

University of Mumbai



Academic Planning and
Development Section

No. APD/ICD/2019-20/762

17th March, 2020

Sub : Minor Research Grant Project 2019-20

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to inform you that the said proposal has been considered by the University and the research grant as quoted above is sanctioned to the researcher.

The sanctioned amount will be disbursed in two installments. The first installment of 40% of the sanctioned amount will be disbursed within the month of March. The remaining 60% amount will be disbursed up to 31st December, 2020.

The researcher is expected to spend 60% amount initially from his/her own resources to carry out the work.

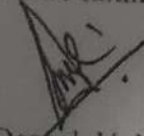
Further, I am to inform you that the researcher will have to utilize the 40% sanctioned amount on or before 31st March, 2020 and submit original bills/vouchers of the expenditure along with Utilization Certificate duly certified by the Principal/Director/Head/Institute/University Department/College to the Accounts Section of the University.

Please note that 60% balance amount, out of sanctioned grant will be released after Poster Presentation & final approval of the committee. Therefore you need to submit of utilization certificate after presentation of your research including bills/vouchers/receipts in original through University Account Section.

The report of the research work carried out by the concerned researcher will have to be submitted to the University on or before 31st December, 2020.

The Principal/Head of the Institute are requested to inform the researcher accordingly and arrange to forward his/her undertaking immediately to enable this office to release first installment of the research grant.

Yours faithfully,


Deepak V. More
Assistant Registrar
(APD Section)

DR. Shiva Padme

Page. 16.

SR. No. 315 Rs. 33000/-

300	Jigna Ankur Vyas	The Kandivli Education Society's Bhanumati Kishandas Shroff of Arts and Maganlal Hargovinddas Shroff College of Commerce	38000
301	Amandeep Singh S.S. Manku	Bunts Sangha Mumbai's Anna Leela College of Commerce & Economics and Shobha Jayaram Shetty College for BMS	30000
302	J GUNASUNDARI	Vidyalankar Institute of Technology	25000
303	Shaikh Irshad Wajid Ali	Shurparaka Educational Medical Trusts Moinuddin B Harris College Of Arts and A. E. Kalsekar College Of Commerce and Management	27000
304	Dr Sunita Prashant Tidke	Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce and Economics	25000
305	Mr. Ameya M. Rane	The Kandivli Education Society's Bhanumati Kishandas Shroff of Arts and Maganlal Hargovinddas Shroff College of Commerce	30000
306	Mrs. Saba Ibrahim Shaha	K.M.S.P. Mandal's Sant Rawool Maharaj Mahavidyalaya	25000
307	Dr. Neelam. M. Salim Shaikh	Vidya Prasarak Mandal's K.G.Joshi College of Arts & N.G.Bedekar College of Commerce	46000
308	Navsin Mistry	The Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandal M.V. Mandal College of Commerce & Science Mogaveera Bhavan Veera Desai Road Andheri (West) Mumbai - 400 058.	48000
309	Ms. Rakhi P. Madhani	Shri Vile Parle Kelvani Mandal's Mithibai College of Arts Chauhan Institute of Science and Amrutben Jivanlal College of Commerce and Economics	40000
310	Mr. Gawde Vijay Maruti Subhadra	Vidyalankar School of Information Technology	28000
311	Jetho Purswani	Shri Sindh Thakurnath College of Arts & Commerce (S.S.T.)	30000
312	Parag Bharat Thakkar	H.R. College of Commerce & Economics	35000
313	Mr. NITIN BHASKAR PAGI	Vidya Prasarak Mandal's K.G.Joshi College of Arts & N.G.Bedekar College of Commerce	25000
314	Fatema H Fanuswala	Jai Hind College Basantsing Institute of Science and J.T.Lalvani College of Commerce & Shaila Gopal Raheja College of Management	32000
315	DR. shiva motiram padme	Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce and Economics	33000
316	Ms. Reshma Narendrakumar Jaisinghani	Jai Hind College Basantsing Institute of Science and J.T.Lalvani College of Commerce & Shaila Gopal Raheja College of Management	27000
317	Dr. (CA) Gajanan Pandit Wader	Mahatma Education Societys Pillais College of Arts Commerce & Science (Id: C-33961)	38000
318	Mr. NITIN R. Wadhvinde	Vidya Prasarak Mandal's K.G.Joshi College of Arts & N.G.Bedekar College of Commerce	35000
319	Dr. Simmi Singh	Kamaladevi College of Arts, Commerce & Science	27000
320	Shaikh Taufiq Khalil	Dhirajlal Talakchand Sankalchand Shah College of Commerce, Kurar Village Rd, Malad, Kurar Village, Malad East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400097	25000
321	CA Ajinkya Rajiv Pilankar	R.P.Gogate College, Ratnagiri	22000
322	Swaroop Laxman Ghaisas	R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri	25000
323	Meenal Gajanan Khandake	R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri	27000
324	Ms. Gajra Namraya Navinchand	Ram Sheth Thakur College of Commerce	22000

r. Gann...
do the needful.
Copy to Dr. Shiva Padme
EXAMENE
16/09/2021

University of Mumbai



Research Project No : 315

NAME OF THE RESEARCHER : Dr. Shiva Motiram Padme
LECTURE IN : Accountancy
AMOUNT SANCTIONED : Rs. 33,000/-
CO-INVESTIGATOR :

Ref No. AAMS/ICD/106 of 2021
23rd July, 2021

To,

Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce and Economics,
Sundar Nagar, S.V.Road, Malad (West), Mumbai - 400 064

Sub: - Minor Research Grant Project.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to inform you that the said proposal has been considered by the University and the research grant as quoted above is sanctioned to the researcher.

The sanctioned amount will be disbursed in two installments. The first installment of 70% of the sanctioned amount will be disbursed within the month of August. The remaining 30% amount will be disbursed up to 31st December, 2021.

The researcher is expected to spend 30% amount initially from his/her own resources to carry out the work.

Further, I am to inform you that the researcher will have to utilize the 100% sanctioned amount on or before 31st December, 2021 and submit original bills/vouchers of the expenditure alongwith Utilization Certificate duly certified by the Principal/ Director/ Head/Institute/University Department of the College to The Deputy Registrar, Accounts Section, Mahatma Phule Bhavan, Vidyanagari, Kalina Campus, University of Mumbai, Mumbai - 400 098 .

The report of the research work carried out by the concerned researcher will have to be submitted to the University on or before 31st December, 2021.

The Principal/Head of the Institute are requested to inform the researcher accordingly and arrange to forward his/her undertaking immediately to enable this office to release first installment of the research grant.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant Registrar
(Academic Planning & Development Section)

Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College
Commerce & Economics
Invoice No. 37
Date: 16 SEP 2021



Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics

ISO 9001:2015 Certified

Ref. No.: PDLE/MRO/758

Date: 2-12-2021

To,
Thesis Section Nano Research Centre
University of Mumbai
Kalian Campus, Santaacruz (East)
Mumbai -400065.

MRP = 2019-2020

Subject: Submission of Minor Research Project-2019

Respected Sir/ Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith Minor Research Project completed by our Teaching staff college Dr. Shiva Motiram Padme on "A study of Impact of GST on Car Showrooms with Special Reference to Mumbai City." And date of Sanction Letter on Reference No. APD/237/429OF 2019. This Minor Research Project Sanction Amount is declared by University of Mumbai on 17/3/2020. The amount of sanction of Minor Research Project is Rs. 33,000/- (Thirty three thousand only).

Please kindly acknowledge.

Thanking You,

Report

MRP - 2019-20

Jayesh
06/12/2021

Dr. Kiran Mane

Dr. Kiran Mane
In-Charge Principal

Sunder Nagar, Swami Vivekanand Road, Malad (West), Mumbai - 400064.
Tel.: +91 22 2872 5792 ♦ 2873 2270 ♦ E-mail: dalmialionscollege@gmail.com
Website: www.dalmialionscollege.ac.in



Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics

ISO 9001:2015 Certified

Ref. No. PDCC/MRP/758

Date: 2-12-2021

TO WHOM SOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Utilisation Certificate

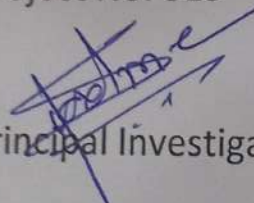
Certified that the sanctioned grant of Rs. 33,000 (Rupees thirty three thousand) and received amount first instalment of Rs. 24,750/ (twenty four thousand seven hundred and fifty only) from the university of Mumbai under the scheme of support for Minor Research Project entitled "A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GST ON CAR SHOWROOMS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUMBAI CITY" by Dr. Shiva Motiram Padme has been utilized for the purpose for which has been sanctioned and in accordance with the term and condition laid down by the University of Mumbai. An Expenditure of Rs. 33,000 (THIRTY THREE THOUSAND ONLY) has been incurred by the researcher against the receipt of grant of Rs. 33,000. (THIRTY THREE THOUSAND ONLY)

Approval Date -MRP- 17TH March 2020


Submission Date: 2nd December 2021

Ph. No. 9867218368

Project No. 315


Principal Investigator




Dr. Kiran Mane
I/C Principal

**“ A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GST ON CAR
SHOWROOMS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
MUMBAI CITY ”**

MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT

RESEARCH PROJECT NO: 136

DATE OF SECTIONED LETTER

REF NO. APD/237/429 OF 2017

DATED 16.01.2017

SUBMITTED

TO

MUMBAI UNIVERSITY

KALIAN-SANTACRUZE – EAST

BY

DR. SHIVA MOTIRAM PADME

SPONSORED BY

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

**I DECLARE THAT MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT ON
“A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GST ON CAR SHOWROOMS
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUMBAI CITY”**

**IS MY OWN WORK I FURTHER DECLARE THAT TO THE
BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE THE MINOR RESEARCH
PROJECT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY PART OF ANY WORK
WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED FOR AWARD OF ANY
DEGREE EITHER IN THIS UNIVERSITY OR ANY OTHER
UNIVERSITY/DEEMED UNIVERSITY WITHOUT PROPER
CITATION.**

SIGNATURE OF CANDIDATE

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5.	Statistical Analysis and Interpretations	
6.	SUMMARY OF STUDY	

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Part – B
Proposed Research Work

Project Title: -

**A study on impact of GST on car showrooms with special reference
to Mumbai city**

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st Century Economies taxes are considered as the prime sources of government revenues. Taxes differ from other sources of revenue in that they are compulsory levies and are unrequited. In India a dual GST is prevailing whereby a central goods and services tax (CGST) and state good and services tax (SGST) is levied on the taxable value of every transaction of supply of goods and services. In this present study the researcher tries to analysis the impact of GST on car industry with special reference to in Mumbai city. Mumbai city which is located in Maharashtra state is also known as financial capital of India. GST also known as the Goods and Services Tax is defined as the giant indirect tax structure designed to support and enhances the economic growth of a country. More than 150 countries have implemented GST so far. However, the idea of GST in India was mooted by Vajpayee government in 2000 and the constitutional amendment for the same was passed by the Loksabha on 6th May 2015 but is yet to be ratified by the Rajyasabha. However, there is a huge hue and cry against its implementation. It would be interesting to understand why this proposed GST regime may hamper the growth and development of the country.

Origin of the Research Problem: -

The results of the study indicate that car prices have been increased after implemented GST and only certain brands are getting benefit from GST. This study suggests that since car industry is widely affected with the state taxes, reducing state taxes will improve buying and promote industrial growth

Interdisciplinary Relevance: -

The importance of the subject matter related to interdisciplinary areas such as GST and Economics. The study will cover GST and its effects on the profitability and liquidity of large-scale industry

Significance of the Study: -

The significance of the study will point out the areas where detailed knowledge regarding implementation of GST tax among various sectors of the country. GST after implementation will bring uniformity with taxes rates will also overcome lots of shortcoming in the Indian taxation system with regard to indirect taxation.

Objectives of the Study: -

1. To gain an in-depth understanding of GST taxation system
2. To analyze customers buying preferences with respect to pre and post GST.
3. To evaluate and analyze the impact of GST on car showroom especially which are located in Mumbai city.
4. To give conclusion, suggestion and recommendations.

Hypothesis of the Study

- There is no significant relationship between enquiring GST details and satisfaction on tax rates.
- There is no significant the relationship between Influence of GST on Customer buying preference and Impact of GST in showrooms

iv. Methodology and Plan of Work :-

Area refers to Mumbai City. The sample taken for the study is 55. The study has used primary data and Secondary data. The primary data was collected by questionnaire method and also information was collected from respective books, journals, magazines and websites. Convenient random sampling has been used in the study for the purpose of making analysis. Data for this study will be collected from the various car showrooms which are located in Mumbai – Maharashtra-India.

Data Collection :-

Both primary and secondary sources of data will be considered for collection of data.

Primary Data :-

The primary data will be collected from expert person, for that questionnaire will be developed and implemented for collecting data from various car showrooms.

Secondary Data :-

The secondary data will be collected from the following sources:-

1. Published Books.

2. Published articles, reports, newspapers and other periodicals.
3. Government publications with reference to subject under study.
4. The websites providing complementary information.
5. The unpublished work form different libraries.

Thus, the collection of data will consist of both primary and secondary source of data.

Statistical Methods: -

The study is a part of social research, the popular statistical methods such as Mean, Standard deviation and interpretation with simple/ weighted averages will be adopted. The Chi-square methods will be adopted to test the null hypotheses.

Both the qualitative and quantitative statistical methods will be used for analysis and interpretation of data. The SPSS package will be used in the research for statistical support.

Method of Reporting: -

The report will be description and analytical in nature. The report will include Tables, bar diagrams, Pie diagrams, and graphs for easy and effective understanding.

Chapter Scheme

1. Introduction
2. Review of literature
3. Research Methodology
4. Profile GST and effect on profit
5. Statistical Analysis and Interpretations
6. Summary of Study

Plan of Work :- The Researcher has proposed to work as per following Schedule:-

	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Days</i>
1	Compilation of proposal & Synopsis.	2 weeks
2	Literature Review	1.5 months
3	<u>Primary data collection</u>	
4	Interview.	1 months
5	Questionnaire formation.	1 months
6	Visits at different locations.	1 months
7	Analysis of data.	1 months
8	Inferences Recommendations & Suggestions	1 months
	Total	8.5 months

Conclusion:-

The research study will focus on achieving the objectives of the study, testing of hypothesis with the help of well-adopted Research Methodology. This study will provide recommendations/ suggestions which can be used for formation of GST rate in future.

9. Financial Assistance Required (Budget):-

	<i>Item</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>
1	Papers and stationery	6000
2	Field work and visits	9000
3	Photocopies, Designing, & Typing work	10000
4	Data analysis and use of software	11500
5	Report compilation and Binding works	8500
6	Attaining workshop, seminar and symposium	8000
7	Telecommunication and Administration Expenses	8000
8	Printing Materials (Cartridges etc.)	8000
	Total	79,000

“A study on impact of GST on car showrooms with special reference to Mumbai city”

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Theoretically speaking, the word tax springs from the Latin word ‘taxare’- which suggests to Estimate. A tax isn't dependent upon the will of payer to pay rather it's an enforced payment levied by legislative authority on the public residing under them. The primary taxation system are often traced back to the quantity of 3000BC-2800BC. In India, the most features of taxation are often seen within the historical book like Arthashastra. This concept witnessed remarkable change in the period of British rule in India when the concept of direct and tax came into picture. With respect to recent scenario tax is formally segregated into differing types like toll, import duty, custom duty, excise subsidy etc. Financial year 2016-17 witnessed substantial change in the Indian taxation system when Arun Jaitley, Finance Minister, announced the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST). It's the India's 16 year awaited mother of all tax reform. Goods and Services Tax (GST) could also be a proposed system of indirect taxation in India merging most of the prevailing taxes into single system of taxation. It had been introduced because the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act 2016. The GST is governed by GST Council and its Chairman is Union minister of finance of India, Arun Jaitley. GST would be implemented concurrently by the central government. A 21-member committee was formed to think about the proposed about GST law which are very important for economic development of the country.

In the 21st Century Economies taxes are considered as the prime sources of government revenues. Taxes differ from other sources of revenue therein they're compulsory levies and are unrequited. In India a dual GST is prevailing whereby a central goods and services tax (CGST) and state good and services tax (SGST) is levied on the taxable value of every transaction of supply of goods and services. In this present study the researcher tries to analysis the impact of GST on car industry with special reference to in Mumbai city. Mumbai city which is located in Maharashtra state is also known as financial capital of India. GST also referred to as the products and Services Tax is defined because the giant tax structure designed to support and enhances the economic process of a rustic . More than 150 countries have implemented GST thus far . However, the thought of GST in India was mooted by Vajpayee government in 2000 and therefore the constitutional amendment for an equivalent was gone by the Loksabha on 6th May 2015 but is yet to be ratified by the Rajyasabha. However, there's an enormous hue and cry against its implementation. It would be interesting to know why this proposed GST regime may hamper the expansion. The items and products Tax (GST), applied on July 1,2017, is considered a chief taxation reform until date applied in Bharat since independence in 1947. GST was deliberate to be applied in April 2010, but was postponed on account of political problems and conflicting passion of stakeholders. the principle goal in the back of pattern of GST is to subsume all types of oblique taxes in Bharat enjoy Central Excise Tax, VAT/Sales Tax, carrier tax, etc. and put into effect one taxation process in India. The GST mostly taxation technique brings extra transparency in taxation scheme and will increase GDP price from 1% to 2% and reduces tax theft and corruption in country. The money highlighted the background of the taxation system, the GST idea together with meaningful working, comparability of Indian GST

taxation method charges with different globe economies, and on top of offered in-depth protection concerning benefits to a variety of sectors of the Indian economic system wards levising GST and outlined some challenges of GST implementation. Latest updates from provider sector: This is the primary time in three months wards GST implementation that products and sector has proven some improvement. in keeping with yet another report, the economic system is recuperating from a load of GST implementation and Nikkei bharat products and PMI has escalated from 47.5 in August to 50.7 in September. Generally, when this index reaches above 50, it is taken into account to be an exception with financial system and subsequently, the modifications with economic system on account of growing trade ordain can reinforce the toil value hastily wards 2011. (Source:<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>)

After GST implementation, for the primary time in September 2017, GST has proven some fine signs. In September, the Nikkei bharat Composite PMI output has besides escalated to 51.1 from endure month's index of 49 and its miles an out of the ordinary case for a lot of the economist. The voters of Asian nation pay 2 sorts of taxes i.e. Direct and Indirect. Tax paid on to the govt by the payer just like the Wealth Tax, Income Tax, and Corporation Tax is taxation. Tax that is not directly paid to government however collected from intermediaries which is levied on the shoppers just like the excise tax, VAT, Excise Duty, and Custom Duty is tax. GST is one in all the foremost vital tax reforms in Asian nation introduced recently. it's a comprehensive legal system which will subsume all indirect taxes of State and central Governments and whole economy into seam less nation in national market. it's expected to get rid of the burden of existing tax system and play a vital role in growth of Asian nation. GST includes all Indirect Taxes which is able to facilitate in growth of economy and proves to be additional helpful than the present legal system. GST will facilitate to

accelerate the general Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. GST is currently accepted everywhere the planet and countries are victimization it for excise tax system. Here the research worker plan to perceive the general public opinion once the implementation of GST and conjointly give suggestions and guidance which helpful to improve the system of tax collection.

