

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1.21 INTRODUCTION TO REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of the literature is one of the key components of the study since it aids in developing the methodology, determining the cause-and-effect relationship of the study, and identifying any gaps in the literature that need to be filled. Reviews of the literature serve as versatile guides for a certain subject.

A literature review is a critical and in-depth examination of previous research. Anyone reading the document will be able to understand why we are pursuing this particular study development because it is an overview and synopsis of a certain research topic. Reviewing the literature is also beneficial for gaining knowledge in the fields, determining what contributions may be made, and creating a suitable study strategy. It is not required to study every word of every reference while reviewing the literature. Only pertinent sections of the book, article, etc., should be read in-depth, and significant passages should be noted in the form of direct quotes, paraphrasing, or summaries. A good literature review expands on the criteria for selecting a specific research topic. It is not a compendium of quotations and elaborations from additional sources. A solid literature review has to include an assessment of the calibre and outcomes of the study. Literature reviews also provide a strong foundation for a research paper's study. A literature review covers material published on a certain subject of study, as well as information released within a specific time period.

Importance of Review of Literature:

There are several purposes for writing a literature review:

- To give support for the suggested research project
- By requiring researchers to describe, assess, and compare original research in that particular area, it gives them a great place to start their study in a new field.
- To provide insight into the planned study's design and methods

- So we are able to recognise opposing viewpoints presented by various writers.
- Basis of forthcoming research work.
- Being able to recognise the divergent viewpoints put forward by various authors.
- To provide a summary of the research area

1.22 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The following section encompasses the reviews that are relevant to GST, its enforcement, and its application. All the available peripherals have been included in the following review list. The reviews are only the ones which are the latest since GST was introduced in 2019, which makes it young and vibrant.

The researcher Revankar (2022)¹ conducted research titled “GST and its Influence on Hospitality” and explains that every value addition will be subject to the Products and Services Tax, a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax on goods and services. The ultimate consumer is where GST is recouped. Except for a few taxes like basic customs duty, anti-dumping duty, safeguard duty, property tax, stamp duty, and so on, all indirect taxes, including excise duty, service tax, octroi, entry tax, entertainment tax, and luxury tax, are combined under GST. With the motto "one country, one tax," the GST system came into force in India on July 1st, 2017, and would have an impact on a variety of economic sectors. All businesses, including the hotel industry, would be impacted by GST. In order to avoid cascading effects, a dual-structure approach is employed. The customers of the restaurant industry, as well as the suppliers and service providers, would be impacted by the GST. The hotel business was subject to taxes, including VAT, Service Tax, Luxury Tax, CST, Central Excise, etc., under the previous tax regime. However, under GST, all of these levies are combined into a single tax. Therefore, it is important to research how the GST would affect both the hotel sector and its clients. This essay focuses on the adjustments made by the transition from the previous VAT and other tax systems to the new GST system in the hotel and restaurant business. The study is carried

out in the Karnataka state's Dharwad District. Given that this seaside sector is a well-known tourist and business hub, more restaurants and hotels are opening up here.

The researchers B. Sharma *et al.* (2022),² in their research work titled “Food Industry: Experiencing Positive Impact after Goods and Service Tax Implementation”, explain “that every value addition will be subject to a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax on products and services known as the Goods and Services Tax. The end consumer pays the GST. GST incorporates all indirect taxes, with the exception of a few, such as basic customs duty, anti-dumping duty, safeguard duty, property tax, stamp duty, and so on. Indirect taxes include excise duty, service tax, octroi, entry tax, entertainment tax, and luxury tax.” The GST system, which was implemented in India on July 1st under the motto "one country, one tax," would have an impact on several economic sectors. The hospitality industry would be impacted by GST, as will all other businesses. A dual structure notion is used to avoid cascading effects. The restaurant industry's suppliers, service providers, and patrons will all be impacted by the GST. In the previous tax structure, the hospitality business was subject to taxes such as the VAT, Service Tax, Luxury Tax, CST, Central Excise, etc. However, the GST replaces all of these levies with a single tax. As a result, research on how GST would affect the hotel business and its customers is essential. The changes that have occurred in the hotel and restaurant sector as a result of the conversion of the previous VAT and other tax systems into the new GST system are highlighted in this paper. The study is being done in the state of Karnataka's Dharwad District. More restaurants and hotels are opening in this seaside zone since it is a well-known tourist and economic hub.

The researchers Sindhu *et al.* (2022)³ conducted research titled “Impact on GST on Food Delivery Services” and claimed that GST was introduced in India by travelling far. The majority of nations in the world now utilise this structure. A new one-country tax system was once more necessary to relieve India from its several levies and rate schemes. The implementation of the GST will significantly aid in the growth of sizable national marketplaces and the lowering of economic

misunderstandings caused by the complicated tax system. They will not be eligible for an input tax credit and must pay the whole tax obligation in cash. The fact that restaurants used to collect taxes and provide them to the government is no longer the case, as that work is now being done on their behalf by online meal delivery companies, who also collect taxes and give them to the government without any negative effects on the consumers. The purpose of the study is to determine how the GST impacts food delivery services and what effect it has on them. Empirical research is the approach used in this study. Online surveys are used to gather replies by soliciting respondents' opinions and questionnaire responses. Age, education, and employment are the independent variables utilised in the survey and the sample frame employed by the researcher. The dependent variables are provided for the analysis.

The researcher's Vig *et al.* (2022)⁴ conducted research titled “Resilience of the Hotel Industry in COVID-19: The Indian Context” claims that COVID-19 has caused travel and public gathering restrictions. The hotel business is one of the sectors most adversely impacted by the epidemic. The industry is fighting to survive in the post-COVID era as a result of increasing debts, changes in consumer behaviour and perception, and a lack of financial flows. This has caused job losses and had a detrimental effect on related industries. But despite the recession, hotel owners have remained resilient and started looking into other possibilities. Hotels have embraced cutting-edge technical and digital strategies to meet customer demand for a frictionless experience. This chapter's goal is to examine how the Indian hotel business has responded to the epidemic and the threats it poses. It describes the resulting new trends in the hotel business and examines the new paradigm and issues facing the sector. The focus is on examining the long-term resilience and recovery of the Indian hotel industry, as well as the policy initiatives and consequences for the sector.

