



# International Journal of Exclusive Management Research

An UGC Listed Journal :49166  
Impact factor : 5.76

Online: ISSN 2249- 2585  
Print : ISSN 2249 - 8672



# IJEMR

[www.ijemr.in](http://www.ijemr.in)

**Special Issue - March 2018**

TWO DAYS NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

*"Sustainable Development: Role of Business Education and Research"*

*20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> March' 2018*



Organized by

Department of Studies and Research in Commerce

University of Mysore

Manasagangothri, Mysore -570006.

## IMPACT OF GST ON SMES - OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Dr. Mahesha,V  
Naveen, G.V

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Karnataka State Open University, Muktagangotri,  
Mysuru-570006.

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Karnataka State Open University, Muktagangotri,  
Mysuru-570006.

### Abstract

The present study aims to find out the impact of GST on Small and medium scale enterprises. As we are very much heard GST will revolutionize the whole Indian tax system. In India at present, the total tax collection is around 14.5 lakh crore, of which 34% is from indirect tax. It includes customs duty, value added tax (VAT), service tax and stamp duty etc. In developing countries the contribution from indirect tax is more than the direct tax. However, in the developed countries the contribution of indirect tax is very low to the government revenue. Therefore, the new GST implementation will allow the government to have better hold on the taxpayers. Many experts in field expressed that GST is meant to bring every indirect form of tax under one common roof. For small and medium scale enterprises owners or manufacturers have to take care of different taxes and have to run to various departments to fulfil all the tax related formalities like documentations. Some of them file different taxes biannually, annually, half yearly. The more the tax departments, the more is the harassment to the business people. Currently, the total tax levied by the central and the state governments add up to 32%, but with the implementation of GST, the tax burden has come down to around 18-22%. Moreover, they do not have to pay different taxes to various departments. It makes the job very much easier for every business enterprises.

**Keywords:** GST, Small and Medium Scale enterprises, challenges, opportunities

### Introduction

The Union Government of India finally implemented GST effective from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. This implementation came after 3 months and debates by various stakeholders of GST in the country. Looking at the global level, GST has been successfully introduced in more than 116 countries all over the world<sup>1</sup>.

The tax came into effect from July 1, 2017 through the implementation of One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India by the Government of India. The tax replaced existing multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments. The tax rates, rules and regulations are governed by the Goods and Services Tax Council which comprises finance ministers of centre and all the states. GST simplified a slew of indirect taxes with a unified tax and is therefore expected to dramatically reshape the country's 2 trillion dollar economy.<sup>2</sup>

One of the biggest tax revolutions of India is underway as businesses and tax payers are gearing up for the change. These enterprises and individuals are assessing how the GST rollout will make a difference to them. One such segment is the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment, which contributes significantly to India's GDP and exports. The positive effects from GST are expected to drive decentralization of opportunities and provide an impetus to India's GDP. However there is some concern that some of its policy implications could slow down business, and that is what small and medium enterprises must prepare for. Gaining know-how on GST rules and implications is the first step towards becoming GST-compliant and becoming tax-savvy<sup>3</sup>.

This research article focuses on impact of GST on SMEs Opportunities and Challenges from Indian Perspective with specific aim to examine the pre and post implementation impact of GST implementation for Indian SMEs. Under GST implementation, business do not required to pay additional tax as long as they are registered for GST. However, the process of collecting and recording tax and keeping all records in order to comply with GST requirements could be tedious and expensive process for SMEs. GST implementation will not only give the direct effect on the cash flow of the SMEs it also needs every company to change their practice in the good accounting records and trained personnel and proper software to ensure success. Therefore, this research work will examine the possible impact of the introduction of GST on Indian SMEs in the context of the experiences faced by their counterparts' in other countries that implemented GST.

**Contributions of  
Babu Jagajivanram  
to Social Equality  
& Social Justice**

**Babu Jagajivanram Centre,  
KSOU, Mysuru**

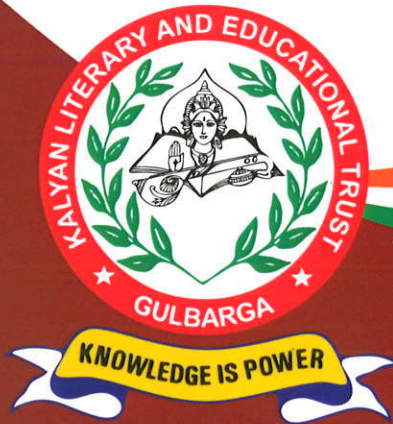
**&  
Veerashaiva College, Ballari**

[www.deccanjournals.com](http://www.deccanjournals.com)

