

# INDIRECT TAX REFORM IN INDIA: SINCE 2000 TO 2019

**Shivangi Agarwal**

Research Scholar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior

**Dr. Manoj Kumar Dash**

Assistant Professor, ABVIITM, Gwalior

**Prof. K.S. Thakur**

Professor, School of Commerce & Business Studies,  
Jiwaji University, Gwalior

## ABSTRACT

*In India so many indirect taxes were implemented from 2000 to 2016. Central excise, Central sales tax, Service tax etc. all those taxes imposed by the Central government of India, and State Sales Tax which converted to Value Added Tax (VAT) and entry tax imposed by the State Government of India. In Indian tax structure system, each state have different rate of tax because of implemented all these Indirect taxes, all these taxes are make more complicates tax structure system of India. Indian tax system is reformed by the "1 Nation 1 Tax" in 2017, and introduced 1 new tax that is Goods and Service Tax (GST), which is implemented in India from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. GST is resolving the previous tax structure in India. After implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST), tax is implemented through the uniform rate, so that all those taxes which is implemented by the Central government and State government now a day all those taxes is implement through the Goods and Service Tax. In this research study to present a bibliographic analysis on the basis of the available literature related to Tax Reform, Goods and Service Tax (GST), and Value Added Tax (VAT) from 2000 to 2019 the research based on the perception, Awareness, impact of GST, in various sector such as manufacture, textile, industrial etc.. In India the research work based on the perception, awareness and impact of GST on Indian economy. The methodology of this research paper to define the 3 keywords i.e. Tax reform, Goods and Service Tax*

*(GST), Value Added Tax (VAT), Tax Structure, Tax Collection, and Indirect Tax all these keywords are define the secondary data by the 4 authorized online database i.e. Emerald, Elsevier, Springer, and Scopus also, but in Scopus get only abstract of all valuable research papers. The objective of this research paper to study the previous research papers on tax reform in India and define the possible research opportunity related with tax reform in India. In this study data implemented through the interview, news papers, authorized online database, research papers etc.. The finding of this research study, Goods and Service Tax (GST) is implemented in India after reforming in indirect taxation system, so assess are facing problem to understand the concept the tax reform i.e. Goods and Service Tax(GST).*

**Keywords: Goods and Service Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT) and Tax reform**

## **INTRODUCTION**

In India, many indirect taxes such as Central State Tax (CST), Central excise, Service tax, State Sales Tax (SST) this converted in Value Added Tax (VAT), and entry tax, imposed by the central and state government from independence to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017.

The above structure of Indirect tax structure in India is very complicated because indirect tax imposed by the state government. In India each state have a different entry tax and State Sales Tax (SST)/ Value Added Tax (VAT) tax rate for sale or purchase the goods or service. Sale price of goods are very high variation according to each state of India, so all the above are reform by the central government of India

Now 1 July 2017 Central government announced “1 Nation 1 Tax” concept and introduced the Goods and Service Tax (GST), GST replaced the all the previous indirect tax structure system. After implemented the concept of “1 Nation 1 Tax” only one tax is applicable in all over the India i.e. Goods and Service Tax (GST).

## **OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this research paper to study the previous research papers on tax reform in India and define the possible research opportunity related with tax reform in India.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Rao (2000), defined the analysis and evaluation of tax reform since 1994 and that article were based on the future result after some years. Creedy (2001) this study defined by the using of different type of modeling strategies how to uniform the indirect Service Tax in Australia. Breen, Seers, Roberts, and Sims (2002) in this study it was defined the what the impact and causes were occurred for apply the Goods and Service Tax (GST) in Australia for Small business. Julyan (2004), were defined that to determined the new alternative as compare with Value Added Tax (VAT) in South Africa for residential properties.

Valadkhani (2005) this study was about the Customer Price Index (CPI) in Australia, by this CPI it defined that there was not a significant difference for applying the Goods and Service Tax (GST). Swardt & Oberholzer (2006), were defined that the govt. of South Africa is provided the fiscal climate for ensured a collect amount of revenue through e-commerce concept. Feria and Walpole (2009) this study was about the how the Value Added Tax (VAT) was applied and what was the difficulties which were occurred at the Value Added Tax (VAT) in Australia.

Panda & patel (2010), were explained the historical phase of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India, author were reported that the impact of Goods and Service Tax(GST) after implementation in India is beneficial step for Industries and consumer also and Goods and Service Tax is also beneficial step for increase the revenue of government of India.

Palil & Ibrahim (2011), in this article author were defined that starting years of implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in Malaysia is faced acceptance issues and implementation problem related to GST.

Sarma, and Bhaskar (2012) this study was about which steps take for implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India. Kishore (2012) this study was about what the challenges at the national level for introduced the Goods and Service Tax (GST) and its process in India. Khan & Shadab (2012), in this article author were explained the all those issues which occurred at the time of introduced Goods and Service Tax (GST) in Indi, author were said that important sectors such as real state, petroleum, oil, gas, etc., was not under the control of Goods and Service Tax (GST).

Zainol, Munusamy, & Hijattullah (2013), concluded that tax agents have a great knowledge about the new tax reform i.e. Goods and Service Tax (GST), and also reported that about the implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) has a good perception of tax agents in Malaysia.

