Impact Of Tax Morale Issues On Tax Compliance Of GST Assesses In Haryana; A Behavioral Analysis

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	The Goods & Services tax (GST) is a consumption-based indirect tax that is imposed on the value-added in goods or services. India implemented GST on 1st July 2017 as a new taxation reform. The research explores the impact of tax morale on the tax compliance behaviour of GST assesses in Haryana. The objective of our study was to evaluate the level compliance with tax morale issues as well as to analyze the impact of tax morale issues factors trust, civic duty, Ethics, Pivotal effect and willingness on tax compliance behaviour of GST assesses. We have specifically focused on the population from all divisions of Haryana state, including its 13 districts. We gathered data from 420 sample units by employing a semi-structured questionnaire and purposive sampling. Our analysis approaches included descriptive statistics, EFA, CFA, and an ordinary logistic regression model. Based on the findings, it is evident that the trust has a significant impact on the tax compliance behavior of GST assesses. Based on the study, it is recommended that the government should take all those steps which have to improve the trust of an assesses in GST system. This would help improve compliance with GST regulations.

KEYWORDS: GST compliance behaviour, GST assesses, tax morale, trust |

INTRODUCTION

India's economy is weighed down by numerous direct and indirect taxes on income and consumption, resulting in heightened intricacy in corporate operations and tax compliance. Before July 1st, 2017, different types of indirect taxes and additional fees, such as sales tax, service tax, value-added tax (VAT), entertainment tax, customs duty, and excise duty, were levied on the purchase of goods and services. As a result, a more complex and expensive procedure had to be implemented in order to comply with indirect tax regulations (Pankaj & Sekhar, 2016; Tiwari & Singh, 2018; Virmani & Bhasin, 2020). Therefore, on July 1, 2017, the Indian economy implemented the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in order to address the shortcomings of the previous single-stage tax system and improve tax compliance. The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) aims to enhance the efficiency of the indirect tax system, promote transparency, resolve the problem of double taxation, increase tax revenue, simplify business processes, foster tax compliance, curb tax evasion and avoidance, and stimulate economic growth (Ahmad et al., 2016; Pankaj & Sekhar, 2016; Tiwari & Singh, 2018; Virmani & Bhasin, 2020).

Taxation is seen as an essential duty that all citizens must bear to support their government, as the government has specific obligations to fulfil for the well-being of its constituents. In developing countries, the problem of tax non-compliance presents a major hurdle to income tax administration and has a detrimental effect on tax revenue performance. Historical data has consistently indicated that income taxes have not significantly contributed to the government's overall revenue, despite the numerous tax reforms implemented by past administrations in an effort to boost tax income (Alabede, Zainol & Kamil, 2011).

Understanding tax compliance involves fulfilling one's civil responsibility to pay taxes and submit tax returns promptly, including providing the necessary documentation and explanations to the tax authority (Oyedele, 2009). Discussing the matter of voluntary tax compliance and the need to maintain or increase current compliance rates is of utmost significance for fiscal policy makers in both developed and developing nations. Irrespective of the economic system in place, the fundamental objective of taxation remains unchanged: to generate revenue for public goods, services, and government funding (Martina, Silvia, Eric & Alfred, 2008).

This paper tries to understand the impact of tax morale on the GST assesses tax compliance behaviour. In this study primary data was used for the analysis and different statistical techniques and tools were used so the relation and impact of tax morale can be drawn on tax compliance behaviour of GST assesses in Haryana. To resolve this puzzle of tax compliance, many researchers have argued that tax morale, seen as the intrinsic motivation to pay taxes, can help to explain the high degree of tax compliance (see, e.g., Schwartz and Orleans, 1967; Lewis, 1982; Roth et al., 1989; Alm et al., 1992, 1999; Pommerehne et al., 1994; Frey, 1997, 2003; Frey and Feld, 2002; Feld and Tyran, 2002: and the tax systems on the basis of an international comparative survey find out that treating taxpayers with great caution helps to cultivate tax morale and reduce tax compliance costs for a survey, see also Frey and Torgler, 2002). The first important findings in the tax morale literature date from the 1960s and 1970s by German scholars centred around Günter Schmölders (1951/1952, 1960, 1962, 1970) known as the 'Cologne school of tax psychology'. They emphasized that economic phenomena should not only be analysed from the traditional point of view. They saw tax morale as a attitude regarding tax (non-) compliance (see, e.g., Schmölders, 1960). In their surveys, they used the subjective tax burden as an indicator of the level of tax morale and found that self-employed people had a lower tax morale than employees.

