







# कराधान प्रणाली



**Direct Taxes**  
**(प्रत्यक्ष कर)**

**Indirect Taxes**  
**(अप्रत्यक्ष कर)**

# Taxation System (कराधान प्रणाली)



Progressive  
Taxation  
(प्रगतिशील  
कर लगाना)



Regressive  
Taxation  
(प्रतिगामी  
कराधान)

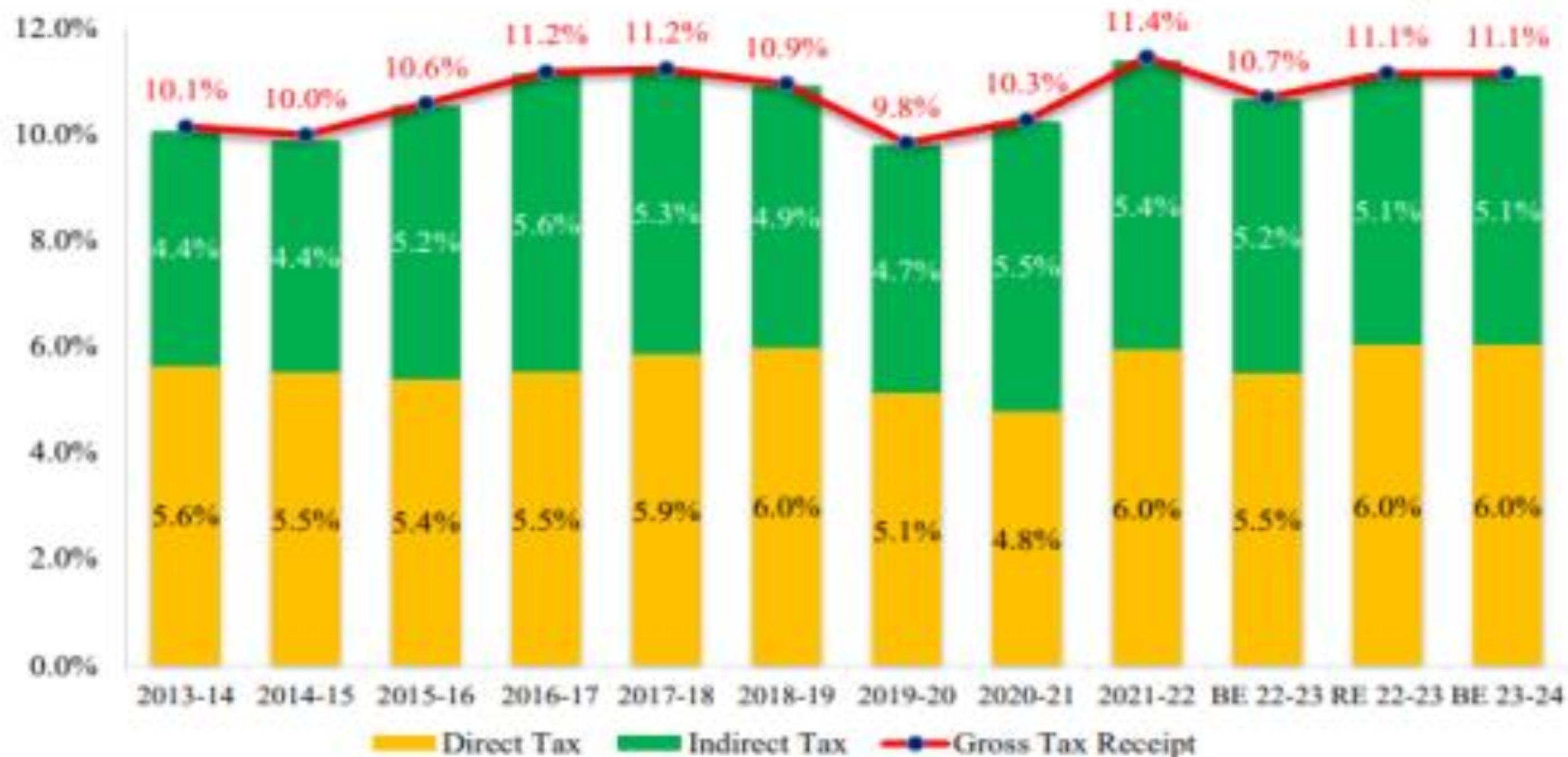


Proportional  
Taxation  
(आनुपातिक  
कराधान)

