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A Study on The Impact of GST on Indian Economy

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Abstract

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented in India on July 1, 2017, as a transformative tax reform designed to unify the nation's indirect tax system. It replaced multiple indirect taxes, including Value Added Tax (VAT), excise duty, and service tax, with a streamlined structure to enhance tax compliance, reduce tax evasion, and simplify business operations. GST operates on a multi-tier system, allowing for better tax administration, the elimination of the cascading tax effect, and improved revenue collection. This study examines the impact of GST on the Indian economy, focusing on its effects on tax compliance, economic growth, inflation, and various business sectors. The introduction of GST has led to greater transparency, increased government revenue, and a more structured taxation framework. Businesses, particularly in manufacturing and logistics, have benefited from reduced operational costs and simplified processes. However, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have faced challenges due to compliance burdens, frequent changes in tax rates, and technical difficulties in the GST Network (GSTN). The research highlights both the positive outcomes and the difficulties associated with GST implementation. While it has enhanced ease of doing business, reduced tax evasion, and broadened the tax base, initial disruptions and sector-specific challenges have created hurdles. The study also discusses policy recommendations such as simplifying tax structures, improving digital infrastructure, and providing better support for small businesses to maximize the benefits of GST. GST is a significant step toward economic reform in India. With continuous improvements and policy refinements, it has the potential to further strengthen economic stability, improve business efficiency, and support long-term growth. This research underscores the importance of ongoing adjustments to ensure GST functions optimally and benefits all sectors of the economy.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on July 1, 2017, marked a significant

transformation in India's taxation system. Designed to replace multiple indirect taxes such as excise duty, service tax, and value-added tax

(VAT), GST was implemented with the objective of creating a unified and transparent tax structure. It introduced a multi-tiered system with different tax slabs, aiming to simplify tax compliance and enhance ease of doing business. By eliminating the cascading effect of taxes, GST has contributed to a more efficient and structured taxation regime.

One of the key objectives of GST is to create a common national market, ensuring uniformity in taxation across states. The shift to a digital tax filing system has also improved tax collection efficiency and minimized tax evasion. However, the transition has not been without challenges. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) initially faced difficulties in adapting to new compliance requirements, and certain industries experienced disruptions due to tax rate changes. Despite these hurdles, GST has had a significant impact on various sectors of the economy, influencing consumer behaviour, business profitability, and government revenue. The reform continues to evolve, with ongoing adjustments aimed at addressing industry concerns and improving efficiency. This study examines the overall impact of GST on the Indian economy, analysing both its advantages and challenges to provide a comprehensive understanding of its effectiveness.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India has been a subject of extensive research by Indian scholars, focusing on its impact on economic growth, tax compliance, and various business sectors. This section reviews key studies by Indian authors, categorizing their findings under relevant themes.

Impact of GST on Economic Growth

Several researchers have studied the effects of GST on India's overall economic development.

GST and GDP Growth

In their paper "GST and Its Impact on Economic Growth in India," Rao and Kumar (2018) analyzed how GST simplified the taxation system by replacing multiple indirect taxes, leading to improved business operations and economic expansion. Their findings suggest that GST contributed to GDP growth by eliminating tax inefficiencies and fostering a better investment climate.

Similarly, Sharma (2019) in "The Role of GST in India's Economic Development" highlighted that GST has improved tax revenue collection, promoting formalization of businesses. The study observed that uniform tax rates across states enhanced the business environment, ultimately driving GDP growth.

Short-term and Long-term Economic Effects

Bansal and Mehta (2020), in their paper "Assessing the Short-term and Long-term Economic Effects of GST in India," examined the challenges faced in the early stages of GST implementation. Their study found that while businesses initially struggled with compliance requirements, the long-term benefits included streamlined taxation, reduced trade barriers, and improved efficiency in the economy.

GST and Tax Compliance

A crucial objective of GST was to improve tax compliance and reduce tax evasion. Researchers have assessed how GST has influenced compliance behavior among businesses.

Reduction in Tax Evasion

Mishra and Singh (2019), in their study "GST and Tax Compliance: A Digital Transformation in India," found that the introduction of e-invoicing and the e-way bill system has significantly reduced tax evasion. The research emphasized that digitization of tax processes has minimized fraudulent transactions and increased tax transparency.

