IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 1, September 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

A Study on the Impacts of Implementation of Gst on Consumers

Subairiya Fathima S[1] and Dr. Sreeja BG[2]
LL.M. (Corporate and Commercial Law), 2nd Year[1], Associate Professor[2]
Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Chennai[12]
[1] subairiyaf@gmail.com

Abstract: *GST was First launched in the year 1954 in France. As of Now more than 160 Countries in the world have implemented GST (Goods and Services Tax). India has chosen the Canadian model of Dual Control GST . GST which has been applicable in India since July 1st 2017.Goods Services Tax (GST) is an [indirect tax] or [consumption tax]) obligatory in [India] on the provision of products and services. It's a comprehensive period, destination primarily based tax: comprehensive as a result of it's subsumed the majority the indirect taxes except few; multi-staged because it is obligatory at each step within the production method, however, is supposed to be refunded to all or any parties within the numerous stages of production aside from the ultimate client and as a destination primarily based tax, because it is collected from purpose of consumption and not the purpose of origin like previous taxes. The objectives of the research is to understand about the goods and services taxation (GST) in India , to enquire about the effect of GST after its usage, to discover contrast between present aberrant duties and GST and to recognize advantages and difficulties of GST after execution. The Study is based on Empirical research. It helps to understand the behavior of individuals/groups/society. Convenient sampling method is used to collect the samples. Samples are collected through Questionnaires from the general public,friends and family members, and through online. The sample size is 223 . The independent variables are Age, Gender, Educational qualification, Marital status and Occupation. The dependent variables are Agreeability to the statement, "The implementation of GST has become a burden on the people", Their opinion on the main reason for implementation of GST in India, Their opinion on the main impact of implementation of GST on the economy, Rating on scale of 1-10, the effectiveness of GST in bringing Transparency in the economy and Their opinion on the main impact of implementation of GST on the common man. The findings of the research indicate that implementation of GST has many positive impacts that out way the negative impacts.*

Keywords: GST , Taxation schemes, Indirect Tax , Money , Crucial, Benefits.

I. INTRODUCTION

GST was First launched in the year 1954 in France. As of Now more than 160 Countries in the world have implemented GST (Goods and Services Tax). India has chosen the Canadian model of Dual Control GST . GST which has been applicable in India since July 1st 2017. The GST journey began in the year 2000 when a committee was set up to draft the law. It took 17 years from then for the Law to evolve. In 2017, the GST Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. On 1st July 2017, the GST Law came into force. During the passing of the 'GST BILL' in the Parliament, there were 336 votes with it and 11 votes against it . In Earlier i.e previous structure of Indirect taxes in India was Quantitative Taxes and very complex were taxes levied by the Central Government and State Government on the Good and services . It has been a long-pending issue to streamline a variety of indirect taxes and implement a 'single taxation' system. GST is known as the Goods and Services Tax. It is an indirect tax which has replaced many indirect taxes in India such as the excise duty, VAT, services tax, etc. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017 and came into effect on 1st July 2017.In other words,Goods and Service Tax (GST) is levied on the supply of goods and services. Goods and Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. GST is a single domestic indirect tax law for the entire country. GST requires businesses who have exceeded the prescribed threshold value to register and must keep records of all inputs and outputs. It is exempted from

IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 1, September 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