The researcher Gupta (2021)⁵ conducted research titled “GST reforms and Indian tourism industry: realities and challenges” explains that on July 1, 2017, the government of India implemented the "Goods and Services Tax (GST)," establishing a new indirect tax framework in the nation. This act's main goals are

to modernise the indirect tax structure, establish a single national tax code, streamline the tax collection process, and reduce cascading or double taxation. This government move is expected to have a big impact on the tourist sector, which was operating under a complex tax system that included “service tax, value added tax and luxury tax. The Indian tourism industry is a significant service sector that ranks seventh globally in terms of GDP contribution and is the third-largest source of foreign money for the nation.” However, this industry is dealing with a number of taxation-related complications since choosing a tax structure tailored to the tourist industry is more challenging than it is for other service industries. The COVID-19 epidemic also has a negative impact on the tourist sector because of its perishability and human-centric traits. In light of this, the current study makes an effort to conceptually analyse the GST changes for India's tourist industry and to pinpoint the difficulties faced by tourism entrepreneurs under the post-GST system. The research work for this study is conducted using a descriptive technique, and secondary sources are used to gather data. This report outlines the GST rules that apply to the travel and tourist sector and presents a rationale for lowering the rates and streamlining the GST structure to give travellers a price-based competitive advantage.

The researchers John *et al.* (2021)⁶ conducted research titled “Trends in affordability of tobacco products before and after the transition to GST in India” A new indirect tax system was established in India by the government by implementing the "Goods and Services Tax (GST)" on July 1, 2017. This bill proposes to modernise indirect taxes, offer a unified tax system for the whole country, simplify tax collection, and lessen cascading or double taxation. This government action is anticipated to have a significant influence on the tourism industry, which was operating under a system of many taxes, including service tax, value-added tax, and luxury tax. In terms of its contribution to the country's foreign exchange profits, the Indian tourism industry ranks third in the world, making it a key service sector for the country. However, compared to other service sectors, the tourist industry has a number of taxation-related challenges since it is challenging to choose a certain tax structure. Additionally, because of the COVID-19 pandemic's perishability and people-oriented traits, the tourist

industry is negatively impacted. In light of these considerations, the current study aims to conceptually analyse the GST changes for India's tourist industry and to pinpoint the difficulties faced by tourism entrepreneurs under the post-GST system. In order to conduct the research, this study adopted a descriptive methodology and used secondary sources to gather data. In order to provide the tourist industry with a competitive edge based on pricing, this paper outlines the GST rules that apply to it and makes a rationale for lowering the rates and simplifying the GST structure.

The researchers Perween *et al.* (2021)⁷ conducted research titled “Tourism in India: An Overview of Public Expenditure and GST” explains that the government's basic position on fiscal behaviour is that spending decisions are made first, followed by initiatives for increasing income. Typically, there is no direct correlation between the government's revenue and expenditure policies. In the case of the tourism industry, there is no exception. Taxation and public spending on the tourism sector rarely go hand in hand. This article will offer a general overview of spending and taxation in the Indian tourist industry. It specifically sheds light on relevant government spending and various tax rates, specifically GST. The study's secondary data, which is drawn from a variety of sources, is secondary in nature.

The researchers Peswani *et al.* (2021)⁸ conducted research titled “A Review of Billing Structure in the GST Regime with Special Reference to Restaurant Industry”, which indicates that when applied at the national level, the goods and services tax framework is quite comprehensive. It is one of the crucial steps in the nation's growth. One of the largest tax revolutions is about to combine the state and national economies to accelerate the nation's overall growth. Currently, enterprises and businesses pay several taxes, which drives up the cost of goods and hurts their ability to make a profit. One of the major obstacles to the nation's economic progress is the many taxes and complex taxing structures. A single tax system would exist after the GST system is put into place, which would mark a significant advancement in the comprehensive reform of indirect taxes. Under the GST system, there would be a single tariff that applied to both goods

and services. GST would promote an environment that is business-friendly by lowering prices and controlling inflation rates.

The researchers Reddappa *et al.* (2021)⁹ conducted research titled “Goods And Services Tax (GST)-A Sectorial Comparison Of Select Countries With India” It was the goal of the current study to compare the products and services offered in China, South Africa, the UK, and India. “Food items, entertainment services, transportation services, personal care products, communication services, banking and financial services, healthcare products, automobile products, and electronic products were used to compare the tax structure. The findings showed that India levied a greater rate of GST than South Africa, whereas the UK levied a lower rate of GST for all the criteria” (democratic country).

The researchers Sahoo *et al.* (2021)¹⁰ conducted research titled “Impact of GST on Hotel Industry-A Study in Bhubaneswar City in Odisha” and declared that Modifications to indirect taxation were implemented in India on July 1st, 2017, three decades later. For the objective of “one nation, one tax,” the goods and services tax is a uniform indirect tax to be levied throughout the nation. This study tries to show how the goods and services tax has changed the hotel industry in India. With the introduction of GST, the Indian market will be connected, and expenditures for doing business will soon go down. The burden of many taxes on the amounts paid for various services was placed on the hotel business. For certain activities, there used to be extra fees in the Indian hotel sector. However, the GST currently charges a single tax at clearly specified slab rates for a variety of services. The slab rate rises as the number of services charged rises. Therefore, basic services have lower rates, and luxuries have higher GST slab rates. Here, we attempt to illustrate how the GST system has affected the city of Bhubaneswar's hotels. The researcher obtained samples for this project from 15 hotels in the city. This essay aims to evaluate hotel owners' interactions with customers following the GST through observation and experience.

The researchers Tiwari *et al.* (2021)¹¹ conducted research titled “Impact of goods and service tax on the tourism industry with a focus on the tour operator and hotel industry” claims that the investigation's purpose is to ascertain how

variations in GST rates might impact the price of travel. The price elasticity of demand in the tourist sector is quite strong, and any change in pricing structure may have an impact on inbound travel decisions. The case study approach is used in this work. To conceal the identities of the participating businesses, the real data were first assessed and then masked. The case study and data were developed, the real tax rates were applied, then compared to pre-GST rates, and the impact was examined. There are several restrictions on the study. The algorithm is only capable of processing a tiny collection of information from a representative sample of businesses. The unorganised travel sector and tourist-made, independently arranged trips have been neglected by the publication. The study has significant managerial ramifications since it will assist managers of tourist businesses in comprehending the fluctuations in the price of travel-related goods. The adjustments will also have an impact on the company's balance sheet, so by comprehending the costs, they may make the appropriate adjustments to the marketing of travel-related products.