Chapter II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mohammad Ali (2016) in his paper titled “Awareness and Perception of Taxpayers towards Goods and Services Tax (GST) Implementation” the study attempts to find out what level of awareness and perception to GST taxpayers in Malaysia. This study only consists of 256 civil servants of the secondary school teacher’s in the area Kuala Kangsar, Perak. Data collected using questionnaires. The results showed that the level of awareness was moderate and the majority of respondents give a high negative perception to the impact of GST. This eventually causes the majority of respondents did not accept the implementation of GST in Malaysia.

Vineet Chouhan (2017) in his article titled “Measuring Awareness about Implementation of GST: A Survey of Small Business Owners of Rajasthan” the study seeks to measure the notice of the Business owners about GST and therefore the difficulties they might face just in case of the present awareness about it. 148 Small business owners were analyzed so as to spot the notice about GST from Rajasthan State and therefore the kind and extent of relief provided and therefore the implementation of the provisions under the GST law. The study has revealed that there's a scarcity of awareness amongst the tiny business owners regarding the GST and its rules.

K. R. Sakthi Devi (2017) conducted a study on “Awareness of Taxpayers Towards GST Implementation”. This study attempts to find out what level of awareness and Satisfaction to GST taxpayers. The sample consists of 150 taxpayers in Coimbatore District. Data collected using questionnaires. The results showed that the level of awareness was moderate and the

majority of respondents give a high negative impact towards GST. This eventually causes the majority of respondents did not accept the implementation of GST.

Hitesh k.Prajapati (2015)³ in his paper on Challenges and Implementation of GST in India talked about the challenges in implementation of GST love it sector isn't boomed, threshold limit of turnover for dealers under GST is another bone of contention between the government and therefore the Empowered Committee

Dr. R. Vasanthagopal (2015)⁴ studied, “GST in India: an enormous Leap within the Indirect Taxation System” and concluded that switching to seamless GST from current complicated tax system in India are going to be a positive step in booming Indian economy. Success of GST will cause its acceptance by quite 130 countries in world and a replacement preferred sort of tax system in Asia also.

Akansha Khurana and Aastha Sharma (2016)¹ in their research paper on GST- A positive reform for Indirect taxation system concluded that the GST will provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of input decrease set-off, service tax departs and subsuming the several taxes.

Monika Sehrawat (2016)² in her paper on GST in India – A key tax reform concluded that GST will give India a world class legal system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and repair sector.

Ehtisham Ahmed and Satya Poddar (2015)⁵ studied, “Goods and repair Tax Reforms and Intergovernmental Consideration in India” and located that GST introduction will provide simpler and transparent legal system

with increase in output and productivity of economy in India. But the advantages of GST are critically hooked in to rational design of GST.

Akshara Mahesh and Karthika K(2018) in her article “ Impact of GST on industry in India” This study entitles that decrease in rate of tax in luxury car it's going to rise in sales but not just in case of small cars. it'd have positive influence after certain period of your time government have invigorated financial budget there's more chances in future for growth in industry

- Neelavathi.K has expressed in her study “Impact of GST on Automobile Industry” The accomplishment of GST changes from the origin public to the ingesting it could improve the GDP progress that would push attention for vehicle crosswise over classes .This will affect the duty dwindling will outflow which will reduce generally cost of auto creating as all valuations on input paid are counter stable with the yield obligation of GST

Tarunika on (June 6 2017) in his study “IMPACT OF GST ON REAL ESTATE AND AUTOMOBILES SECTOR “The article delivers a inclusive opinion on the impact of GST on the real estate and automobile sector It helps accepted easily it helps in Sympathetic of GST would help policy makers gain superior public acceptance and consequently easier to travel from the old taxation system. In the future, this study helps to comprehend effect of GST and other sectors to the economy

- Dhyan Vishnu prajwal N (November 11 2017) on his study “Impact of GST Implementation on Share Prices - A Study on Automobile Industry” This study tells about the automobile sector in India has facilitated from the introduction of the GST. The tax rates have abridged and the shares

have been traded at a higher rate after the application of GST with increased returns. Thus, GST for automobile industry is a win-win condition for both the Shareholders and the manufacturers.

- Milandeep kour (November 2 2016) in his study of “A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GST AFTER ITS IMPLEMENTATION” In this study there will be one tax system i.e. GST, that will reduce obedience present load. GST will face many challenges after its implementation and will result to give many benefits. In general, through this study we accomplish that GST play an active role in the growth and development of our country

- Dr Krishna banana (January of1 2018) in his study “AN ANALYSIS OF GST IMPACT ON MOTORBIKE INDUSTRY IN INDIA” The Government of India has envisioned to effect of GST to the Collecting segment in India. The goal of this exploration is the effect of GST on Automobile and bike parts in India. 'Make in India' cause of the Government of India is furthermore going to appeal in more distant risk into Indian bike share making further development early stages in the coming years.

- Roshan Roy (may 2 2017) in his study “Project report on implications of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Automobile Industry of India” Automobile manufacturing is seeing forward to a line of GST. There are fairly a few apprehensions in GST model which need to be lectured. Limitations and conditions on earnestness to tax credits on assets used for business is also a foremost area of concern, and the credit mechanism should be more liberal. Overall GST will be benediction for automobile industry. A literature review is an account of what has been published on a subject by accredited scholars and researchers. Keeping in sight the target of study, the subsequent literatures are reviewed for its consideration.

Bovenberg, (1992)

The writer makes use of an overall equilibrium mannequin to evaluate totally devices of oblique taxation in center revenue countries. The creator has namely studied Thailand and concluded giving plenty of how you can amplify the effectiveness of oblique taxes.

Ciobanasu (2012)

The authors hint the correlation between the sorts of taxes and their function with budgeted revenues and the fiscal pattern of Romania. oblique tax by its very nature is less complicated to govern, is impartial to standing of tax payer, and will increase income but ends in inflation. Else ways direct taxes rely upon the tax payer and are challenging to govern. Further, oblique tax helps the federal government to an amount of to direct consumption of the public. The authors conclude that each the taxes are fundamental for total development of the economy.

V.G. Ramakrishnan (2003):

The vehicle pairing business in Republic of India is undergoing a transformation. In youth, the pairing wants of the vehicles were undertaken largely by roadside mechanics and a couple of organized workshops. Corporations ought to specialize in building a chain of licensed service stations covering the complete country to service its vehicles. As the competition within the market has intense and profit margins squeezed, corporations ought to read servicing as a cash spinner for the complete operation. Within the recent years, different players have entered within the field and also the creation of national chain of organized workshops is afoot and that is probably to alter the character of auto pairing market in Republic of India.

Crossen, (1992)

VAT is operative in a variety of international locations and essentially in international locations the place federal govt just isn't in existence. The writer has studied the lot of VAT methods already on this planet and tried to reach at a suitable VAT for Central and East Europe countries. The writer has laid declined quite a lot of necessities to be sure that that the mentioned VAT is totally high quality be partial to it can be vacation spot based, the enter score mechanism must be seamless, the law ought to be straightforward to understand, assessment of harmony needs to be low etc.

Eva, (2008)

The writer in his money has examined the price of complying with the oblique tax legal guidelines with Slovak Republic by doing study of small, medium and huge companies by means of a questionnaire and concludes that companies mostly the all the tiny ones aren't in a position to and don't make efforts to quantify the fee of compliance which is sort of lofty because of the advanced laws.

Mansor, (2012)

The authors possess with notes studied the hyper between strategic planning and determination making course of and competence of the tax administration in oblique taxes in Malaysia. For this the creator has when put next the planning technique in Malaysia with different economies and concluded that in Malaysia the major issue is round weakness of sources.

New Zealand Government, (2012)

The creator has traced the GST and import obligations relevant on the lot of imports into New Zealand. The notes discuss but also the products on which responsibility is payable but besides or not more GST is payable on the identical goods. The money in addition to and discusses the applicability of the taxes on the products ordered and delivered via internet. The notes on top of discuss plenty of exemptions on hand be partial to private results to the import taxation.

Ramona, (2012)

The writer has explored the kindred between a price added tax on monetary products and sector and the proceeds generated and regulatory impression of the identical mostly as regards to Romania. The creator as well as research the problems in taxing the monetary sector which is intangible.

Strmn bvc/dcx cdx cfdxoe, (2011) The researcher has with notes analyzed a number of VAT techniques already and operative in a lot of components of the world. The creator more states that VAT majorly impacts the economies of each nation specifically setting up countries, and for this reason may be very important. The creator then has when the VAT tax method in USA and Europe and has concluded that VAT as a tax is a burden for the economy. The creator more according to this learn about tries to make a terrific mannequin of oblique taxes which might be adopted by countries.

Tripathi, (2011) The authors possess mentioned the worries confronted in bharat put up the implementation of VAT, the educational we may perhaps obtain from it, the consequences on the social impose in India.

All that is mentioned with background of the approaching GST in India. The authors possess mentioned the plenty of disorders round VAT, the way it impacts the various sections of society. VAT is existing in all items produced and GST could be existing in all items and products and produced making it a tax payable by all sections of the society. Thus, it's a tax which al excellent to extend the pay impacts even the poorer sections of society.

gogo Mawuli (2014) has studied, "Goods and Service Tax-An Appraisal" and concluded that GST is not just right for underdeveloped international locations and probably not to give vast mostly progress to poor countries. but when these international locations are looking to enforce GST then the speed of GST ought to be lower than 10% for growth.

Dr. R. Vasanthagopal (2011) has studied "GST in India: an enormous bounce with oblique Taxation System" and concluded that switching to flawless GST from present sophisticated oblique tax scheme in bharat will be a favorable step in thriving Indian economy. Success of GST will result in its acceptance by greater than 130 nations in earth and a brand new most well-liked type of oblique tax method in Asia also.

Ehtisham Ahmed and Satya Poddar (2009) studied, "Goods and repair Tax Reforms and Intergovernmental Consideration in India" and found that GST introduction will present quite simple and clear tax technique with amplify in output and productiveness of financial system in India. However, the advantages of GST are seriously depending on rational scheme of GST.

Nitin Kumar (2014) studied, "Goods and repair Tax - A Way Forward" and concluded that implementation of GST in bharat can assist in eliminating

financial deformation by present oblique tax method and anticipated to motivate independent tax construction which is detached to geographical locations.

Pinki, Supriya Kamma and Richa Verma (July 2014) have studied, “Goods and repair Tax - Panacea For Indirect Tax method in India” and concluded that the new NDA govt in bharat is tremendous in direction of implementation of GST and it's far really useful for central government, speak govt and also for buyers in long term if its implementation is backed by robust IT infrastructure.

Nishita Gupta in her study “Goods and service tax”: its impact on Republic of Indian Economy” stated that the products and services Tax (GST) can so be a vital improvement towards a comprehensive indirect tax reforms in India and it would offer India a world category tax system and improve tax collections. It would finish distortions of differential sectors. Further viewed that it might cause the ending of taxes resembling central excise tax, state level excise tax, octroi, entry tax, stamp duty, medium license fees, taxon consumption. GST is anticipated to form a business-friendly setting in Republic of India, as a result worth levels and inflation rates would come back down overtime as a result of application of uniform tax rate. Moreover, It also will improve government's financial health because the assembling system would become a lot of clear, creating evasion troublesome.

Nitin Kumar wrote in his analysis paper “Goods and Services tax in Republic of India: A manner forward that the products and repair Tax (GST) is one in all the largest taxation reforms in India The central plan behind this type of taxation is to switch existing levies like VAT,, service tax, excise duty and sales tax by levying a comprehensive tax on the

manufacture and consumption of product and services in the country. GST is anticipated to unite the country economically because it can take away varied kinds of taxes that are presently levied at completely different points.

Dr. Ambrish states in his study “Goods and repair Tax and Its Impact on startups “that IGST model permits cross-utilization of credit of IGST, CGST & SGST for paying IGST. IGST credit can be utilized for payment of IGST, CGST and SGST in sequence by importing dealer for supplies made by him.

Input Tax Component	Output Tax Liability		
	IGST	CGST	SGST
IGST	√	√	√
CGST	√	√	X
SGST	√	x	√

Chapter No. III

Research Methodology

Significance of the Study: - Interdisciplinary Relevance: -

The importance of the subject matter related to interdisciplinary areas such as GST and Economics. The study will cover GST and its effects on the profitability and liquidity of large-scale industry

The significance of the study will point out the areas where detailed knowledge regarding implementation of GST tax among various sectors of the country. GST after implementation will bring uniformity with taxes rates will also overcome lots of shortcoming in the Indian taxation system with regard to indirect taxation.

Objectives of the Study: -

1. To gain an in-depth understanding of GST taxation system
2. To analyze customers buying preferences with respect to pre and post GST.
3. To evaluate and analyze the impact of GST on car showroom especially which are located in Mumbai city.
4. To give conclusion, suggestion and recommendations.

Hypothesis of the Study

- There is no significant relationship between enquiring GST details and satisfaction on tax rates.
- There is no significant the relationship between Influence of GST on Customer buying preference and Impact of GST in showrooms

Methodology

Area refers to Mumbai city. The sample taken for the study is 50 who are working in showroom and 50 are collected form customers point of view. The study has used primary information and Secondary data. The first information was collected by form technique and additionally info was collected from individual books, journals, magazines and websites. Convenient sampling has been employed in the study for the aim of constructing analysis.

Data Collection :-

Both primary and secondary sources of data will be considered for collection of data.

Primary Data :-

The primary data will be collected from experience employees who are working in the showroom as dealers or managers, for that questionnaire will be developed and implemented for collecting data from various car showrooms.

Secondary Data :-

The secondary data will be collected from the following sources: -

1. Published Books.
2. Published articles, reports, newspapers and other periodicals.
3. Government publications with reference to subject under study.
4. The websites providing complementary information.
5. The unpublished work form different libraries.

Thus, the collection of data will consist of both primary and secondary source of data.

Statistical Methods: -

The study is a part of social research, the popular statistical methods such as Mean, Standard deviation and interpretation with simple/ weighted averages will be adopted. The Chi-square methods will be adopted to test the null hypotheses.

Both the qualitative and quantitative statistical methods will be used for analysis and interpretation of data. The SPSS package will be used in the research for statistical support.

Method of Reporting: -

The report will be description and analytical in nature. The report will include Tables, bar diagrams, Pie diagrams, and graphs for easy and effective understanding.

Chapter IV

Profit GST and Effect on Profit

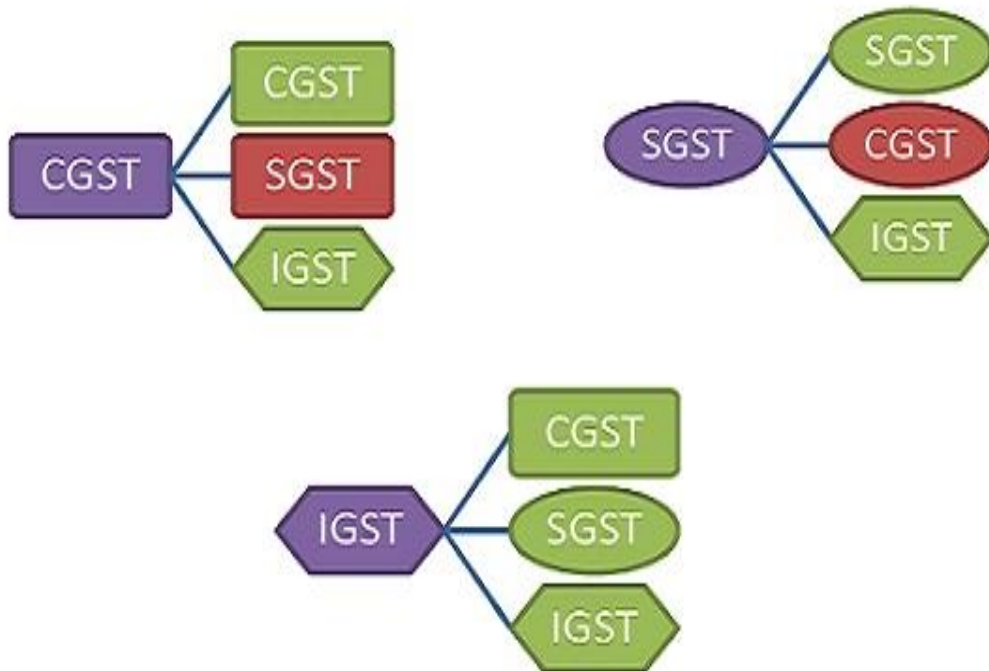
The GST would be levied in 3 different forms.

CGST	SGST
This is applicable in the case of Inter-State sale of goods and provision of service	In case of sale of goods Intra-state then tax will be charged as per this form.
Taxes/Duties Covered under CGST	Taxes/Duties Covered under SGST
Central Excise Duty	Entry tax (not octroi)
Service Tax	Entertainment tax
CVD, SAD	VAT/Sales Tax
Excise duty on M&TP etc.	Luxury tax etc.

Integrated GST (IGST)

- The scope of IGST mannequin is that center would levy IGST which could be CGST plus SGST on all inter-state transactions of taxable items and products and with applicable provision for consignment or inventory switch of products and services.
- IGST will probably be mixture of CGST integrated and SGST and the identical will probably be accumulated by the Centre with starting place State.

Tax Credit Mechanism



<https://taxguru.in/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/gstTaxCreditMechanism.jpg>

Time certain refund of score will likely be allowed in instances equivalent to exports and inverted obligation structure.

It is apparent that pass utilization of CGST and SGST isn't allowed in most cases however the IGST mechanism will construct this score fungible.

The Indian auto industry is one of the largest in the world. The industry accounts for 7.1 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Almost 13% of the revenue from central excise is from this sector and claims a size of 4.3% of total exports from India. Despite its contribution

to the economy and growth potential, this sector has been combating the hardship of high tax rates for substantially a long period of time now with central excise duty ranging between 12.5% to 30% coupled with introduction of multiple cesses at revenues whims and fancies, most recent being infrastructure cess. In GST, Automobile Dealers will be collecting and paying CGST and SGST (i.e. Central GST and State GST on intra-state sale of vehicles. Further, in case of inter-state sale of the vehicles, they will be collecting and paying IGST (i.e. Integrated GST, which is nothing but the summation of CGST + SGST). Impact of GST on various aspects is as examined below:

GST was first implemented on July 1, 2016. Subsequently, There has been adequate effect on the performance of a company. Forecast of Turnover determine the growth of an organisation. These recent GST have faced hollow on company's sale of the passenger's vehicles, at the starting 9% was lower compared to year of 2016 and reason for this is decline in starting stages was uncertain prevailing on GST system but the company believes that decline of volume is temporary in future as it is a direct benefit of GST also there it will be recovered soon. They also mention that implement of GST will be promoted for the consumer but present condition for Tata motors is in the year of 2018 domestic sale has grown up to 54% .In June 2018, increased in volume of sales when paralleled with last year.