# TAX-TO-GDP RATIO

## कर प्राप्तियों में रुझान TREND IN TAX RECEIPTS

(% of GDP)



**Specific Tax**  
**(विशिष्ट कर)**

**Ad-Valorem Tax**  
**(मूल्यानुसार कर)**

**Tax Avoidance**  
(कर परिहार /  
कर बचाओ)

**Tax Evasion**  
(कर चोरी /  
कर-वंचन)

# Income Tax (आयकर)

# Latest Income Tax Slab Rates for FY 2022-23 / AY 2023-24

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

If you are claiming deductions and exemptions

Income Slab	Individuals (Aged below 60 Yrs)	Senior Citizens (Aged 60 Yrs and above but below 80 Yrs)	Super Senior Citizens (Aged 80 Yrs and above)
Up to Rs.2,50,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rs.2,50,001 to Rs.3,00,000	5%	Nil	Nil
Rs.3,00,001 to Rs.5,00,000	5%	5%	Nil
Rs.5,00,001 to Rs.10,00,000	20%	20%	20%
Rs.10,00,001 and above	30%	30%	30%

# **COMPARISON BETWEEN NEW REGIME EARLIER Vs NOW (INCOME BELOW 15 LAKH)**

<b>NEW TAX REGIME (NOW)</b>		<b>NEW TAX REGIME (EARLIER)</b>	
<b>Income</b>	<b>Tax rate</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Tax rate</b>
Up to 3 lacs	Nil	Up to 2.5 lacs	Nil
3-6 lacs	5%	2.5-5 lacs	5%
6-9 lacs	10%	5-7.5 lacs	10%
9-12 lacs	15%	7.5-10 lacs	15%
12-15 lacs	20%	10-12.5 lacs	20%
		12.5-15 lacs	25%
Above 15 lacs	30%	Above 15 lacs	30%

# **OLD TAX REGIME**

SALARY	:Rs.25,00,000
STANDARD DEDUCTION	<b><span style="color:red">:(-Rs.50,000)</span></b>
UNDER SECTION 80C	<b><span style="color:red">:(-Rs.1,50,000)</span></b>
NPS	<b><span style="color:red">:(-Rs.50,000)</span></b>
HOME LOAN INTEREST	<b><span style="color:red">:(-Rs.2,00,000)</span></b>
HEALTH INSURANCE (Self)	<b><span style="color:red">:(-Rs.25,000)</span></b>
Sr. CITIZEN PARENTS (Health insurance/medical expenses)	<b><span style="color:red">:(-Rs.50,000)</span></b>

Old Tax Slabs	Tax Rate	Remarks	New Tax	Tax Rate	Remarks
₹ 0 - 2.5 Lakhs	0%		₹ 0 - 3 Lakhs	0%	
₹ 2.5 - 5 Lakhs	0%	If Net Taxable Income < ₹ 5 Lakhs	₹ 3 - 6 Lakhs	0%	If Net Taxable Income < ₹ 7 Lakhs
₹ 2.5 - 5 Lakhs	5%	If Net Taxable Income > ₹ 5 Lakhs	₹ 3 - 6 Lakhs	5%	If Net Taxable Income > ₹ 7 Lakhs
₹ 5 - 10 Lakhs	20%		₹ 6 - 9 Lakhs	0%	If Net Taxable Income < ₹ 7 Lakhs
> ₹ 10 Lakhs	30%		₹ 6 - 9 Lakhs	10%	If Net Taxable Income > ₹ 7 Lakhs
			₹ 9 - 12 Lakhs	15%	
			₹ 12 - 15 Lakhs	20%	
			> ₹ 15 Lakhs	30%	