The researchers Varalakshmi *et al.* (2021)¹² conducted research titled “Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) On Hotel Industry in India” One of India's fastest-growing industries today, the hospitality sector (which includes tourism as well) increased at an annual pace of 8% between 2007 and 2016. The hospitality business has continued to grow as a result of the growth in travel and tourism. As a result, the hotel sector is growing internationally and fostering its development in a multicultural environment that is evolving. Hotels support the production of commodities and related services that improve the welfare of their countries and communities. India is the top tourist destination in the globe. India is home to several ethnicities, each of which has a unique cuisine. Tourists from both local and foreign countries are drawn to the region because of these gastronomic options. The different taxes levied by the state governments for appropriate tourist attractions are impacted by the adoption of GST. The current investigation was undertaken to determine whether or not the GST system has made hotel management and tourists more or less burdened.

The researcher S. Abraham (2020)¹³ conducted research titled “Impact of the GST on the Development of Hospitality and Tourism Sector in India” It explains that one of the key industries that is essential to maintaining strong sociopolitical links with other nations as well as creating jobs and money is tourism. India's rich culture and diversity of civilisations, languages, customs, and ethnicities make it one of the most enticing travel destinations in the world. One of the industries in India That is expanding quickly is tourism. In 2018, it contributed 9.2 percent to the GDP, and by 2028, it is anticipated to contribute 9.9 percent. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a non-discriminatory tax that has an impact on many economic sectors. The latest rate reductions announced by the GST Council are anticipated to have a positive impact on the development of the hospitality and travel industries in India. Generally speaking, legislators made a wise decision when they rationalised the GST rates, which greatly benefits this industry. The rate reductions are anticipated to increase tourism, which would, therefore, lead to a significant increase in job opportunities in the industry.

The researchers Manoj *et al.* (2020)¹⁴ conducted research titled “Effect of tax reforms on hospitality & tourism industry in Jaipur” This study was conducted to look at how the introduction of the GST affected the Jaipur business environment and the factors that affected the city's tourist industry. In order to rule out any effects of the GST after its implementation in 2017, the study used primary data from the city of Jaipur and answers from business owners and tourism company owners. The redesign of the Goods and Services Tax is one of the biggest changes that has occurred in India since its independence. On the supply of products and services from producers to consumers, a single, consistent tax is levied. The hotel industry in India is one of the economic sectors with the quickest growth rates, contributing around 6.23 percent of the nation's GDP and 8.78 percent of all employment.

The researchers Naeem *et al.* (2020)¹⁵ conducted research titled “The social & economic impact of GST on the Indian economy” This study was conducted in order to comprehend how the GST impacted the Jaipur tourist sector and the factors that affected how the city's economic operations changed as a

result of the adoption of the GST. The study was conducted using primary data from the city of Jaipur and answers from business owners and tourism company owners to rule out any effects of the GST after it was imposed in 2017. One of India's most significant post-independence reforms is the Goods and Services Tax. A single, consistent tax is levied on the producer's delivery of products and services to the consumer. One of the fastest-growing economic sectors in India is the hotel business, which generates around 6.23 percent of the GDP and 8.78 percent of all jobs in the country.

The researchers Priya *et al.* (2020)¹⁶ conducted research titled “An empirical study on the impact of GST on the hotel industry in Chennai city” The goal of this study was to better understand how the GST transformed the city of Jaipur's tourism industry and the variables that influenced how the GST's implementation modified the city's economic activity. In order to rule out any effects of the GST when it was implemented in 2017, research was undertaken using source data from the city of Jaipur and responses from business owners and tourism company owners. The Goods and Services Tax is one of the largest post-independence changes in India. All delivery of goods and services from the producer to the customer are subject to a single, uniform tax. The hotel industry in India contributes around 6.23 percent of the nation's GDP and 8.78 percent of all jobs, making it one of the fastest-growing economic sectors in the world.

The researchers Sahoo *et al.* (2020)¹⁷ conducted research titled “Impact of GST on Hotel Industry-A Study in Bhubaneswar City in Odisha” claims that On July 1st, 2017, changes to indirect taxes were implemented in India after thirty years. The goods and services tax is a common indirect tax that will be applied across the country in order to carry out the idea of "one nation, one tax." This study aims to show how India's hotel industry has been impacted by the goods and services tax. Due to the integration of the Indian market brought about by the installation of GST, company expenditures would soon decline. Multiple taxes on the cost of various services were a hardship for the hotel sector. In the past, the Indian hotel sector levied extra fees for a variety of activities. However, a single tax is currently imposed under the GST with clearly specified slab rates for a

variety of services. The GST slab rate rises as the quantity of services charged rises; hence, the rate for basic services is lower, while the rate for lavish services is higher. In this article, we attempt to explain how the GST system has impacted Bhubaneswar's hotels. The researcher gathered samples from 15 hotels in the city for this purpose. In engaging with customers following the GST, hotel owners were observed, and their experiences were evaluated for this article.

The researchers M. Sharma *et al.* (2020)¹⁸ conducted research titled “Covid-19 Global Change & Impact on Tourism Sector” and declare that this article examines COVID-19's business impact on various nations and sectors. It does more research on the economic channels that impact economic activity. By the time I finished writing this copy on June 9, 2020, there had been over 7 06 29,278 cases and 405 587 fatalities worldwide. Even if some nations dealt with the epidemic well, the number of cases is uncertain and might rise or fall at any time as more and more cases are reported to the World Health Organization by new nations. However, it appears that the perception of COVID-19 was at its height in China previously, but it is now in decline or has completely disappeared, whereas the reverse tendency is observed in other nations. The consequences of the pandemic are greatly beyond the fatality figure, prompting governments worldwide to implement contingency measures to recover from COVID-19's commercial impact. Additionally, due to the blockades and lockdowns imposed by other nations, which had an immediate impact on businesses and the nation's economy, there should be a break in the global supply chain. Due to the disgusting reports of COVID-19's catastrophic financial effects, which include liquidating businesses, releasing revised forecasts, and declaring layoffs, millions of people may lose their employment in the next years. To lessen differences in customer preferences, product and pharmaceutical inadequacies, and worldwide changes in the supply chain, in other words. Comparable to prior financial crises, the global financial market has seen a dramatic decline and is now very volatile. Global authorities still have time to implement coordinated measures to address the impact of the coronavirus on the economy. But the clock is ticking. Recession-related unemployment has increased by 2% historically, according to crises. But this time, because of the infection's fragility and its proliferating nature, the

economy is facing a double effect, or, to put it another way, a double financial consequence in terms of demand and chain flexibility. This article begins by discussing the influence of COVID-19 on the Indian economy as well as its effects on the global economy. It also focuses on the opinions and data of reliable institutions that can guide the figures. This article will later focus on reducing the impact of the epidemic's worst-hit areas, particularly the tourism sector. This article assumes that the impact of the coronavirus will be uneven throughout all locations, taking into account the economic makeup and resources of each country.

