

ANALYSIS OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) AND SMART MOBILITY SYSTEMS: IMPACT ON MSMEs, STARTUPS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA

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Abstract

Goods and Services Tax (GST) has transformed India's indirect taxation system by creating a unified national market and improving transparency in business operations. At the same time, the rise of smart mobility systems—including digital logistics platforms, intelligent transportation systems, electric mobility, and app-based transport ecosystems—has reshaped how goods and services move across the country.

This study integrates GST with smart mobility to analyse their combined impact on MSMEs, startups, and entrepreneurship. GST has enabled seamless interstate trade, while smart mobility systems have improved logistics efficiency, delivery speed, and supply chain integration. Together, they have accelerated formalisation, digital adoption, and market expansion. However, challenges such as compliance burden, digital dependency, infrastructure gaps, and working capital constraints persist.

The study concludes that GST and smart mobility systems act as complementary drivers of a digital and integrated economy, though their benefits depend on technological readiness and policy support.

Keywords: *GST, Smart Mobility systems, Impact on MSME, Transparency, Business Operations*

Introduction

GST introduced the concept of “One Nation, One Tax,” eliminating multiple indirect taxes and reducing trade barriers across states. This reform has significantly influenced MSMEs, startups, and entrepreneurs by improving market access and formalisation. [OBJ]

Parallel to this transformation, smart mobility systems have emerged as a critical enabler of economic efficiency. These include:

- GPS-enabled logistics
- AI-based route optimization
- Electric vehicles (EVs)
- App-based delivery platforms
- Integrated digital transport networks

The interaction between GST and smart mobility is crucial. While GST removes tax-related inefficiencies, smart mobility removes physical and logistical inefficiencies. Together, they create a digitally connected and economically efficient ecosystem that supports entrepreneurship and business growth

Review of Literature

1. **Chakraborty and Rao (2010)** examined the structural feasibility of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India and highlighted its potential to eliminate cascading taxation and improve economic efficiency. Their study emphasized that a unified tax system enhances transparency and broadens the tax base. The authors argued that GST would positively influence business operations by simplifying compliance and reducing distortions in production and consumption. In the context of modern developments, their framework indirectly supports the integration of smart mobility systems, as efficient taxation combined with improved logistics networks can significantly enhance supply chain performance and national market integration.
2. **Sehrawat and Dhanda (2015)** analyzed GST as a major tax reform aimed at restructuring India’s indirect tax system. They concluded that GST would improve transparency, reduce tax evasion, and facilitate interstate trade. However, they also identified challenges related to technological readiness and taxpayer awareness. Their findings are highly relevant in the era of smart mobility systems, as both GST and digital transport platforms require strong technological infrastructure. The study highlights that without adequate digital literacy, small businesses may struggle to fully benefit from these integrated systems.
3. **Shaik et al. (2015)** explored the macroeconomic implications of GST and concluded that it would enhance tax efficiency and stimulate economic growth. The study emphasized that GST could improve export competitiveness and investment flows. When linked with smart mobility systems, these benefits are amplified, as efficient logistics and transportation networks further reduce costs and improve delivery efficiency. The authors indirectly support the idea that GST and smart mobility together create a conducive environment for entrepreneurship and industrial expansion.
4. **Priya (2017)** described GST as a transformative reform that promotes transparency through digital compliance systems such as e-filing and invoice-based credits. The study highlighted that GST encourages formalisation but also poses challenges for small businesses due to technical complexities. In the context of smart mobility, the digital nature of GST aligns with technology-driven transportation systems, reinforcing the need for businesses to adopt integrated digital solutions for both taxation and logistics management.
5. **Suman (2017)** focused on the impact of GST on small business entrepreneurs and found that GST encourages formal business practices and expands market access. However, the study also identified compliance burden and lack of technical

knowledge as significant challenges. With the emergence of smart mobility systems, entrepreneurs must now manage both tax compliance and digital logistics platforms, increasing the importance of technological capability in business success.

