

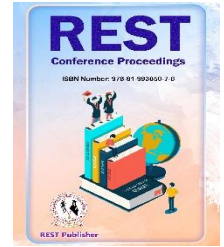


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A Study Impact of Progressive Tax Reforms in Amravati City (Goods and Service Tax)

Gunman R Hungrier, M. D. Jadhav
SIPNA C.O.E.T., Amravati, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract: The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) was one of the most significant indirect tax reforms aimed at unifying India's complex and fragmented taxation system. Over time, progressive tax reforms within the GST framework have been introduced to address issues of equity, economic efficiency, and revenue stability. These reforms focus on adjusting tax rates based on the nature and necessity of goods and services, ensuring that essential commodities attract lower rates while luxury and non-essential items bear higher taxation. This study analyzes the impact of these progressive reforms on multiple dimensions, including consumption patterns, business compliance, revenue generation, and socio-economic equity. It explores how the rationalization of tax slabs, the introduction of exemptions for basic goods, and special provisions for small businesses (such as composition schemes) have altered the tax burden across different income groups. Additionally, the research discusses the administrative and operational challenges in implementing progressive GST reforms, including classification disputes, refund delays, and compliance burdens on small enterprises. The study concludes that although progressive GST reforms have made the tax system more equitable and accessible, further refinements are necessary. Policy suggestions include simplifying tax rate structures, improving the input tax credit mechanism, and enhancing digital infrastructure to support smoother compliance. The findings emphasize that a carefully balanced approach is crucial for achieving the twin goals of growth and equity under the GST regime.

Keywords: Goods and Services Tax (GST), Progressive Taxation, Tax Reforms, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), GST Slab Rates.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tax reforms play a crucial role in shaping the economic landscape of any region. In India, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 marked a significant shift towards a more unified and streamlined taxation system. GST aimed to replace the complex web of indirect taxes with a single tax structure, promoting transparency, reducing tax evasion, and encouraging ease of doing business. In the context of Amravati City, a growing urban center in Maharashtra, the impact of progressive tax reforms such as GST has been profound. These reforms have influenced local businesses, consumer behavior, and revenue generation for the government. By simplifying tax compliance and reducing cascading taxes, GST has created new opportunities and challenges for traders, manufacturers, and service providers in Amravati. This study seeks to explore how progressive tax reforms, specifically the implementation of GST, have affected the economic activities, business environment, and overall financial health of Amravati City. It will also examine the extent to which GST has fulfilled its objectives of promoting economic growth, improving tax collections, and fostering a more equitable tax structure in this emerging urban economy.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pawar et al. (2020) studied consumer behavior in purchasing televisions and found that brands like Videocon, LG, and Sony were market leaders. Dealers often offered free gifts to attract buyers, and print media was the primary advertising tool. The study was limited to Pune and largely reflected responses from middle-income families, providing insights for marketers to refine their strategies. Sethi and Nagrecha (2013) analyzed the behavior of MBA students and found that external factors, particularly family influence, played a major role in decisions related to style, features, and price. Rajeslvi (2013) examined buyer behavior towards electronic goods and observed that consumer patterns were generally similar, especially regarding quality, preferences, and decision-making. Abdul Baji and Chandra Sekhar (2013) also found consistency in consumer behavior, emphasizing the need for improved distribution systems to meet expectations in product availability, quality, and pricing. Krishna Kumar (2011) noted that rising disposable income influenced consumer perception and increased the consumption of electronic goods, particularly in Cuddler town.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary data is collected with the help of a detailed questionnaire which is used to analyze the perceptions of consumers with reference to various determinants and its impact on buying behavior. Further, the personal interview and direct observation methods will also be used for the collection of primary data. The secondary data is collected from the sources which include the Annual reports select electronic companies, distributors’ reports, research reports, magazines, various marketing & management books and the latest updates will also be collected from the newspapers and internet sources. A sample size of 100 is selected in order to analyze the perceptions of the consumers who have purchased and using Television .This research topic is classified as descriptive research i.e. it is design to describe the present situation related to problems faced by customers while purchasing the electronic home appliance for domestic purposes. The descriptive research design will be adopted to study the research problem. In this research the universe includes the respondents of Amravati city. Random sampling method will be adopted for the proposed research study. The sample size in this research is 100 respondents. The data was obtained by two main methods 1. Primary data 2. Secondary data. Primary data was collected from customers through Questionnaires during the course of research. 100 questionnaires were circulated to the different users of home Appliances. In Amravati city. Secondary data: Secondary data was collected from books, magazines, journals, newspapers, internet etc.