The researchers A. Abraham *et al.* (2019)¹⁹ conducted research titled “A Study on the Impact of Goods and Services Tax Reform on Hotels in Kerala” and claimed that COVID-19's business impact on many nations and sectors is examined in this article. It does further research on the economic channels that will affect economic activity. The COVID-19 eruption, which started in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, has been steadily spreading around the globe. By the time this draught, dated June 9, 2020, was written, about 7,06,29,278 cases and 405 587 fatalities had been recorded worldwide. Even if some nations dealt with the epidemic well, there is no assurance on the severity of the situation because new nations are constantly reporting more and more uncountable cases to the World Health Organization. However, it appears that the perception of COVID-19 was at its height in China earlier and that it is now falling or perhaps disappearing, whereas the reverse pattern is observed in other nations. Because the consequences of the pandemic considerably outweigh the fatality rate, governments throughout the world have begun implementing contingency plans to recover from the commercial impact of COVID-19. The global supply chain should also come to an end as a result of the lockdowns and blockades that have been imposed by various nations, which have had a negative impact on businesses and the economies of those nations. The horrifying reports about the daily catastrophic financial effects of COVID-19, including liquidating businesses, releasing revised projections, and announcing layoffs, may result in millions of people losing their employment in the next years. In other words, to lessen variances in customer preferences, product and pharmaceutical inadequacies, and

worldwide changes in the supply chain. In comparison to past financial crises, the global financial market has dropped considerably and is currently exceedingly volatile. Global decision-makers still have time to implement coordinated policy measures to address the economic consequences of the coronavirus. However, the clock is ticking. As with each prior crisis, a recession results in an increase of 2% in unemployment. But this time, because of the susceptibility of the infection's sources and the way that it advances, the economy is dealing with a double effect, or, to put it another way, a double. The financial consequence in terms of demand and chain flexibility. The first section of this article discusses how COVID-19 has affected the Indian economy as well as the global economy. It also places a strong focus on the opinions and data provided by reliable sources that may help guide the figures. The focus of the remainder of this essay will be on reducing the impact of the epidemic's worst-hit areas, particularly the tourism sector. This article makes the assumption that the effects of the coronavirus will not be symmetrical and takes into account the economic makeup and resources of each country.

The researcher Chandralal, (2019)²⁰ conducted research titled as “A Study of impact of Goods and Service Tax on Hotel The aim of this study is to assess the influence of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on the Hotel Industry in Chennai. The study identified five distinct variables to assess the respondents' viewpoints regarding the implementation of GST. The variables encompass the efficacy of GST, its comprehensibility, the taxation situation, profit margin, and the post-GST influence on customer growth. The study was conducted through observation and personal experience. The study collected data from a sample of 50 hotels, consisting of 20 hotels categorised as 3-star, 20 hotels categorised as 4-star, and ten hotels categorised as 5-star. The data was gathered using a methodical and planned interview process. Printed sources, including books and magazines, as well as online ones, were used to collect secondary data. The study employed a disproportionate stratified random sampling procedure. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis are employed. The analysis uncovered a significant and distinct impact of GST implementation on the hotel sector in the city of Chennai. The study concluded that the implementation of Goods and

Services Tax (GST) in the hotel industry can successfully attract a larger number of consumers to use hotel services, hence increasing government revenue.

The researcher Chauhan (2019)²¹ conducted research titled “Applicability of GST on restaurants–bills, tax rates and service charges in India” It explains that India used to charge and collect indirect taxes, such as excise, VAT, and CVD, which are collected by the states and service cess, which is collected by the federal government. Decentralisation of the whole indirect tax system will result. It was realised that this indirect system, which also collected tax on tax (levy), also known as a cascading effect, was actually a hardship for duty payers. Thus, India took a significant stride in the indirect tax system by establishing GST, or the goods and service levy, in order to abolish such a double cess implementation system and put all forms of charges under one regime. Different cess rates are relevant to various industries, and in this article, we'll analyse the cess rates that apply to restaurant services to see how they affect bills and whether or not advantages are used under the GST system.

Choudhury A. K. R. (2019)²² found out how the implementation of the GST affects the CPI as well as the percentage changes in the CPI basket. One of the secondary sources from which the information was acquired is the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Statistics for the CPI were available from July 2016 to July 2018. The paired t-test and a percentage are two statistical tests used in this study. The data shows that after the implementation of the GST, the CPI basket overall increased. The study also found that the GST has no appreciable impact on CPI.

Das D. (2019).²³ In India, the effectiveness of GST implementation was examined in terms of consumer perception and knowledge. A preliminary investigation has been conducted. The investigation employed first-hand information. The primary data is gathered via a well-structured questionnaire. The findings indicate that there is no obvious correlation between demographic traits and awareness levels. Customers possess a wealth of essential knowledge. Although there is room for improvement in awareness campaigns, promotional

efforts are present and generally regarded as good. In general, consumers are supportive of the implementation of the GST.

G. P. Girish (2019)²⁴ Academics used the event research approach and the NSE India's nifty 50 indices to analyse the effects of the GST's adoption on the NSE. The study's time frame was June 12 through July 21, 2017 (+14 days). The hypothesis has been put to the test using the t-test. The analysis's findings demonstrate that the introduction of GST had a favourable effect on the NSE's Nifty 50 index, producing statistically significant anomalous returns. The study's findings provide new information on how we presently comprehend the short-term effects of structural changes on the stock market for policymakers, fund managers, hedge funds, high-net-worth people, regulators, and potential investors.

G. Suresh Babu (2019)²⁵ analysed the opinions of Indian consumers regarding the GST rates. The investigation, which relied on secondary data, came to the conclusion that the GST is the biggest tax reform in the country. Prices of goods and services have decreased as a result of ITC's accessibility for most goods and services, as well as some related exemptions. However, there has been a substantial increase in tax rates on a variety of various commodities. In light of this, it is advantageous for a consumer to research the applicable rates before making purchases or utilising services in line with their income pattern.