GST ASSESSEES IN HARYANA

Table 1 Different category wise No. of GST Assesses

Categories of GST Assesses	Total No.
Normal Taxpayers	5,10,028
Composition Taxpayers	14,400
Input Service Distributor	632
Casual Taxpayers	16
Tax Collector at source	1,193
Tax Deductor at source	3,859
Non-Resident Taxpayers	4
OIDAR	0
UIN Holders	31
Total	5,30,132

Sourece: GST Portal (Statistical report)

Table: 2 Year-wise Status of GST Collection in the State

Year	SGST Cash Collection	(Provisional + Reversal) in Crore	Adhoc IGST	Net SGST Collection	SGST Compensation Cess	Compensation Cess as loan	Total Collection
2018-19	12689.55	3876.65	2476.10	19042.30	2820.00	-	21862.30
2019-20	13921.97	4933.34	627.93	19483.24	5453.43	-	24936.67
2020-21	11959.24	6117.18	3013.15	21089.57	5065.82	4352.01	30507.40
2021-22	15115.60	8470.54	1501.02	25087.16	2908.68	7393.79	35389.63
2022-23	18142.48	11878.04	931	30951.52	2575.90	-	33527.42

Source: Economic survey Haryana (2023-24)

The State ranks 5th in the country in total GST Collection (SGST+CGST+IGST+CESS) with total collection of ₹ 9,732 crore in Nov., 2023. • The State ranks 1st among major states with 44% growth in overall total collection for the month (SGST+CGST+IGST+CESS) of November, 2023 as compared with total GST Collection of Nov 2022 (₹ 6,769 crore).
If we look at the number in table 1 and table 2 we found that Haryana is a state where GST collection are high compare to many other state which are large in size and population compare to Haryana.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Table:3 Summary review of literature Tax Morale and tax compliance

Author	Year	Origin	Data	Tools And technique	Conclusion
Park and Hyun	2003	Korea	Primary	OLS	Find that there is a direct correlation between tax evasion and the imposistion of penalties and fines.
Alm and Torgler	2004	European Countries	WVS data	Multivariate data analysis	There is a correlation between the level and extent of tax morale and the magnitude of the underground economy in a country.
Trogler	2005	Latin America	WVS data	Regression analysis	Find that person who are self-employed, employed in private

					enterprises, or responsible for managing families have demonstrated a higher level of tax morale of tax morale compared to individuals who are salaried in public organisations.
Feld and Fery	2004	Switzerland	Primary	Regression Analysis	Find that implementation of responsive regulation in Switzerland effectively enhances tax morale.
Alm and Torgler	2011	USA	Primary	ordinary regression analysis	Find that the relationship between tax ethics, tax morality has impact on individual tax compliance behavior.
Kondelji et. al.	2016	Iran	Primary	Ordered probit model	Discovered that some aspects of social capital, such as confidence in government and national pride, as well as demographic criteria like age and education, had a substantial impact on the level of tax morale in Iran.
Batrancea et. al.	2022	Romania	Primary data	Slippery slope Framework	Findings of this study provide tax authorities with valuable insights into the role of trust and power in achieving and sustaining high levels of tax compliance in the face of global economic crises, downturns, and rising costs of tax compliance
Bakar et.al.	2023	Malaysia	Primary 592 individuals	PLS - SEM	Find that a notable a favorable impact of tax morale on tax compliance

