



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Commerce

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ON SMALL TRADERS WITH REFERENCE MYSURU DISTRICT, KARNATAKA

KEY WORDS: Developed countries, one nation one tax country, Traders, Goods and service Tax.

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ABSTRACT

The study investigates the impact of Goods and Services Taxes on small businesses. Tax policies have such a big impact on the economy in terms of both efficiencies and equity. For Indian government small traders and medium traders are one of the pillars. Here small traders can fill the registration through online itself. In VAT the tax payment where differed from state to state in some states we have earn 10 lakhs we should pay VAT but for some states if its 5 lakhs itself we need to pay VAT. So it leads to confusion and its not much effective. So compare to that in GST we have one nation one tax. So that small and medium traders can go anywhere and can expand there revenue and business anywhere in India. This study is based on both primary data and secondary data. For collecting of primary data from sample respondents used structured questionnaire. Statistical tools like Garrett ranking method and chi-square test, ANOVA are used for analysis of data.

Introduction

GST is an abbreviation for Goods and Services Tax, which went into force on July 1, 2017. In India, the Goods and Services Tax is an indirect tax paid on the sale of goods and services. GST is levied at each stage of the manufacturing process, although it is intended to be repaid to all parties involved in the process other than the ultimate client.

II Review of Literature:

Agogo mawuli (May 2014) studied, "Goods and Service Tax An Appraisal" and found that GST is not good that low income countries and does not provide broad based growth to poor countries. If still countries want to implement GST then the rate of GST should be less than 10 % for growth.

Pandit (2015) found that goods and services tax help to simplify the problem of indirect taxation. It will bring many Benefit such as availing of input tax credit, single taxation system etc. this paper explained the impact of goods and services tax on MSME's. Garg (2014) In the article named basic concepts and features of goods and services tax in India analysis the impact and GST on Indian tax scenario and concluded that it will strengthen out free market economy.

III Objective of the Study:

The study has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- To know the awareness among traders about GST.
- To analysis the effects of GST on small traders.

V Resarch Methodology

A, The research design

The data will be gathered directly from the respondents through sample survey method.

B. Collection of data Primary data

The primary data which has the impact of the GST will be collect through questionnaire. The questionnaires will be distributed to the respondents who files GST in the city of Mysuru.

Secondary data will collect from various published reports, journals, magazines, books, articles and websites

C. Tools and techniques

This study will contain Table, chart, chi square tests and two-way analysis of variance and interpret the data.

Chi square is a statistical tool used in research to investigate variations between categorical variables within the same population.

D. Sample size

Primary data were collected from a sample of 60 traders in the city of Mysuru.

Convenience sampling method was used for the selection of sample respondents.

E. Period of study

The period of study will be one month.

F. Profile area of study sample location

South Karnataka area of Mysuru city has been selected as a study area.

G. Sample location.

The reason for selecting South Karnataka area of Mysuru city is because; middle income groups are increasing in Mysuru day by day.

H. Sample targeted people

The targeted people will be small traders

I. Hypothesis frame work

The hypothesis tested in the study are shown below
 H0= In the hypothesis testing we find that there is no significant different between Gender and the GST

H1=In the hypothesis testing we find there is significant different between Gender and the GST.

H0=In the hypothesis testing we find there is no significant different between Awareness level and the GST.

H1=In the hypothesis testing we find there is significant different between Awareness level and the GST.

Data analysis

Table 1: Gender of the respondents

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Male	49	81.7
Female	11	18.3
Transgender	0	0
Total	60	100

Figure 1 : Gender of the respondents

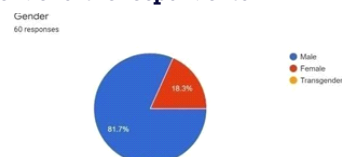
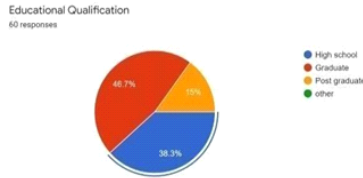


Table 1 shows that male constitute 98 percentage, female constitute 22 percent and transgender constitute 0 of the total respondents. Inference Majority 98 percentage of retailers are male.

Table 2 Education Qualification of the respondents

Education	No.Of Respondents	Percentage (%)
High School (10th)	23	38.3
12th	0	0
Graduate	28	46.7
Post Graduate	9	15
Other	0	0
Total	60	100

Figure 2 Education Qualification of the respondents



Source: Primary Data Interpretation

Table 2 shows that 38.3 percent of the respondents have education up to high school, 46.7 percent of the respondents are graduates, 15 percent of the respondents are post graduates, 0 of the respondents are others.

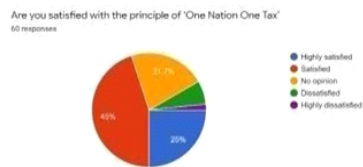
Inference

Majority 46.7 percentages of retailers are graduate.

