

The Goods and Services Tax: Indians' Perceptions Related to Telangana State

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Abstract - Throughout history, we have been burdened with a wide variety of onerous indirect taxes, which have served as fertile ground for corruption. It has been agreed that the Central Government will implement a single tax system, called the Goods and Services Tax (GST). In 1954, France became the first nation to use GST, when it implemented GST for the first time. As of July 1, 2017, India became the 166th nation to impose the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Since all indirect taxes contribute to economic development, the new GST system is more advantageous than the old one. The new Goods and Services Charge will tax each and every value addition throughout the supply chain (GST). The dual GST concept is presently being implemented in India, with slab rates of 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%. State and federal taxes such as the Central Excise Duty (CED), as well as additional excise duties (AED), service tax — and even special additional customs duties — are all included in GST, which isn't a distinct tax (SACDD).

Keywords - GST, Perceptions, Tax reform, Indirect tax, VAT

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INTRODUCTION

On July 1st, 2017, the law went into force. PM Narendra Modi unveiled India's largest indirect tax overhaul in the country's seventy-year history. Every value addition in India is subject to the comprehensive, multistage, destination-based Goods and Service Tax Law. Regardless of how products or services are bought or sold or transferred or leased or imported, they are subject to GST. Due to India's dual GST system, tax administration is separated between the federal and state governments. On interstate transactions, the federal government charges a central GST (CGST), while the state governments charge a state GST (SGST). While transacting across state lines as well as when purchasing imported goods and services, the GST rates of the destination state are added together to create an integrated tax system (or "IGST" for short) (IGST). When goods and services are consumed, rather than manufactured, tax is paid to a different state since the GST is a consumption tax. "A Goods and Services Tax (GST) will replace the taxes collected by the federal, state, and local governments, resulting in ONE NATION ONE TAX".

THE FOLLOWING TAXES ARE INCLUDED IN THE GST: BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE.

INTERSTATE TAXES	TAXATION BY THE STATE
EXCISE TAX AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE	Value Added Tax (VAT)
Additional Excise Duty	Central Sales Tax
Service Tax	Octroi and Entry Tax
Additional Custom Duty	Purchase Tax
Special Additional Duty of Custom	Luxury Tax
Central Surcharges and Cess	Taxes on Lottery, Betting & Gambling"

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr Naveen Prasadula (2022) Cascading impact, tax evasion, and distortion in the Indian tax system may all be reduced by applying GST. As a result of a unified tax system, industries, exporters, and businesses will be more competitive. Extra funds from a broader tax base may be put to good use for the development of the country. Tax policies have a significant influence on efficiency and equality in the economy. As a result of the current economic changes, indirect tax reforms have been a vital component of the process of liberalisation.

In her research, Dr Padmaja (2022) indicated that the adoption of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial gains that were previously unaffected by the VAT system, and so contribute to economic growth.

In his study, Venkadasalam (2014) used Least Squares Dummy Variable Model (LSDVM) to examine the post-effect of the GST on national GDP in ASEAN States. Among the 10 ASEAN countries, seven have already implemented the GST,

according to him. To back up the economic theories, he also said that final consumption expenditures of households and the general government are both positively important in relation to GDP. However, the impact of the post-GST legislation varies from country to country.

According to Ahamd et al. (2016), there is still a lack of general knowledge of the GST. This is due to the fact that the survey only asked broad, generic questions that the participants, as end users, should be able to answer. As a result of this, the people who took the poll had a very poor impression of the effect of the GST. Respondents got a less amount of information and marketing from the government. Most of the participants were unsure whether the products and services were exempt from the GST. In addition, respondents' views of GST were skewed negatively owing to a lack of knowledge.

"Taxes like excise tax, excise duty, service tax and surcharges, as well as countervailing duty and special additional duty of customs shall not be absorbed by the octroi in addition". There would be no export tax, but the GST paid on imported goods and services will be eligible for an Input Tax Credit. Higher revenue efficiency, simplicity of compliance, and lower pricing are just a few of the benefits of the GST. Improved competitiveness and better leakage control are other benefits.