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List of GST Rates Applicable in Various Countries

Sr, no	Name of Country	GST Rates (in %)
1	Netherlands	21%
2	United Kingdom	20%
3	France	20%
4	Germany	19%
5	India	0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%
6	Russia	18%
7	China	17%
8	Pakistan	17%
9	Mexico	16%
10	New Zealand	15%
11	Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, Korea	10%
12	Thailand, Singapore	7%
13	Malaysia	6%
14	Canada, Jersey	5%
15	Japan, Switzerland	8%

Note: Ranking as per Descending Order. Source: Central Board of Excise and Customs (2017)

The Goods and Services Tax (GST), implemented on **Dominion Day** ,2017, is **considered a serious** taxation reform till date

implemented in India since independence in 1947. GST was planned to be implemented in April 2010, but was postponed **thanks to** political issues and conflicting interest of stakeholders. The primary objective behind development of GST is to subsume all **kinds of** indirect taxes in India like Central **excise** , VAT/Sales Tax, Service tax, etc. and implement one taxation system in India. The GST based taxation system brings more transparency in taxation system and increases GDP rate from 1% **to twenty** and reduces tax theft and corruption in country. The paper highlighted the background of the taxation system, the GST concept **alongside** significant working, comparison of Indian GST taxation system rates with other world economies, and also presented in-depth coverage regarding advantages **to varied** sectors of the Indian economy after levising GST and outlined some challenges of GST implementation.

India is one among the most important automobile manufacturers within the world and this sector has been a serious contributor to the Indian economy in terms of GDP and employment generation. With Automobile mission plan 2026 in situ , it's expected to get older to \$ 260 -300 billion and to cause 65 million jobs. With exception of few, most of the great and services came under the products and Services Tax influence so does the car sector. GST may be a taxation system which replaces all indirect taxes like VAT, Excise and repair Tax etc. It's a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination based tax that's levied on every value addition. during this exercise government has kept differing types of cars in to different slabs of GST. With the speed of tax on some classifications manufacturers are happy and welcoming the choice but not so satisfied with others. To curb the pollution from automobiles and to market green motoring, Government of India has been granting incentives on manufacture and sale of all kinds of electrical vehicles including two and three wheelers and also plans to

ban sale of all fuel run cars by 2030. Hybrid cars are kept into highest slab with luxury segment of cars whereas before implementation of products & Service Tax hybrid cars also attracted incentives from government under Faster Adoption and Manufacture of (Hybrid&) Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme. Manufacturers are disappointed with this alteration. The target of this paper is to review the impact of GST on automobile sector especially the effect it's on hybrid & electric cars in India.

GST Full Form is Goods and Services Tax. The Central government passed four sets of GST Acts in the Budget session this year. These were Central GST Act, 2017; Integrated GST Act, 2017; Union Territory GST Act, 2017 and GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. The Acts were approved by the Parliament after they were introduced as the part of the Money Bill. Following the passage of the GST Acts, the GST Council decided the rate slabs for the Goods and Services to be taxed under the GST regime. The Government of any country needs money for its functioning and taxes are a major source of revenue for a Government. The taxes thus collected are spent by Government on the public. India has adopted dual GST instead of national GST. It has made the entire structure of GST fairly complicated in India. The center will have to coordinate with 29 states and 7 union territories to implement such tax regime. Such regime is likely to create economic as well as political issues. The states are likely to lose the say in determining rates once GST is implemented. The sharing of revenues between the states and the center is still a matter of contention with no consensus arrived regarding revenue neutral rate. Multiplicity of taxes at the State and Central levels has resulted in a complex indirect tax structure in the country that is ridden with hidden costs for the trade and industry. Firstly, there is no uniformity of tax rates and structure across States. Secondly, there is cascading of taxes due to 'tax on tax'. No credit of excise duty and service tax paid at the stage of manufacture is available to the

traders while paying the State level sales tax or VAT, and vice-versa. Further, no credit of State taxes paid in one State can be availed in other States. Hence, the prices of goods and services get artificially inflated to the extent of this 'tax on tax'. GST eligibility would primarily be decided on the basis of turnover. Small tax payers may thus either be exempt (turnover < Rs. 75 lakhs). The medium and large taxpayers will have to file all GST Returns.

Salient features of GST

1. GST would be a comprehensive tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of products and services throughout India to replace taxes levied by the central and state Governments.
2. This method allows GST-registered businesses to set off the credit of GST they paid on purchase of products or services as a part of their normal business activity.
3. Taxable goods and services aren't distinguished from each other and are taxed at one rate during a supply chain till the products or services reach the buyer.
4. Administrative responsibility would generally rest with one authority to levy tax on goods and services.
5. Exports would be considered as zero-rated supply and imports would be levied an equivalent taxes as domestic goods and services adhering to

the destination principle additionally to the customs which cannot be subsumed within the GST.

6. Amalgamating several Central and State taxes into one tax would mitigate cascading or double taxation, facilitating a standard national market.

7. The simplicity of the tax would cause easier administration and enforcement.

8. From the buyer point of view, the most important advantage would be:- reduction within the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated at 25%-30%- free movement of products from one state to a different no end at state borders for hours for payment of state tax or entry tax.- reduction in paperwork to an outsized extent.

Following are **a number of** the points **which will simply make a case for the requirement** for GST:-

Tax Structure **are going to be** Simple: – **at the moment**, there are **large range** of taxes that **needs to** pay by **shoppers**, with GST **it'll revenue enhancement** to pay, **that is way** easier to **know**. For businesses, accounting complexities **can scale back** and results less **work, which can** save **each** time and **cash**. GST **can** increase economic **gross domestic product** by 2%-2.5%.

Tax revenue will increase: **straightforward** tax structure will bring **additional** tax payers and **reciprocally it'll** be revenue **for presidency**.

Competitive pricing: What GST can do? Well, **it'll** eliminate all **different** taxes of indirect taxes and **this can** effectively mean that tax **quantity** paid by **final** users (consumers) will **scale back**. As in **social science**, lower **can the costs, additional are going to be** demand for that product, **ends up in additional** consumption of products, **which can** be benefited to **corporations**.

Boost to exports: If Indian market **are going to be** competitive in **valuation**, then **additional** and more foreign players **can attempt to** enter the market, **which ends up in additional** numbers of exporters and **edges** to Indian Market. As **so much there's** no **charge per unit** is finalized, **however affirmative** GST is way **required within the** countries **wherever**, it lacks transparency **and sophisticated** taxation system.

There is **a matter** in everyone's mind....."Do **we've** to pay tax at **completely different** different rates and at different different levels? Is there no **resolution** to this? **affirmative, the answer to the current** is implementation of GST. GST **can deduct** cascading **result of varied** taxes that are charged on sale/ production/ purchase **so. merchandise** reaches to customers at **terribly** high rate as compared to **producing, thus** with GST **there'll** be **only 1** tax and **it'll scale back** burden to pay off.

Advertisement

REATMENT OF FOLLOWING SPECIFIC **merchandise below** GST

(i) TOBACCO PRODUCTS:

Tobacco and its **product are going to be** subjected to GST. **at the same**

time, Centre **are going to be** allowed to levy excise duty on tobacco and its **product additionally** to i.e. over and **on top of** GST.

(ii) **ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION:**

It is **unbroken** outside the scope of GST. Sales Tax/VAT **can still** be levied on alcoholic liquor as per **the present apply**. Excise duty, **that** is presently being levied by the states, **will** not be affected. **It'd need** another Constitutional **modification** whenever brought **at intervals range**.

(iii) **Fossil fuel**

PRODUCTS:

Specified **fossil fuel merchandise are going to be** brought **at intervals** the GST **range** from a date **suggested** by GST Council. Until then, Union Excise Duty/VAT **can still** be levied on these **merchandise within the gift** manner. However, **it's explicit** that these **merchandise will** be subject to GST **however** at Zero Rate. Following **merchandise are specific below** this category:

(i) **Fossil fuel product**

(ii) **High speed diesel**

(iii) **Motor spirit (commonly called petrol)**

(iv) **Gas, and**

(v) Aviation **rotary engine** fuel

COST STRUCTUE TABLE AFTER IMPLENTING GST

x	ED	N	VAT	CST	ET	LG	COM
1.TW	12.5	1.00	12.5	2.00	30.40	17.19	C
2.SC	12.5	1.00	12.5	2.00	30.40	17.19	C
3.SWE	24.00	1.00	12.5	2.00	43.70	H	C
4.SWE	27.00	1.00	12.5	2.00	47.20	H	CO
5.SUV	30.00	1.00	12.5	2.00	50.20	H	CO
6.TW	12.50	1.00	12.5	2.00	30.40	17.19	C
7.CV	12.50	1.00	12.5	2.00	30.40	17.19	C

NOTE: X = Duty structure for automobiles duty tax GST OEM under Current and GST Regime

ED = EXCERSIE DUTY

N - NCCD

VAT = VALU ADDED TAX

CST = CENTRAL SALES TAX

ET = EFFCETIVE TAX

LG = LIKELY GST

COM = COMMENTS

C = CHEPAER

CO = COSTLY

1= Two wheelers =TW

2 = Small Cars (length<4m)=SC

3 = Sedans (length > 4m AND with engine < 1,500cc) =

4. Sedans (length > 4m AND with engine > 1,500 cc)

5. SUV's

6. Three Wheelers

7. Commercial Vehicles

ADVANTAGES TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

: Finance minister at the same time drafting GST, ensured to build healthcare products and inexpensive for your complete people. There t any taxes on wellbeing care and products to construct them low cost and without difficulty on hand to all. Healthcare and products encompass care and medication for illness, injury, deformity, pregnancy, and abnormality together with prognosis service, affected person transportation services, as well as medical institution by the hospital, nursing, clinic, and sanatorium. as a result of healthcare products and are exempted from GST, the enter tax credit aren't readily for healthcare and products provider. This escalated the enter tax value and affected the burden of tax on healthcare products and on end-users or patients.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

1. No of year working showroom

Sr. no	Particulars	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Less than three years	17	34
2	Between 5 to 10 years	20	40
3	More than 10 years	13	26
4	Total	50	100

TABLE NO.1

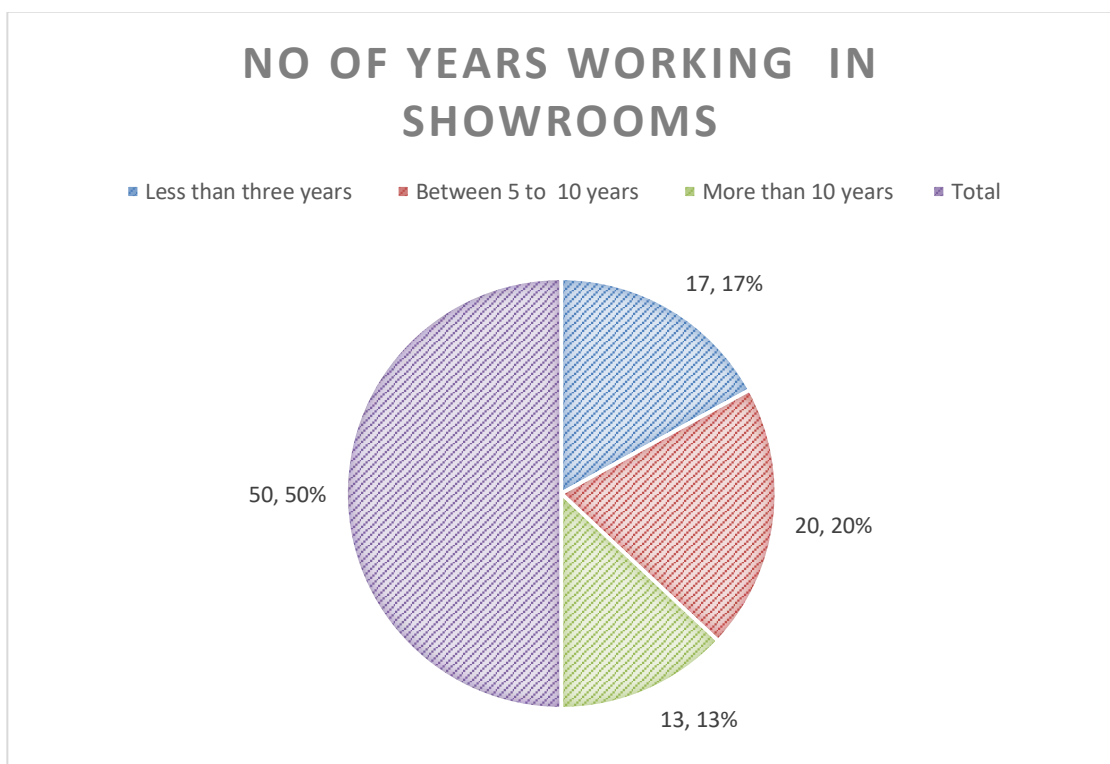


Figure 5 shows that 17% of the respondents said that they have less than three years' experience working in showroom, 20% of the respondents said that they have experience in working in showroom between 5 to 10 years,

2. Years of experience in the company

Sr.no.	Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
2	Less than one years	05	10
3	Between 1 to 2 years	19	38
4	Between 2 to 3 years	16	32
5	More than 3 years	10	20
		50	100

TABLE 2

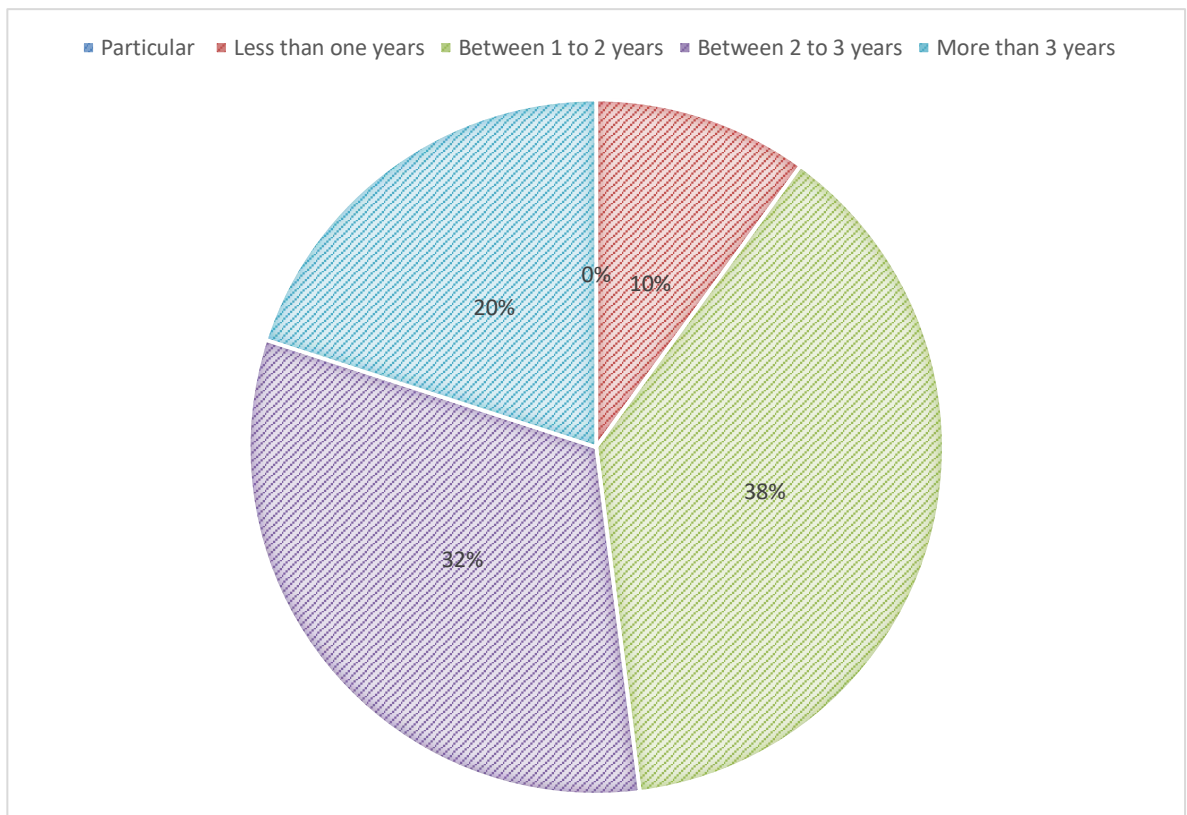


Figure 5 shows that 10% says that they have less than one year experience in the company, , 38% says that they have less than one to two years' experience in the company, 32% says that they have less than two to three year experience in the company, 20% of the respondents says that they have more than 3 years working experience in the company

3. Primary Target for the business

Sr. no.	Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Private employees	05	10
2	Self employed	15	30
3	Govt. employees	07	14
4	Taxi company	17	34
5	Other	06	12
6	Total	50	100

3.Primary Target for the business

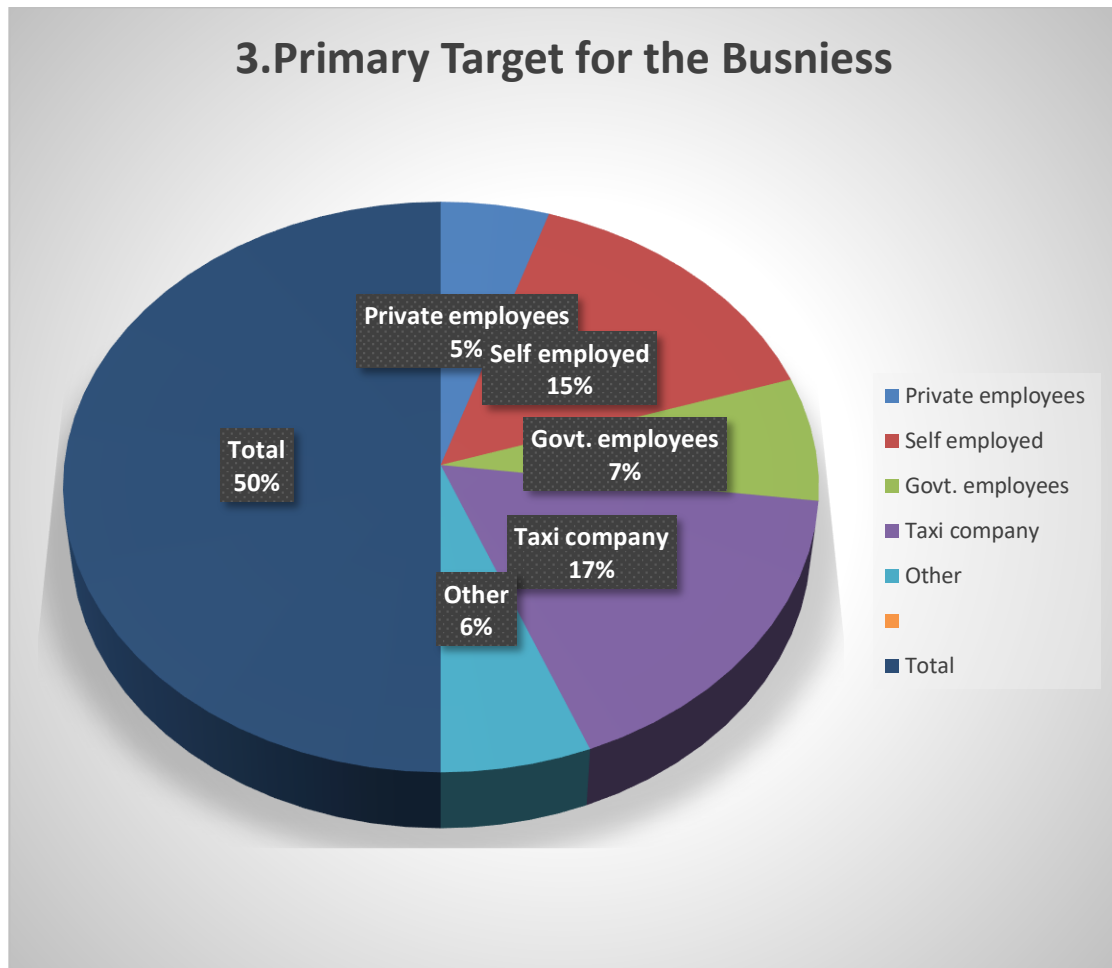


Figure 5 shows that 17% says that their main target taxi company who are running car for self-employment, secondly 15% says that their target customers are self-employed who get fixed salary per month, thirdly 7% says that their target are government employees, fourth one 5% dealers are says that their target are private employees and lastly their target other category of people