Table 3: Satisfaction of the respondents for the principle 'one nation one tax'

Satisfaction level of the respondents	No.of respondents	Percentage (%)
Highly satisfied	15	25
Satisfied	27	45
No opinion	13	21.7
Dissatisfied	4	6.7
Highly Dissatisfied	1	1.7
Total	60	100

Figure 3 Satisfaction of the respondents for the principle 'one nation one tax'



Interference: Table 3 shows that 25 percent of the respondents are being highly satisfied, 45 percent of the respondents are being satisfied, 21.7 percent of the respondents are not able to express their opinion, 6.7 percent of the respondents are dissatisfied with it and 1.7 percent of the respondents are highly dissatisfied of the principle of 'ONE NATION ONETAX'.

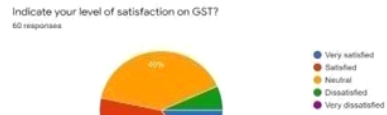
Inference: The majority of the respondents are being satisfied (45 percent) with the principle of 'ONE NATION ONE TAX'.

Table 4 level of satisfaction of respondents in GST

Level of satisfaction on GST	No.of respondents	percentage
Highly satisfied	9	15
Satisfied	23	38.3

No opinion	24	40
Dissatisfied	4	6.7
Highly dissatisfied	0	0
Total	60	100

Figure 4 level of satisfaction of respondents in GST



Interpretation Table 4 shows that 15 percent of the respondents are highly satisfied by the implementation of GST, 38.3 percent of the respondents are satisfied with

GST, 40 percent of the respondents are not able to express their opinion towards GST, 6.7 percent of the respondents are dissatisfied with GST and no respondents are highly dissatisfied with the implementation of GST Inference The majority of the respondents has no opinion ANOVA

Table 1 and 4 Descriptive Gender

N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
vs	9	1.00	.000	.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
s	23	1.00	.000	.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
n	24	1.29	.464	.095	1.10	1.49	1	2
d	4	2.00	.000	.000	2.00	2.00	2	2
Total	60	1.18	.390	.050	1.08	1.28	1	2

ANOVA Gender

Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Between Groups	4.025	3	1.342	15.153	.000
Within Groups	4.958	56	.089		
Total	8.983	59			

Subset for alpha = 0.05				
Satisfaction level on GST	N	1	2	
vs	9	1.00		
s	23	1.00		
n	24	1.29		
d	4		2.00	
Sig.		.054	1.000	

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 8.963. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Interpretation

Since p value is 0.000 is less than 0.05 so, null hypothesis is rejected, Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence there is no significant difference between gender of respondents and satisfaction level of GST.

Null hypothesis H0: there is no significant different between gender and satisfaction level of GST.

Alternative hypothesis H1: There is a significant different between gender and satisfaction level of GST.

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Chi square test Table 2 & 3

Valid			Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Education qualification	60	100.0 %	0	0.0%	60	100.0 %

Education qualification * satisfaction level of ONOT Cross tabulation

Satisfaction level of ONOT								
HS			S	N	D S	H D S		
Education qualification	10th	Count	15	8	0	0	2	
		Expected Count	5.8	10.4	5.0	1.4	2.3	
		Count	0	19	9	0	0	28
	graduate	Count	7	12	6	1	5	28
		Expected Count	7.0	12.6	6.1	1.9	5.8	
		Count	0	0	4	4	1	9
postgraduate	Count	2	4	2	6	2	9	
	Expected Count	3.0	4.1	2.0	6.2	2.0		
	Count							
Total		Count	15	27	13	4	1	60
		Expected Count	15.0	27.0	13.0	4.0	1.0	60.0

Chi-Square Tests

Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	68.855 a	.000
Likelihood Ratio	72.071	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	37.334	.000
N of Valid Cases	60	

a. 10 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .15.

Interpretation

Since p value is 0.000 is less than 0.05 so, null hypothesis is rejected, Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence there is no significant difference between education qualification of respondents and satisfaction level (towards one nation one tax) of respondent. Null hypothesis H0: there is no significant different between education qualification and satisfaction level towards one nation one tax Alternative hypothesis H1:

There is a significant different between education qualification and satisfaction level towards one nation one tax

Summary of Findings

The majority of the respondents (82.7 percent) are male. So most of SME's are male The majority of the respondents are graduates (46.7 Percent) who pay's GST

The majority of the respondents are being satisfied (45 percent) with the principle of 'ONE NATION ONE TAX' by saying while compared to other tax it is easy and flexible.

The majority of the respondents (40 percent) are neutral with the implementation of the GST. Due to this we can find that it is simple and way more easy tax to pay.

Conclusion

In our country, GST has evolved the notion of One Nation, One Tax. The convergence of taxes and the harmonization of the disparate interests of various states and union territories is a tremendous accomplishment. The government has taken steps to make conducting business easier..

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