Input tax set-offs and service tax set-offs will be expanded and made available to a greater range of businesses and consumers under GST, which is being implemented at the national and state levels.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESEARCH FIELD

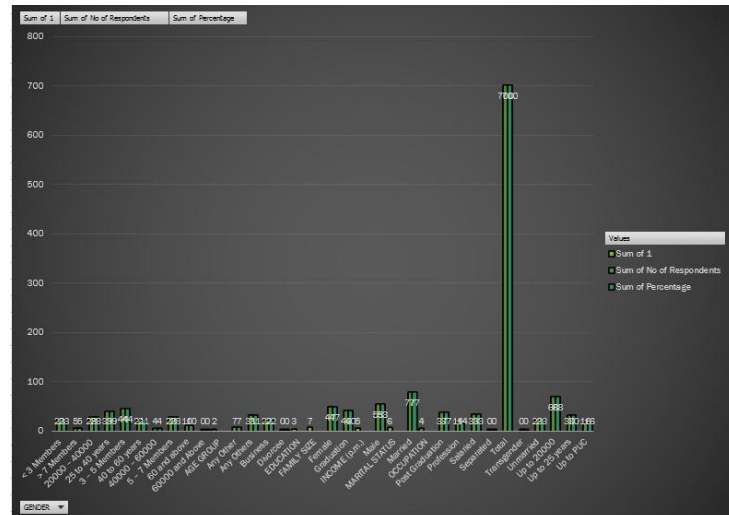
In light of the fact that GST is a major tax reform in India, it is critical to know and debate what people think of it. This research focuses mostly on the views of the average person and the importance of this information.

STUDY METHODS

Analytical in character, this piece is. A thorough examination of the data gathered for this article has shown a strong correlation between public beliefs about GST and those found in the data. The research used 100 people as a sample size. Judgment sampling was used to choose participants, and a standardised questionnaire was used to gather data. There were three data analysis techniques employed in the study: Chi square, Phi, and Cramer's V

THE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF INFORMATION

Respondents' Personal Information and Demographics:

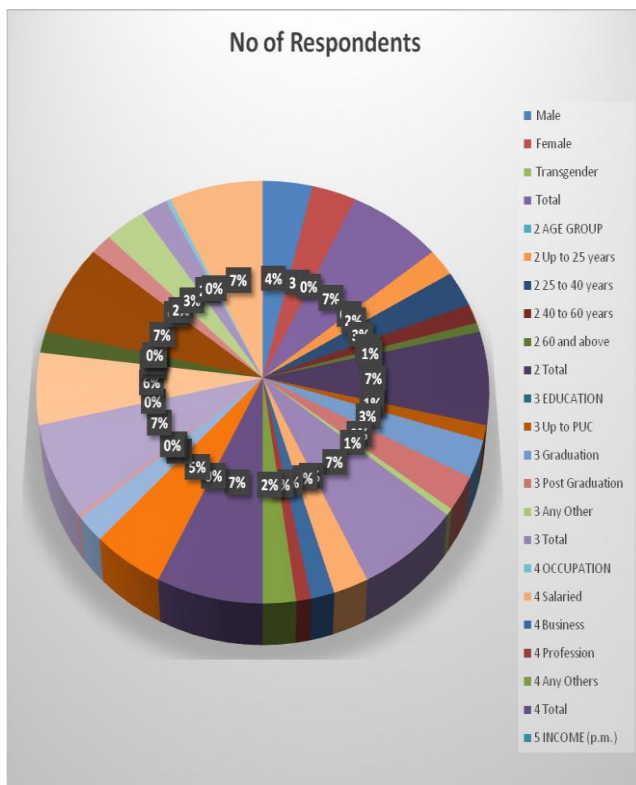


Profile of Respondents in Table 1

	GENDER	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	53	53.00
	Female	47	47.00
	Transgender	0	0.00
	Total	100	100
2	AGE GROUP		
	Up to 25 years	30	30.00
	25 to 40 years	39	39.00
	40 to 60 years	21	21.00
	60 and above	10	10.00
	Total	100	100
3	EDUCATION		
	Up to PUC	16	16.00
	Graduation	40	40.00
	Post Graduation	37	37.00
	Any Other	7	7.00
	Total	100	100
4	OCCUPATION		
	Salaried	33	33.00
	Business	22	22.00
	Profession	14	14.00
	Any Others	31	31.00
	Total	100	100
5	INCOME (p.m.)		
	Up to 20000	68	68.00
	20000 – 40000	28	28.00
	40000 – 60000	4	4.00
	60000 and Above	0	0.00
	Total	100	100

MARITAL STATUS			
6	Married	77	77.00
	Unmarried	23	23.00
	Divorcee	0	0.00
	Separated	0	0.00
	Total	100	100
FAMILY SIZE			
7	< 3 Members	23	23.00
	3 – 5 Members	44	44.00
	5 – 7 Members	28	28.00
	> 7 Members	5	5.00
	Total	100	100

As seen in Table 1, each responder has a unique demographic profile. According to a survey, 53% of men and 47% of women have expressed an opinion regarding the goods and services tax. There were 30% respondents aged under 25, 39% between 25-40 years old, 21% between 40-60, and 10% above 60 years of age. The median age of the respondents was 39.5%. A total of 40% of those polled had a degree, 37% have a postgraduate degree, and 7% have a degree other than a postgraduate one. There are 33% salaried workers; 22% company owners; 14% professionals; and 31% of respondents who fall outside of these four categories. More than two-thirds of respondents (68 percent) earn between Rs.25,000 and Rs.40,000 a year. Only 4% earn between RS 40,000. and RS 60,000. According to the survey, 77% of the respondents are married, while 23% are unwed. Twenty-three per cent of the respondents belong to a family with fewer than three people, 44 per cent belong to families with three to five members, and 28 per cent belong to families with six or more members.