6. **Pandit (2017)** examined GST as both an opportunity and a challenge for MSMEs. The study highlighted that GST improves competitiveness and reduces tax inefficiencies, but increases compliance requirements. When combined with smart mobility systems, MSMEs can benefit from reduced logistics costs and improved delivery efficiency. However, the dual burden of tax compliance and technology adoption may create additional pressure on small firms.
7. **Nayyar and Singh (2018)** provided a comprehensive analysis of GST and its impact on business efficiency. They argued that GST enhances supply chain integration and reduces logistics costs. Their findings strongly align with smart mobility systems, which further optimise supply chains through real-time tracking and route optimisation. Together, GST and smart mobility create a highly efficient business ecosystem.
8. **Gupta and Jain (2019)** studied the impact of GST on working capital management and found that tax payment timing creates liquidity challenges for SMEs. The study highlighted delays in refunds as a key issue. In a smart mobility context, businesses investing in digital logistics or EV-based systems may face additional financial strain, making working capital management even more critical.
9. **Lakshmi and Kasturi (2020)** analyzed the operational and financial impact of GST on MSMEs. They concluded that GST improves transparency and formalisation but creates challenges in digital adaptation. Their findings are particularly relevant in the era of smart mobility, where businesses must integrate digital tax systems with technology-driven transportation networks.
10. **Dhillon (2022)** provided a critical regional analysis of GST's impact on MSMEs, highlighting both positive and negative effects. The study emphasized that the benefits of GST vary across regions depending on infrastructure and preparedness. This is equally applicable to smart mobility systems, which require strong infrastructure such as roads, internet connectivity, and digital platforms.
11. **KPMG (2017)** reported that GST significantly improves ease of doing business by simplifying tax procedures and reducing logistics delays. The report highlighted that removal of check posts has improved transportation efficiency. This directly complements smart mobility systems, which further enhance logistics through automation and real-time tracking.
12. **Deloitte (2018)** emphasized that GST has transformed supply chain strategies by enabling warehouse consolidation and reducing operational costs. The report noted that businesses are increasingly adopting digital tools. This aligns with smart mobility systems, where digital logistics platforms play a crucial role in supply chain optimisation.
13. **PwC (2019)** analyzed GST's impact on business competitiveness and found that it encourages formalisation and transparency. The report highlighted that digital compliance systems improve accountability. In combination with smart mobility, this creates a fully digitized business ecosystem.
14. **EY (2020)** studied GST reforms and noted that automation and digitalisation are key to improving compliance efficiency. The report emphasized the importance of technology adoption, which is also central to smart mobility systems such as AI-based logistics and EV integration.
15. **The World Bank (2020)** highlighted that GST has improved India's ranking in ease of doing business by simplifying tax procedures. The report also emphasized the importance of infrastructure and logistics, which are enhanced through smart mobility systems.

16. **OECD (2018)** noted that GST-type tax systems improve economic efficiency and reduce distortions. The study emphasized that digital tax systems are essential for modern economies, aligning with smart mobility's reliance on digital infrastructure.
17. **The Ministry of Finance (2024)** reported significant growth in GST collections and registrations, indicating increased formalisation. The report also highlighted the role of digital systems in tax administration, which complements smart mobility technologies.
18. **NITI Aayog (2021)** emphasized the importance of smart mobility in India's economic development, particularly in logistics and urban transport. The report suggested that integration with GST can improve supply chain efficiency and reduce costs.
19. **McKinsey (2021)** highlighted that digital logistics and smart mobility can significantly reduce transportation costs and improve delivery efficiency. When combined with GST, these improvements create a highly competitive business environment.
20. **Boston Consulting Group (2022)** emphasized that smart mobility systems are transforming logistics through AI and automation. The study noted that GST complements these systems by removing tax barriers.
21. **Accenture (2021)** reported that digital transformation, including GST and smart mobility, is essential for business competitiveness. The study highlighted the importance of integrating tax and logistics systems.
22. **Singh and Verma (2020)** found that GST has improved supply chain transparency but increased compliance costs. The study suggests that smart mobility can offset some of these costs through efficiency gains.
23. **Kumar (2021)** emphasized that GST encourages digital adoption among MSMEs. The study highlighted that smart mobility systems further accelerate this digital transformation.
24. **Sharma (2022)** analyzed the challenges of GST compliance and found that small businesses struggle with digital systems. The study suggests that similar challenges exist in adopting smart mobility technologies.
25. **Reddy (2021)** studied GST's impact on startups and found that it improves transparency and access to finance. Smart mobility startups particularly benefit from GST's structured tax system.
26. **Mehta (2020)** highlighted that GST improves interstate trade and market access. Smart mobility systems further enhance this by improving logistics connectivity.
27. **Agarwal (2022)** emphasized that GST and digital technologies together create a modern business ecosystem. The study highlighted the role of smart mobility in logistics optimisation.
28. **Joshi (2021)** found that GST promotes formalisation but creates short-term challenges for MSMEs. Smart mobility systems can help reduce operational inefficiencies.
29. **Patel (2023)** analyzed GST 2.0 reforms and highlighted their role in simplifying compliance. The study suggested that integration with smart mobility systems will further enhance efficiency.
30. **Rao (2023)** concluded that GST and smart mobility together represent a dual transformation of India's economy, combining policy reform with technological innovation to drive entrepreneurship and growth.