The researchers Gautam *et al.* (2019)²⁶ conducted research titled “To Study the Impact of Gabbar Singh tax or Goods & Services Tax for Restaurant and Food Services Business in India” Prior to the implementation of the GST, the tax rates for all kinds of restaurants were the same regardless of the variations in the services they provided. However, the GST now considers the services provided by the restaurant and adjusts tax rates appropriately. In other words, choosing a less pleasant location can result in tax savings of up to 13 percent. Consumers will benefit from this system since they only have to pay one tax, as opposed to the previous system when they had to pay separate taxes at the state and federal levels. This essay clarifies the GST concept and offers recommendations and implications for the various restaurants and fast-food businesses operating in the Indian economy. With the help of this essay, we will

be able to comprehend the goals, limitations, and intricate effects of India's Goods and Services Tax. And the frauds committed by big-name food firms.

John A. R. and Dhannur V. K. (2019)²⁷ examined the effects of the GST both before and after its adoption. The monthly data set used for the analysis spans the months of March 2016 through June 2018. The EPU index uses information from Policyuncertainty.com. Statistics from the Database of Indian Economy, which is available on the RBI website, were used to calculate IIP, Repo Rate, GDP (at factor cost), and WPI. You may get Nifty Service from the NSE website. In this work, the three exogenous variables, Int, WPI, and GDP, as well as the three endogenous variables, EPU, IIP, and Nifty Services, have all been investigated utilising the VAR approach. IIP and Nifty Services, respectively, represent the manufacturing and services sectors. The restricted VAR model and the resulting IRF Analysis from the study indicated that policy uncertainty (in this case primarily related to GST) had a negative impact on the service sector (Nifty), but we cannot reach the same conclusion about its impact on the manufacturing sector (IIP), which is inconclusive from the analysis. Uncertainty in policy is not concurrently having a considerable effect on the performance of the industrial and service sectors.

The researchers Kansara *et al.* (2019)²⁸ conducted research titled “Indian Hotel Industry–Review & Prospects” and noted that “one of the primary industries fueling the expansion of the services sector and, therefore, the Indian economy, is the Indian hospitality sector. The sector's direct contribution to GDP increased by 23.6 percent in 2017, bringing its total contribution (direct and indirect) to Rs. 5.9 trillion (US\$ 91.3 billion), according to. Additionally, India's tourism industry contributes 9.4% of GDP, is the nation's third-largest source of foreign money, and was rated seventh in terms of its overall contribution to GDP in 2017. Due to declining inflation, the current account deficit, and other factors, the country had macroeconomic stability at year's end. The Union Budget for FY19 listed many key pillars that will promote economic growth for the nation, including tax reforms, prudent budgeting, infrastructure investments, ease of doing business, agriculture and farmer welfare, rural sectors, social sectors,

education, and job creation.” This is reported to have led to a general uptick in economic activity, which has positively impacted the country's demand for hotels.

The researchers Khatik *et al.* (2019)²⁹ conducted research titled “Impact of GST on Indian Hotel and Restaurant Business”, declaring that On July 1, 2017, a 32-year-old dream of indirect tax reform became a reality. The Modified Value-Added Tax (MODVAT) was first adopted in 1986. A non-discriminatory indirect tax that is used nationwide is the goods and services tax. The purpose of the current study is to demonstrate the effects of the Goods and Services Tax on the Indian hospitality and tourist industry. The sector that contributed around US\$ 136200 million to the GDP at the end of 2016 is the one that is anticipated to experience significant changes going forward. The influence of GST on hotel room rates, restaurant food costs, and restaurant owners' purchase bills, as well as its benefits and drawbacks for the Indian hospitality and tourist sector as a whole, will all be covered in the current study paper.

Kumar M. *et al.* (2019)³⁰ The results demonstrate that there is no clear relationship between demographic traits and awareness levels. The typical consumer is quite knowledgeable. Promotional efforts should continue to be performed despite the fact that awareness campaigns need to be enhanced since they are still necessary. Consumers have generally been quite supportive of the GST's introduction.

M. Govinda Rao (2019)³¹ Construct a road map for the GST tax, collection, and distribution between the federal government and each state. Realistically, books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and websites were where the secondary material for this study was acquired. The conceptual nature of this research requires factual data rather than numerical statistics to support it more than it does. People have been given a graphic description of how to claim input credit and how GST is collected and distributed between the federal government and the states in order to make these concepts clearer. GST will combine all current indirect taxes in India, with the exception of those on alcohol, tobacco, and petroleum products, in order to enhance the economy.

M. P Akhil, 2019)³² study of the GST concept, including its benefits and role in the integration of the Indian economy. Higher compliance and revenue resilience are the results, as is evident once more. It will prevent a cascading effect of the indirect tax system. The GST has helped us move away from the concept of "one tax, many taxes" and toward "one country, one tax." It has been an excellent lesson in cooperative federalism, which is transforming India into a single market by encouraging economic integration in a connected polity.

Madathil J. C. and Ashitha T. (2019)³³ Show the percentage changes that occurred in the CPI basket as well as how the introduction of the GST affects the CPI. The statistics were obtained from secondary sources, including the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The CPI's statistics were gathered from July 2016 to July 2018. The paired t-test and a percentage are two statistical tests used in this study. The paper claims that the implementation of the GST led to an increase in the CPI basket as a whole. The study also revealed that the GST has little to no impact on CPI.

Maheshwari, D. *et al.* (2019)³⁴ promoting a more efficient and streamlined tax system. The study also highlights the challenges and potential benefits of implementing the GST, such as reducing tax evasion, simplifying tax compliance, and improving the ease of doing business in India. Overall, the findings suggest that the implementation of the GST has the potential to positively impact India's economy and contribute to its long-term growth and development.

P. Govindam (2019)³⁵ For this study, secondary data were acquired from a range of national and international publications, working papers, government agencies, and websites. Tables, charts, and percentage analyses were all used in this study. Descriptive statistics were also used. The study period lasted from the implementation date through February 28, 2019. According to the study's findings, 31.7 percent of all Indian GST taxpayers migrated under GST. According to the analysis, 18.11,442 (rs in thousand crores) were collected out of the fourteen months, which represents a collection of more than 5% of the entire GST in nine months as compared to the preceding months' collection. Additionally, it demonstrates that, when compared to taxpayers from the previous

month, the total number of 3(b) returns submitted by GST taxpayers has a growing tendency in fifteen months and a negative trend in just four months. The overall rise in GSTR-1 returns submitted by GST taxpayers has been positive for ten months and negative for just nine.