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES & HYPOTHESISES

Our study aims at examining the impact of tax morale issues on tax compliance of GST assesses under GST system. In the light of previous literature there are various studies which shows that tax morale issues have many factors which impact the tax compliance behaviour of an assessee. For identifying and validation of these factors, various statistical tools and technique are utilized. The formed null hypothesis is shown below;

$H_0(1)$ =There is no significant impact of trust on assesses compliance with the GST system.
$H_0(2)$ =There is no significant impact of civic duty on assesses' compliance with the GST system.
$H_0(3)$=There is no significant impact of ethics on assesses'compliance with the GST system.
$H_0(4)$=There is no significant impact of pivotal effect on assesses' compliance with the GST system.
$H_0(5)$=There is no significant impact of willingness on assesses' compliance with the GST system.

METHODOLGY

Data Collection and Sample
This study has followed cross-sectional survey design and its addressed population includes GST assesses of Haryana. The cross-sectional survey was administered between short periods of June to August 2023 because variables economics issues and income tax assesses compliance would not change much due to short period data collection. To achieve the decided research objective for assessment of impact of tax morale issues on GST assesses tax compliance behaviour, the primary data was collected from Haryana by using the semi-structured questionnaire method and purposive sampling.
 The sample size for the survey of GST assessees was proposed to be six hundred respondents spread across the all division of Haryana. A total of six hundred questionnaires were distributed for the survey purposes considering the possibility of "no responses". The sample was distributed in consonance with information obtained from two different yet reliable statistics: the official census of India, 2011 and State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP). The study aimed to authenticate the distribution of the sample over the state based on these two criteria. Although data regarding SGDP for participating district is not accessible, there is a lack of information regarding the differentiation of districts in terms of their contribution to the division's income. Therefore, it restricted our ability to separate sampling units (districts) based on their proportional contribution to the SGDP. Therefore, we were left with little choice but to rely solely on the dispersion of

population as the sole criterion for selecting districts within the divisions. A total of 600 questionnaires were delivered within the sampled region. A grand total of 600 questionnaires were intended to be sent, across 13 districts. Out of the entire number of survey questionnaires given, only 420 valid questionnaires that were properly filled out were retrieved and available for analysis. The survey utilized a stratified cum purposive sampling methodology for the sample strategy. The sample has been divided into several groups based on the mix of each division according to the official census numbers from 2011

Questionnaire Development

The inductive and deductive approaches were merged for item generation. To accomplish this, we conducted unstructured interviews with tax officials, tax professional service providers (such as chartered accountants and tax return preparers), and individual assesses. The unstructured interviews and examination of current empirical literature resulted in the creation of a pool of 37 itemized assertions. For evaluating the content validity ensures that the created items accurately measure what they are intended to assess. Content validity has been established by two approaches: first, by generating items after conducting a comprehensive analysis of relevant literature, and second, by subjecting items to rigorous scrutiny and evaluation through conversations and cross-examination by two academic experts in the field. The experts evaluated the 30 items by assessing the degree to which they clearly and distinctly represent the content domain. Seven items were eliminated and certain others were reworded and reframed to achieve uniformity in the domain being studied, based on the collected inputs. The items were measured using a Likert-type scale. Likert scales are widely utilized in survey research through questionnaires (Hinkin et al., 1997). The updated sets of items were evaluated in a preliminary survey with fifty participants from the divisions of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Ambala. Two items were removed from the pilot testing questionnaire due to their non-uniform, overlapping, and conflicting nature in the response loading. Therefore, a grand total of 28 items were utilized for the conclusive survey of assesses.

STATISTICS MODEL

In this study, we utilized the ordinary logistic regression model to analyze the impact of GST legislation on taxpayers' compliance within the income tax system. The study focused on measuring the compliance behavior of GST assesses using a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Ordinal regression is a statistical technique that allows us to predict the behavior of dependent variables at the ordinal level. It involves analyzing a set of independent variables to make these predictions (Ordinal regression, n.d.). The individuals in the survey were asked about their level of compliance with the existing income tax system. The issue is assessed using a five-point scale that spans from "strongly noncompliance" to "strongly compliance," resulting in an ordinal outcome. Thus, the standard ordinal equation can be represented as:

$$In(\theta_i) = \alpha_i - \beta X$$

The variable i ranges from 1 to n-1, where n is the total number of categories. The presence of a negative sign in the equation suggests a higher likelihood of obtaining lower values for the elements. As variable values increase, there is a positive correlation with larger scores. This suggests that the likelihood of having larger scores also increases.