What are GST Rates?

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India is divided into five main slabs: 0%, 5%, 18%, and 40%.

- 0% / Exempt – For truly essential items: basic staples, some medicines, welfare goods.
- 5% – For many everyday / essential items (formerly in 5% & 12% slabs).
- 18% – The “default” rate for most goods & services (taking over many items from the old 18% and 28% slabs).
- 40%- A new “sin / luxury / demerit” slab for high-end goods, tobacco, luxury cars, etc.

The GST structure is designed to ensure fair taxation by charging lower rates on essentials and higher rates on luxury or non-essential products.

New GST Rates List in India for 2026:

The GST rates in India for 2026 are now categorized as 0% for essential items, 5% for priority and everyday goods, 18% for most standard products and services, and 40% for luxury and sin goods. According to the Press Information Bureau, the GST Council has made the following new rate recommendations:

Table:1

Category	Old GST Rates	New GST Rates
Railways Goods and Parts under Chapter 86	18%	5%
Pens	18%	5%
Metal Concentrates and Ores	18%	18%
Certain Renewable Energy Devices	12%	5%
Recorded media reproduction and print	18%	18%
Broadcasting, sound recordings, and licensing	18%	18%
Printed material	18%	0-18%
Packing containers and boxes	18%	18%
Scrap and polyurethanes	18%	18%
Namkeens & Extruded/Expanded Savoury Food Products	12%	5%
Certain Cancer Drugs	5%	0%
Car & Motorcycle Seats	28%	18%

Latest GST Slab Rates for Goods and Services in 2026:

The GST system in India is designed with multiple GST slab rates (0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%) to ensure a fair and equitable tax structure. These GST slab rates account for the nature of the goods or services, their essentiality, and the income levels of the consumers.

Essential items, such as food products, fall under lower GST slab rate, while luxury goods and services attract higher GST rates. This tiered approach helps balance revenue generation for the government while minimizing the tax burden on essential items for consumers.

Let's explore the various goods and services under each slab in detail:

List of Goods with a 0% GST Slab Rate:

Below are the goods with a 0% GST rate list, including goods that are exempt from GST. This list includes GST-exempt items such as **GST on milk**, eggs, books, and more:

Table:2

List of Goods	HSN Code	Latest GST Rate
Milk	401	0%
Egg	407	0%
Unpacked Rice	1006	0%
Unpacked Curd	403	0%
Unpacked Lassi	403	0%
Unpacked Buttermilk	403	0%
Kajal	3304	0%
Unpacked foodgrains	1001 to 1106	0%
Unpacked paneer	406	0%
Gur (jaggery)	1701 or 1702	0%
Unpacked Natural honey	409	0%
Fresh vegetables	0701 to 714	0%
Fresh Fruits	0803 to 0810	0%