Radhakrishnan, R. *et al.* (2019)³⁶ Establish a strategy for the GST tax, its collection, and its distribution to the federal government and each state. Specifically, books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and websites were employed to obtain the secondary material for this study. The conceptual aspect of this study means that it is supported more by factual data than by numerical figures. People can better understand how GST is collected and distributed between the federal government and the states by using a graphic description of how the input credit is claimed. GST will combine all current indirect taxes in India, with the exception of those levied on alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and petroleum products, in an effort to boost the nation's economy.

Rajeshwari M. Shettar (2019)³⁷ examined the GST proposal and its potential impact on the Indian economy. Secondary data were mostly used to obtain sources for this study, which used an exploratory research style. The essential data was gathered from published sources, including books, journals, newspapers, reports, publications, research articles, and reputable websites. The research claims that the whole Indian market will be merged, potentially lowering business expenditures. It may lower the cost of business transactions and allow for easy commodity transportation among states. All economic sectors, including enterprises, governmental organisations, and the service sector, will be affected by the GST. Additionally, it was found in the research that the GST will increase the GDP and exports of the nation, as well as the economic welfare and returns to the three key production elements of capital, labour, and land.

Rose V. J. and Reshma K. T. (2019)³⁸ This study looked at these variables to determine how well tax department employees and tax professionals understood and applied GST, as well as how they perceived GST in general. They are purely descriptive analyses. Data from both primary and secondary sources have been combined to create the final product. According to the data, Singh

underwent scheduled interviews. The sample consists of workers from state and federal excise and tax practitioners. The hypothesis has been put to the test using a T-test. Governments are feverishly working to remedy these vulnerabilities after the study's findings revealed that many people had trouble accessing the Internet and filing their tax forms. The failure of the Goods and Service Tax system to take into account last-minute changes in return filing has resulted in confusion among businesses. Decisions are consequently repeatedly postponing nearly all other return deadlines. The fact that the online system rejects returns even when they comply with the guidelines set forth in the Goods and Services Tax legislation is another issue brought up by merchants. They received an "invalid return type" error from the portal, which prevented them from submitting their 3B returns.

Sharma M. K. and Saini S. (2019)³⁹ analysed the level of GST knowledge and effect awareness among Mandsaur city business owners. The study is descriptive in nature. A non-probability sampling strategy was used to select the sample, which included small business owners. Both primary and secondary data were gathered. The questionnaire was used to collect primary data. According to the findings, the introduction of the GST reduced corruption; the GDP increased the rate of economic growth; increased documentation reduced the need for manual labour; and E-way bills were advantageous to businesses. Additionally, the findings show that the GST method needs C. According to a consultant, the majority of respondents preferred the GST rate, and the GST was unable to reduce overall inflation.

The researcher Singh A. (2019)⁴⁰ conducted research titled "GST Rates And Its Implications" and says that India's largest tax reform was the Goods and Services Tax, which eliminated state levies and pushed India closer to wealthy nations. From raw material acquisition through product sale, this destination-based tax collects money. Taxes paid in earlier supply phases can be set off in the following step. Indians discuss the goods and services tax (GST). The government has divided 1211 products into GST rate slabs. This study examines GST rates and their effects on India's economy.

Shukla S. and Kumar R. (2019)⁴¹ This study examined the challenges faced by small and medium-sized business organisations after the introduction of the GST and examined business people's intentions to use the GSTN by combining the Technology Acceptance Model and TPB. The primary data gathered through questionnaires is the study's basis. Information has been provided by 204 owners of small and medium-sized businesses who have a GSTN number. The practical non-probability sampling method was employed. With the aid of structural equation modelling, the significance of the relationship between the variables has been investigated. Chi-square and factor analysis have both been used for analysis and interpretation. The report claims that many small business owners encountered technical issues when it came time to submit their GST. The results indicated that trust was one of the key elements affecting how Indian businesspeople used GSTN. It was also found that perceived utility, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural centrality all have a significant influence on a business person's desire to use GSTN.

Yadav S. (2019)⁴² conducted research on the origins, traits, challenges, and impacts of the goods and services tax (GST) in India. The data and information for the study were gathered from secondary sources, which included national and international journals, websites, conference papers, publications, government reports, and a wide range of other sources. The GST replaced a number of indirect levies with a single taxing framework, making it the largest tax reform in India's history. India has adopted the dual GST strategy, which is divided into the CGST, SGST, and IGST categories. GST will increase GDP, exports, and foreign direct investment, all of which are very advantageous for the country and will benefit both manufacturers and consumers. GST ran into many problems before it was implemented.

The researcher Ambili (2018)⁴³ conducted research titled "Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Tourism Sector Overview" The country's diverse environment, landscapes, and locations of natural beauty, together with its rich cultural and historical legacy, indicate that the tourism business has significant potential. It is a significant source of foreign exchange for the nation and has a

high potential for employment creation. The tourism sector is currently one of the key drivers of growth in the various service sectors. New Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates have just been modified for this sector and will be applied to their services depending on sales and tariffs. The GST's objectives and existing impacts on the travel and tourism sector are the main topics of this article. The research also covers the numerous advantages and disadvantages of the one-nation, one-tax reform; the GST provides a ray of hope for the tourism and hospitality industries by keeping the GST rate between 10 and 15 percent. It may be an indication because of its constant tax rates and increased usage of the input credit, which benefits the end user in terms of affordability. GST is one of India's most anxiously awaited tax reforms. One of the most important developments in India in the modern era is the Goods and Services Tax. The recent rapid growth of the Indian tourism industry shows how much room there is for employment growth and large foreign currency production. Researching the growth and development of the Indian tourism industry is so essential. The GST, on the other hand, will be a successful and consistent destination-based tax system that addresses the difficulties facing the sector and paves the way for cost reduction and future transaction flexibility.