HYPOTHESIS

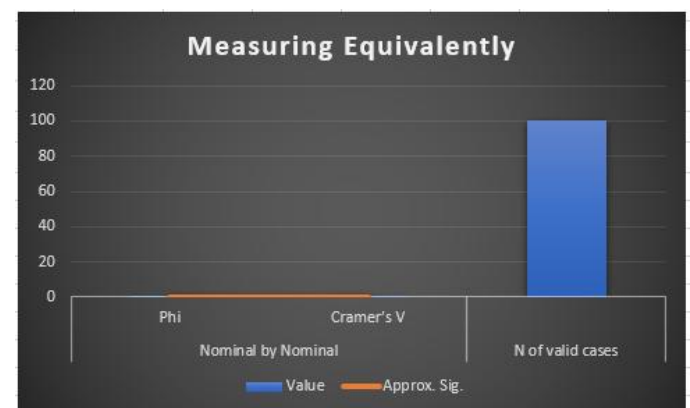
1. here is no correlation between gender and perception, according to hypothesis H0
2. There is a strong correlation between gender and how others see you. Chi-Square Test and findings

	Gender	Age group	Education	Occupation	Income	Marital status	Family size
Chi – square	.360	18.480	33.440	9.200	58.940	29.160	30.960
df	1	3	3	3	2	1	3
Asymp. Sig.	.549	.000	.000	.027	.000	.000	.000

Statement 1: GST is expected to build more transparent tax system

Statement	Responses	Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
GST is expected to build more transparent tax system	Strongly disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0%	0%	0%
	Disagree	F	6	2	8
		%	11.3%	4.3%	8.0%
	Neutral	F	5	2	7
		%	9.4%	4.3%	7.0%
	Agree	F	30	24	54
		%	56.6%	51.1%	54.0%
	Strongly agree	F	12	19	31
		%	22.6%	40.4%	31.0%
	total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%

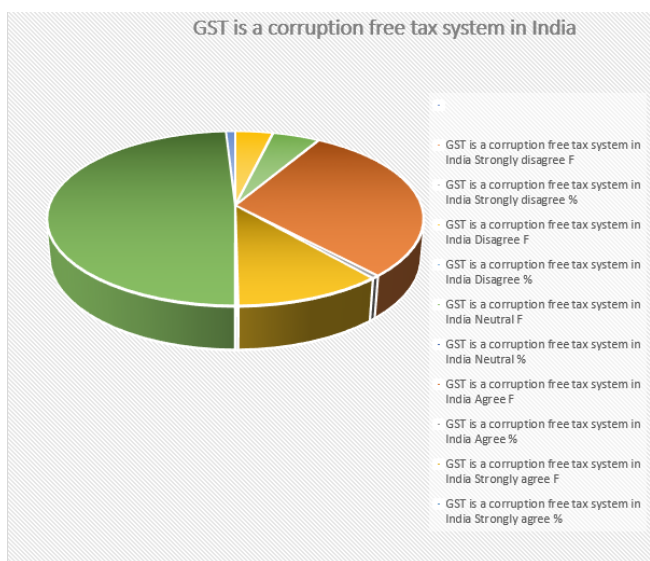
Measuring Equivalently



Null hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant association between the gender and perception because $p .158 < CV.228$

Statement 2: GST is a corruption free tax system in India

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST is a corruption freetax system in India	Strongly disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0%	0%	0%
	Disagree	F	4	2	6
		%	7.5%	4.3%	6.0%
	Neutral	F	5	1	6
		%	9.4%	2.1%	6.0%
	Agree	F	32	30	62
		%	60.4%	63.8%	62%
	Strongly agree	F	12	14	26
		%	22.6%	29.8%	26.0%
total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%	



This alternative hypothesis, that there is a substantial correlation between gender and perception, has been accepted since $p.361 > CV.179$ rejects the null hypothesis.

Statement 3: GST removes cascading effects of taxes

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST removes cascading effects of taxes	Strongly disagree	F	1	0	1
		%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
	Disagree	F	1	0	1
		%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
	Neutral	F	1	0	1
		%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
	Agree	F	21	17	38
		%	39.6%	36.2%	38.0%
	Strongly agree	F	29	30	59
		%	54.7%	63.8%	59.0%
total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%	

“In light of $p .543 > CV.176$, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that there is significance between gender and perception.