Bhaskar (2014) studied about all possible option for implementing a Goods and Service Tax (GST) in the Immovable Property designing area in India. Garg (2014), author were explained that impact of Goods and Service Tax(GST) as compare with the current tax structure in India and also defined that the deep discussion of Goods and Service Tax structure. Anushuya & Narwal (2014) studied based on the CGE application, author were explained the Goods and Service Tax ( GST) model with the help of CGE model, and this studied are reported that the CGE application is mainly used for the welfare effect of Goods and Service Tax (GST).

Bhaskar & Nath (2015) in this article defined all the issues related to the government of India. Hakim, Karia and Bujang (2016) in that article were defined the after apply the Goods and Service Tax (GST) what was the economic growth of the developed and developing countries. Bidin, Marimuthu, Derashid, Idris, and Ahmad (2016) in this article defined the awareness understanding and preparedness were significantly implementation of Goods and service Tax (GST) in Malaysia. Kumar (2016), this paper author were explained that the Government of India is introduced Goods and Service Tax(GST) only for reducing the tax burden, it should be beneficial of govt. and seller also.

Shah & joshi (2017), were defined that tax evasion is the main issue for tax reform in India, to solve that problem govt. of India was introduced new tax i.e. GST, it's a good step to solve the tax evasion problem in India. Lourdunathan F & Xavier P (2017), they were defined that implementation of Goods and Service Tax(GST) in India is mixed responses by the manufactures, traders and society also, after implementation of GST, have a positive impact in various industry and sectors. Jalaja(2017), studied the what the changes was occurred after implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian economy and also defined contribution of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India tax reform, and according to critics the CGST, SGST, and IGST is not a new term or not a new tax its only the new name based on new indirect tax reform system. Mukaria(2017), examined that the GST is a biggest tax reform for Indirect tax system in India and also defined the how Goods and Service

Tax (GST) is effected the all sector such as manufacture, service sector and so on., author also explained the grate change in Indian economy. Nath (2017), this article were explained that the who Goods and Service Tax (GST) was effect and what the impact of GST on Indian economy after introducing the Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India, and after implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) it reduce the cascading effect and it also defined that the Goods and Service Tax (GST) was positive effect of many sectors like manufacture sector, I.T. sector etc.. Sunitha & Chandra (2017) explained that the Goods and Service Tax (GST) structure in India and also analyzed what the effect of Goods and Service

Tax (GST) in India n economy after implementation. Gupta, Sarita, Singh, Komal & Kumawat (2017), were explained that effect, relationship and also examine the applicability of GST in Indian economy as compare with other countries. Singh (2017), reported that the impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on population segments, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) , and GDP growth in Indian economy, author were also concluded that slab structure of Indian state. Arora, Marwah & Kavita (2017), explained what the new provisions were included and added in Goods and Service Tax (GST) and the authors also defined the concept of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India.

Bala (2018), discussed the Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a great tax reform for the Indian economy and it effect the tax structure of present scenario in a positive direction and in this article author studied the concept issues and related pros, and cons related with the Goods and Service Tax for Indian economy. Nayyar & Singh (2018), they were explained the concept of Goods and Service Tax (GST) as compare with the current tax structure in India, and also defined the advantage of Goods and Service Tax(GST) in various sector after implementation. Mukherjee & Sen (2018), reported that the Goods and Service Tax is a great reform in Indian economy, and defined the transparency in current tax structure in India and also concluded that ,by the implementation of Goods and Service Tax ( GST) it reduce the tax burden in Indian tax payer as compare with the current tax system. Rekha & Karan ( 2018) were explained that impact of indirect tax reform i.e. GST as compare with the current tax system i.e. Value Added Tax(VAT), excise duty and so on.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The methodology of this research paper to define the 3 keywords i.e. Tax

reform, Goods and Service Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT), all these keywords are define the secondary data by the 4 authorized online database i.e. Emerald, Elsevier, Springer, and Scopus also, but in Scopus get only abstract of all valuable research papers. In this study data implemented through the interview, news papers, authorized online database, research papers etc.. This study is define the secondary data, in this study review the concept of indirect taxation system from 2000 to 2019 in India.

## **RESEARCHISSUES**

The issues of this study are define the Goods and Service Tax (GST) is introduced in India after reforming indirect tax, so tax payer suffering the problem to understand the concept of new indirect tax i.e. Goods and Service Tax (GST).

## **CONCLUSION**

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is implemented in India form 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a new concept of indirect taxation system after replace the Value Added Tax (VAT), sales tax, central excise, service tax, entry tax central sales tax etc.. The concept of GST is based on the “One Tax One Nation”, it mean the tax payer of India is need to pay only one tax in India i.e. GST, before Goods and Service Tax (GST), the tax payer is pay so many indirect taxes. The concept of GST is implemented approx 160 countries all over the world including India also.

In India the Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a new concept of Indirect taxation, so tax payers are facing some difficulties before introduced the concept of Goods and Service Tax(GST) for resolve the problem of indirect taxes of tax payer. After analyzed so many valuable research article, the Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a new concept at the research point of view not only in India. This study is analyze only the reviews related with the tax reform in India i.e. Goods and Service Tax (GST).

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