4. Mode of Payment

Sr. no.	Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Cash	13	26
2	Loan	23	46
3	Cash and loan Others	14	28
4	Total	50	100

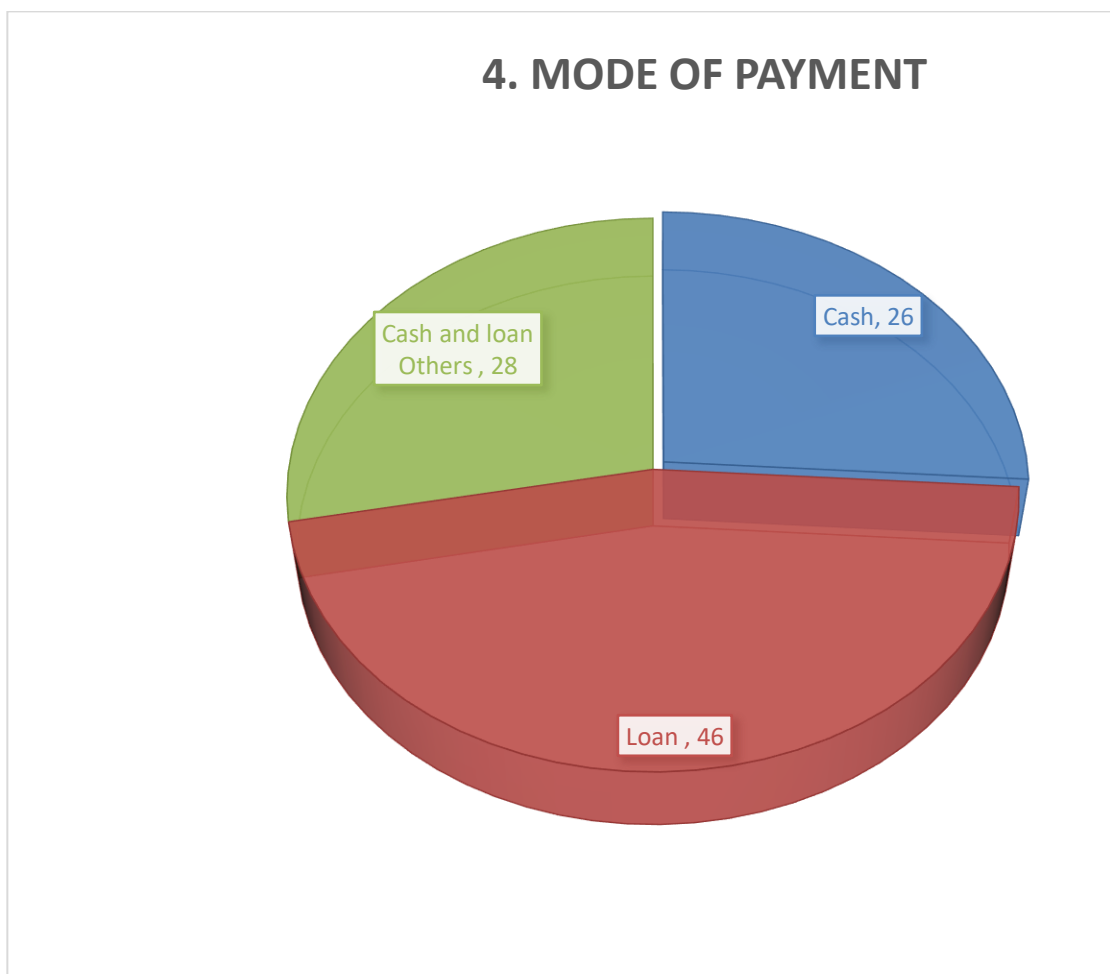


Figure 5 shows that 26% says that customers are making payment by cash, 46% says that says that customers are making payment by loan, thirdly 28% says are making payment partly by loan and partly by cash but percentage are very less in such situation

4.Price of the car sale

Sr. no.	Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	2-3 lacks	17	34
2	3- 8 lacks	11	22
3	8-10 lacks	01	02
4	10 lacks and above	21	42
5	Total	50	100

5.PRICE OF THE CAR SALE IN PERCENTAGE

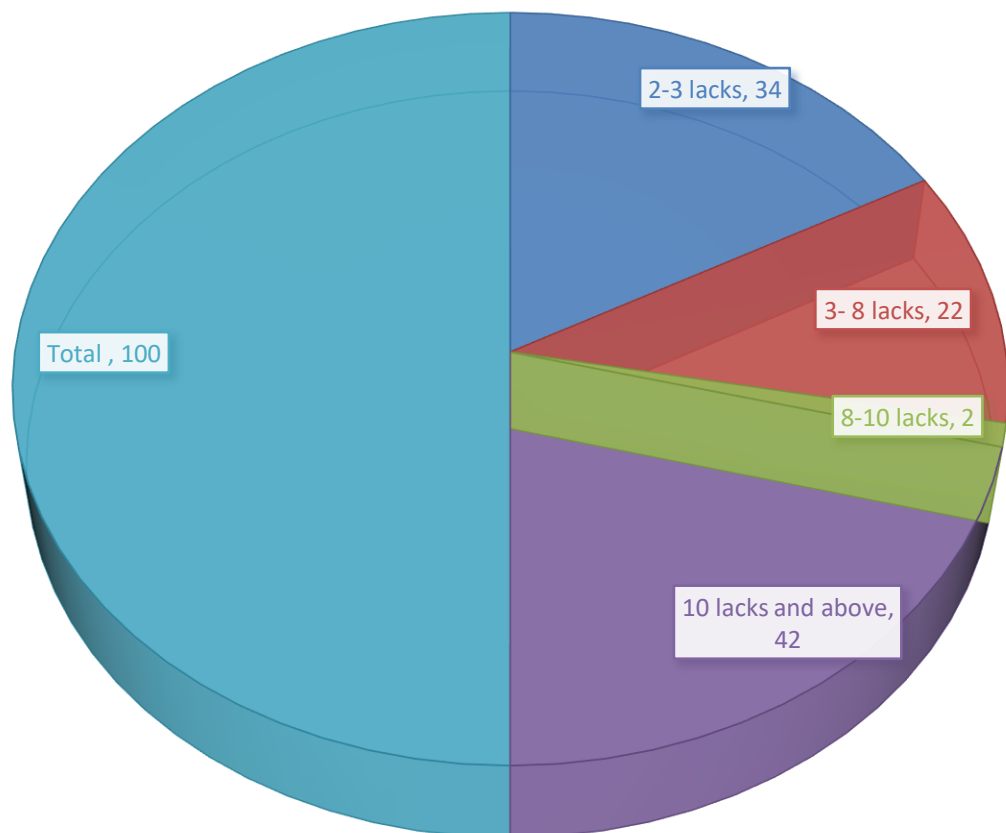


Figure 5 shows that 34% are interested to purchase the car range between two to three lacks, , 22% are interested to purchase the car range between three to eight lacks, 2% are interested to purchase the car range between eight to 10 lacs due to high price of the car , 42% are interested to purchase the car range between 10 and above lack due to high prestige of the society

5.Status of the car price after tax

Sr. no.	Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Increased	24	48
2	Decreased	26	52
3	Total	50	100

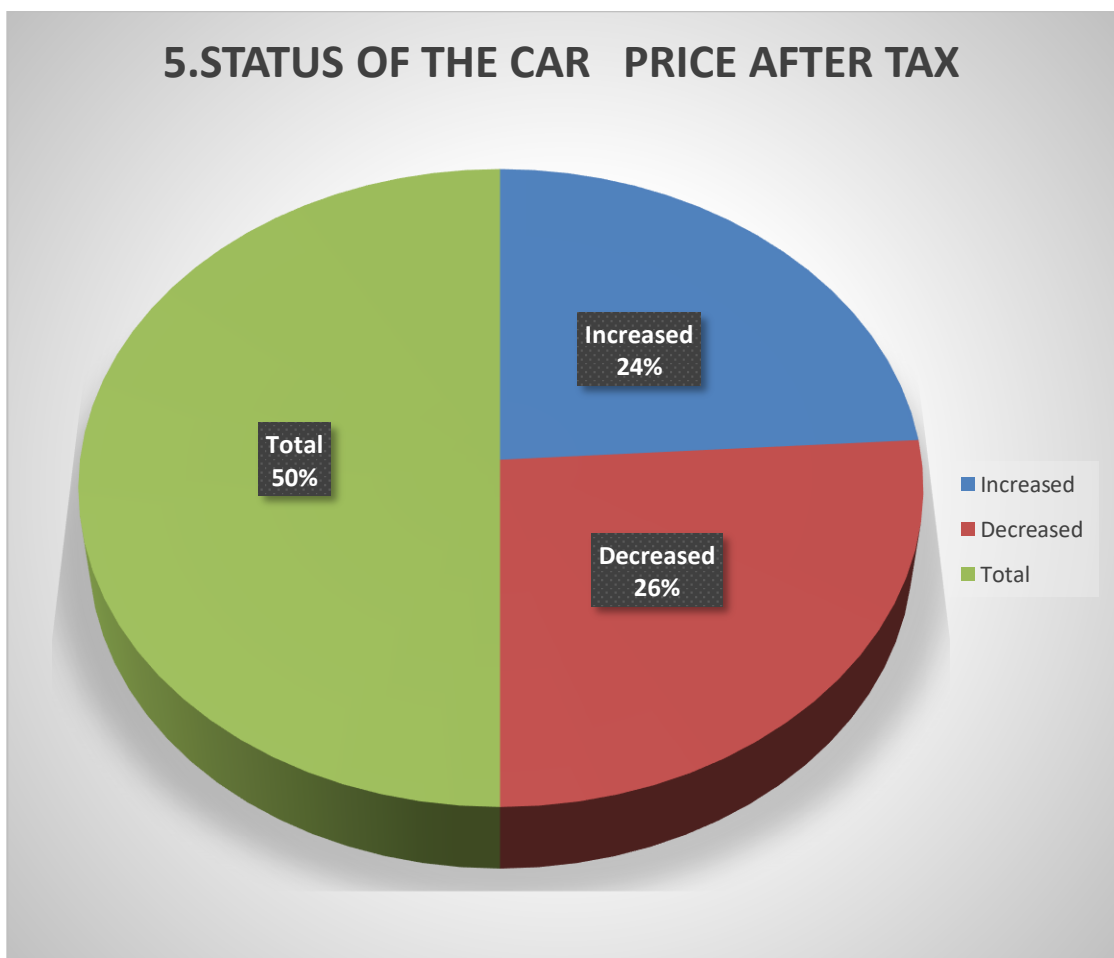


Figure 5 shows that 24% says that status of the car price of the implementing tax will be increased, 26% says that car price of the after implementing will not increased

6.Percentage of increase in car price after GST

Sr. no.	Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	0-10%	34	68
2	10 to 15%	16	32
3	Total	50	100

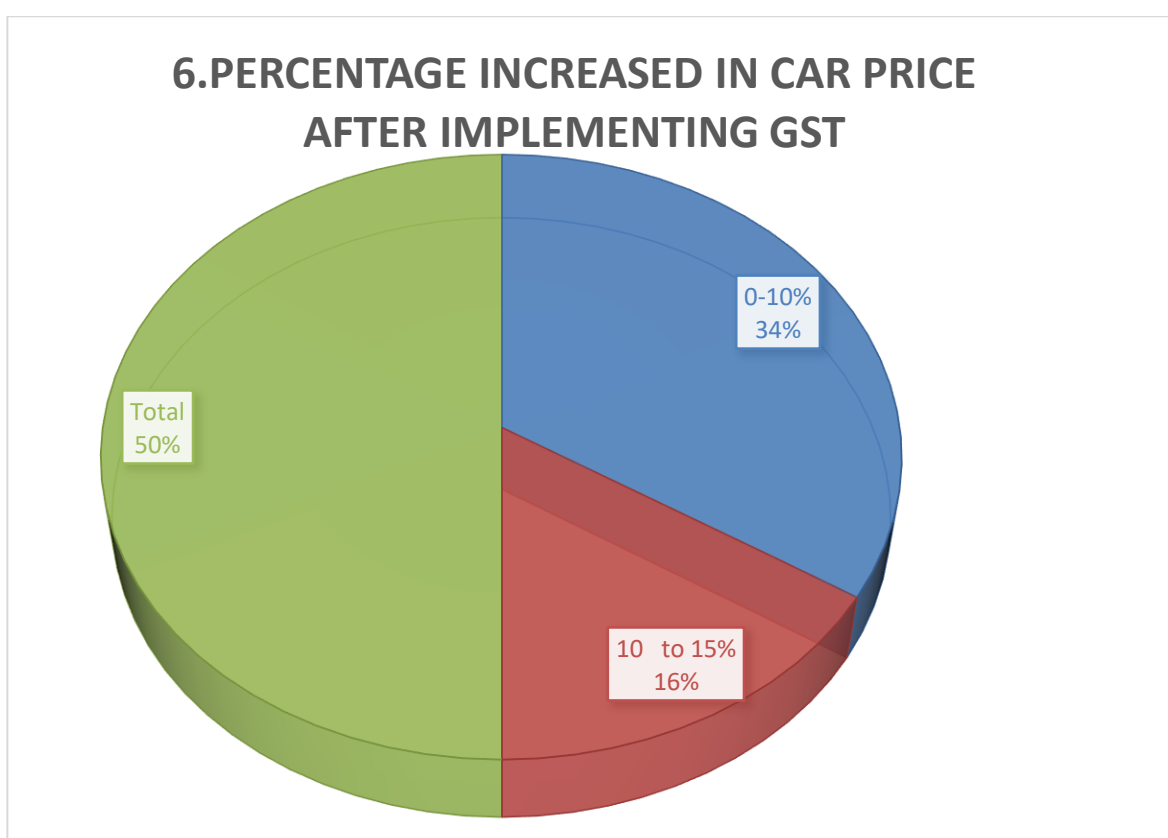


Figure 5 shows that 34% says that car price of the implementing GST will be increased, 16% says that car price of the after implementing will not increased

7. GST benefited car buyers

Sr. no.	Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Only for certain brands	12	24
2	Only for luxury cars	18	36
3	Only for low price cars	13	26
4	Not benefited	07	14
5	Total	50	100

7. GST BENEFITED TO CAR BUYERS

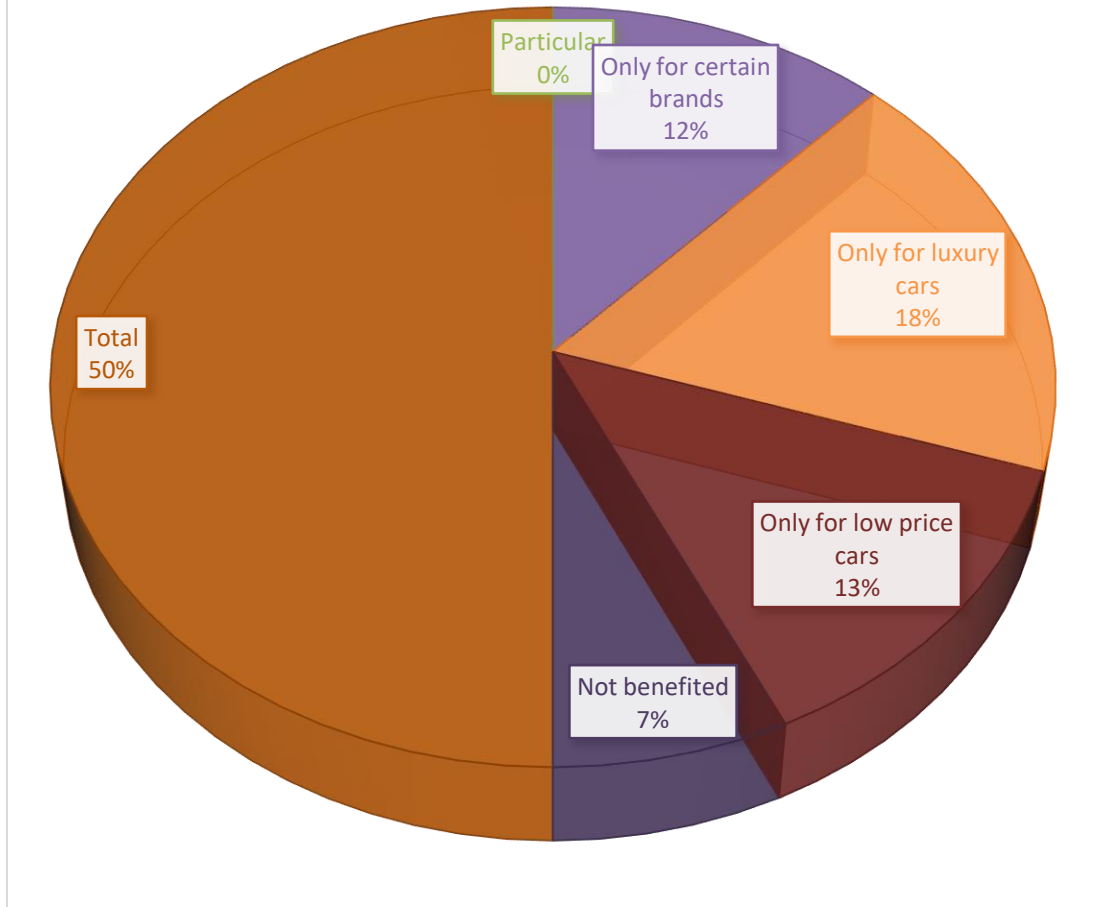


Figure 5 shows that 12% says that benefit of GST goes for certain brand of the car, 18% say it goes to only luxury cars, 13% goes to only low-price cars of the car. 7% dealers say that not benefited any luxury car or branded car.