Statement 4: There are three types of GST: goods and services tax (GST) and goods and services tax (GST)”.

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST is a single tax system that eliminates a slew of unrelated indirect fees and charges.	Strongly disagree	F	1	0	1
		%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
	Disagree	F	1	0	1
		%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
	Neutral	F	1	0	1
		%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
	Agree	F	25	21	46
		%	47.2%	44.7%	46.0%
	Strongly agree	F	25	26	51
		%	47.2%	55.3%	51.0%
total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%	

It is concluded that there is a statistically significant correlation between gender and perception, as $p.555 > CV.174$.

Statement 5: The introduction of the GST is a great tax reform.

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
*An excellent tax reform is the Goods and Services Tax (GST).	Strongly disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Disagree	F	3	6	9
		%	5.7%	12.8%	9.0%
	Neutral	F	16	12	28
		%	30.2%	25.5%	28.0%
	Agree	F	28	21	49
		%	52.8%	44.7%	49.0%
	Strongly agree	F	6	8	14
		%	11.3%	17.0%	14.0%
total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%	

Due to $p-.474 > CV.158$, the null hypothesis is ruled out, and an alternative view is accepted that there is a significant association between gender and perception”.

Statement 6: GST is beneficial in long-term

*Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST is beneficial in long-term	Strongly disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Disagree	F	5	8	13
		%	9.4%	17.0%	13.0%
	Neutral	F	19	14	33
		%	35.8%	29.8%	33.0%
	Agree	F	25	21	46
		%	47.2%	44.7%	46.0%
	Strongly agree	F	4	4	8
		%	7.5%	8.5%	8.0%
	total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%*

Gender and perception have a substantial connection because $p.696 > CV.120$ is greater than the null hypothesis, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Statement 7: The price of products and services will fall as a result of the introduction of the GST.

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST will reduce the price of the goods and services	Strongly disagree	F	0	1	1
		%	0.0%	2.1%	1.0%
	Disagree	F	32	32	64
		%	60.4%	68.1%	64.0%
	Neutral	F	10	5	15
		%	18.9%	10.6%	15.0%
	Agree	F	11	9	20
		%	20.8%	19.1%	20.0%
	Strongly agree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%

" $P.472 > CV.159$ rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the alternative hypothesis that there is a substantial correlation between gender and perception".

Statement 8: GST will reduce the burden of tax

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST will reduce the burden of tax	Powerfully distress	F	0	4	4
		%	0.0%	8.5%	4.0%
	Strike down	F	32	30	62
		%	60.4%	63.8%	62.0%
	Neutral	F	4	3	7
		%	7.5%	6.4%	7.0%
	Agree	F	15	10	25
		%	28.3%	21.3%	25.0%
	Strongly agree	F	2	0	2
		%	3.8%	0.0%	2.0%
	total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%

Gender and perception do not seem to be linked since $p.143 > CV.262$ indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted.

Statement 9: Uniform of rate of tax that is One Nation One Tax

*Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Uniform of rate of tax that is One Nation One Tax	Strongly disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Disagree	F	1	1	2
		%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%
	Neutral	F	4	1	5
		%	7.5%	2.1%	5.0%
	Agree	F	43	40	83
		%	81.1%	85.1%	83.0%
	Strongly agree	F	5	5	10
		%	9.4%	10.6%	10.0%
	total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%*

It is determined that there is a substantial correlation between gender and perception since $p.670 > CV.125$ rejects the null hypothesis.

Statement 10: "GST is a simplified tax policy as compared to the earlier tax structure"

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST is a simplified tax policy as compared to the earlier tax structure	Strongly disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Disagree	F	8	8	16
		%	15.1%	17.0%	16.0%
	Neutral	F	13	17	30
		%	24.5%	36.2%	30.0%
	Agree	F	27	19	46
		%	50.9%	40.4%	46.0%
	Strongly agree	F	5	3	8
		%	9.4%	6.4%	8.0%
	total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%

Because $p.558 > CV.144$, the null hypothesis was rejected, there was a substantial association between gender and perception.

Statement 11: With the implementation of GST, there has been a rise in legal compliances".