a few products such as alcohols, natural gas, motor spirits and crude petroleum products. GST is simple in a calculation, simply multiplying taxable amount by GST rate. GST rates are covered under 5 tax slabs as 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Most goods fall under the tax slab of 5%, 12% and 18%, while certain services are under 18%. Cement tobacco lies under the highest tax slab of 28%. Due to the implementation of GST, the incidence of tax evasion came down in the country, which brings an increase in tax collection for the government. During the pre-GST regime, every purchaser, including the final consumer paid tax on tax. This condition of tax on tax is known as the cascading effect of taxes. GST has removed the cascading effect. Tax is calculated only on the value-addition at each stage of the transfer of ownership. The indirect tax system under GST will integrate the country with a uniform tax rate. It will improve the collection of taxes as well as boost the development of the Indian economy by removing the indirect tax barriers between states.GST has been implemented under Article 279 of the Indian Constitution. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a huge idea that streamlines the goliath charge structure by supporting and improving the financial development of a nation. GST is a thorough duty demand on assembling, deal and utilization of merchandise and enterprises at a national level. The Goods and Services Tax Bill or GST Bill, likewise alluded to as The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, starts a Value included Tax to be executed at a national level in India. GST will be an aberrant assessment at all phases of generation to achieve consistency in the framework. On bringing GST into training, there would be an amalgamation of Central and State charges into a solitary duty installment. It would likewise improve the situation of India in both the residential and universal market. At the purchaser level, GST would lessen the general taxation rate, which is right now evaluated at 25-30%. Under this framework, the purchaser settles the last government obligation; however a proficient information charge credit framework guarantees that there is no falling of expenses charge on charges paid on inputs that go into production of merchandise. So as to maintain a strategic distance from the installment of various charges, for example, extract obligation and administration charge at Central level and VAT at the State level, GST would bind together these assessments and make a uniform market all through the nation. Reconciliation of different duties into a GST framework will realize a successful cross-use of credits. The present framework charges generation, though the GST will intend to assess utilization. The main aim of the research is to find out whether GST burdens the people and to analyse the transparency of the tax system after GST.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To examine the concept of Goods and Services tax.
- To analyze the impact of goods and services taxation (GST) in India .
- To analyze the transparency of the tax system after GST in India.
- To identify the main reason for the implementation of GST in India.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It is suggested that GST has taken over 10 years for the GST to be implemented, but it has finally happened. It marks the start of a new era in taxation. There will be a toll taken by the governance issues. Although GST has created a wave of aftershocks in Indian corporates, they should be on their toes to adapt and succeed. (**Sanjeeb Kumar Dey et al., 2020),** have analyzed that Goods and Services tax is no doubt a welcome step in the indirect tax system of our country and it is expected to provide a positive outcome to our economy. Though it is almost forty since its implementation, our economy is still awaiting to get the maximum benefits of these tax reforms. **(Ms. Rhea Sharma et al., 2020),** have analyzed that in order to address the loopholes in the post implementation phase such as those related to addressing the grievances of the traders, retailers and shopkeepers, there may be a producer redressal committee ensuring better implementation on the part of the government. Online programmes may be floated to educate them regarding return filing, handling the GSTN as well as notifying them regarding the basic and upgraded provisions of GST. **(Ishant Chawla, 2020)**, have described that the imposition of Goods and Service Tax (GST) was a big task in a country like India where new changes are not easily accepted. It was a complex system to understand at first but later it is coming out as a long term benefit for the country. There are the various sectoral impacts of Goods and Services Tax (GST). Some sectors show a positive impact while others show a negative impact. Due to a long term benefit scheme, there is a less immediate positive impact on Indian society and economy. **(S. Shokeen et al., 2019),** have analyzed the effect of the GST Bill on the Indian economy in general and for small, medium, and large enterprises in specific. The study was based completely on hypothetical knowledge as the GST Bill has not been introduced as yet. In the light of ongoing discussion surrounding the GST Bill, this paper took a few cases to compare GST and the expected impact post GST. **(Songara Manoj, 2019)**, have discussed that implementation of GST would pave the way for a simple and understandable tax structure and would also help in avoiding any evasion taking place at any level. Thus, a lot being said and done, an appropriate implementation would lead to actually understanding whether "GST is a boon or curse. All sectors in India - manufacturing, service,telecom, automobile etc. will bear the impact of GST. While comparing challenges with its advantages, it is clearly visible that its advantages are more compared to challenges. **(R.Revathi et al., 2019)**, have discussed that India implemented the dual tax system called GST on 1st July 2017, which is one of the biggest reforms in the country's tax structure in decades. The main purpose of incorporating the GST is to eradicate tax on tax or double taxation in goods and services, which cascades from the manufacturing level to the consumption level of the goods and services. GST is an indirect tax which replaced almost all the indirect taxes in India. **(Vicky et al., 2018),** have described about the major challenges before the Government and the industry, ahead of actual implementation of GST.GST has an important role to play in the Indian economy. GST also offers a solution to the multiplicity of taxes break down, it concluded in the single tax. GST will reduce the tax evasion process.