8. Future of car sales in the showroom

Sr. no.	Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Improve sales	25	50
2	Affect sales	22	44
3	Improve profits	00	00

4	Affect profits	00	00
5	Cannot predict	03	06
6	Total	50	100

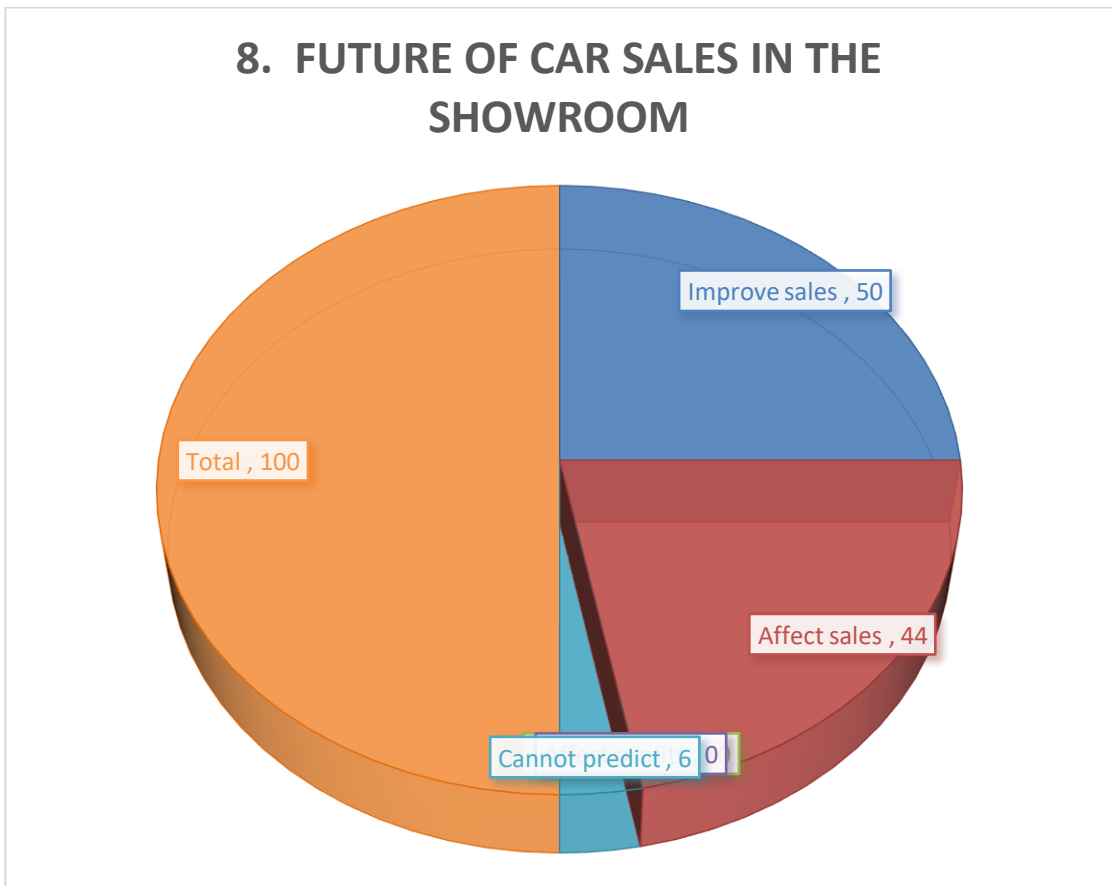


Figure 5 shows that 50% says that in future sale of the car in showroom going to improve because of the GST. 44% say that sale of car in future is going to affected mean reduce in sale of car due to GST. only 6% says that future of car sales in the showroom is not going to affected.

Agreeability towards the following statement

SRN	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	A	25	17	6	2	0
2	B	14	27	4	3	2
3	C	8	19	11	7	5

4	D	13	27	8	1	1
5	E	9	21	13	5	2
6	F	7	19	16	5	3

1. {SD} = STRONGLY DISAGREE
2. {A} = AGREE
3. {N} = NUTRAL
4. {D} = DISAGREE
5. {SD} = STRONGLY DISAGREE
6. SEN]]} = SERIAL NO.

1. (A) = Market for cars has become tough with respect to GST
2. (B) = Customer changed their brands with respect to tax rates
3. (C) = GST changed customers buying preference
4. (D) = GST prices affected car prices
5. (F)= customers are satisfied with GST
6. (G)= GST benefited car buyers

Section B

1.{AA} = GST has increased the various formalities

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGL AGREE	27
2	AGREE	35
3	NUTRAL	11
4	DISAGREE	08
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	27
6	Total	100

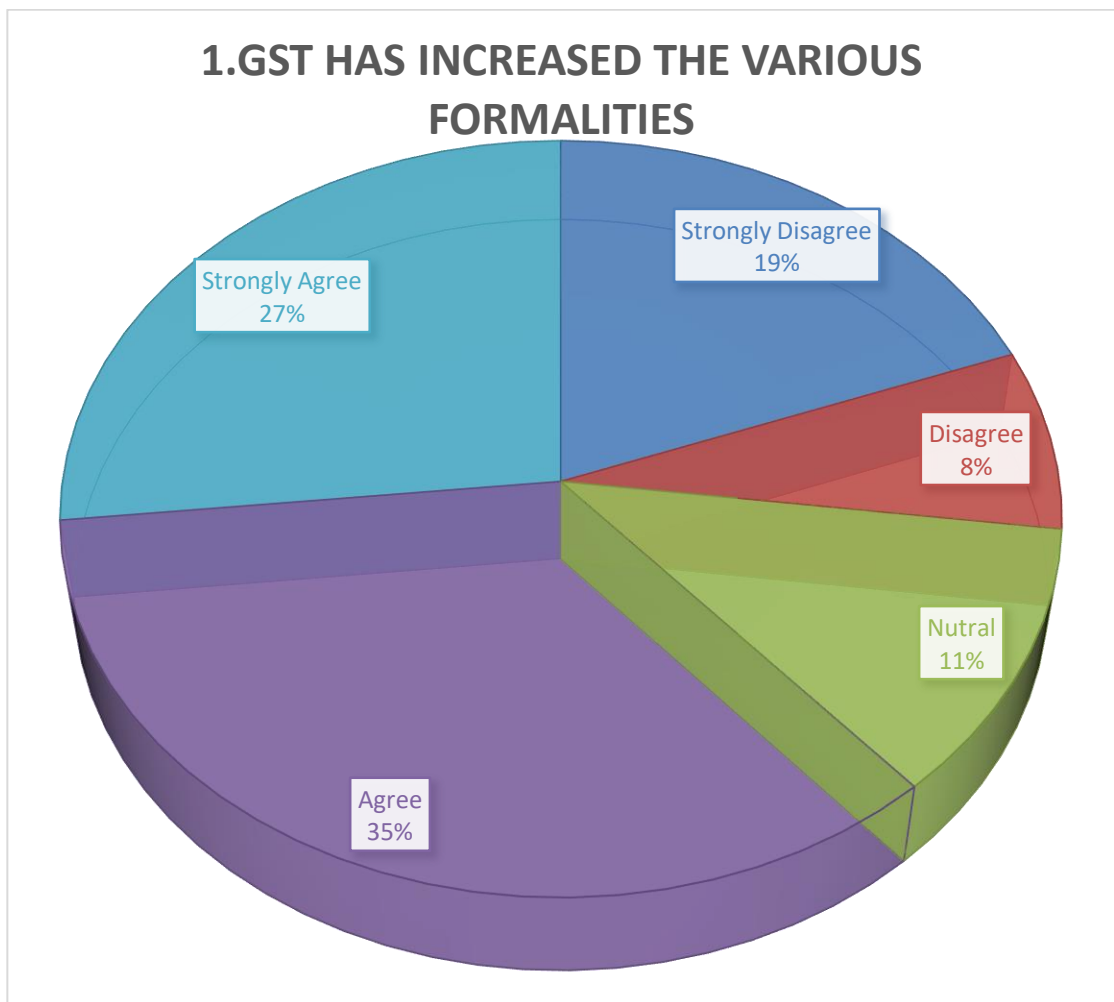


Figure 1. shows that 27 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed that GST has increased the various formalities, 35% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 11% of the respondents were neutral, 19% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 8% of the respondents somewhat disagreed

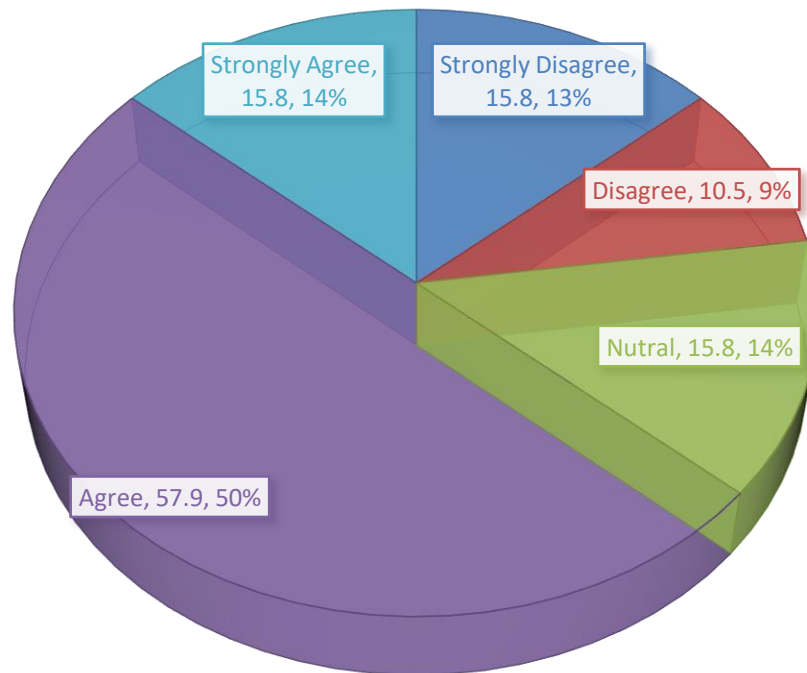
2. {BB} = GST has increased the tax burden on common man

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	15.80
2	AGREE	57.90
3	NUTRAL	15.80
4	DISAGREE	15.50
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	15.80
6	Total	100.00

2. {BB} = GST has increased the tax burden on common man

Figure 2. shows that 15.80% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST has increased the tax burden on common man, 57.90 % of the respondents somewhat agreed, this shows most of the people agree with the government decision, 15.80% of the respondents were neutral, 15.80% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 10.50% of the respondents somewhat disagreed

2.GST HAS INCREASED THE TAX BURDEN ON COMMON MAN



3.{CC} = GST is a very tax reform for India

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	30
2	AGREE	65
3	NUTRAL	05
4	DISAGREE	00
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	00
6	Total	100

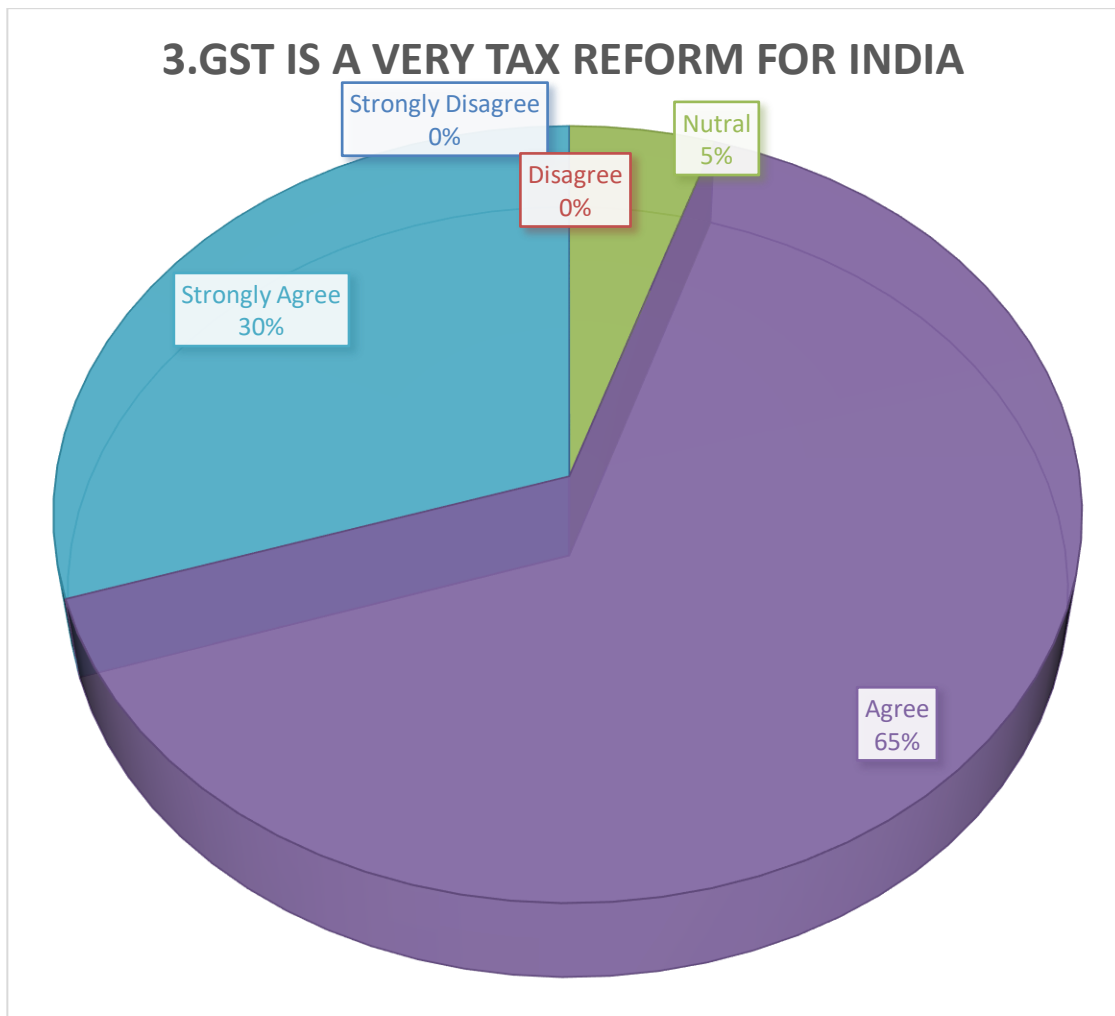


Figure 3. shows that 30% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST is very tax reform for India , which lead to speedy decisions tax collection form government point of view, 65% of the respondents somewhat agreed which shows common people also want change in format of tax collection and procedure, 5% of the respondents were neutral, 00% of the respondents strongly disagreed and also 00% of the respondents somewhat disagreed.

4. Gst has increased the tax burden on businessman

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	23
2	AGREE	37
3	NUTRAL	12
4	DISAGREE	20
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	08
6	Total	100

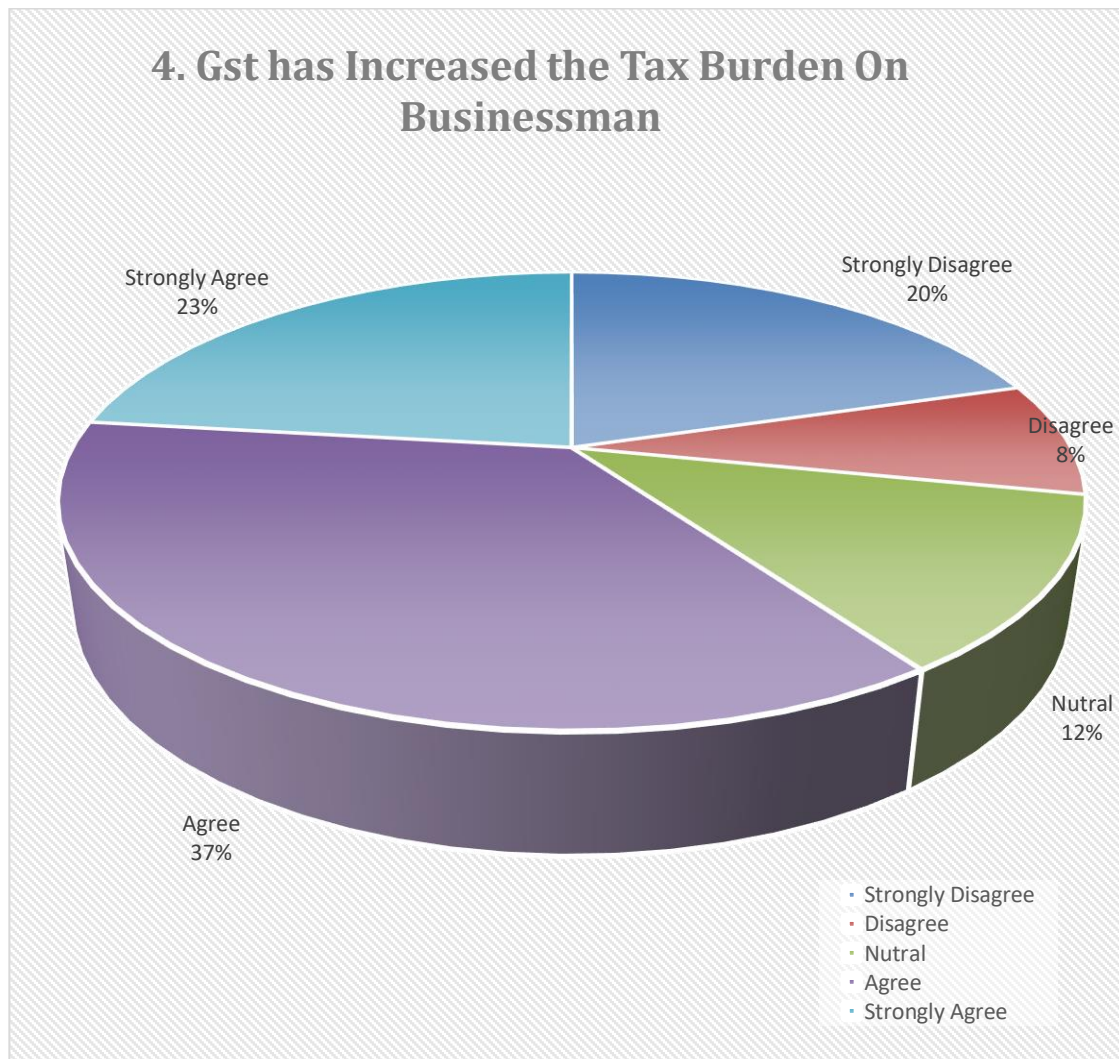


Figure 4. shows that 23% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST has increased the tax burden on businessman, which lead some discouraged for businessman to do the business, 37% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 12% of the respondents were neutral, 20% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 8% of the respondents somewhat disagreed.

5. GST has increased the tax burden on businessman

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	30
2	AGREE	35
3	NUTRAL	10
4	DISAGREE	20
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	05
6	Total	100

5. India is really ready for GST implementations



Figure 5 shows that 30% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST is really ready for GST implementation, 35% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 10% of the respondents were neutral, 5% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 20% of the respondents somewhat disagreed.