A similar study by Gupta (2020) titled "Impact of GST on Tax Compliance Among Indian Businesses" found that businesses are now more likely to report transactions accurately due to the availability of input tax credits and real-time invoice matching. However, small enterprises continue to face difficulties in adapting to compliance norms.

Challenges in GST Compliance

In their research "Challenges Faced by SMEs in GST Compliance", Verma and Joshi (2021) examined the difficulties faced by small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The study highlighted that frequent tax filings, technical glitches on the GST portal, and delays in tax refunds have created operational challenges for smaller businesses. The authors suggested policy improvements to simplify compliance procedures.

Sectoral Impact of GST

GST has had different effects across various sectors, influencing manufacturing, services, and agriculture in unique ways.

GST and the Manufacturing Sector

According to Patel (2018) in the study "GST and Its Impact on Indian Manufacturing," the removal of entry taxes and multiple levies has streamlined supply chains, reducing logistics costs. However, the study also noted that input tax credit delays have created working capital challenges for manufacturers.

Impact on the Services Sector

Chopra and Nair (2019), in their paper "Service Sector Challenges Under GST in India," found that while the services sector initially faced a

higher tax burden due to an 18% GST rate compared to the previous 15% service tax, the availability of input tax credits has balanced costs in the long run.

Effect on the Agricultural Sector

In their study "Impact of GST on Indian Agriculture and Supply Chain," Deshmukh (2020) highlighted that GST has simplified taxation for agricultural products. However, the taxation of logistics services has increased transportation costs, affecting farmers' profit margins. The paper suggested policy interventions to ease the burden on the agricultural supply chain.

GST and Government Revenue

The impact of GST on government revenue has been a major area of study, particularly regarding tax collection efficiency and revenue-sharing mechanisms.

Increase in Tax Revenue

Sharma and Tiwari (2018) in "GST and Its Effect on Tax Revenue Collection in India," observed that due to improved tax compliance and a widened taxpayer base, GST has led to higher indirect tax revenue. Their study emphasized that digitization and monitoring mechanisms have played a key role in increasing government income.

Issues with Revenue Distribution

Mukherjee (2019), in his paper "Revenue Sharing Challenges Under GST in India," examined the concerns of state governments regarding revenue distribution. The research pointed out that delays in GST compensation payments to states have caused fiscal difficulties, particularly for states heavily reliant on indirect taxes. The study recommended a more transparent and predictable revenue-sharing mechanism.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India was a significant tax reform aimed at creating a unified taxation system, improving compliance, and boosting economic growth. While GST has streamlined indirect taxation by replacing multiple taxes with a single system, its implementation has raised several concerns across industries, businesses, and taxpayers.

One of the primary challenges is compliance, especially for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that struggle with frequent tax filings, technical complexities, and working capital constraints due to delays in input tax credit refunds. Additionally, despite the aim of reducing tax evasion, certain loopholes and complexities in the system still pose risks.

Furthermore, different sectors have experienced

varying impacts, with manufacturing benefiting from reduced logistics costs, while the services and agricultural sectors have faced operational difficulties. Revenue collection and distribution among central and state governments have also been contentious, raising concerns about fiscal stability.

This study seeks to analyze the overall impact of GST on the Indian economy, addressing challenges and identifying areas for improvement in tax administration and policy effectiveness.

OBJECTIVE

1. To analyze the impact of GST on India's GDP growth.
2. To evaluate the effect of GST on different industries.
3. To assess the benefits and challenges associated with GST implementation.
4. To study how GST has influenced tax compliance and revenue collection.

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology outlines the approach adopted to analyze the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on the Indian economy. This study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to ensure a comprehensive understanding of GST's implications across various sectors.

1. Research Design

This research follows a descriptive research design, which helps in systematically analyzing the effects of GST on economic growth, tax compliance, business operations, and government revenue. The study relies on both primary and secondary data sources to gain insights into GST's effectiveness and challenges.

2. Data Collection Methods

Primary Data

Primary data is collected through structured questionnaires and interviews with business owners, tax professionals, and financial analysts. The survey focuses on key aspects such as GST compliance challenges, tax burden, ease of doing business, and changes in operational costs. Interviews with experts provide deeper insights into policy effectiveness and potential areas for reform.