The reliability and validity of adapted scales of tax morale issues and GST assesses compliance were explored and confirmed through exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)/measurement model technique. Reliability means when a particular scale provides consistent results in each experiment, while validity confirms the accuracy of results obtained from a particular scale. Apart from reliability and validity of scales, the model fitness of measurement model was also checked before using the designed scales for analysis.

For the EFA, Software SPSS version 26.0 was used which applied factor loading, cumulative values and eigen value for determine the factors. The current study employed the eigen value (Kaiser) criteria to determine which factors should be retained. A minimum loading value of 0.5 for a variable has been established as the criteria for selecting the factor loadings to be preserved. The construct of economics issues was subjected to factor analysis using twenty-eight items. The exploratory factor analysis yielded a solution with five factors, which accounted for 63.42% of the explained variation. Upon further examination, it was discovered that three items had low communality and factor loading. Afterwards, these three items were removed and a modified factor solution with twenty items and six factors was found, explaining 65.113% of the explained variance

For the CFA, software AMOS version 26.0 and Prof. Gaskin's statistical tool package were used for reliability and the validity of the measurement model. For confirming the reliability and validity tax morale issues scales/constructs/latent variables; the standardized factor loadings of each item, convergent validity and discriminant validity were tested. First, standardized factor loading of each item of a particular construct should be higher than 0.5 otherwise that particular item should be completely eliminate from the study which has value less than 0.5 (Hair et al., 2010). The construct's convergent validity is confirmed; when construct's composite reliability (CR) exceeds 0.7, average variance explained (AVE) exceeds 0.5 and CR also exceeds AVE (Fornell & Larcker, 1981; Hair et al., 2010). The Cronbach's α is also one of the indicators used in checking the reliability or internal consistency of scale/construct (Churchill, 1979). The higher value of Cronbach's α than 0.7 approves the reliability of scale (Cronbach, 1951). Moreover, the discriminant validity of construct is confirmed; when value of AVE of construct is greater than values of both maximum shared variance (MSV) and

average shared variance (ASV) (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). In other words, for confirming discriminant validity of construct, square root of AVE value should be greater than the correlational values of particular construct with other constructs (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). Aside the reliability and validity of constructs, the fitness of measurement model during CFA was tested through multiple goodness and badness indices. In fitness indices, CMIN (χ2)/DF, p (significant value), GFI (goodness of fit index), CFI (comparative fit index), NFI (Normed fit index), IFI (incremental fit index), TLI (Tucker-Lewis index), RMR (root mean square residual) RMSEA (root mean square error of approximation) etc. are included. The indicators of GFI, CFI, NFI, IFI, TLI are the goodness indicators, whereas, RMR and RMSEA are the badness indicators. For fitness of measurement model, the above explained indicators should be appropriate. First, if value of CMIN (χ2)/DF is less than or equal to 3 then it is excellent, however if it is less than 5 then it is also acceptable (Hair et al., 2010; Pattnaik, 2019). Second, the goodness indicators should be greater than 0.90 but if these are greater than 0.80 then it is also acceptable (Bollen, 1990; Hu & Bentler, 1999; Tsai & Ghoshal, 1998). Third, the badness indicators should be less than 0.10 (Hair et al., 2010; Hu & Bentler, 1999).