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
The GST has increased the number of legal compliances	Strongly Agree	F	16	7	23
		%	30.2%	14.9%	23.0%
	Agree	F	31	34	65
		%	58.5%	72.3%	65.0%
	Neutral	F	3	4	7
		%	5.7%	8.5%	7.0%
	Disagree	F	3	2	5
		%	5.7%	4.3%	5.0%
	"Strongly Disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%*	

"Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted that there is a significant association between the gender and the perception because $p .301 > CV.191$ "

Statement 12: GST still unclear about process

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST still unclear about process	Strongly Agree	F	23	18	41
		%	43.4%	38.3%	41.0%
	Agree	F	26	23	49
		%	49.1%	48.9%	49.0%
	Neutral	F	4	5	9
		%	7.5%	10.6%	9.0%
	Disagree	F	0	1	1
		%	0.0%	2.1%	1.0%
	"Strongly Disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%*	

"Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted that there is a significant association between the gender and the perception because $p .671 > CV.125$ "

Statement 13: GST is very difficult to understand and complicated

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST is very difficult to understand and complicated	Strongly Agree	F	8	8	16
		%	15.1%	17.0%	16.0%
	Agree	F	36	26	62
		%	67.9%	55.3%	62.0%
	Neutral	F	5	9	14
		%	9.4%	19.1%	14.0%
	Disagree	F	4	4	8
		%	7.5%	8.5%	8.0%
	"Strongly Disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%*	

"Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted that there is a significant association between the gender and the perception because $p .493 > CV.155$ "

Statement 14: GST is non consumer friendly tax system

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST is non consumer friendly tax system	Strongly Agree	F	3	0	3
		%	5.7%	0.0%	3.0%
	Agree	F	13	21	34
		%	24.5%	44.7%	34.0%
	Neutral	F	33	18	51
		%	62.3%	38.3%	51.0%
	Disagree	F	4	7	11
		%	7.5%	14.9%	11.0%
	"Strongly Disagree	F	0	1	1
		%	0.0%	2.1%	1.0%
Total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%	

Null hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant association between the gender and perception because $p .029 < CV-.328$

Statement 15: People thinking that GST is just a new name for earlier tax system

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
People thinking that GST is just a new name for earlier tax system	Strongly Agree	F	7	4	11
		%	13.2%	8.5%	11.0%
	Agree	F	29	28	57
		%	54.7%	59.6%	57.0%
	Neutral	F	10	7	17
		%	18.9%	14.9%	17.0%
	Disagree	F	7	8	15
		%	13.2%	17.0%	15.0%
	"Strongly Disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
total	F	53	47	100	
	%	100%	100%	100%*	

"Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted that there is a significant association between the gender and the perception because $p .783 > CV.104$ "

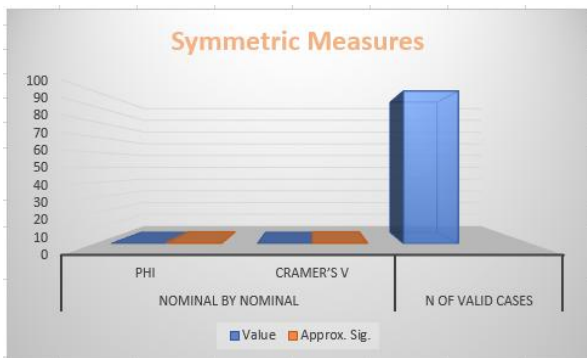
Statement 16: High confusion regarding the products and services classification

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
High confusion regarding the products and services classification	Strongly Agree	F	15	10	25
		%	28.3%	21.3%	25.0%
	Agree	F	28	26	54
		%	52.8%	55.3%	54.0%
	Neutral	F	9	10	19
		%	17.0%	21.3%	19.0%
	Disagree	F	1	1	2
		%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%
	"Strongly Disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%*

"Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted that there is a significant association between the gender and the perception because $p .857 > CV.088$ "

Statement 17: GST rates are higher than the VAT

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST rates are higher than the VAT	Strongly Agree	F	21	18	39
		%	39.6%	38.3%	39.0%
	Agree	F	27	22	49
		%	50.9%	46.8%	49.0%
	Neutral	F	2	1	3
		%	3.8%	2.1%	3.0%
	Disagree	F	3	6	9
		%	5.7%	12.8%	9.0%
	"Strongly Disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%*

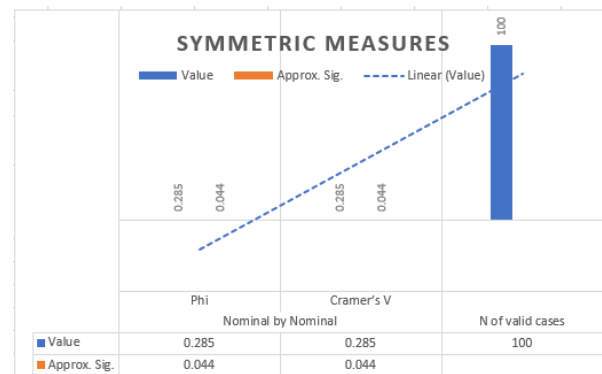


Due to $p.632 > CV.131$, it appears that there is a strong correlation between gender and perception. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Statement 18: GST creates more confusion than the earlier tax structure