6. Government has imposed GST on people without any preparation

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	20
2	AGREE	35
3	NUTRAL	25
4	DISAGREE	20
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	00
6	Total	100

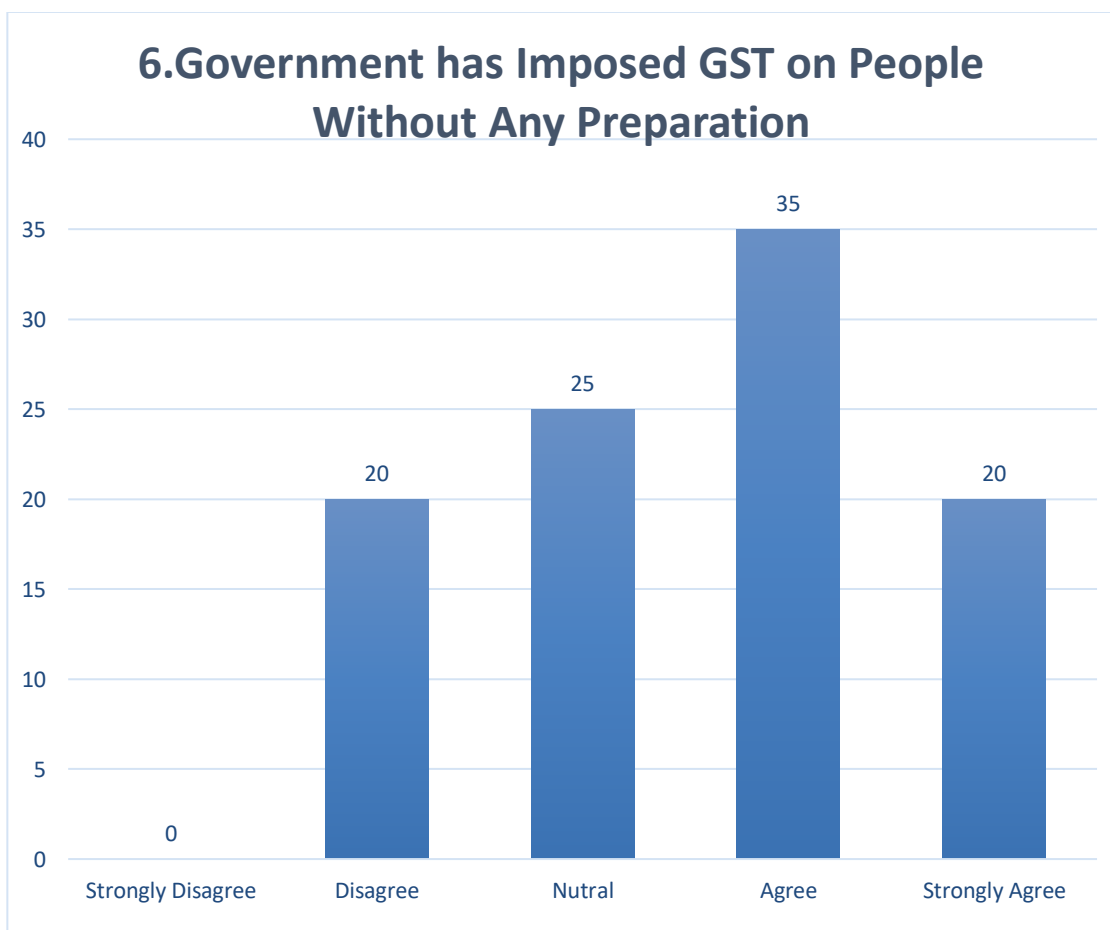


Figure 6 shows that 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that Government has imposed GST on people without any preparation , 35% of the respondents somewhat agreed with government has not done awareness about implantation of GST which somewhat create confusion in the s common about payment of tax under GST method , 25% of the respondents were neutral, 20% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 00% of the respondents somewhat disagreed.

7. Gst is very difficult to understand

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	25
2	AGREE	35
3	NUTRAL	15
4	DISAGREE	25
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	00
6	Total	100

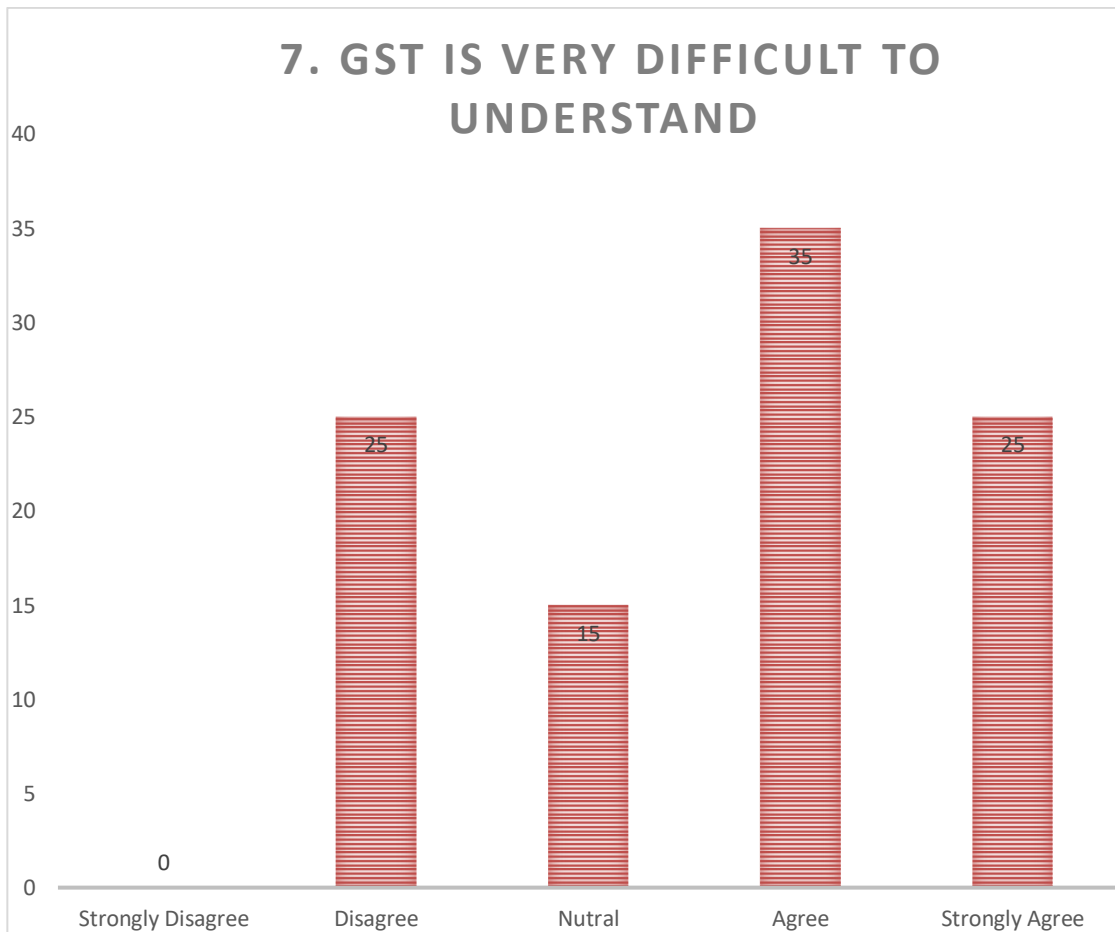


Figure 7. shows that 25% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST is very difficult to understand which lead to misunderstanding about GST amongst common man, 35% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 25% of the respondents were neutral, 00% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 20% of the respondents somewhat disagreed.

8. Due to GST sale of car increased in Mumbai

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	23.50
2	AGREE	05.90
3	NUTRAL	23.50
4	DISAGREE	35.30
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	11.80
6	Total	100.00

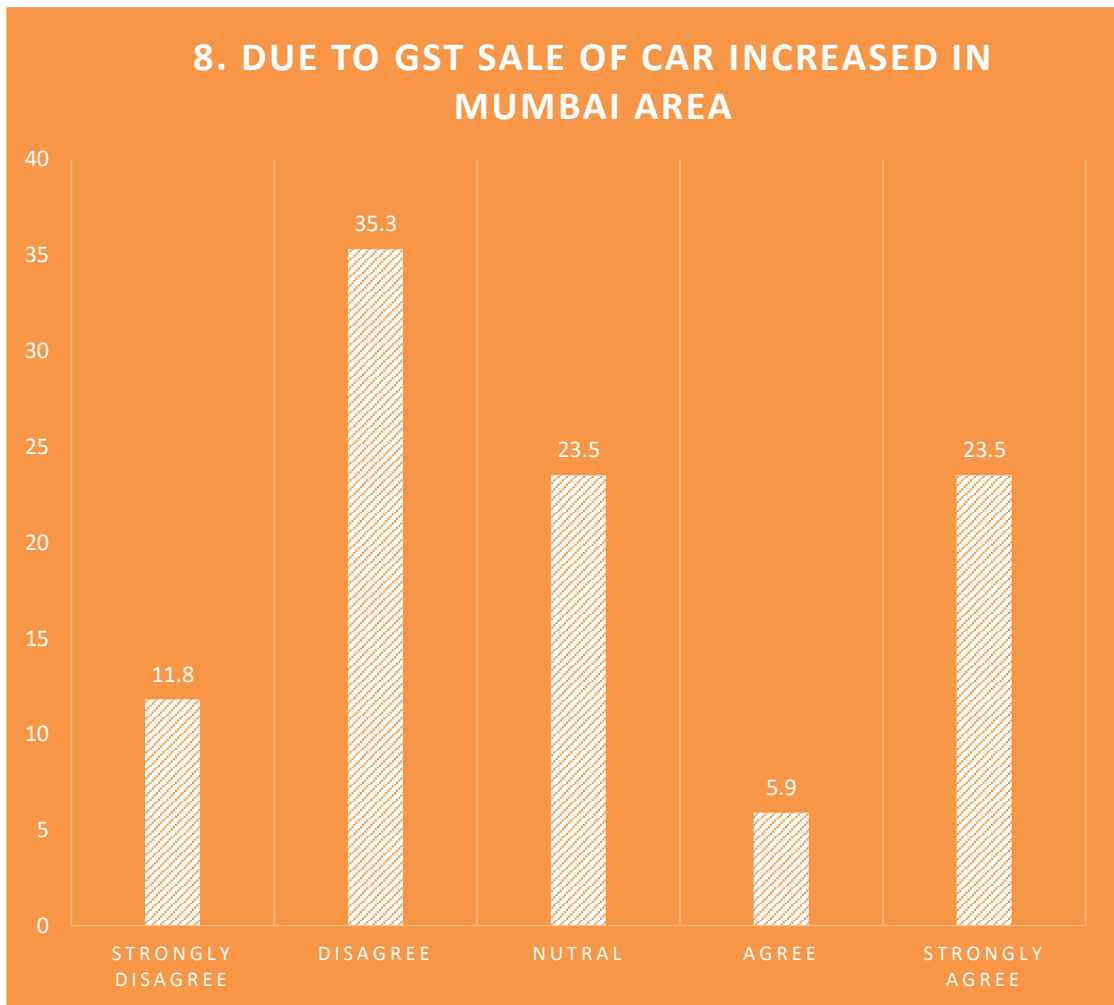


Figure 8. shows that 23.50% of the respondents strongly agreed that due to GST sale of car increased in Mumbai area, only 5.9% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 23.50% of the respondents were neutral, majority of the people are opinion that that new GST will not affect the sale of car in Mumbai area 35.30% of the respondents disagreed while 11.80% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

9. Due to GST sale of car decreased in Mumbai area.

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	17.60
2	AGREE	23.50
3	NUTRAL	05.90
4	DISAGREE	47.10
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	05.90
6	Total	100.00

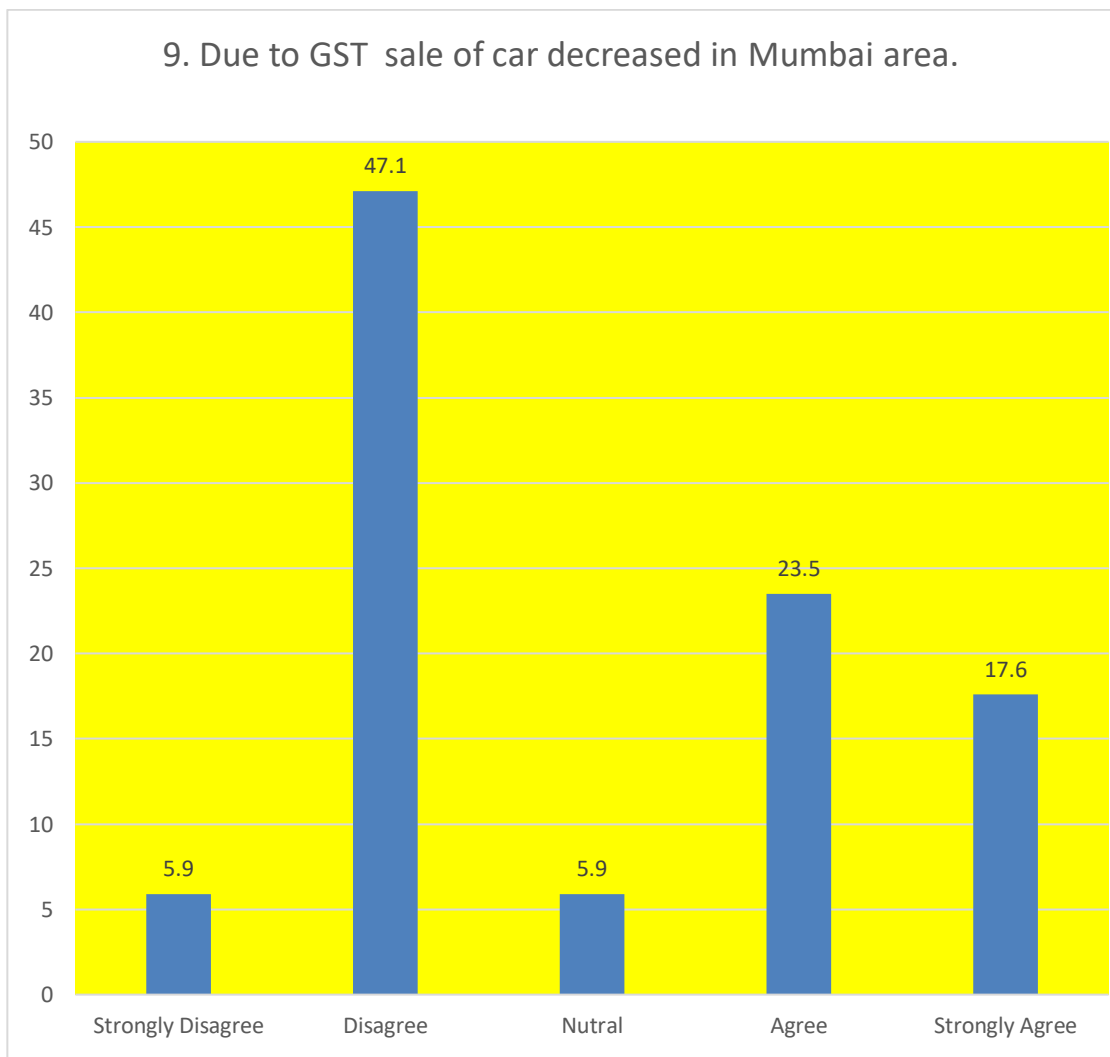


Figure 9 shows that 17.60% of the respondents strongly agreed that due to GST sale of car decreased in Mumbai area, 23.50% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 5.9% of the respondents were neutral, majority of the common man not agree with that GST will create demand in the future, 47.10% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 5.9% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

10. Gst will increased the inflation in the country

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	05.60
2	AGREE	55.60
3	NUTRAL	16.70
4	DISAGREE	16.70
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	05.60
6	Total	100.00

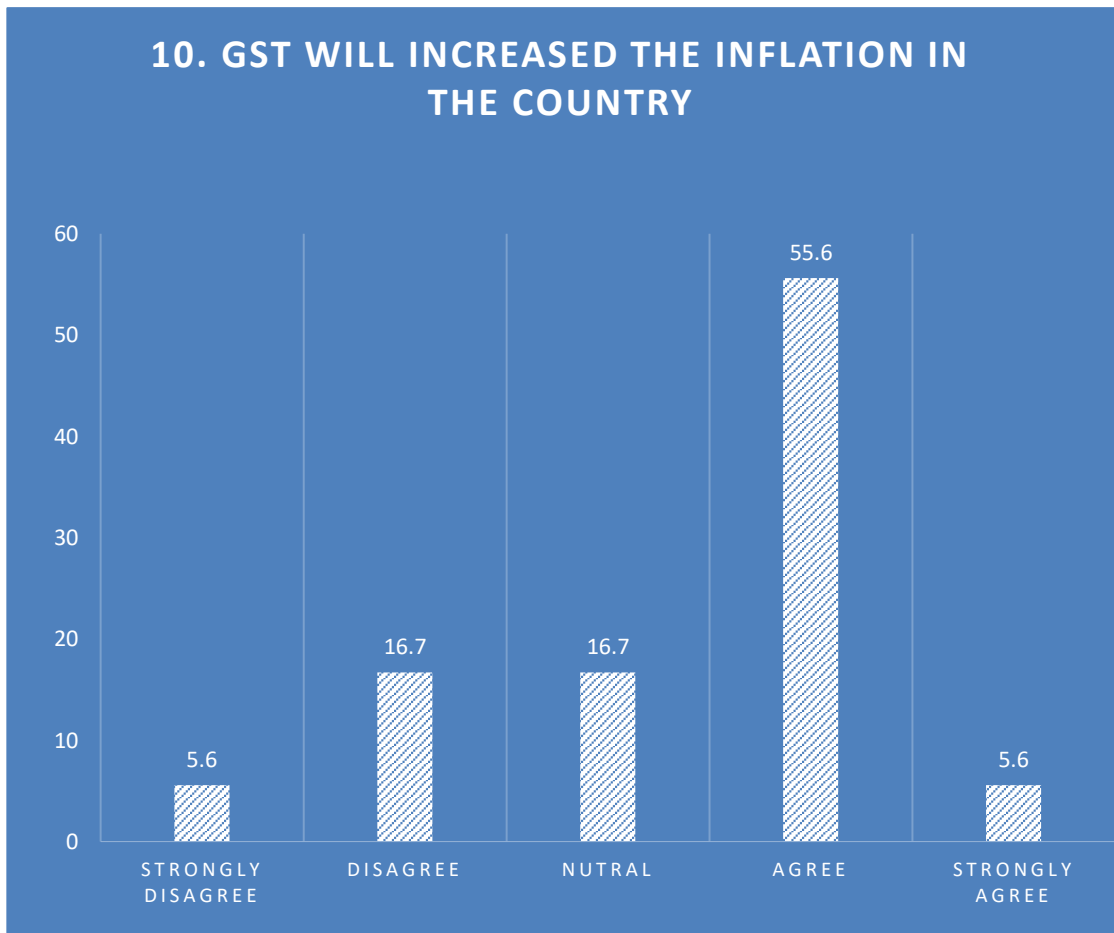


Figure 10. shows that 5.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that, GST will increased the inflation in the country, 55.60% of the respondents somewhat agreed that yes there will be increase inflation in the country, 16.7% of the respondents were neutral, 16.7% of the respondents disagreed while 5.6% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

11. Gst is beneficial in long term to car showroom dealers

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	15.80
2	AGREE	52.60
3	NUTRAL	21.10
4	DISAGREE	05.30
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	05.30
6	Total	100.00