RESULTS

Table 4 Respondents Demographic Summary			
Characteristic	**Category**	**Frequency**	**Valid percent**
Types of retailers	Automobile & Auto-parts	62	14.76
	Footwear	72	17.14
	Electronics	66	15.71
	Textile	85	20.23
	Pharmaceutical	58	13.80
	General Store (Kriyana)	77	18.33
	Total	420	100
Categories of Taxpayers	Regular taxpayer	301	72
	Compositional	119	28
	Total	420	100
Existence	Less than or equal to 10 years	177	42.14
	10 years – 20 years	151	35.35
	More than 20 years	92	21.91
	Total	420	100
Income Level	Up to ₹ 80 Lakh	119	28
	₹ 80 Lakh - ₹ 1.5 Crore	268	64
	Above ₹ 1.5 crore	33	8
	Total	420	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 4 showed that out of 420 respondents; 62 (14.76%) respondents were from the automobile & auto-parts category retailers, 72 (17.14%) respondents were engaged in the footwear business , 66(15.71%) respondents were working in the electronics sector, 85 (20.23%) respondents belonged to the textile business, 58 (13.8%) respondents were from the pharmaceutical sector and 77 (18.33%) respondents were from General store (Kriyana) business. Additionally, out of 420 respondents 119 (28%) respondents had an annual turnover up to ₹ 80 Lakh while 268 (64%) respondents had annual turnover were between ₹ 80 Lakh to ₹ 1.5 Crore. Only a small fraction of the survey participants 33 (8 %) had an income of ₹ 1.5 crore or more. Furthermore, out of 420 respondents, 177 (41.14%) respondents were new start-ups whose existence of business is less than 10 years, 151 (35.35%) respondents were in the business more than 10 years and less than 20 years, and 92(21.91%) respondents were more experienced enterprises. Lastly, out of 420 respondents, 301 (72%) who were regular GST assessees,119 (28%) respondents who were compositional GST assesses

EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS
Exploratory factor solution with twenty items and six factors was found, explaining 67.53% of the explained variance. This can be seen in table 5

Table :5 Exploratory Factor Analysis

	State-ments	Components					H^2
		1	2	3	4	5	
Tax Morale	S1	.151	.873	.123	.033	.034	.814
	S2	.253	.815	.156	.013	.037	.766
	S3	.886	.166	.194	-.022	.035	.852
	S4	.057	.102	.752	.035	.044	.598
	S5	.007	-.025	.081	.641	.022	.421
	S6	.154	.117	.823	.036	.044	.714
	S7	.052	-.052	-.014	.147	.795	.655
	S8	.068	.041	.005	.052	.787	.612
	S9	.216	.137	.617	.054	-.014	.446
	S10	.236	.874	.165	-.015	.033	.844
	S11	-.005	-.001	-.008	.894	.077	.817
	S12	.208	.847	.155	-.022	-.013	.792
	S13	.047	.072	.034	.086	.784	.625
	S14	.202	.147	.845	-.051	-.037	.772
	S15	.017	.022	.016	.056	.848	.714
	S16	.142	.914	.133	.043	.024	.881
	S17	.785	.171	.082	.006	-.003	.643
	S18	.783	.134	.171	-.045	.094	.677
	S19	.117	.145	.808	-.078	-.006	.684
	S20	.843	.132	.115	-.044	.038	.745
	S21	-.025	.001	.023	.862	.145	.761
	S22	.047	-.026	.041	.856	.167	.750
	S23	.573	.352	.294	.061	.055	.545
	S24	.863	.201	.121	.038	.038	.810
	S25	-.032	.092	-.118	.592	-.016	.376
	Eigen Value	4.110	3.495	2.385	2.285	2.075	
	Cumulative Variance explained	16.635	32.217	44.670	57.981	65.113	

Source: SPSS 26.0 output

CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS

Sr. No	Factor Label	Constituent variables	Factor Loadings		MEAN
			EFA	CFA	
Tax Morals Factors					
	Trust	o Willingness to pay tax depends largely on how government spends the collected public revenue	.882	.967	3.007
		o Paying additional taxes would not impact the quantity of advantages that I get from the government.	.865	.792	
		o Citizens must pay taxes to the government	.844	.875	
		o When people trust their government, willingness to pay increases	.785	.773	
		o If someone is sure they won't get caught, they will pay less tax	.782	.646	
		o Family and friends have an influence on an individual's tax-paying mindset	.573	.452	

