



Overview In a welfare and developing country like India, it is the prime responsibility of the Government to fulfil the developmental needs of the country and aspirations of its people through public expenditure. Taxes are used as an instrument of fiscal policy to stimulate economic growth and are collected to fulfil the socio-economic objectives of the Government. Every tax law is accompanied with few exemptions, which may be conditional or absolute, wholly or partially, on specific activities/goods, for a specific person, etc. In this article, we are focussing on general exemptions under GST law and the impact of the exemption on the imported goods. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a destination-based consumption tax payable on all transactions involving supply of goods, services, or both for a consideration, subject to certain exceptions thereof. In India, GST comprises of: - Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST) - levied and collected.....