Nuts	802	0%
Fresh and Chilled Meat of bovine animals	201	0%
Salt	2501	0%
Unbranded atta (flour)	1101 to 1106	0%
Prasad (offerings made to deities)	2106	0%
Unroasted Coffee Beans	901	0%
Unprocessed Green Leaves of Tea	902	0%
Fresh Ginger	0910 11 10	0%
Fresh Turmeric	0910 30 10	0%
Sanitary Napkins	961900	0%
Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk	0401	0%
Packed Paneer	0406	0%

List of Services with a 0% GST Rate

Below are the services with a 0% GST rate list, including GST on certain education services, certain insurance, and more:

Table: 03

List of Services	HSN Code	GST Rate
Educational Services: Charitable Trusts, Government and Local Authorities	Heading 9992 or Heading 9963	0%
Services of General Insurance Business Provided Under Certain Schemes	Heading 9971 or Heading 9991	0%
Health Care Services	Heading 9993	0%
Services Provided by a Goods Transport Agency	Heading 9965 or Heading 9967	0%
Public Transport: Non-AC, non-premium class public transportation services	Heading 9964	0%
Agriculture: Services related to cultivation, harvesting, plant protection, etc.	998619	0%
Services provided by RBI (Reserve Bank of India)	–	0%
Services by Religious trusts	–	0%
Charitable Activities: Services by Entities registered under section 12AA	–	0%

Related Read: *GST on Plants: Tax Rates, Exemptions & Compliance Guide*

List of Goods with a 5% GST Rate :

Below are the goods subject to a 5% GST rate list, which includes essential items like packaged food, edible oils, and more:

Table: 04

List of Goods	HSN Code	GST Rate
Condensed Milk	0402	5%
Butter and Dairy Fats	0405	5%
Cheese	0406	5%
Dried Nuts & Fruits (including Dates, Citrus Fruits)	0801–0813	5%
Rubber Bands	4016	5%
Personal Care Items (Hair Oil, Shampoo, Toothpaste, Soap, Shaving Cream)	3305–3401	5%
Feeding Bottles and Nipples	3924	5%
Refined Sugar / Sugar Cubes	1701	5%
Sausages / Processed Meat Products	1601	5%
Packed & Labelled Tender Coconut Water	2202	5%
Diabetic Foods	2106	5%
Drinking Water in 20 L Bottles (Packed)	2201	5%
Namkeens / Bhujia / Mixtures (Pre-packaged & Labelled)	2106	5%
Pasta, Biscuits, Cakes, Baked Wares	1902–1905	5%

Vegetable / Fruit / Nut Preparations (excluding Vinegar-based)	2001–2008	5%
Tableware & Kitchenware of Wood	4419	5%
Feeding Bottles / Baby Products	3924	5%
Agricultural Machinery and Parts	8432 / 8433	5%
Milk Food for Babies	1901	5%
Yoghurt, Curd, Lassi, Buttermilk (Pre-packaged)	0403	5%
Beet Sugar, Cane Sugar, Jaggery	1701 / 1702	5%
Processed Tea	0902	5%
Packed Paneer / Chena	0406	5%
Spices	0904–0910	5%
Packed and Labelled Rice	1006	5%
Packed Cereals	1001–1008	5%
Coal	2701	5%
Edible Oils (All Types)	1507–1518	5%
Raisins	0806	5%
Domestic LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)	2711	5%
PDS Kerosene	2710	5%
Cashew Nuts	0801	5%
Fabric (All Types)	5208–5212	5%
Products of Coir	5305	5%
Apparel & Clothing Accessories (≤ ₹1000 per piece)	6101–6217	5%
Glass Beads	7018	5%
EV Charger / Charging Stations for EVs	8504	5%
Fishery Products	0301–0307	5%

List of Services with a 5% GST Rate

Below is the latest 2026 list of services subject to a 5% GST rate, including services like restaurant, job work services, and more:

Table: 05

List of Services	HSN Code	GST Rate
Housekeeping Services Like Plumbing, Carpentering, etc	Heading 9954	5%
Restaurant Services	Heading 9963	5%
Outdoor Catering Services	Heading 9963	5%
Printing of Newspapers, Books, etc...	Heading 9988	5%

Related Read: GST on Bricks – Latest Rates, HSN Codes, & Key Changes List of Goods with a 18% GST Rate Below is the latest list of goods subject to an 18% GST rate, including [GST on mobile](#), cosmetics, electronics, and some packaged foods:

Table: 06

List of Goods	HSN Code	GST Rate
Mobile Phones	8517	18%
Malt	1107	18%
Vegetable Saps and Extracts	1302	18%
Glycerol	1520 00 00	18%
Waxes	1521	18%
Chemically Pure Lactose, Maltose, Glucose, and Fructose	1702	18%
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	1804 to 1806	18%
Pastry Items	1905	18%
Ice Cream	2105 00 00	18%
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2202 91 00, 2202 99 90	18%
Products Containing Nicotine	2404 12 00	18%
Ores and Concentrates	2601 to 2610	18%
Mineral or Chemical Fertilisers	3102 to 3105	18%
Perfumes and Toilet Waters	3303	18%
Shampoos and Hair Preparations	3305	18%

Soap and Detergents	3401	18%
Lubricating Oils and Grease	2710 19 80	18%
Plastic Items (Tubes, Pipes, Sheets)	3917 to 3920	18%
Iron and Steel Products	7201 to 7216	18%
Aluminium and Articles Thereof	7601 to 7616	18%
Electrical Transformers and Converters	8504	18%
LED Lamps and Lighting Fittings	9405	18%
Furniture (Metal, Plastic, or Wood)	9401 to 9403	18%
Mattresses and Bedding Articles	9404	18%
Stationery Items (Pens, Pencils, Notebooks)	9608 to 9610	18%
Watches and Clocks	9101 to 9102	18%
Musical Instruments	9201 to 9209	18%
Measuring Instruments and Apparatus	9025 to 9031	18%
Optical Lenses and Instruments	9001 to 9003	18%
Cameras and Photographic Equipment	9006 to 9008	18%

Related Read: [Cosmetic GST Rates: Perfumes & Toiletries HSN Guide](#)

List of Services with a 18% GST Slab Rate

Below is the latest list of services subject to an 18% GST slab rate, including services like telecom services, rental services, etc.:

Table: 07

List of Services	HSN Code	GST Rate
Construction Of Commercial Apartments	Heading 9954	18%
Services In Retail Trade	Heading 9962	18%
Services In Wholesale Trade	Heading 9961	18%
Rental Services Of Transport Vehicles	Heading 9966	18%
Postal And Courier Services	Heading 9968	18%
Electricity, Gas, Water And Other Distribution Services	Heading 9969	18%

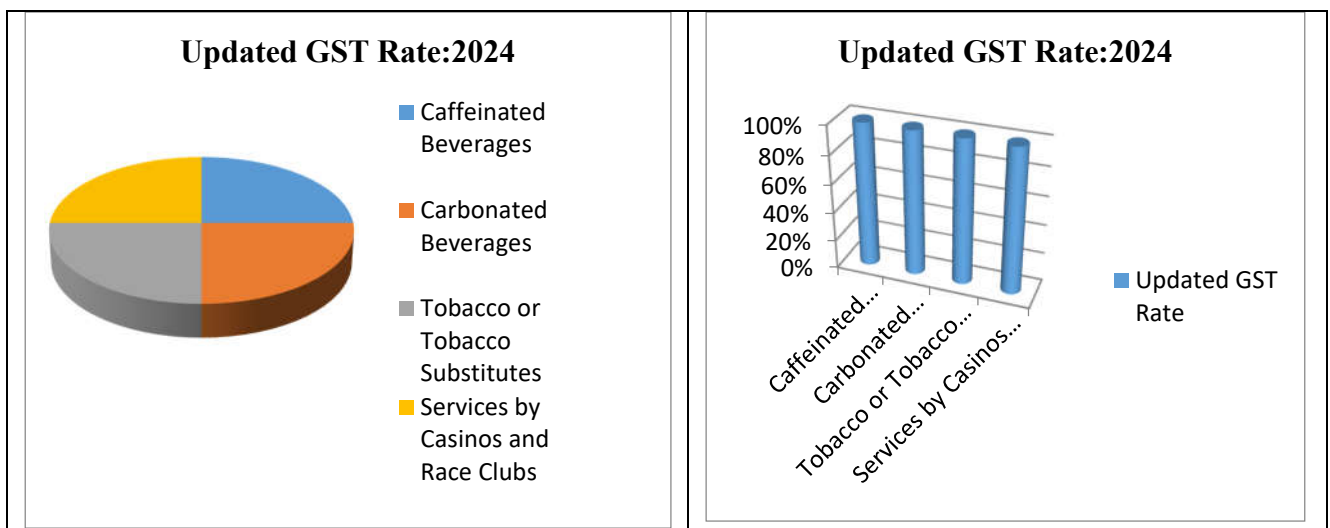
Related Read: [LED Bulb GST Rate Explained](#)