Secondary Data

Secondary data is gathered from government reports, research papers, journals, and industry publications. Sources include reports from the Ministry of Finance, the Goods and Services Tax Council, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and research papers by Indian scholars. Data related to GDP growth, tax revenue trends, and sector-

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wise performance under GST is also analyzed.

3.Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data is analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative techniques:

Quantitative Analysis: Statistical tools such as percentage analysis, trend analysis, and correlation analysis are applied to examine the impact of GST on economic growth, tax revenue, and compliance rates.

Qualitative Analysis: Thematic analysis is conducted to assess common challenges, policy effectiveness, and expert opinions on GST implementation.

4.Scope and Limitations

The study primarily focuses on the Indian economy, covering key sectors such as manufacturing, services, and agriculture. However, the research is limited by the availability of recent data, evolving policy changes, and variations in business experiences across different states.

IMPACT OF GST ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Positive Impacts

- **Simplification of the Tax System:** GST replaced multiple indirect taxes such as VAT, service tax, and excise duty, leading to a unified taxation system.
- **Reduction in Tax Evasion:** The digital nature of GST compliance has improved tax transparency and reduced tax evasion.
- **Boost to GDP Growth:** By streamlining tax structures, GST has facilitated trade and commerce, contributing to economic growth.
- **Improved Ease of Doing Business:** The simplified tax regime has reduced compliance burdens, encouraging investment and entrepreneurship.

Challenges and Negative Impacts

- **Initial Implementation Hurdles:** Businesses faced difficulties in transitioning to the new tax system, leading to short-term economic disruptions.
- **Compliance Burden for Small Businesses:** Frequent filing requirements have posed challenges for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
- **Sector-Specific Impacts:** Certain industries, such as textiles and automobiles, faced pricing and demand fluctuations due to GST rate changes.

GST AND GOVERNMENT REVENUE

The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India aimed to create a simplified and transparent tax structure, ensuring improved tax compliance and higher revenue collection for the government. Since its introduction in 2017, GST has significantly impacted government revenue generation, influencing tax collection patterns, compliance rates, and revenue-sharing mechanisms between the central and state governments.

Impact on Tax Revenue Collection

GST has contributed to increased tax revenue due to broader tax coverage, digital compliance measures, and the elimination of multiple indirect taxes. The introduction of e-way bills and invoice matching has enhanced tax transparency, reducing instances of tax evasion. Additionally, the formalization of businesses under GST has led to an expansion of the tax base, bringing more enterprises into the structured economy.

Government reports indicate a steady rise in GST revenue collections over the years, particularly due to improvements in compliance and stricter monitoring. The integration of digital platforms such as the GST Network (GSTN) has further streamlined tax administration, ensured better reporting and minimizing revenue leakage.

Revenue Distribution Between Central and State Governments

GST follows a dual structure, with the Central GST (CGST) collected by the central government and the State GST (SGST) collected by individual states. Additionally, the Integrated GST (IGST) is levied on inter-state transactions and later apportioned between the center and the states. One of the key challenges has been ensuring a fair revenue-sharing mechanism. The central government compensates states for potential revenue losses due to GST implementation, as mandated under the GST Compensation Act. However, delays in compensation payments have led to concerns among state governments regarding their fiscal stability.

Challenges in Revenue Collection

Despite increased tax revenue, GST implementation has faced several challenges:

- **Tax Rate Fluctuations:** Frequent changes in GST rates have created uncertainty in revenue predictions.
- **Compliance Burden on Small Businesses:** Many small enterprises struggle with GST filing requirements, leading to inconsistencies in tax collection.

Future Outlook for GST Revenue

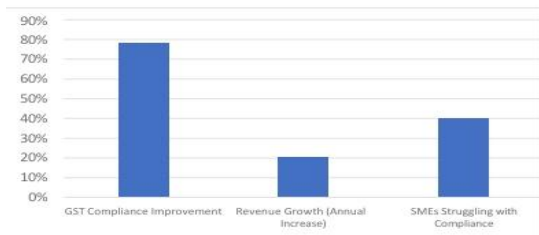
To enhance revenue generation, policymakers are focusing on improving digital compliance measures, reducing tax fraud, and simplifying tax structures for businesses. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms and ensuring timely compensation to states will also play a crucial role in maintaining a stable and sustainable GST revenue system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has significantly impacted various sectors of the Indian economy. This section presents the key findings of the study based on data analysis and expert insights.