Statement	Responses		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
GST creates more confusion than the earlier tax structure	Strongly Agree	F	10	16	26
		%	18.9%	34.0%	26.0%
	Agree	F	40	23	63
		%	75.5%	48.9%	63.0%
	Neutral	F	1	4	5
		%	1.9%	8.5%	5.0%
	Disagree	F	2	4	6
		%	3.8%	8.5%	6.0%
	"Strongly Disagree	F	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	F	53	47	100
		%	100%	100%	100%*

Measuring in Symmetry



Null hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant association between the gender and perception because $p .044 < CV .285$

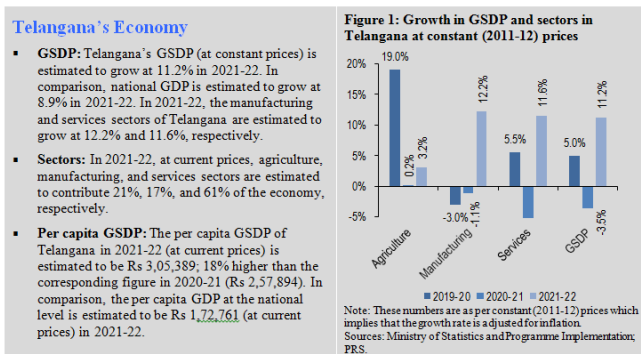
The Finance Minister of Telangana, Mr. T. Harish Rao, presented the Budget for the state for the financial year 2022-23 on March 7, 2022.

Highlights of Budget

- The GDP of the state is expected to hit Rs 13,04 lakh crore in 2022-23. (at current prices). "New Gross Domestic Product Prediction for 2021–22: 13% Higher (Rs 11.54 lakh crore). Forecasts put GDP expansion in 2021–22 at 19.1 percent from the preceding year (at current prices)".
- Rs 52,167 crore has been set as the goal deficit for fiscal year 2022-23 (4 percent of GSDP). Revisions to budget projections show that the fiscal deficit will be 3.88 percent of GSDP in 2021-22, down from 3.94 percent.
- As of 2022-23, the projected revenue surplus is predicted to be 0.29 percent of the gross domestic product (Rs 3,755 crore).

Highlights of Policy

- Medical colleges will be created in all districts over the following two years.
- Super speciality hospitals will be built in each of Hyderabad's four districts. Telangana Institutions of Medical Sciences would be the name given to these institutions. The salary of sanitary staff will be raised in order to enhance hospital hygiene.



"The latest projections indicate that SGST revenue will be in line with the budget estimate for 2021-22. Union Ministry of Finance estimates that Telangana has received Rs 2,380 crore in 2020-21 and Rs 4,569 crore in 2021-22; however, the budget does not account for a back-to-back loan in lieu of compensation in 2021-22. Revenue from sales taxes, value-added taxes, and stamp duties and registration fees is projected to increase by 25% in 2022-23,

compared to 2021-22. While the SGST remains the primary revenue generator for the state, sales tax/VAT will come in at a close second in 2022-23. (30 percent of own tax revenue)".

Head	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22	% change from BE 2021-22 to RE 2021-22	2022-23	% change from RE 2021-22 to BE 2022-23
	Actuals	Budgeted	Revised		Budgeted	
State GST	22,190	31,000	31,000	0%	36,203	17%
Sales Tax/ VAT	20,904	26,500	26,500	0%	33,000	25%
State Excise	14,370	17,000	17,000	0%	17,500	3%
Stamp Duty and Registration Fees	5,243	12,500	12,500	0%	15,600	25%
Taxes on Vehicles	3,338	5,000	5,000	0%	4,953	-1%
Land Revenue	1	6	6	0%	7	6%
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	20	30	30	0%	32	5%

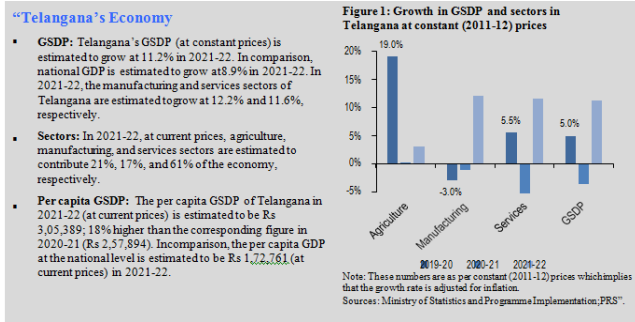
GST Compensation Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
GST Compensation Loans	2,380	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: Telangana Budget Documents 2022-23; PRS"