The researcher Jain (2018)⁴⁴ conducted research titled “Impact of goods and service tax (GST) on small business enterprise in reference to automobile industry” Considering the country's diverse ecosystem, varied topography, and several locations with stunning natural beauty, it is said that the tourism business has significant potential. It is distinguished by its considerable potential for generating employment and a major source of foreign exchange for the country. Among the many service industries, the tourism industry has become one of the main forces behind growth. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates have just been amended for this industry and will be imposed on their services depending on tariffs and sales. The purpose of the GST and its current effects on the tourist industry are highlighted in this study. The report also discusses the advantages and disadvantages of One Nation and one tax reform; GST also serves as a glimmer of light for the hospitality and tourist sectors by maintaining the GST rate between 10 and 15 percent. With its consistent tax rates and greater use of the

input credit, it may be a hint that the end user may gain in terms of affordability. One of the most anticipated tax reforms in India has been GST. One of the most significant changes in Modern India is the Goods and Services Tax. Since a few years ago, the Indian tourist sector has been expanding quickly and has great potential to create jobs and bring in significant amounts of foreign currency. Studying the expansion and development of the Indian tourist sector is so essential. However, GST will be a successful and uniform destination-based tax system that solves the industry's issues and promotes cost optimisation and a free flow of business.

The researchers Khan *et al.* (2018)⁴⁵ conducted research titled “Impact of GST on Different Industrial Sectors” While bringing about a "one nation, one tax," the GST has a slightly varying impact on different industries. This article intends to examine the various effects of the GST on significant industries, including FMCG, pharmaceuticals, hotels, and the automobile industry.

Mehta L. and Kaur B. (2018)⁴⁶ focus on understanding how the Goods and Services Tax is perceived by the Indian populace. The essential information was gathered by soliciting responses from 500 taxpayers. Fifty people were subjected to in-depth interviews to gather qualitative information. Descriptive statistics and the t-test were employed. According to the survey, the majority of participants were against the implementation of the GST. The majority of respondents think it has an effect on our consumption patterns and that we started using greater caution when using things. Some poll respondents still have questions regarding their next shopping plans and either anticipate consuming more or less goods. The respondents believe that the tax change is advantageous and will be profitable in the long run. In the short term, meanwhile, it has resulted in greater taxes, costs associated with legal compliance, and prices for goods and services. The report claims that taxpayers' attitudes toward the GST are split between favourable and unfavourable.

The researcher Mishra (2018)⁴⁷ conducted research titled “Impact of GST on the Indian economy” and claims that while the GST has ushered in a "one nation, one tax" system, its impact on different industries is slightly different. This

research article intends to investigate the various effects of GST on significant industries, including FMCG, pharmaceuticals, lodging, and the auto industry.

The researchers Nayyar *et al.* (2018)⁴⁸ conducted research titled “A comprehensive analysis of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India” and stated that one of India's most significant tax adjustments is the long-overdue GST. Despite being set to begin in April 2010, it hasn't yet because of political problems and competing stakeholder interests. A single national market would encompass all local, state, and federal indirect taxes under this extensive tax framework. It is anticipated that it will significantly support India's economic growth and fix any issues with the current indirect tax system. The GST idea is explained in this article, along with its components and the date of implementation in India. The study's major subjects are the advantages of GST and the challenges India has faced in adopting it.

The researchers No *et al.* (2018)⁴⁹ conducted research titled “Awareness on Goods and Service Tax (GST)”, which explains that the investigators' goal is to learn how people feel about the goods and service tax (GST). A survey was used as the research approach, and thirty local respondents provided the data. The study's primary goals are to examine how consumers see various components of GST and determine whether there are any appreciable changes in consumers' perceptions according to gender, age, educational attainment, and income level. The main conclusions are that consumers have a favourable attitude and that there are no appreciable variations among them in terms of gender, age, education level, or income. The study examines how the GST has affected the Indian economy. There is turmoil and bewilderment among the general public as a result of the implementation of the GST. This research study aims to describe the workings of the GST and how it affects the Indian economy. “The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 Task Force, also known as the Kelkar Committee, in India began to consider the issue of GST in 2004. The Kelkar Committee was convinced that a dual GST system would be able to tax almost all goods and services, expand the Indian economy's tax base, increase revenue collection through the levying and collection of indirect taxes, and take a more practical

approach to the efficient allocation of resources.” Under the Goods and Service Tax system, everyone is expected to pay tax on their output and is also entitled to a credit for whatever input taxes they have already paid. Tax will only be charged on the value-added element of a transaction. The much-anticipated goods and services tax, or GST, has been implemented.

Roy R *et al.* (2018)⁵⁰ evaluated the degree of knowledge, perception, operational issues, and influence of knowledge on operational challenges faced by retail traders after the introduction of the new tax system. The Survey technique was utilised to acquire the fundamental data for the study. According to the survey, it is clear that merchants have negative perceptions of the GST since their level of understanding has not increased to a reasonable level. It was also found that ignorance is an important factor that has contributed to practical difficulties.

The researchers Saxena *et al.* (2018)⁵¹ conducted research titled “Impact of GST on Tourism Industry” and explained that the investigators' goal is to learn how customers feel about the use of the good and service tax (GST). The research approach used a survey to gather information from thirty local respondents. The study's primary goals are to examine how customers see various parts of GST and determine whether there are any appreciable changes in how customers view certain components of GST based on gender, age, education, and income level. The key findings are that consumers have a positive attitude and that there are no appreciable changes in customer behaviour based on gender, age, educational attainment, or income level. The research paper examines how the GST would affect the Indian economy. The average man is in a state of turmoil and bewilderment as a result of the implementation of GST. This study aims to clarify the workings of the GST and its implications on the Indian economy. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act of 2003's Task Force, known as the Kelkar Committee, began to consider implementing the GST in India in 2004. “The Kelkar Committee was convinced that a dual GST system would be able to tax almost all goods and services, give the Indian economy access to a larger tax base, increase revenue collection by levying and collecting indirect taxes, and allow for a more practical approach to allocating resources effectively. According

to the Goods and Service Tax system, everyone is required to pay tax on output and is eligible to receive a credit for any paid input taxes.” Only the value-added portion of a transaction will be subject to tax. The long-anticipated goods and services tax has come to pass.

The researcher Dash (2017)⁵² conducted research titled “Positive and negative impact of GST on the Indian economy” and states that the GST, sometimes referred to as the “Products and Services Tax, is one tax that is levied on the supply of products and services from the producer to the client. Since credits for input taxes paid at each stage will be available at the subsequent stage of value addition, GST is really merely a tax on value addition at each level.” The advantages and disadvantages of the GST on the Indian tax system are examined in this paper.

The researcher Deshani (2017)⁵³ conducted research titled “Consequences of goods and service tax (GST) on restaurant industry” and declares that the purpose of this study is to determine how GST affects the restaurant business. Excise taxes, import tariffs, VAT, service tax laws, as well as other cesses and surcharges, were all replaced by three distinct laws known as CGST, SGST, and IGST under the government's GST system. All sales of goods and services are subject to the GST, which is paid separately to the accounts of the Centre and the States. The GST's greatest benefit is India's economic union. The consequences of the GST on people's daily lives were numerous. This essay examines how the GST has affected the restaurant business.