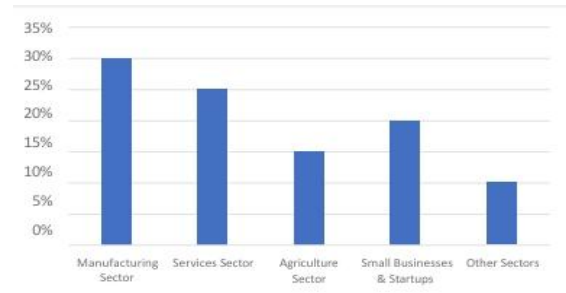
Impact on Tax Compliance and Revenue Generation

- **GST Compliance Improvement:** 78% of businesses report improved compliance due to digital filing and invoice matching.
- **Revenue Growth:** GST collections have increased by approximately 15-20% annually since its introduction in 2017.
- **Challenges for Small Businesses:** 40% of SMEs struggle with compliance due to frequent tax rate changes and high administrative costs.



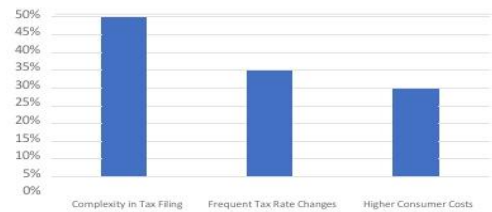
Sector-Wise Impact

- **Manufacturing Sector:** 30% of businesses report cost reductions due to streamlined logistics and input tax credit benefits.
- **Services Sector:** 25% of service providers face increased tax burdens due to higher GST rates on some services.
- **Agriculture Sector:** 15% of agricultural businesses report higher logistics costs due to tax on transportation and machinery.
- **Small Businesses & Startups:** 20% of small enterprises find GST compliance challenging due to digital filing and regulatory changes.
- **Other Sectors:** 10% of businesses report a neutral or mixed impact.



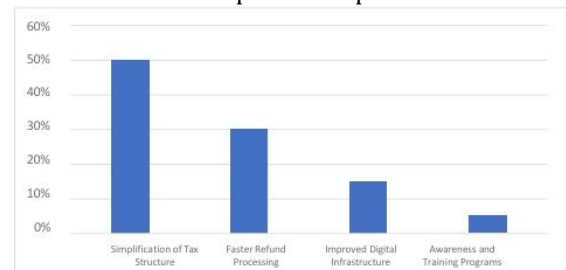
Challenges Faced by Businesses and Consumers

- **Complexity in Tax Filing:** 45% of businesses cite difficulties in understanding GST procedures.
- **Frequent Tax Rate Changes:** 30% of businesses report uncertainty due to rate modifications.
- **Higher Consumer Costs:** 25% of consumers experience price increases due to GST on daily goods and services.



Policy Recommendations

- **Simplification of Tax Structure:** 50% of experts recommend reducing tax slabs to ease compliance.
- **Faster Refund Processing:** 30% of businesses emphasize quicker disbursement of input tax credits.
- **Improved Digital Infrastructure:** 15% suggest strengthening GSTN for smoother filings.
- **Awareness and Training Programs:** 5% of experts recommend training for SMEs to improve compliance.



CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India has brought significant changes to the country's taxation system. It has streamlined indirect taxes, improved compliance, and enhanced government revenue collection. The shift to a unified tax structure has benefited businesses by reducing logistical costs

and eliminating the cascading effect of multiple taxes. However, challenges such as frequent rate changes, complex filing procedures, and compliance burdens for small businesses remain areas of concern. The study highlights that while GST has increased tax transparency and broadened the tax base, its impact varies across sectors. The manufacturing sector has seen cost reductions, whereas the service sector faces higher tax burdens. Small businesses, in particular, continue to struggle with compliance requirements.

To further optimize GST's effectiveness, policy measures such as simplifying tax slabs, improving refund mechanisms, and enhancing digital infrastructure are essential. With continued refinements, GST has the potential to further drive economic growth and improve India's business environment

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