Income Range	Income Value (₹)	Old Tax Regime				New Tax Regime (2023)			Better
		Standard Deduction	Extra Deductions*	Net Taxable Income	Tax @ Old Slabs #	Standard Deduction	Net Taxable Income	Tax @ New Slabs #	
₹ 0 - 2.5 Lakhs	₹2,40,000	₹50,000	₹0	₹1,90,000	₹0	₹50,000	₹1,90,000	₹0	Both
₹ 2.5 - 3 Lakhs	₹2,70,000	₹50,000	₹0	₹2,20,000	₹0	₹50,000	₹2,20,000	₹0	Both
₹ 3 - 5 Lakhs	₹4,80,000	₹50,000	₹0	₹4,30,000	₹0	₹50,000	₹4,30,000	₹0	Both
₹ 5 - 6 Lakhs	₹5,80,000	₹50,000	₹50,000	₹4,80,000	₹0	₹50,000	₹5,30,000	₹0	Both
₹ 6 - 7 Lakhs	₹6,50,000	₹50,000	₹50,000	₹5,50,000	₹22,500	₹50,000	₹6,00,000	₹0	New Regime
₹ 7 - ₹ 9 Lakhs	₹8,50,000	₹50,000	₹50,000	₹7,50,000	₹62,500	₹50,000	₹8,00,000	₹35,000	New Regime
₹ 9 - 10 Lakhs	₹9,50,000	₹50,000	₹2,00,000	₹7,00,000	₹52,500	₹50,000	₹9,00,000	₹45,000	New Regime
₹ 10 - 12 Lakhs	₹10,50,000	₹50,000	₹2,50,000	₹7,50,000	₹37,500	₹50,000	₹10,00,000	₹60,000	Old Regime
₹ 12 - 15 Lakhs	₹14,00,000	₹50,000	₹3,00,000	₹10,50,000	₹1,27,500	₹50,000	₹13,50,000	₹1,20,000	New Regime
> ₹ 15 Lakhs	₹15,50,000	₹50,000	₹3,50,000	₹11,50,000	₹1,57,500	₹50,000	₹15,00,000	₹1,50,000	New Regime

# Corporate Tax (निगम कर)

- पुरानी कंपनियां - 22% (30%)
- नई कंपनियां - 15% (25%)

# Capital Gain Tax (पूंजी लाभ कर)

## 1. Shares

- a) Short Term Capital Gain – Less Than 12 Months
- b) Long Term Capital Gain – More Than 12 Months

## 2. Immovable Assets – Land

- a) Short Term Capital Gain – Less than 24 Months
- b) Long Term Capital Gain - More Than 24 Months

## 3. Movable Assets – Gold

- a) Short Term Capital Gain – Less than 36 Months
- b) Long Term Capital Gain - More Than 36 Months

# Securities Transaction Tax (प्रतिभूति लेनदेन कर)

1. 2004 में पेश किया गया

1. प्रतिभूतियों (शेयर, डिबेंचर, बांड आदि) की खरीद और बिक्री के समय लगाया जाता है।