Civic duty	o Cheating is less likely to happen if people see others being honest.	.919	.984	
	o It is every citizen's responsibility to pay taxes honestly.	.875	.936	
	o You are not doing anything wrong by not paying your taxes.	.872	.820	3.030
	o If I were uncertain about whether to declare a specific income or not, I would choose not to file it.	.844	.803	
	o It is important to pay taxes honestly, even if it does not profit us.	.817	.755	
Ethics	o It's okay to cheat on taxes if the system isn't fair.	.844	.982	
	o Taxes are essential financial contributions required for the functioning and development of a civilized society.	.823	.655	
	o Tax evasion is not justified according to Indian cultural beliefs.	.804	.861	2.976
	o Tax evasion is easy to do, which makes people less likely to pay their taxes honestly.	.758	.647	
	o Not paying taxes is against my morals.	.613	.514	
Pivotal effect	o People have a natural urge to steal money from the government in secret.	.892	.897	
	o Taxes are something that takes away my hard-earned money from me.	.863	.863	
	o If there is a small chance of getting caught, tax evasion is found.	.855	.854	3.0152
	o If I'm not sure what is right or wrong, I look to religious beliefs.	.644	.505	
	o It doesn't matter if a few people cheat taxes because the government makes enough money.	.593	.456	
Willingness	o If tax money is spent on things that don't help me, then I'm okay with not paying taxes.	.844	.803	
	o Feeling like you don't have as much money and status as other people in society can make you less willing to pay taxes (honestly).	.795	.727	2.973
	o When people are unhappy with their finances, they cheat on their taxes	.784	.714	
	o Being honest about paying taxes isn't enough to run a business.	.783	.678	

Source: SPSS 26.0 Output; AMOS 26.0 Output

A measurement model was executed to assess the dimension of tax morale issues. Once again, the model was determined to be statistically significant (chi-square probability = 0.000), and all the fitness techniques were deemed suitable. Nevertheless, statement (S20) exhibited a factor loading below .5, indicating that it only accounted for 20% of the observed variation. Nevertheless, we have kept the statement due to its suitability and accuracy in the measurement model, as witnessed when including the mentioned statement.
Table 5 displays the comparison statistics relationship to the fitness of the measurement model

Table 5: Fitness Indices for Scale Constructs

Indices	Tax morale Issues Construct	Minimum required value
Chi-square (CMIN/DF)	2.336	<3
GFI	.916	>0.90
CFI	.956	>0.90
NFI	.915	>0.90
IFI	.956	>0.90
TLI	.946	>0.90
RMSEA	.055	<0.10
RMR	.076	<0.10

Source: AMOS 26.0 Output

The multiple goodness and badness indices shown in Table 5 have also confirmed the fitness of the measurement model. In fit indices; CMIN/DF (2.336) was below than 3, goodness indices of GFI (0.916), , NFI (0.915), IFI (0.956), TLI (0.946) and CFI (0.956) were higher than the recommended threshold level of 0.90 and badness indices of RMSEA (0.055) and RMR (.076) was below than the recommended threshold level of 0.10.

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

Reliability refers to the extent to which a group of indicators for an underlying concept are internally consistent in their measurements (Hair et al., 2010). The study assessed the reliability of the measures by employing Cronbach Alpha's, composite reliability (CR), and the measure of Average Variance extracted (AVE). The reliability has been calculated using Prof. Gaskin's statistical tool package.

Table 6: Psychometric properties of Tax Compliance Behavior Scale (RELIABILITY, VALIDITY & DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS)

Tax morale	CR	AVE	Alpha	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
F1: Pivotal effect	0.846	0.545	.834	0.744				
F2: Trust	0.905	0.623	.913	-0.015	0.794			
F3: Civic duty	0.934	0.744	.942	0.037	0.376	0.864		
F4: Ethics	0.833	0.528	.844	-0.035	0.392	0.316	0.725	
F5: Willingness	0.826	0.535	.824	0.243	0.106	0.075	-0.008	0.737

Discriminant validity measures the extent to which two constructs display dissimilarity. It guarantees that two constructs do not have any multi-collinearity among the explanatory factors that make them up. Discriminant validity is achieved by ensuring that the square root of the average variance extracted (AVE) is greater than the phi coefficient between the related constructs. The diagonal numbers in table 6, which represent the factors defining the square root of AVE, are compared to all the other values in the same column and the values in the bottom half of the diagonal.