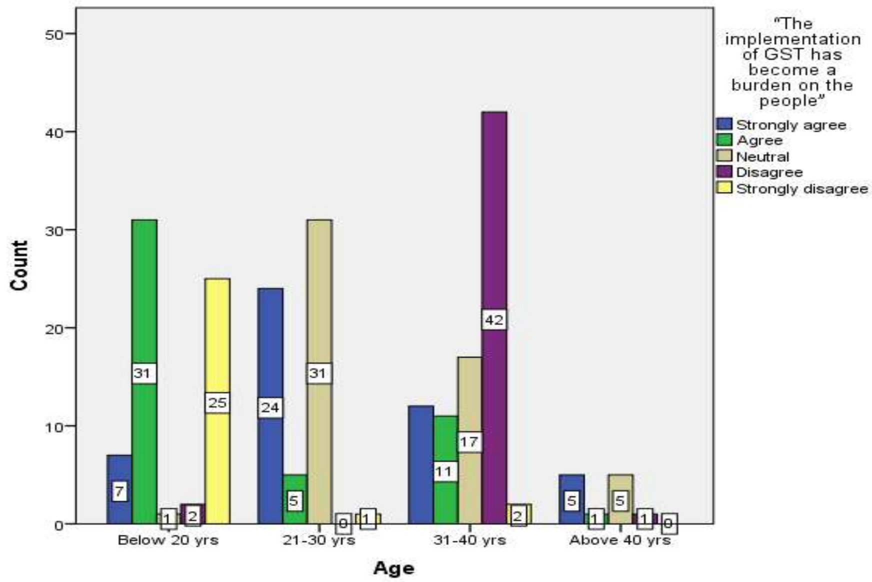
IV. METHODOLOGY

The research method followed for the purpose of the research is an empirical method. A total of 223 samples were collected out of which all the samples were collected through a convenient sampling method. The samples were collected from places around Chennai. The independent variables are Age, Gender, Educational qualification, Marital status and Occupation. The dependent variables are Agreeability to the statement, "The implementation of GST has become a burden on the people", Their opinion on the main reason for implementation of GST in India, Their opinion on the main impact of implementation of GST on the economy, Rating on scale of 1-10, the effectiveness of GST in bringing Transparency in the economy and Their opinion on the main impact of implementation of GST on the common man. The statistical tool used is graphical representation.

IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 1, September 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

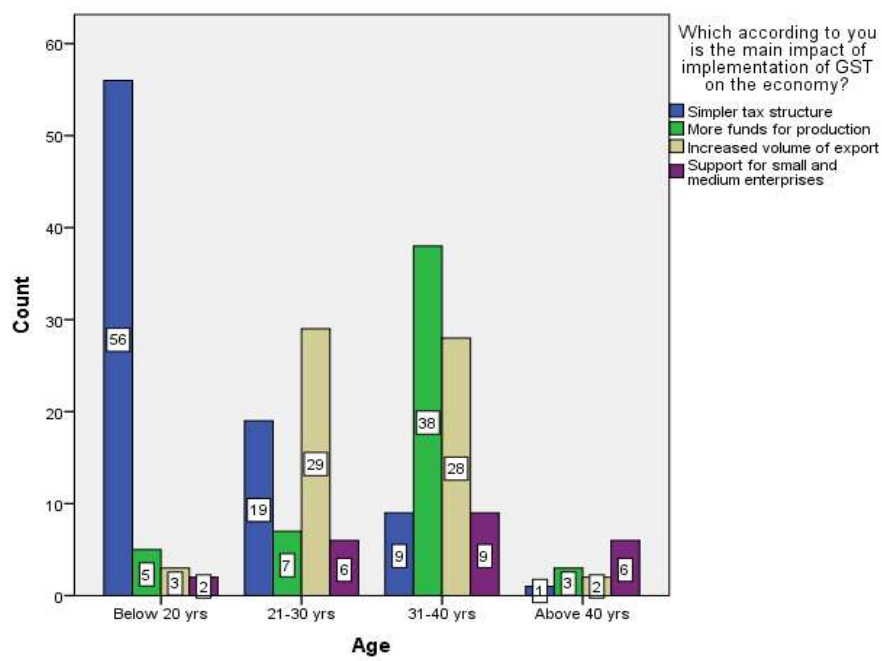
V. ANALYSIS

FIGURE 1



Legend : Figure 1 represents the Age of the respondents and the agreeability to the statement, "The implementation of GST has become a burden on the people".