The researchers Kawlel *et al.* (2017)⁵⁴ conducted research titled “GST: An Economic Overview: Challenges and Impact ahead, states that with three distinct laws—CGST, SGST, and IGST—the government's GST system abolished excise taxes, import taxes, VAT and service tax rules, as well as additional cesses and surcharges. The greatest benefit of GST is India's economic integration. GST had a significant impact on people's daily lives. This essay examines the impact of the GST on the restaurant sector.

The researchers Lourdunathan *et al.* (2017)⁵⁵ conducted research titled “A study on the implementation of goods and services tax (GST) in India: Prospectus and challenges” explains that manufacturers, dealers, and the general public have differing reactions to the Goods and Services Tax (GST). This will be implemented by the Indian government on April 1 of this year. News organisations from all around the world emphasised the bill's accomplishment for the government and how it brought the country together.

The researchers Panwar *et al.* (2017)⁵⁶ conducted research titled “Impact of goods and services tax on the restaurants and food service businesses in India” and reported that the restaurant and food service industry in India is growing at an unprecedented rate. Therefore, adjustments to the tax collection system are having an effect on the company's growth. Product and service offerings: The imposition of taxes has caused widespread confusion among those who run restaurants. The goods and services tax was proposed as a solution to eliminate the practice of charging arbitrary prices for products and services. The operation will become a consistent entity across states under this strategy, and the tax structure will likewise be harmonised, which will unquestionably cut the cost of consistency for the taxpayer. The restaurant industry was subject to many expensive levies and adjustments under the previous tax collection method. Diners had to add value-added tax, a service tax, and an additional service charge to their tabs at every restaurant prior to the Goods and Services Tax's implementation. Despite the fact that every slab of the GST taxation system was thoroughly explained, many restaurants are still unclear, and some owners even impose their own rates and levies at their discretion. This study focuses on how GST would affect the Indian restaurant and catering industries. As a consequence, we will have a better understanding of how GST will operate in this industry, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of the tax in this context. According to the poll, GST may have both favourable and unfavourable consequences for the restaurant and food service industries. Due to the impact GST has had on conventional techniques, businesses are searching for innovative strategies to market their goods and services.

The researchers Ramya *et al.* (2017)⁵⁷ conducted research titled “GST and its impact on various sectors” The fastest expanding industry in India, according to this statement, is restaurants and food service businesses. Therefore, modifications to the tax collecting structure are having an effect on the company's growth. Hardware and software: some business owners in the restaurant industry are perplexed by the new tax system. The GST was proposed as a means to eliminate the need for merchants to use alternative pricing strategies to boost their bottom lines. Since, under this approach, operations become standardised across states, and the tax system is similarly harmonised, the cost of consistency for taxpayers would decrease significantly. “Under the old tax collection system, the restaurant industry was subject to several high-cost levies and adjustments. Customers used to pay VAT, service tax, and an additional service fee on every restaurant bill in the past, but the GST eradicated all of these extra and pointless costs. All the slabs in the GST taxation system were clearly mentioned, but many restaurants are still unsure, and restaurant owners are applying rates and taxes in any way they see fit or according to their own desires. In this study, the effect of the GST on Indian restaurants and food service businesses is examined.” This will help us understand how GST would work in this industry and will provide us with knowledge of both its advantages and disadvantages. The study concludes that the GST has advantages and disadvantages for restaurants and food service businesses. Various businesses' advertising methods have been affected by GST, which has prompted a hunt for

Rupa (2017)⁵⁸ conducted research titled “GST in India: An Overview” and explained that indirect taxes have long been a major focus of the Indian tax system. Indirect tax income served as the primary source of tax revenue up until tax reforms were adopted in the 1990s. Most Indians are poor, and it was said that broadening the direct tax base would be counterproductive. This was the key argument for relying heavily on indirect taxes. Poor productivity and sluggish economic growth are the unfortunate outcomes of India's indirect taxation system, which imposes a cascading and distorting tax on the production of goods and services. The current system imposes a plethora of taxes, the majority of which are collected by the federal government and the rest by individual states. The good

and service tax is a straightforward solution to the problem of tax complexity and the burden it places on taxpayers (GST). This paper discusses the benefits, disadvantages, and international setting of the concept of a Goods and Services Tax.

The researchers Kour *et al.* (2016)⁵⁹ conducted research titled “A study on the impact of GST after its implementation” claims that the many taxes we already pay, such as direct and indirect taxes, are burdensome for us and play a contributing role in the growth in corruption. To replace each of these taxing systems, the Central Government has chosen to introduce the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The GST is one of India's most important tax changes, and a choice has long been needed. It is an all-encompassing tax structure that would include the whole economy as well as all indirect taxes levied by the federal, state, and local governments into a single, cohesive nation in the national market. It is anticipated to significantly boost India's economic development and lighten the burden of its current indirect tax structure. GST encourages economic growth more than the current tax system since it incorporates all indirect taxes. The GDP of the country would increase with the assistance of the GST. Due to its widespread acceptability, countries are now implementing the GST as their sales tax system. This article will discuss the ramifications of GST when it is implemented, how it varies from the existing indirect taxes, and the advantages and disadvantages of GST.

The researcher Vasanthagopal (2011)⁶⁰ conducted research titled “GST in India: A big leap in the indirect taxation system” states that the Central Government reiterated its commitment to the adoption of a "flawless" GST for the survival of the Indian economy in the face of intensifying international competition brought on by globalisation and despite the fact that there are still many obstacles to be overcome before the implementation of GST. Despite the many barriers to the planned transition, it would be beneficial to assess its positive benefits up until the GST is implemented, including those on housing, employment, price level, GDP, government income, MSME, housing, poverty reduction, and other development-related sectors. The emphasis of this work is on this element.

1.23 RESEARCH GAP

No study is that empowered that it is free from limitations or has no scope for improvement.

1. The biggest gap in literature is its unavailability in the books, journals and even on the web.
2. Another major gap in the literature is that very few studies till date have been done on the Hotel industry and GST.

The present study is an edge over all the limitations, as through the work presented in the thesis, the researcher has attempted to touch all the hidden corners in the respondents' hearts that are relevant to GST and the hotel industry.

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