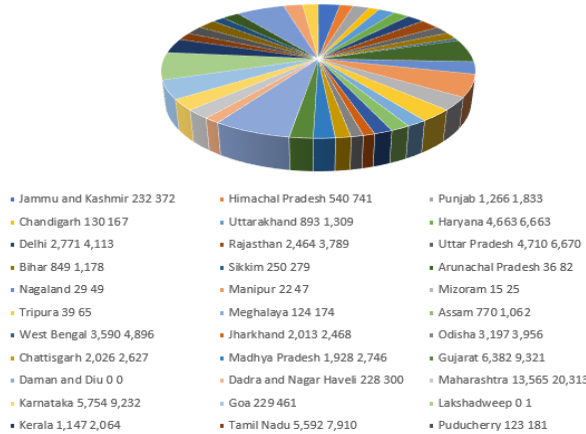
GST income for the state of Telangana reaches record levels Out of the 18 statements 4 statements have no association between the gender and perception as p value is lesser than the CV value and the remaining the 14 statements have association between the gender and perception as p value is greater than the CV value. All-time high: Revenues from the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in Telangana reached approximately Rs. 5,000 crore in April 2022. State GST receipts in April were Rs 4,955 crore, a record high, compared to Rs 4,262 crore in the same month previous year, according to official sources. In April, GST receipts were 16% higher than in the equivalent period of the previous year. GST revenues for January, 2022, were Rs 4,459.98 crore, according to State government authorities. GST receipts for the state surpassed Rs 4,000 crore in March 2021, which is worth mentioning. According to this, the state's GST collections increased by 25% in April, 2022, as compared to March, 2021. In April, 2022, the SGST collected Rs 1,662.97 crore, the highest amount ever. In April, 2021, the previous high was Rs 1,460.28 crore. Stamps and Registrations provide a substantial amount of revenue as well. There were 1.66 lakh registrations and Rs 722 crore in income in April, 2021, according to government sources. The total number of registrations reached 1.69 lakh in April this year, and the company's income amounted to Rs 1,350 crore. Telangana's GST income showed a hopeful picture in 2021-22 with an excellent 18% rise at the end of February, less than a week before the state submits its budget for 2022-23 in the

Assembly on March 7. As of February 28, this fiscal year's total GST receipts for the State were Rs 28,987.39 crore, compared to Rs 24,583.27 crore for the same time in fiscal 2020-21. This month's total of Rs 4,113 crore is the largest monthly GST collection for the current fiscal year, according to the latest data from the federal government's Finance Ministry. More than that, the state saw a 13% increase in February revenue over the previous year's total of Rs 3,636 crore.

Growth in state-by-state GST revenues in May 2022



Growth in state-by-state GST revenues in May 2022



As a 28-day month, February tends to bring in less money than January, which has 31 days. Despite the Covid-19 epidemic and accompanying limitations, the state of Telangana reported excellent growth in February 2022. When compared to the same month previous year, the state's GST income was 1% more than the national GST revenue.

From March 2020 to June 2021, the state of Telangana had a significant drop in income as a result of the Covid-19 epidemic and associated lockdowns. From July 2021 to February 2022, tax collections grew dramatically due to the resumption of economic activity.

The growth rate of Telangana has been continuously higher. Telangana is expected to be India's fourth-largest GDP contributor in 2021-22, according to a new estimate from the Reserve Bank of India. According to current pricing as of February 2022, the state's GSDP (gross state product) was Rs 11,54,860

crore, a 19.1% increase over the previous financial year.

The State achieved a 14.7 percent improvement in the growth rate of GDP from minus 3.5 percent in 2020-21 to 11.2 percent in 2021-22 at constant (2011-12) prices. This is not only the largest rise in GDP at constant prices in this year's States, but it is also 2.3 percentage points greater than the country's GDP growth rate. The State has also assured a Per Capita Income (PCI) of Rs 2,78,833 by the end of February, 2022, which is 18.78% higher than the preceding fiscal.

UNION TAX AND DUTIES AND THEIR REVENUE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE YEARS BEING 2022-23: STATEMENT OF THE PROJECTED RESULTS

