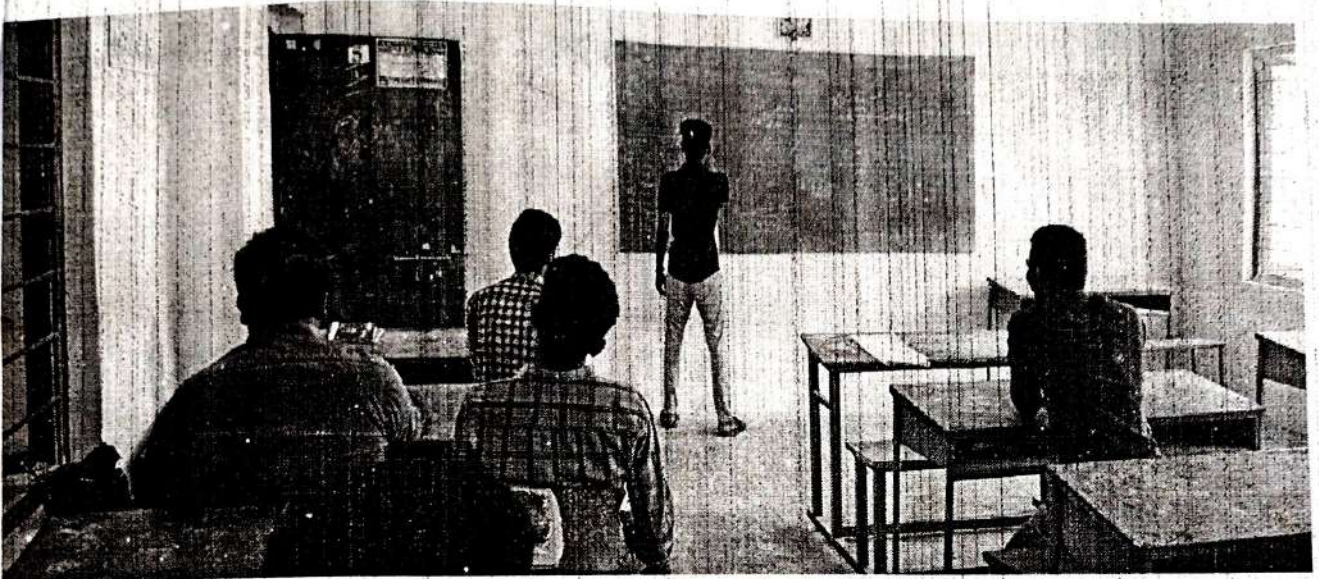
P. Ramanaiyah

A. Mangunadha

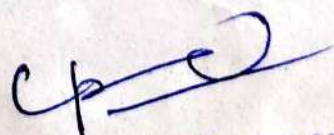
X. Sankarabharathi

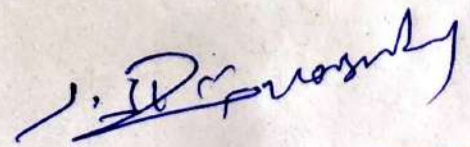
A. Sankarabharathi

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S. Dilshad
 M. Susmitha
 M. Kalyanidevi
 D. Sivasha


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Dec 09 - 2022

L Dabhad II year students
has given seminar in the subject
as Bachelary theory and practice

Topic : WTO - Function

Signatures of students

D. Sireesha
A. Raj Kumar
X. Bhikshu
A. Manoj nadha
P. Ramanaiah
S. Chelika
M. Velay kumar
N. Hussain Khan
M. Susmitha
m. Lakshmi Devi

01-02-2023

III Semester

M. Tharun Kumar and K. Vanshi
have given Seminar in the subject
as Business Statistics

Topic: Arithmetic mean and
mode

Signatures of students

S. Anubakar.

N. Hussain Khan

P. Ramanaiah

A. Manju natha

A. Rajkumar

M. Uday Kumar

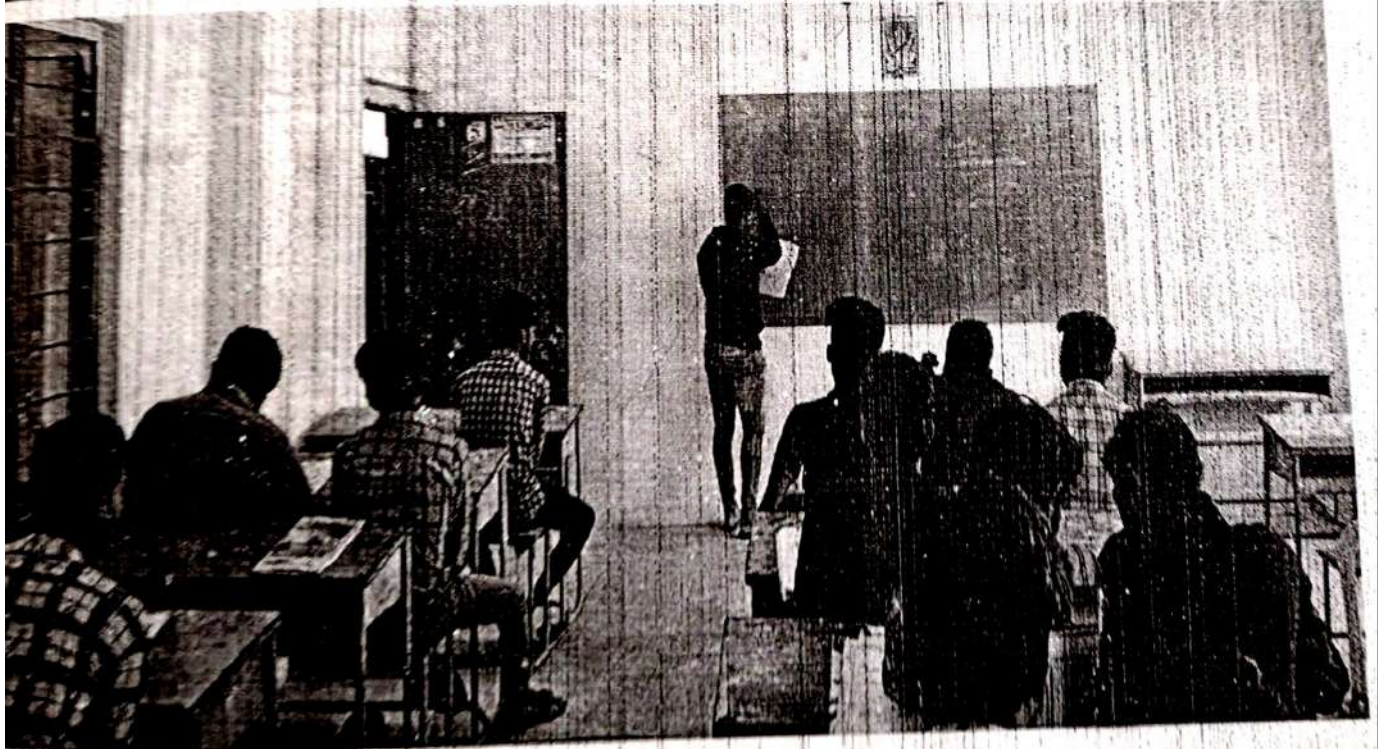
X. Mantharuna

S. Dilshad

M. Sumitha

D. Sireesha

M. Kuberajidevi



L. P. Vamby

C. J.

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