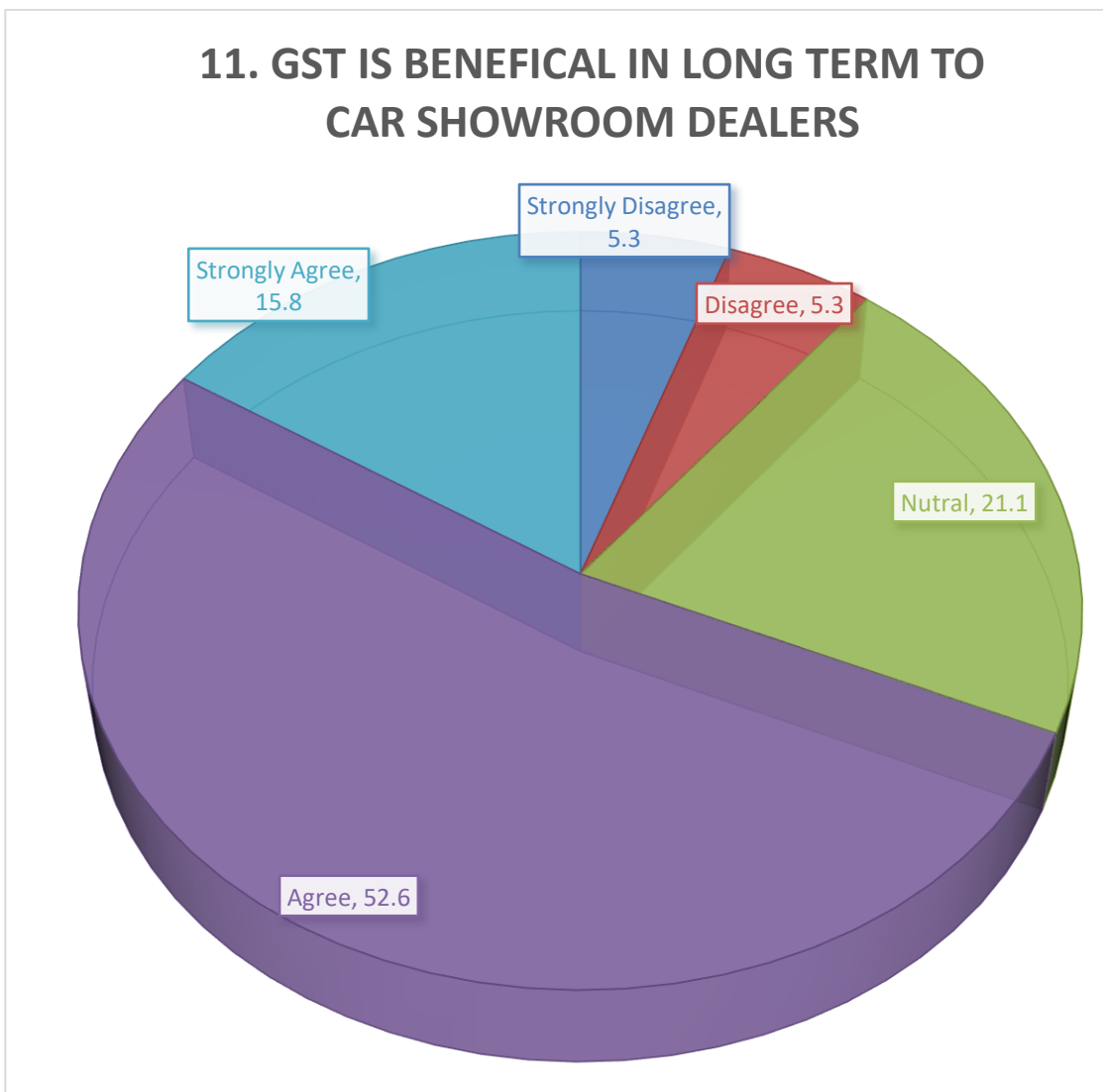


Figure 11.shows that 15.80% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST is beneficial in long term to car showroom dealers this means GST helpful to increase economy activity in the future, the majority of the people agree that 52.6% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 21.10% of the respondents were neutral, 5.30% of the respondents disagreed while 5.30% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

12.Gst will increase the tax collection of government

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	05.60
2	AGREE	55.60
3	NUTRAL	16.70
4	DISAGREE	16.70
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	05.60
6	Total	100.00

12.GST WILL INCREASE THE TAX COLLECTION OF GOVERNMENT

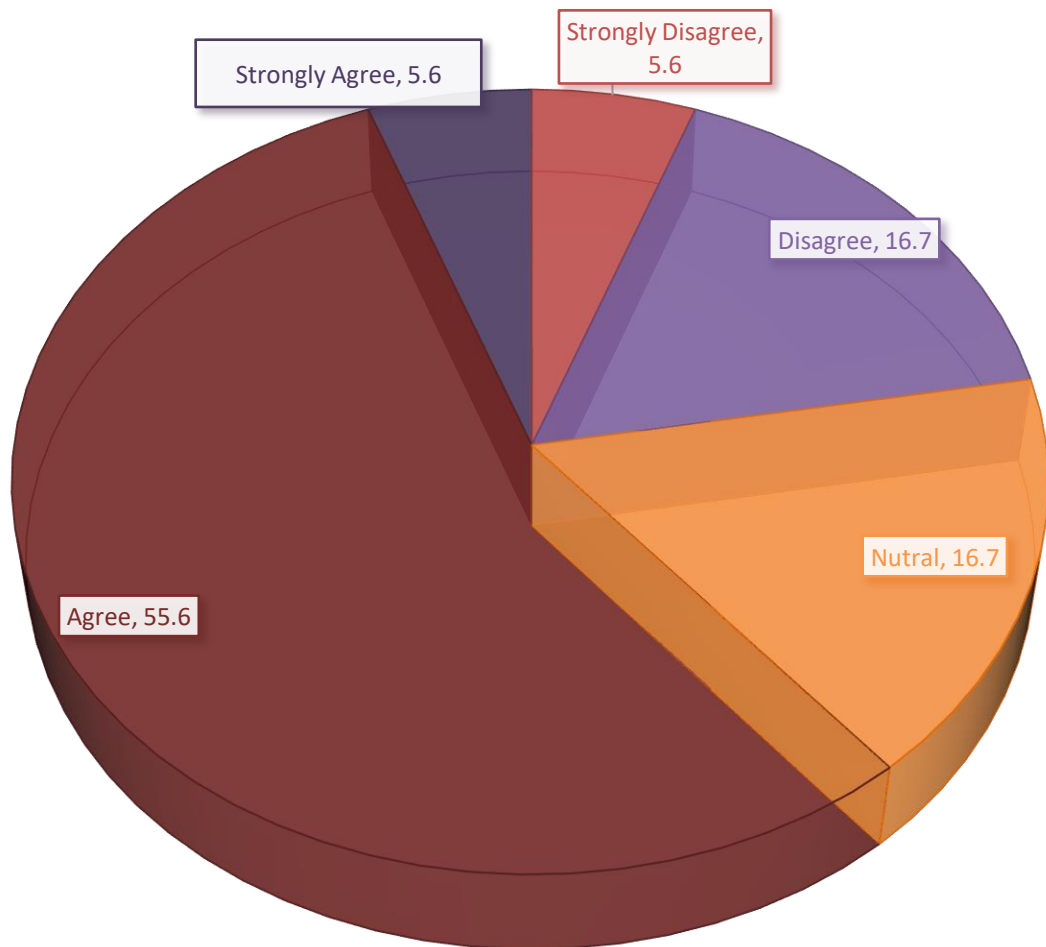


Figure 12. shows that 5.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that , , 55.6% of the respondents somewhat agreed that GST will helpful to increase the tax collection of Government which directly increased the employment in the country , 16.7% of the respondents were neutral, 5.6% of the respondents disagreed while 5.6% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

13.Gst will affecting small business very badly

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	21.10
2	AGREE	52.60
3	NUTRAL	10.50
4	DISAGREE	15.80
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	00.00
6	Total	100.00

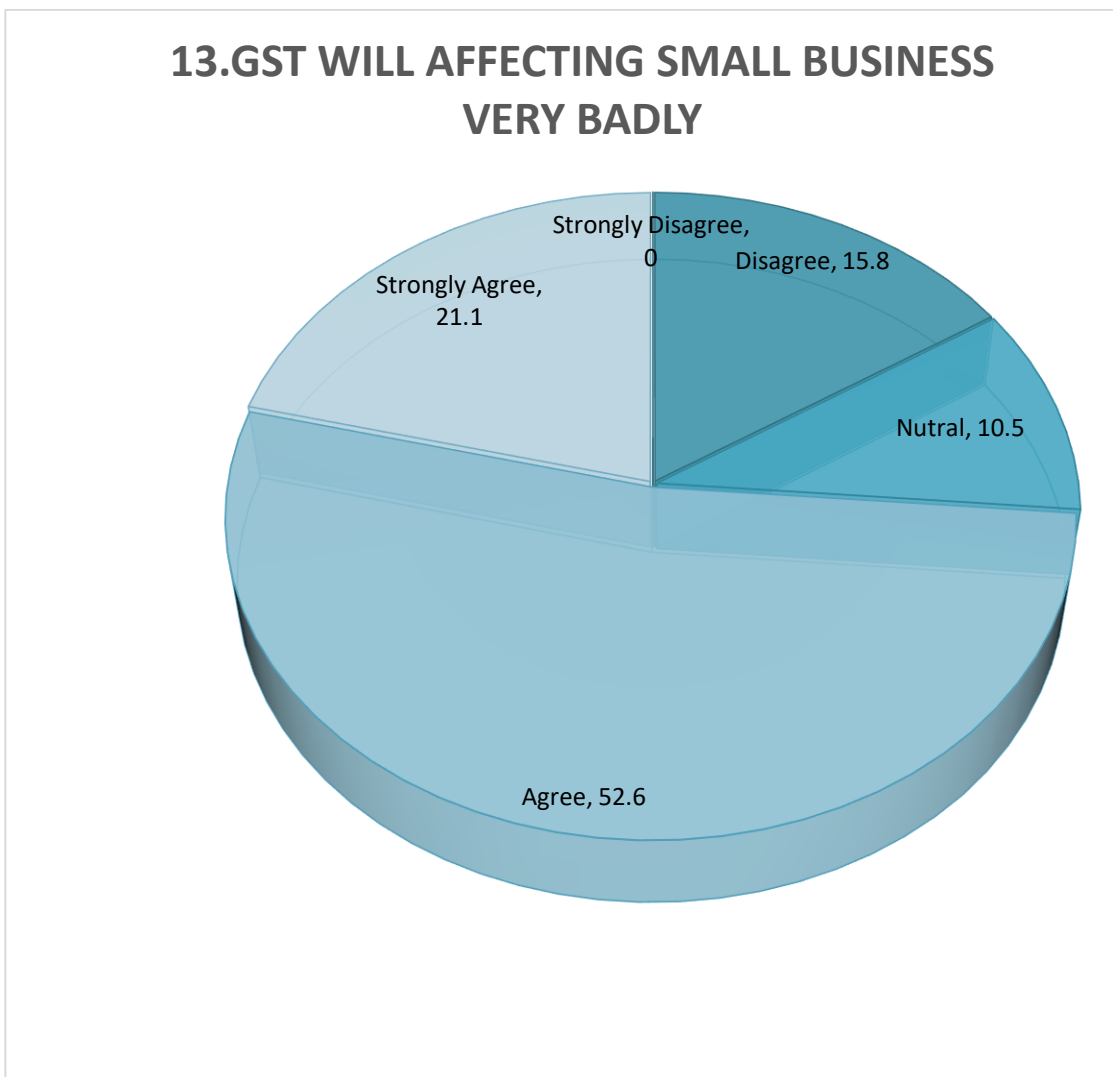


Figure 13 shows that 21.10% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST will affecting small business very badly which is not good sing for who are doing small business in the country where large number of people work in small industry , 52.6% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 10.5% of the respondents were neutral, 15.8% of the respondents disagreed while only 00.00% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

14.Gst in impact the customer purchasing power in effectively

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	15.80
2	AGREE	36.80
3	NUTRAL	26.30
4	DISAGREE	10.50
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	10.50
6	Total	100.00

14.GST IN IMPACT THE CUSTOMER PURCHASING POWER IN EFFECTIVELY

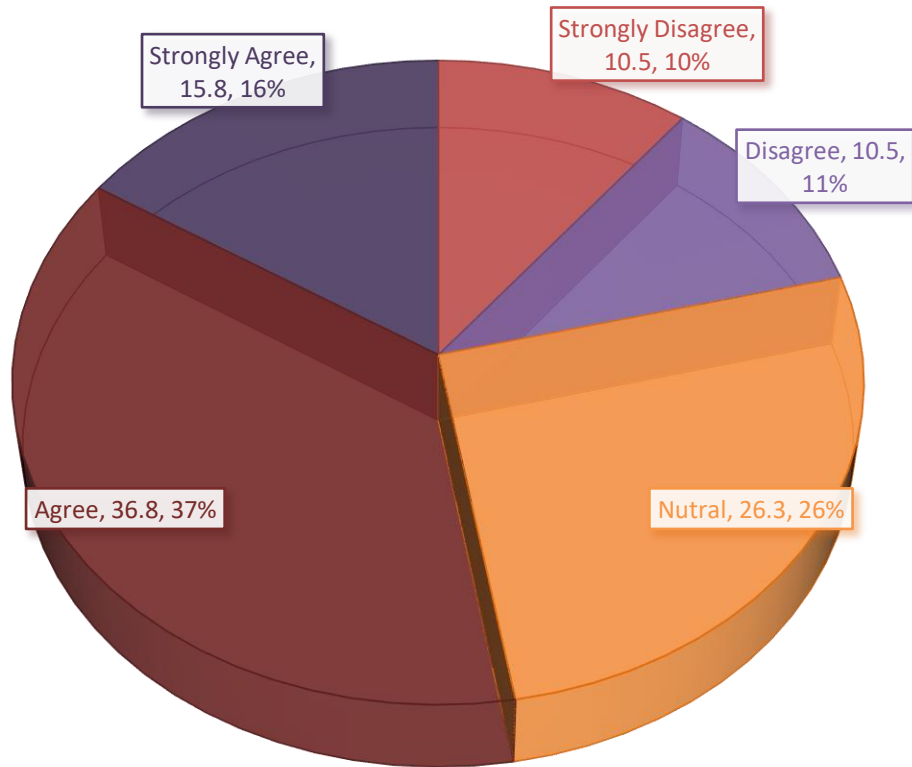


Figure14. shows that 15.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST will impact the customer purchasing power in effectively, 36.8% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 26.3% of the respondents were neutral, 11% of the respondents disagreed while 10.5% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

15. GST affects the Indian capital stock market operations

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	26.30
2	AGREE	47.40
3	NUTRAL	10.50
4	DISAGREE	10.50
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	05.30
6	Total	100.00

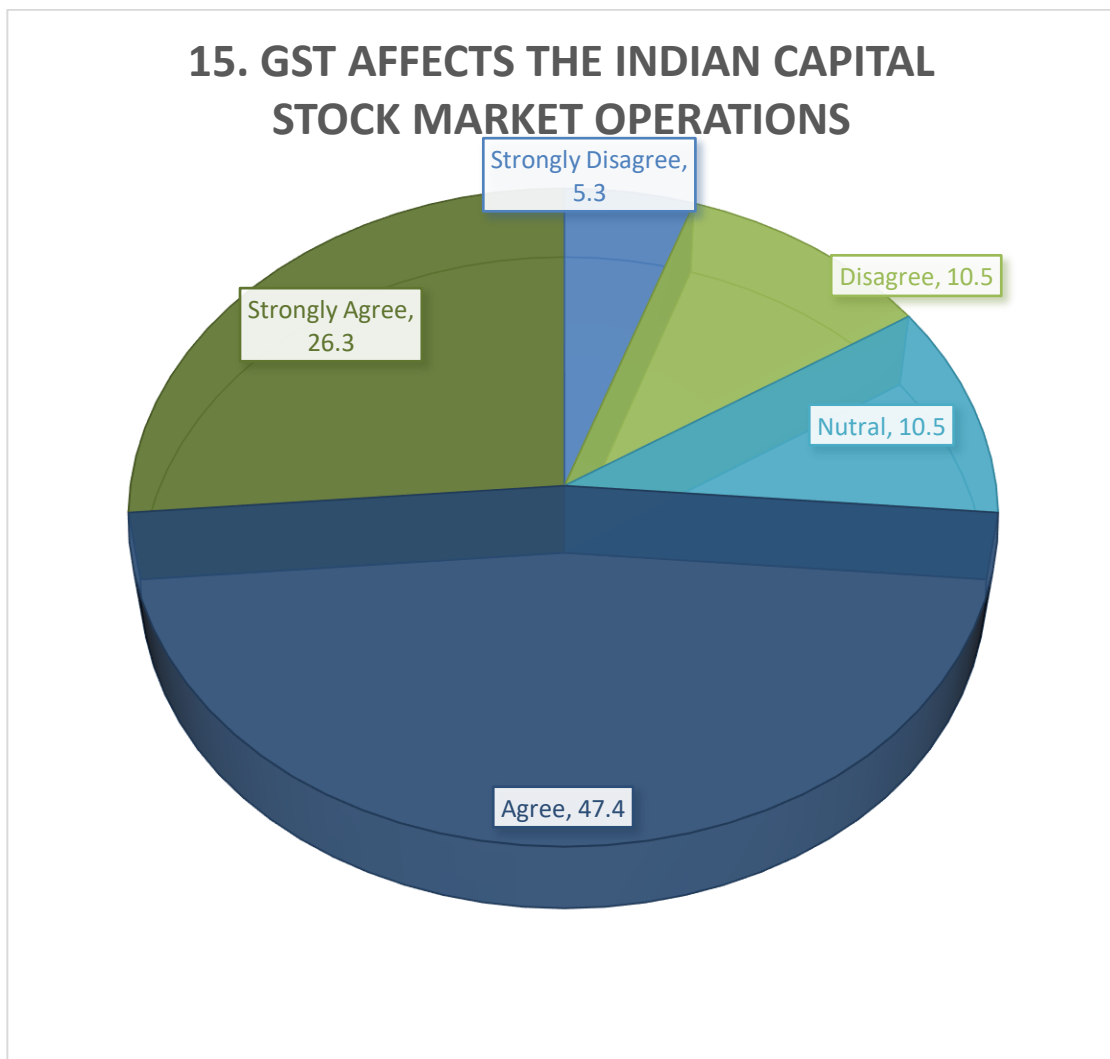


Figure 15. shows that 26.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST will affects the in Indian capital stock market operations, 47.4% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 10.5% of the respondents were neutral, 10.5% of the respondents disagreed while 15% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

16.Gst will cause an increase in the coast of loving

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	26.30
2	AGREE	47.40
3	NUTRAL	10.50
4	DISAGREE	10.50
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	05.30
6	Total	100.00