ORDINAL REGRESSION RESULTS

In an ordinal regression equation, the dependent variable is represented by an ordinal measure that is ranked within the data. The independent variables are included in the equation either as "factors" (categorical variables) or as co-variates (continuous variables). Ordinal analysis facilitates causal analysis and forecasting by establishing a causal relationship between independent variables and a dependent variable, and quantifying the impact of continuous variables. Ordinal logistic regression is distinct from linear regression because it focuses on maintaining continuity in the data.

Table 7: Ordinal Model Statistics

Model Fitting Information				
Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
Intercept Only	890.416			
Final	495.219	216.397	17	.000
Goodness of Fit				
Pearson	-	1402.616	1587	1.000
Deviance	-	495.219	1587	1.000
Pseudo R-Square				
Nagelkarke	.490	-	-	-
Test of Parallel Lines				
Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
Null Hypothesis	495.321 453.262	41.480	52	.830

Having successfully assessed the overall fitness of our measurement model and the reliability and validity of our variables, we employed the ordinary logistic regression technique to analyze the connection between tax morale issues and the compliance behaviour of GST assesses. Understanding the principles of ordinal regression involves considering a crucial assumption called "Proportional Odds" and evaluating it through the "test of parallel lines". Based on the findings in Table 7, it can be concluded that the assumption of proportional odds, as indicated by the tests of parallel lines, is indeed valid for the survey statistics. Based on the chi-square statistic value, it is evident that the ordinal model provides a much better explanation for the variation compared to the model that only includes the intercept variable. Based on the statistical analysis, it can be

concluded that the Pearson and deviance statistics of the model do not show significance at a 5% significance level. Furthermore, the Nagelkarke's R-Square, a commonly employed method for assessing the adequacy of the ordinal model, reveals that the specified co-variates in the model explain approximately 49% of the variability observed in the dependent variable.

Table 8: Parameter Estimates: Assesses Compliance with Income tax system

		Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	Sig.
Co-variates	Willingness	-.253	.373	.475	.493
	Pivotal effect	.124	.194	.436	.513
	Ethics	.265	.197	1.775	.184
	Civic duty	.218	.303	.514	.472
	Trust	.842	.444	3.516	.033

Source: SPSS 26.0 Output

As in table 8showed null hypothesis $H_0(1)$ are rejected and null Hypothesis $H_0(2)$ $H_0(3)$, $H_0(4)$, and $H_0(5)$, are accepted. The statistical analysis revealed that trust (tax morale issues) significantly influence taxpayers' compliance with the GST system. The results confirm that the conceptual framework maintains the dimensionality of the tax compliance behaviour module as intended and supported by the statistical data.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to examine the impact of tax morale issues on the tax compliance behavior on GST assesses and we found the tax morale issues five factors trust, civic duty, ethics, Pivotal effect and willingness by using the EFA and CFA on the basis of review of literature. Survey method was used for data collection and there are 410 respondents who participate in this study. Then we used ordinary logistic regression method to find out the impact of these five factors of tax morale issues on the tax compliance behavior of GST assesses with GST system. And findings show that trust is significantly affect the compliance behaiour of GST assesses. Trust has a positive correlation with the tax compliance behavior. It implies that if there is a highly trust then there is a probability of high tax compliance behavior of income tax assesses.

The findings of this study have important implications for the government. They provide specific insights that can help policy makers better understand the key economic issues that are significantly linked to tax compliance. This understanding can enable them to implement appropriate strategies to minimize potentially harmful factors and improve tax revenue collections for the government.

Additionally, it is advisable to carry out this type of research on a nationwide scale in order to acquire a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence compliance throughout the country.

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