**ISSN - 2321-2551**

A Bi-Annual Peer Reviewed & Referred Multi-Disciplinary International Journal

**Impact Factor - 2.8**



# CHALUKYA JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Indexed with International  
ISSN Directory, Paris

**SPECIAL ISSUE 2021**

**Chief Editor for Special Issue : Dr.R.Sharanamma**

**Co-Editors : Dr. D.T. Angadi**

**Dr. H. B. Jalajakshi**

## CHHATRAWAS YOJNA AND MAKING OF MODERN INDIA – A SIGNIFICANT ROLE PLAYED BY BABU JAGJEEVAN RAM

Dr.Mahesha,V\* Dr.Sukanya,R\*\*

### Introduction:

Babu Jagjeevan Ram affectionately called Babuji, was a freedom fighter, a crusader for social justice and a messiah of downtrodden. His meteoric rise in public life saw him emerge as an eminent and popular political leader who devoted his entire life working for the welfare of the country. He belonged to the vintage era of modern Indian politics. As a national leader, a great parliamentarian, Union Minister for more than three decades and champion of depressed classes, he had a towering presence and played a long inning spanning over half a century in Indian Politics. His enduring and quintessentially twentieth century political legacy reminds us of the fervour, idealism and indomitable spirit of India's political leadership that not only fought and won freedom for the country, but also laid the firm foundation for a modern democratic polity.

Gifted with flair of political leadership and moved by the ideals and goals of the socio-political events that enveloped the country, Babu Jagjeevan Ram played a significant role in scripting our country's political and constitutional development and social changes. A passionate leader, dedicated to public life, he enjoyed immense respect from all quarters. Widely admired for his leadership qualities and organizational abilities, he always remained a force to be reckoned with in Indian politics. He was a great patriot, a scholar statesman, a versatile & genius personality, a brilliant orator, a distinguished parliamentarian, a true democrat and a great administrator of the country. Instilled with a deep spirit of patriotism, he contributed a lot towards building an egalitarian society. Babu Jagjeevan Ram has done a lot for the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. He had grown by himself, without any support

---

\*Dr.Mahesha,V, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru-06.

\*\*Dr.Sukanya,R, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru-06

---

Special Issue Vol-01, Jan. to March 2021

# Vidyawarta®

Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal



MAH/MUL/03051/2012  
ISSN-2319 9318

## New Agriculture Acts 2020 : Problems and Prospects



**Chief Editor**

Dr. Bapug Gholap

**Editor**

Dr. Omprakash Kshirsagar

**Co-Editor**

Dr. Madan Shelke

When the farmer was asked whether the new agricultural law would benefit the trader more than the farmer, 74% farmers replied "Yes" while 26% replied "NO"

#### The Limitation of this study

The result of this survey depends on answer given by the farmers of Amreli District. The opinion of the other farmers may be different.

#### Conclusion

The APMC market run by the government in various states in India and only 6 per cent of the farmers are taking benefits of MSP. Which means that the remaining 94 per cent farmers sell it to traders or elsewhere. The study shows that more than 50 per cent farmers own less than five acres of the land. These farmers are not able to do transportation cost and sell their products in other state due to less marketable surplus. So, the law about "Farmer Production, Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020" not get benefited to the small and marginal farmers. Even farmers don't have awareness about MSP and APMC. As a result, farmers will not be able to take advantage of sales opportunities in other states. But traders will be able to make a profit by buying a product at a lower price and selling it at a higher price

#### References

- <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2020/222040.pdf>.
- [https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/defaultinterstitial\\_int\\_us.cms](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/defaultinterstitial_int_us.cms)
- <https://www.thehindu.com>
- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/what-is-farm-bill-2020-pros-cons-of-three-farm-bills-centre-introduced/articleshow/78180231.cms>
- <https://www.india.com/news/india/farmers-protest-benefits-and-drawbacks-of-3-farm-laws-that-are-at-heart-of-dispute-4248264/>
- <https://www.timesnownews.com/india/article/what-is-the-farm-bill-and-why-are-farmers-protesting-against-it/689215>

□□□

5

## Is the New Agricultural Act, 2020 Empowering the Farmers in India?

**Dr.Sukanya.R,**

Assistant Professor,

Department of Commerce,

Karnataka State Open University, Mysore

**Dr.Mahesha.V,**

Assistant Professor,

Department of Commerce,

Karnataka State Open University, Mysore

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Abstract:

The history of agriculture in India dates back to Indus valley civilization. Farmers are considered as the backbone of the Indian economy. In India a greater percentage of the population is dependent on agriculture as their main occupation. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide good facilities to the farmers and ensure protection of their lives and livelihood. Middlemen exploit farmers to a greater extent and farmers do not get sufficient price for their agricultural produce. To eliminate the role of middlemen and to provide freedom to the farmers to sell agricultural crops anywhere in India the Government decided to pass the New Farms Bill. In September 2020, President Ram Nath Kovind gave his assent to the three 'Agriculture Bills' that were earlier passed by the Indian Parliament. However, there are agitations across the country against the New Farms Bill. Farmers and many unions are protesting against the farm bill and the issue has reached the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has put an hold on the farms bill. The