FIGURE 2

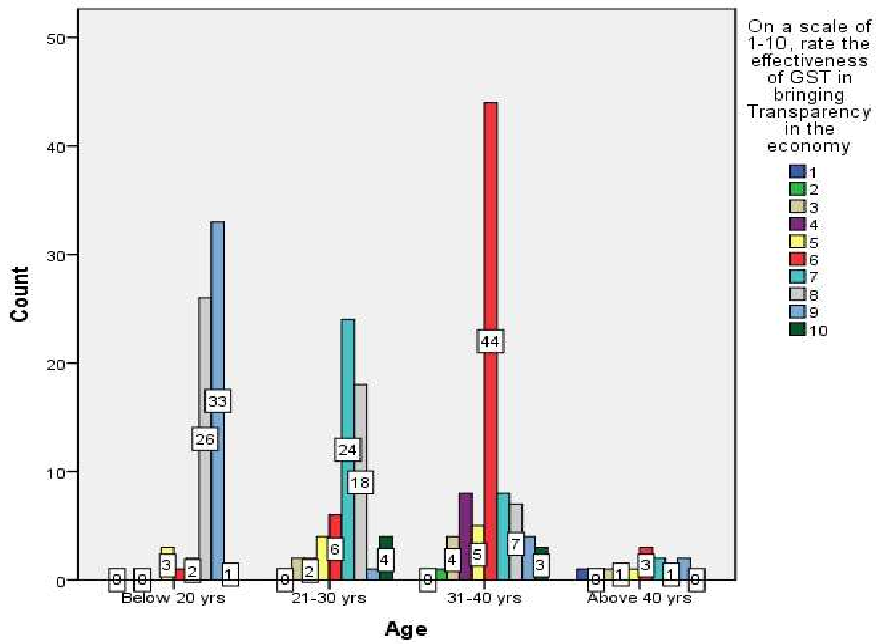


DOI: 10.48175/568

IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 1, September 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

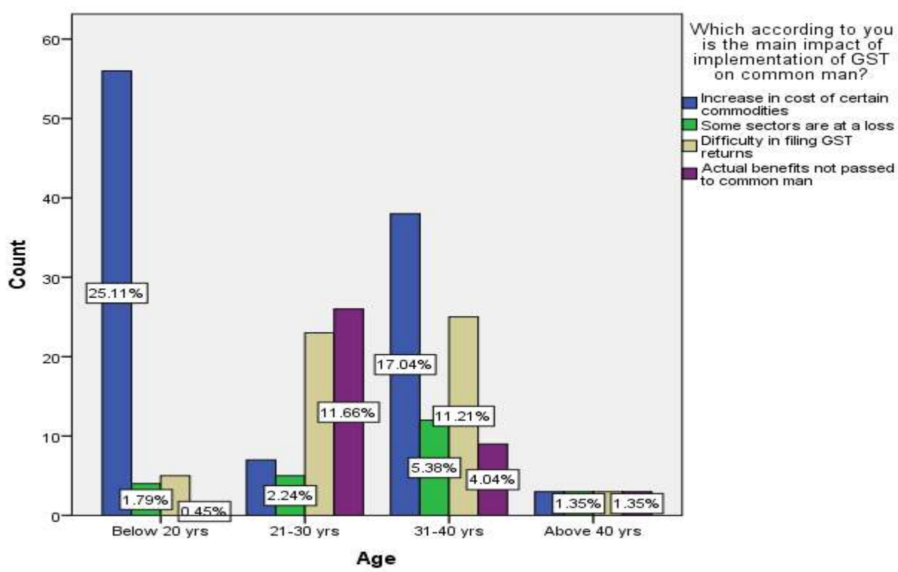
Legend : Figure 2 represents the Age of the respondents and their opinion on which is the main impact of implementation of GST on the economy.

FIGURE 3



Legend : Figure 3 represents the Age of the respondents and rating on a scale of 1-10, the effectiveness of GST in bringing transparency in the economy.