Sl No.	State	Share (per cent)*	Corporate Tax (0000)	Income Tax (000)	Wah Tax (003)	Central GST (000)	Customs (0037)	Union Excise Duty (003)	Service Tax (0044)	Grand Total (1+2+10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.047	10319.40	9966.97	-0.37	10851.95	1452.93	446.34	33.18	32049.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.757	4480.16	4326.89	-0.16	4711.36	622.10	193.78	14.41	14348.54
3	Assam	3.128	7976.05	7703.19	-0.28	8387.67	1107.53	344.99	25.65	25544.80
4	Bihar	10.058	25646.79	24769.39	-0.91	26970.32	3561.25	1109.30	82.47	82138.61
5	Chhattisgarh	3.407	8687.47	8390.27	-0.31	9135.80	1206.32	375.76	27.94	27823.25
6	Goa	0.396	994.26	950.58	-0.04	1035.05	136.67	42.57	3.16	3152.25
7	Gujarat	3.478	8868.51	8565.11	-0.32	9324.19	1231.46	383.59	28.52	28403.06
8	Haryana	1.993	2787.03	2691.68	-0.10	2930.86	387.00	120.55	8.96	8925.98
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.830	2116.41	2044.00	-0.08	2225.63	293.88	91.54	6.81	6778.19
10	Jharkhand	3.307	8432.48	8144.00	-0.30	8867.65	1170.91	364.73	27.12	27006.59
11	Karnataka	3.447	9299.45	8981.30	-0.33	9779.36	1291.30	402.23	29.90	29783.21
12	Kerala	1.925	4905.54	4740.61	-0.18	5161.05	681.59	212.31	15.78	15728.50
13	Madhya Pradesh	7.850	20016.63	19331.84	-0.71	21049.62	2779.46	865.78	64.37	64106.99
14	Maharashtra	6.317	16107.65	15556.59	-0.57	16938.91	2236.67	696.70	51.80	51587.75
15	Manipur	0.716	1825.72	1763.26	-0.07	1919.94	253.51	78.97	5.87	5847.20
16	Meghalaya	0.767	1955.76	1888.86	-0.07	2056.70	271.57	84.59	6.29	6263.70
17	Mizoram	0.500	1276.94	1231.33	-0.05	1340.74	177.04	55.14	4.10	4082.34
18	Nagaland	0.569	1450.89	1401.25	-0.05	1525.76	201.47	62.76	4.67	4646.75
19	Odisha	4.528	11545.90	11150.90	-0.41	12141.74	1603.23	499.39	37.13	36977.88
20	Punjab	1.807	4607.65	4450.02	-0.16	4845.43	639.81	199.29	14.82	14756.86
21	Rajasthan	6.026	15365.63	14839.96	-0.55	16158.60	2133.63	664.61	49.41	49211.29
22	Sikkim	0.388	989.36	955.51	-0.04	1040.41	137.38	42.79	3.18	3168.59
23	Tamil Nadu	4.079	10401.80	10045.17	-0.37	10937.76	1444.26	449.97	33.45	33311.14
24	Telangana	2.102	5359.87	5176.50	-0.19	5636.47	744.26	231.83	17.24	17165.90
25	Tripura	0.708	1805.32	1743.56	-0.06	1898.49	250.68	78.09	5.80	5781.88
26	Uttar Pradesh	17.939	45742.47	44177.57	-1.63	48103.07	6351.68	1978.49	147.11	146498.76
27	Uttarakhand	1.118	2850.78	2753.25	-0.10	2997.89	395.85	123.30	9.17	9130.14
28	West Bengal	7.523	19182.82	18526.65	-0.68	20172.77	2663.68	829.71	61.69	61646.54
TOTAL		100.00	254988.94	246265.51	-9.89	268147.99	35407.12	11029.00	820.00	816649.47

* As per accepted recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission, the States' share has been fixed at 41% of the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes.
 @ Income Tax includes Securities Transaction Tax (STT).

SUGGESTIONS

- Governments at all levels need to organize a public awareness campaign or education program.
- The respective government of each state should conduct workshops, training sessions, and various seminars on GST
- Still many changes has been taking place hence should provide the proper information for all sectors.
- It's the responsibility of central and state government to inform the public about GST and convince them for the adoption of GST.
- Government should take best and constant decisions about product and service classification
- Proper information should be supplied to the people about the changing patterns of GST
- The government should also inform the public that the GST would not raise tax burdens, since it broadens the taxation

base.

- People have to understand that GST is not just a new name for old tax structure; it is completely India's biggest and substantial tax reform.
- People have to understand that the prices of all products and services are not increased, and should cooperate with new laws of GST.
- Those who are knowledgeable about the GST should also share their expertise with the public, so that many misconceptions about the tax may be dispelled.

CONCLUSION

The focus of the current GST research is on how the general public views GST. According to the findings of the research, 14 out of the 18 commonly held beliefs are correct. The long-term benefits of this tax reform include cheaper costs for products and services and a more consistent tax rate. It also makes the tax system simpler. While they both agree that GST has increased legal compliance, the process is still unclear and extremely difficult to understand and comply. The process is also very difficult to understand and complicated. However, they are not agreed that GST is expected to build more transparent tax system, it will reduce the tax burden, it is a non-consumer friendly tax system and GST creates more confusion than the earlier tax structure.

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