List of Goods and Services with a 40% GST Rate

Table: 08

Item / Service	Updated GST Rate
Caffeinated Beverages	40%
Carbonated Beverages	40%
Tobacco or Tobacco Substitutes	40%
Services by Casinos and Race Clubs	40%
Gambling	40%

Pie chart of Latest GST Model in 2024:



Pie chart of Latest GST Model in 2024:

Bar graph of Latest GST Model in 2024:

Latest Update: GST Rate List Revisions in 55th GST Council Meeting, December 2024

The **55th GST Council Meeting** in December 21, 2024 brought significant changes to GST rates, affecting various goods and services. Here's a summary of what became cheaper, costlier, and clarified:

Cheaper Goods and Services

- Fortified Rice Kernels: **18% → 5%**
- Gene Therapy for Life-Threatening Diseases: **Taxable → Exempted**
- Food Items for Free Distribution under Government Schemes: **Higher/Unclear → 5%**
- Fresh or Dried Black Pepper and Raisins (by Agriculturists): **5% → No GST**
- Approved Skill Training Partners of NSDC: **18% → Exempted**
- Sub-Systems of Long Range Surface to Air Missile (LRSAM): **Taxable → Exempted**
- Bank/NBFC Penal Charges for Loan Defaults: **Taxed → Exempted**

Costlier Goods and Services

- ACC Blocks (Concrete) with More Than 50% Fly Ash Content: **5% → 12%**
- Sale of Used Electric Vehicles (Refurbished) by Businesses: **12% → 18% (on profit)**

Clarified Goods and Services

1. GST on Sale of Used Cars **and Electric Vehicles by Registered Sellers**: 12% → 18% (on profit margin)
2. **Sub-Systems of Long Range Surface to Air Missile (LRSAM)**: Clarified as exempted.

Related Read: *Solar Panel GST Rates in India*

HSN and SAC System in GST Tax Classification:

The **HSN and SAC** are crucial for classifying goods and services under GST, helping determine applicable GST rates and ensuring compliance.

HSN System

The HSN (Harmonised System of Nomenclature) system, adopted by India in 1986, categorizes goods into 21 sections and 99 chapters, represented by six-digit codes, which can extend to eight digits for domestic use.

HSN Code Structure:

- **First two digits:** Chapter number
- **Next two digits:** Heading number
- **Next two digits:** Subheading number
- **Last two digits:** Further subheading number

For example, the HSN code for rice is **1006**, which has a **5%** GST rate. Errors in HSN codes can result in incorrect tax calculations and compliance issues. Here is a list of complete **GST HSN code list**.

SAC System

The SAC (Service Accounting Code) system classifies services under GST, developed by the CBEC, with 99 sections identified by two-digit codes.

SAC Code Structure:

- **First two digits:** Section number
- **Next two digits:** Chapter number
- **Next two digits:** Heading number
- **Last two digits:** Subheading number

Using the correct SAC codes is essential for determining GST rates and maintaining compliance.