FIGURE 4

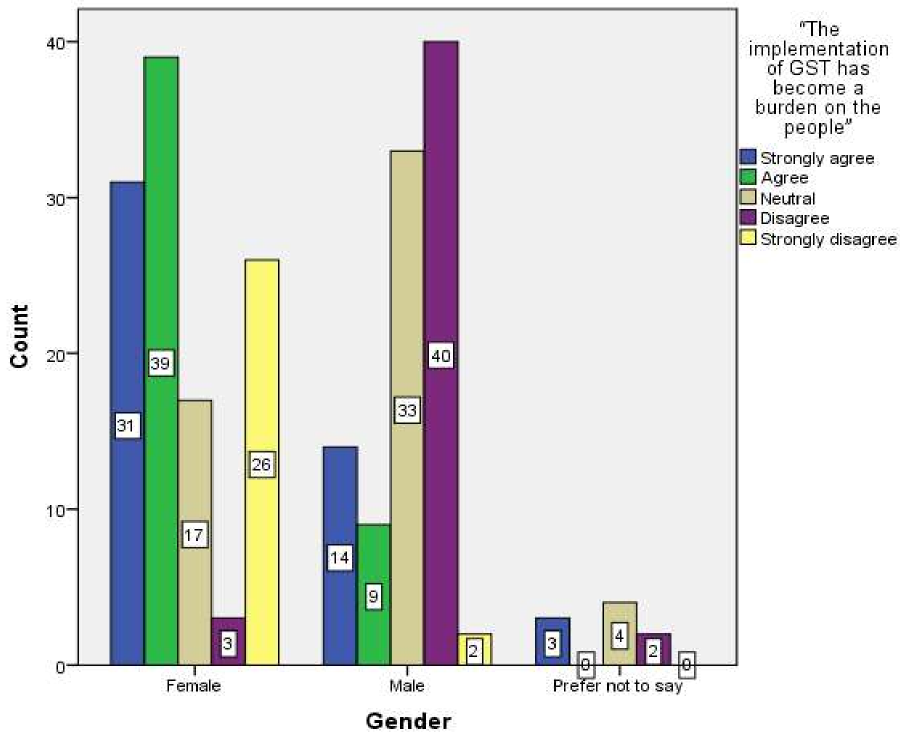


DOI: 10.48175/568

IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 1, September 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

Legend : Figure 4 represents the Age of the respondents and their opinion on which is the main impact of implementation of GST on the common man.

FIGURE 5



Legend : Figure 5 represents the Gender of the respondents and the agreeability to the statement, "The implementation of GST has become a burden on the people".

VI. RESULTS

Majority of the respondents below the age of 20 yrs agree to the statement that, "The implementation of GST has become a burden on the people", and majority of the respondents of age group 31-40 yrs disagree to it (Fig 1). Majority of the respondents below the age of 20 yrs have felt that the main impact of implementation of GST on the economy is simpler tax structure, whereas majority of respondents of age group 21-30 yrs have felt it is increased volume of export and majority of respondents of age group 31-40 yrs have felt it is more funds for production (Fig 2). Majority of the respondents below the age of 20 yrs, have rated 9 on a scale of 1-10 for the effectiveness of GST in bringing transparency in the economy, Majority of the respondents of the age group 21-30 yrs have rated 7, Majority of the respondents of the age group 31-40 yrs have rated 6 (Fig 3). Majority of the respondents below the age of 20 yrs (25.11%) and majority of the respondents of age 31-40 yrs (17.04%) have felt that Increase in cost of certain commodities is the main impact of GST on the common man (Fig 4). Majority of the female respondents(39) agree with the statement that, "The implementation of GST has become a burden on the people" (Fig 5). Majority of both female (30.94%) and male (19.73%) respondents have responded that Easier compliance is the main reason for the implementation of GST in India.

VII. LIMITATIONS

One of the major limitations of the study is the sample frame. There is a major constraint in the sample frame as it is limited to the smaller area. Thus, it proves to be difficult to extrapolate it to a larger population. Another limitation is the sample size of 223 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire population in a particular country, state, or city. The physical factors have a larger impact, thus, limiting the study.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India has significantly impacted consumers, influencing their behavior, causing initial price fluctuations that have stabilized over time, and bringing mixed effects on the overall cost of living. GST has effectively curbed tax evasion, contributing to government revenues. While it has made consumers more tax-conscious and improved transparency, ongoing challenges such as simplification and compliance ease must be addressed by policymakers. This study underscores the importance of continued research to monitor GST's long-term effects on consumers, essential for refining the tax system and enhancing the well-being of Indian citizens.GST was First launched in the year 1954 in France. As of Now more than 160 Countries in the world have implemented GST (Goods and Services Tax). India has chosen the Canadian model of Dual Control GST . GST which has been applicable in India since July 1st 2017. During the passing of the 'GST BILL' in the Parliament, there were 336 votes with it and 11 votes against it . In Earlier i.e previous structure of Indirect taxes in India was Quantitative Taxes and very complex were taxes levied by the Central Government and State Government on the Good and services. The proposed GST system is an indifferent endeavor to support aberrant expense structure. In excess of 150 nations have executed GST. The administration of India should consider the GST system set up by different nations and furthermore their aftermath before executing it. Simultaneously, the legislature should make an endeavor to protect the tremendous poor populace of India against the probable expansion because of the usage of GST