Data Analysis and Data Interpretation

TABLE 1. Implementation of Tax Return

Sr. No	Category	Implementation of Tax return Respondents %			
		Industrialist	Wholesaler	Retailer	Services firm
1	Yes	100	100	0	100
2	No	0	0	100	0

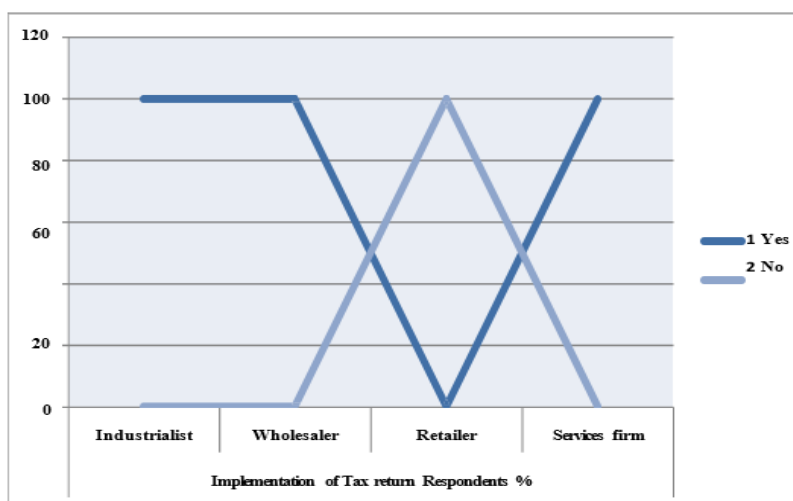


FIGURE 1. Implementation of Tax Return.

Interpretation: From the above table it was interpreted that the size considered of respondent is sufficient form industrialist to service firm all one in the side of year, except retailer. It means that GST collected form customer by retailer is necessary to save the GST so they are in the mood of no. Tax added by the industrialist is collected by the retailer so the figure the collection is clear.

4. ANALYSIS

It was analyzed form the above graph that GST tax addition and collection process is simple and clear. So nobody sells the goods without tax. It means that to the retailer it is necessary to show the tax or stock to government. Big sample family is in the side of implantation of tax return.

Suggestions: Progressive tax reforms usually relate to income taxes being higher for the rich — but GST is generally regressive (same rate for everyone, rich or poor). Expand to all tax reforms (not just GST) affecting Amravati. GST revenue data from Maharashtra Government, Amravati Municipal Corporation reports. Surveys or interviews of local businesses. Before and after graphs (revenue, number of businesses) case studies (ex: - a textile shop of agricultural supplier in Amravati). Lack of awareness/training in small cities like Amravati. Compliance burden for small taxpayers. Technology gaps (internet access for GST filing).

5. CONCLUSION

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in Amravati City has significantly transformed the local economy by streamlining the tax structure and promoting greater transparency in business practices. Progressive tax reforms under GST have helped broaden the tax base, enhance revenue collection, and reduce tax evasion. While small businesses initially faced challenges adapting to the new system, over time, many have benefited from simplified compliance procedures and greater market integration. The overall impact of GST in Amravati reflects improved economic efficiency, increased competitiveness, and a more structured financial environment.

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