16.GST WILL CAUSE AN INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING

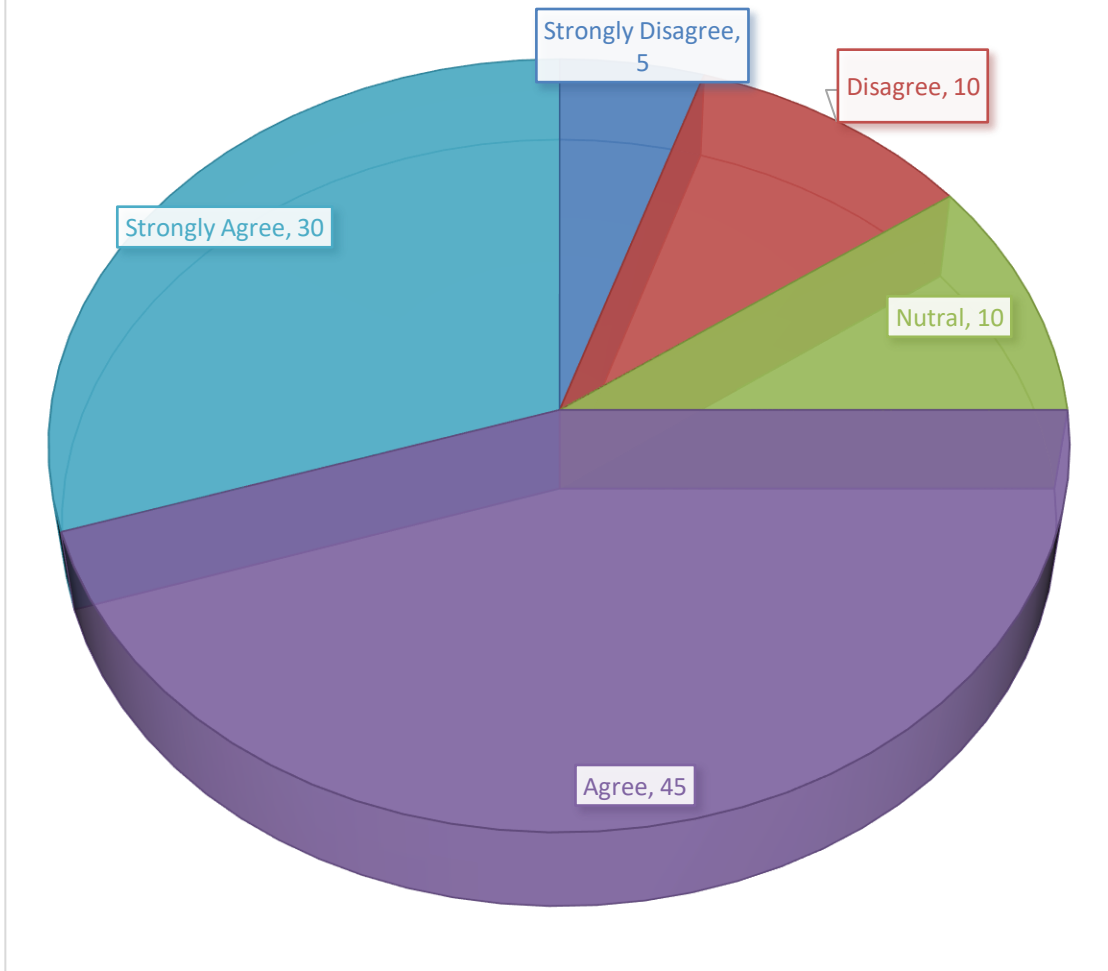


Figure 5 shows that 30.00% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST will cause an increased in the cost of living, which is not easy for common man, 45% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 10% of the respondents were neutral, 10% of the respondents disagreed while 5% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

17.Gst is a good method to replace the sales and service

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	10.50
2	AGREE	84.20
3	NUTRAL	05.30
4	DISAGREE	00.00
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	00.00
6	Total	100.00

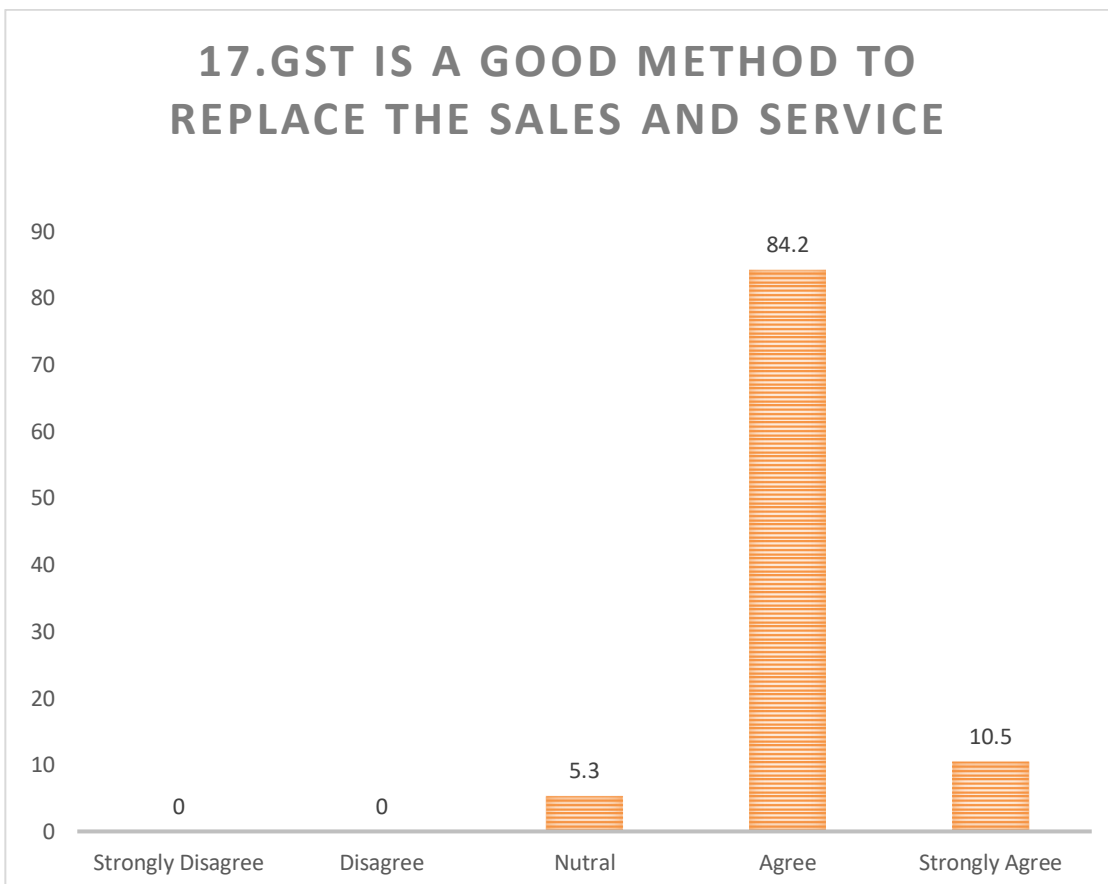


Figure 5 shows that 10.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST is a good method to replace the sales and service tax in India, majority of the people opinion that 84.2% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 5.3% of the respondents were neutral, 00% of the respondents disagreed while 00% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

18.The implementation of GST will result in the products and services to be more expensive.

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	25.00
2	AGREE	40.00
3	NUTRAL	25.00
4	DISAGREE	10.00
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	00.00
6	Total	100.00

18.THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GST WILL RESULT IN THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO BE MORE EXPENSIVE.

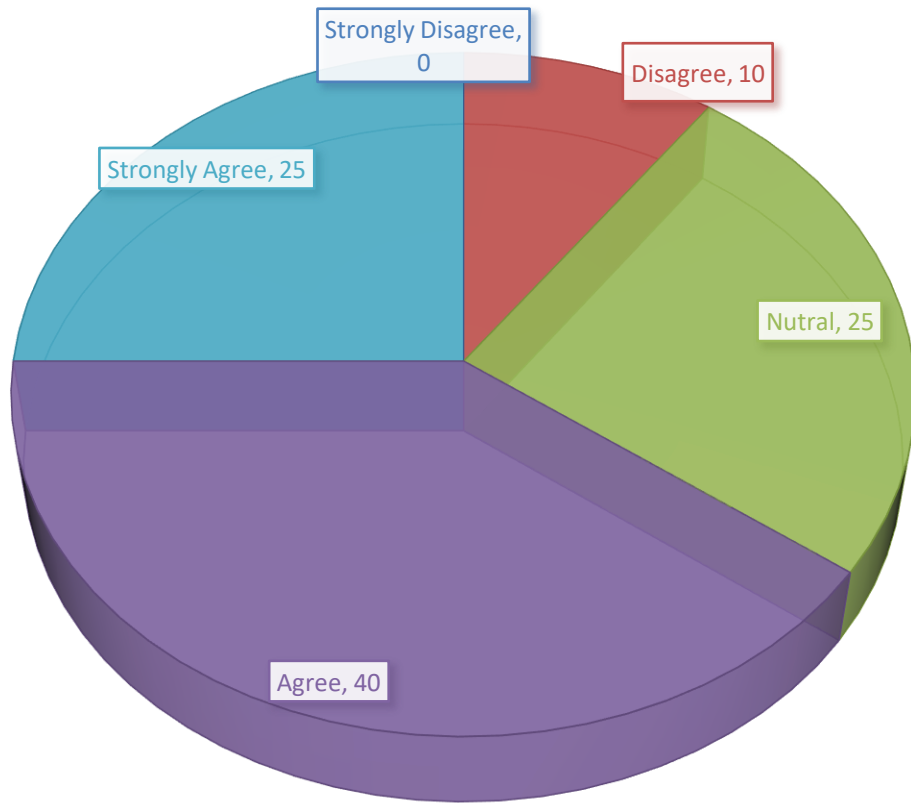


Figure 5 shows that 25% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST, 40% of the majority respondents somewhat agreed that the implantations of GST will result in the product and services to be more expensive, 25% of the respondents were neutral, 10% of the respondents disagreed while 00% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

20.The GST system in a way for the government to collected revenue to manage an economy

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	26.30
2	AGREE	63.70
3	NUTRAL	10.00
4	DISAGREE	00.00
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	00.00
6	Total	100.00

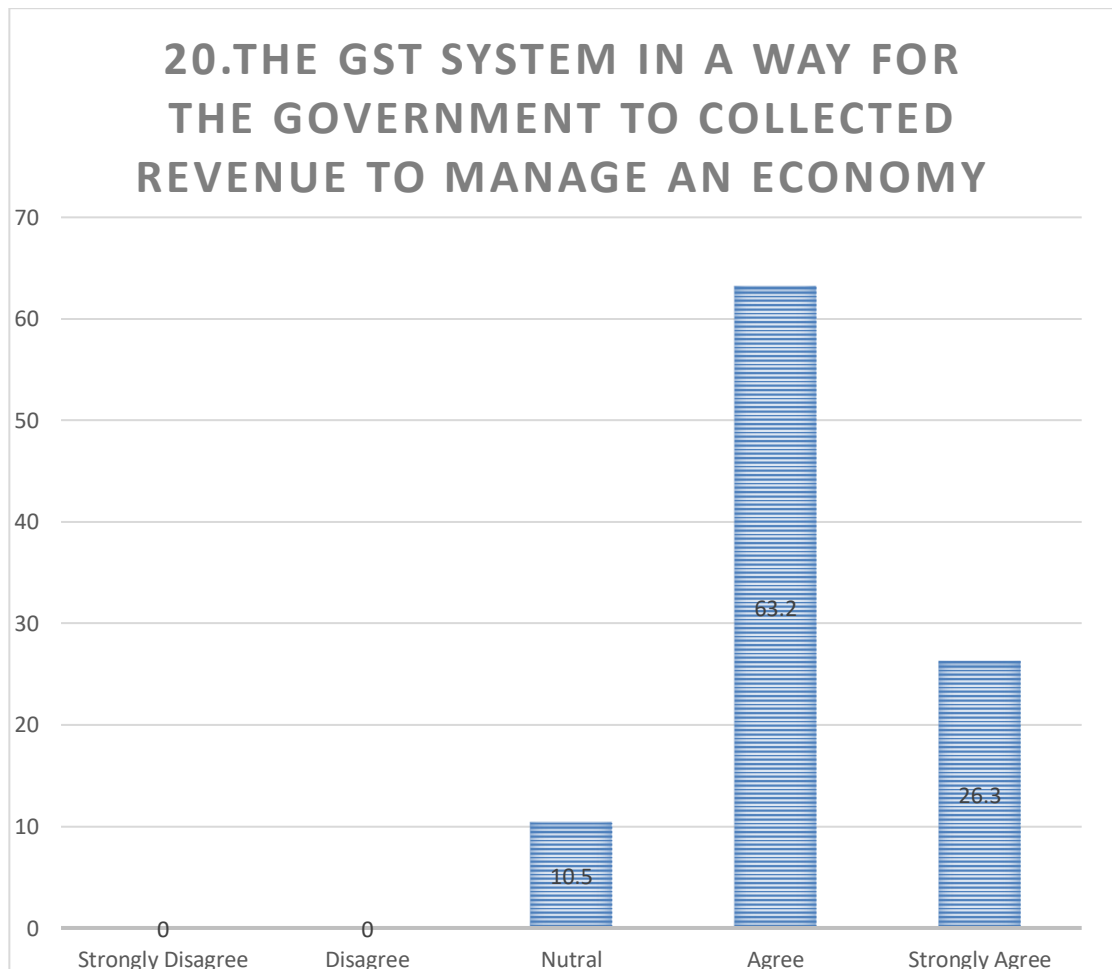


Figure 5 shows that 26.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST system in a way for the government to collected revenue to manage an economy, 63.7% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 10% of the respondents were neutral, 00% of the respondents disagreed while 00% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

21.Gst encourage individual to save part of their income

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	10.50
2	AGREE	47.40
3	NUTRAL	21.10
4	DISAGREE	15.80
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	05.20
6	Total	100.00



Figure 5 shows that 10.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that GST encourage individual to save part of their income, 47.4% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 21.1% of the respondents were neutral, 15.0% of the respondents disagreed while 5.2% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

22.The sentences and wording in the goods and services tax guide in lengthy and not use friendly

Sr.no	Particular	No.of respondent in percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	26.30
2	AGREE	31.60
3	NUTRAL	15.80
4	DISAGREE	26.30
5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	00.00
6	Total	100.00

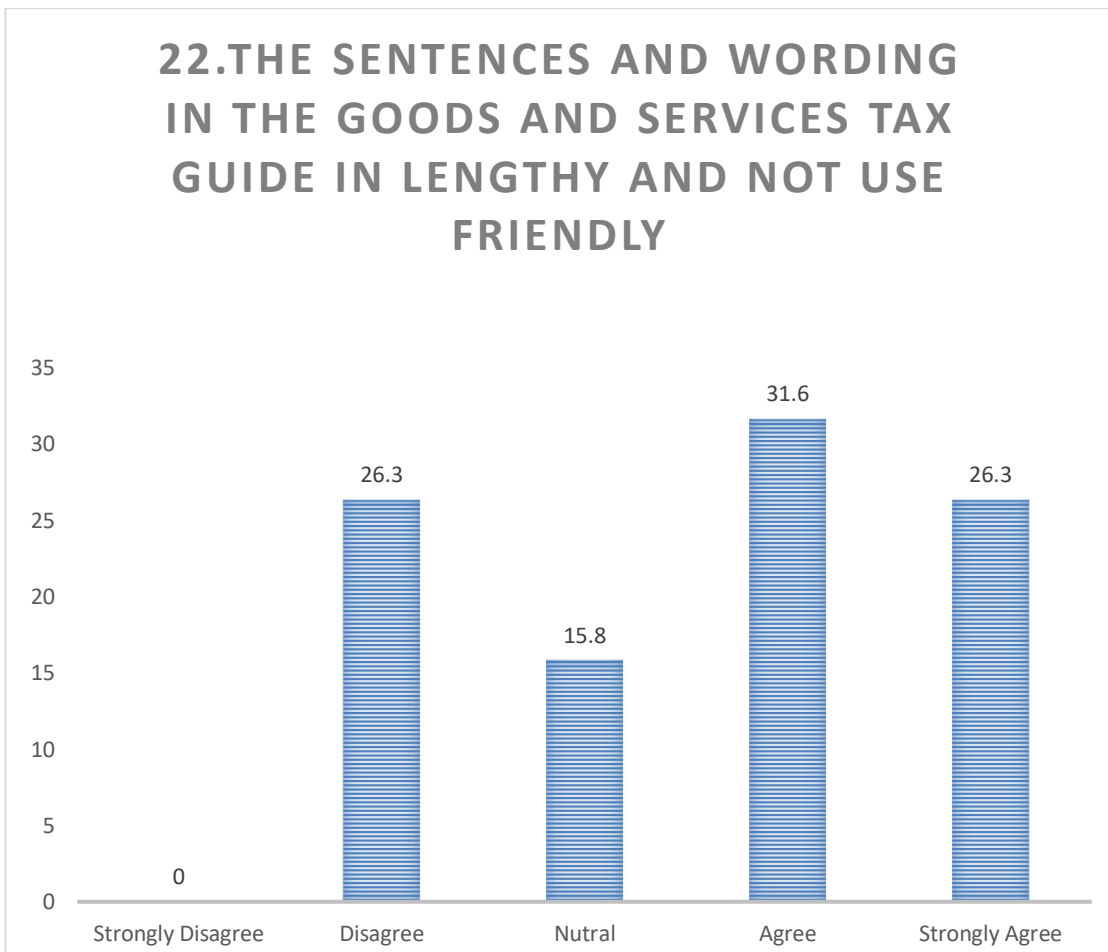


Figure 5 shows that 26.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that sentences and wording in the goods and services tax guide in lengthy and not use friendly, 31.6% of the respondents somewhat agreed, 15.8% of the respondents were neutral, 26.3% of the respondents disagreed while 15% of the respondents somewhat strongly disagreed.

CHAPTER NO VI

SUMMARY OF STUDY

Findings i) There is no significant relationship between enquiring GST details and Satisfaction on tax rates

ii) There is a significant relationship between sales impact and GST brought down showroom sales

iii) There is no significant relationship between GST influenced customer buying preferences and GST improved Showroom

iv) There is no strong relationship between satisfaction on tax rates and future of car sales

v) There is a strong negative relationship between type of cars affected with GST and GST affected overall car prices.

vi) There is no strong relationship between Enquires on GST tax details and future of car sales in the showroom Suggestions

The overall prices of the car are increased due to the tax rates and it will affect consumers and the car industry,

Most of the car showrooms profits are affected and taxes are increased, Government should find ways to introduce polices benefiting car sellers

- At least reducing the tax rates could help make profits for the car sellers
- Car industry is widely affected with the state taxes and reducing state taxes will improve buying and promote industry growth
- There are speculations that only certain brands are benefited and government should find newer ways to benefit all car brands with GST
- Government must consider higher tax rates for luxury cars and should come up with tax slabs so that the lower economic people may enjoy using cars
- Government should newly scheme to boost the car industry and improve employment

Conclusion

Car industry is one among the top industry to show prospective employment opportunities to graduates but the implementation of GST has hindered the car sales. Also, it is understood that the luxury taxes are the main source of government's income but considering the price rise on car value, industries like taxi services, home services, medical services are expected to raise their service price leading to an increased overall price to the consumers and this would hinder consumers using the services based on cars. Future improvement of the service industry is likely to grow with the car industry and in the future additional study on commercial car industry with GST can through more light on the effect and affect on the car industry.

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