REFERENCES

1. Yashika, Varsha Rustagi, (2021) GST and its effect on Corporate Governance- A Detailed Analysis, Vol.27, Pages 1-30, 2021 , DOI: 10.47750/cibg.2021.27.06.001
2. Sanjeeb Kumar Dey, , Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Customers' Perception in Odisha: An Empirical Study, , 11(12), 2020, pp.669-678. DOI:10.34218/IJM.11.12.2020.062.
3. Ms. Rhea Sharma, Dr.KavitaIndapurkar, Awareness and Perception regarding GST among Small Traders, Retailers and Shopkeepers,Journal,Issn No : 2347-3150, Volume IX Issue VI, JUNE/2020
4. Ishant Chawla, One Nation, One Tax: How the Goods and Services Tax (GST) have Impacted the Indian Economy,, Volume-3, Issue-11, November-2020. https://doi.org/10.47607/ijresm.2020.391
5. Songara Manoj,Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India –An Overview and impact, Advances In Management, Vol. 12 (1) March (2019) Corpus ID: 197901950
6. R. Revathi and L. M., Madhushree and Aithal, Sreeramana, Review on Global Implications of Goods and Service Tax and its Indian Scenario,MPRA Paper No. 95152, posted 16 ISSN 2415-66.
7. Vicky, Rakesh kumar, IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY, IJCRT | Volume 6, Issue 1 February 2018 | ISSN: 2320-2882.
8. Pramod Kumar Pandey ,A STUDY OF IMPACT OF GST ON E-COMMERCE,BUSINESS IN INDIA,INTERCONTINENTAL JOURNAL ,ISSN:2321-0354 -VOL 5, ISSUE 6, JUNE 2017.
9. Das, A. (2017). Positive and negative impact of GST on Indian economy. International Journal of Management and Applied Science (IJMAS), 3(5), 160-162.
10. Suman, S. (2017). Study on New GST Era and its Impact on Small Businesses Entrepreneurs. Accounting, Finance & Marketing Technology, 1(02), 24–36.
11. S. Shokeen, Vijeta Banwari, Pooja K. Singh, July 2017, Impact of Goods and Services Tax, Bill on the Indian Economy, Indian Journal of Finance,DOI:10.17010/IJF/2017/V11I7/116568.

IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 1, September 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

12. Shah I. and Tariq A., Impact of GST on Jammu and kashmir, Economy, Journal of advanced Management Research, 5(5), 418-426 (2017).
    A. Matheen, K. B. S. Kumar, V. Sharmila, 2017, Impact of GST on Indian Financial System, International Journal, DOI:10.32628/IJSRST1738191.
13. Modi .A (2017) Impact of GST on common man,,International Journal of Engineering and management Research.(Journal and IJSEM Journal)
14. Vikas Kumar, GST : Positive and Negative Effects on Common Man in India, 2016 Economics, Journal of Commerce and Trade, Corpus ID: 199774137.
15. Dani S (2016) A Research Paper on an Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy. Bus Eco J 7: 264. DOI : 10.4172/2151-6219.1000264.
16. Adhana, D. K. (2015). Goods and services tax (GST): A panacea for the Indian economy. International Journal of Engineering & Management Research, 5 (4), 332 - 338 .
17. Jain, A. (2013). An Empirical Analysis on Goods and Service Tax in India: Possible Impacts, Implications and Policies. 2(1).
18. Dr. R. Vasantha Gopal, GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System, International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, Vol. 2, No. 2, April 2011.
19. Dr. Savitha. P, Goods and Services Tax in India,IOSR Journal of Business and Management e-ISSN: 2278-487X, p-ISSN: 2319-7668 PP 32-36(IOSR Journal of Business and Management).