Conceptual Link: GST and Smart Mobility Systems

1. GST and smart mobility systems are interconnected in the following ways:
2. GST eliminates interstate barriers, while smart mobility ensures efficient transportation across states. This combination allows MSMEs to operate nationally with reduced costs.
3. GST relies on e-invoicing and digital compliance. Smart mobility uses digital tracking and platforms. Both push businesses toward complete digital transformation.
4. GST simplifies taxation across supply chains, while smart mobility optimizes delivery routes and warehouse management.
5. Smart mobility enables real-time tracking of goods, aligning with GST's invoice-based system for transparency and accountability.

Impact on MSMEs, Startups, and Entrepreneurship

1. GST has enabled businesses to expand beyond regional markets. Smart mobility systems further support this by:
 - Reducing delivery time
 - Lowering logistics costs
 - Enabling last-mile connectivity
2. Startups in e-commerce, logistics, and mobility services benefit the most, as they can scale operations quickly across India. Before GST, firms maintained multiple warehouses due to tax barriers. GST removed this need, and smart mobility enhanced it further by:
 - Using AI-driven logistics
 - Optimizing transport routes
 - Reducing fuel and operational costs

This results in lean supply chains, benefiting MSMEs with limited resources.

3. Smart mobility has led to the rise of startups such as:
 - Ride-sharing platforms
 - Delivery aggregators
 - EV-based logistics companies

GST supports these startups by:

- Providing a structured tax system
- Enabling input tax credit
- Improving financial transparency

This creates a favourable ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship.

4. GST encourages digital compliance, while smart mobility relies on digital infrastructure. Together, they:
 - Promote digital payments
 - Encourage e-invoicing
 - Improve record-keeping

This strengthens formalisation of the economy, making businesses more credible and scalable.

5. Smart mobility systems improve:
 - Traffic management
 - Freight movement
 - Urban delivery systems

GST complements this by removing tax-related delays (like border check posts earlier), resulting in:

- Faster goods movement

- Reduced turnaround time
- Better customer satisfaction

Challenges in the Integrated System

Despite the benefits, several challenges remain:

1. GST requires regular filing and documentation, which can be difficult for small businesses.
2. Both GST and smart mobility depend heavily on digital infrastructure, creating barriers for:
 - Rural entrepreneurs
 - Low-tech MSMEs
3. Tax payments under GST and investment in smart mobility tools (like software or EVs) increase financial strain.
4. Smart mobility systems require:
 - Good roads
 - Internet connectivity
 - EV charging infrastructure

These are uneven across regions.

Discussion

GST and smart mobility systems together represent a dual transformation:

- Policy-driven transformation (GST)
- Technology-driven transformation (Smart Mobility)

GST improves the ease of doing business, while smart mobility improves the ease of moving goods and services. However, the benefits are uneven:

- Large firms adapt quickly
- Small firms struggle with cost and technology

Thus, the success of this integration depends on:

- Digital literacy
- Infrastructure development
- Policy simplification

Conclusion:

The GST system is vital for consumers and businesses, making taxation easier by applying the same rates to goods and services. The GST has five different slabs, and some products may have extra cess. In 2026, the GST rates changed for some products, either increasing or decreasing them. These changes aimed to improve the tax system and boost the economy.

1. GST and smart mobility systems together have significantly reshaped India's business environment. GST has created a unified and transparent tax system, while smart mobility has enhanced logistics efficiency and connectivity.
2. Their combined impact includes:
 - Improved market access
 - Faster supply chains
 - Growth of digital and mobility startups
 - Increased formalisation
3. There are several challenges such as compliance complexity, digital barriers, and infrastructure gaps must be addressed to ensure inclusive growth.
4. GST and smart mobility systems act as complementary pillars of India's digital and entrepreneurial economy, driving long-term competitiveness and innovation.

Future Scope

- Integration of GST with EV-based logistics systems
- Role of AI in tax compliance and mobility optimization
- Smart mobility adoption among rural MSMEs
- Impact of GST 2.0 on digital transport ecosystems

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