# Dividend Distribution Tax (लाभांश वितरण कर)

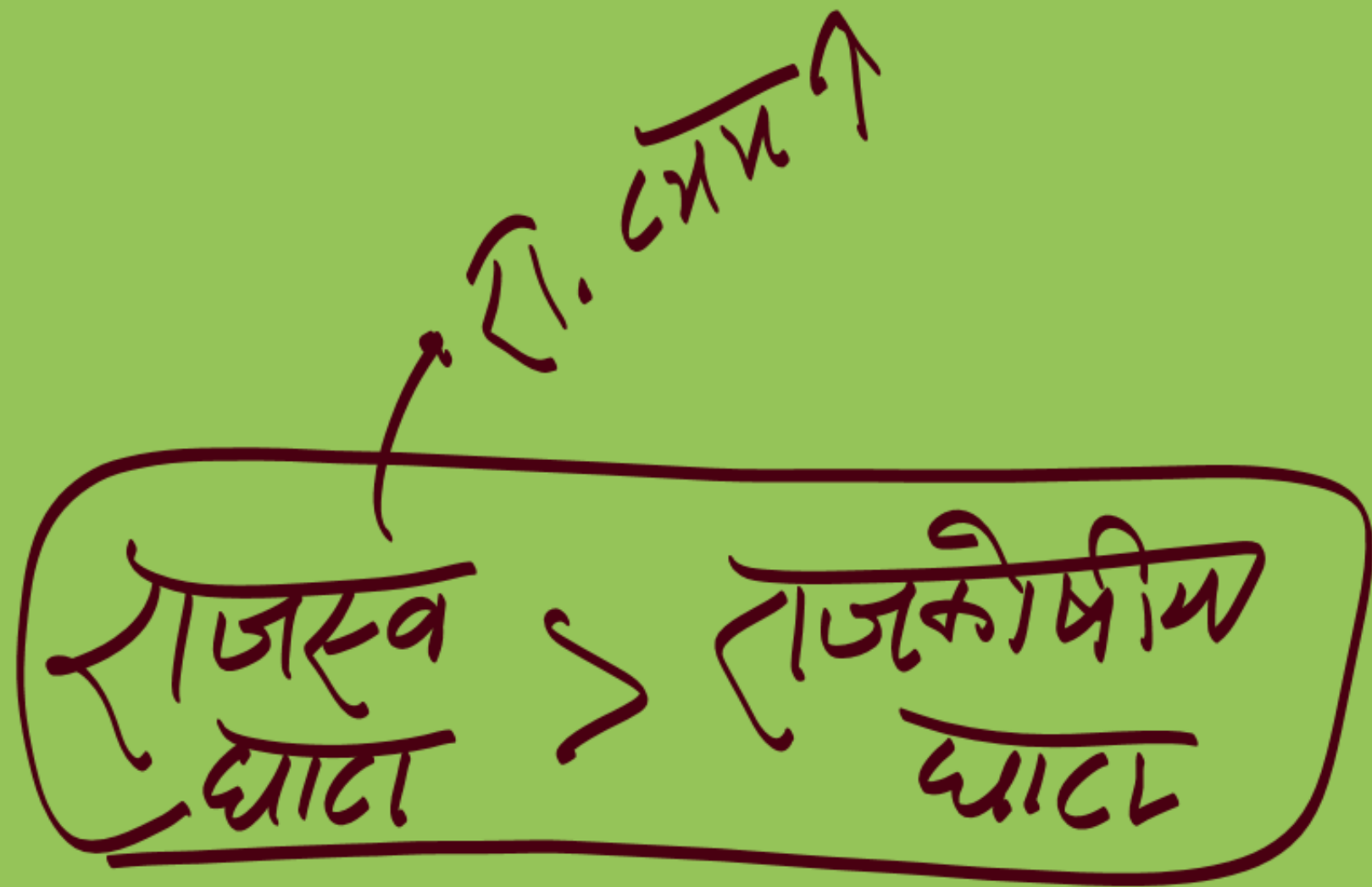
- ❑ लाभांश वितरित करने वाली किसी भी घरेलू कंपनी को लाभांश की सकल राशि पर 15% की दर से डीडीटी को भुगतान करना आवश्यक था।
- ❑ 2020 में समाप्त कर दिया गया

## **Minimum Alternate Tax (न्यूनतम वैकल्पिक कर)**

- 1997-1998 में पेश किया गया**
- शून्य कर वाली कंपनियों पर 15% की दर से लगाया गया (पहले 18.5%)**

# Fringe Benefit Tax (अनुषंगी लाभ कर)

- ❑ 2005 में पेश किया गया
- ❑ कर्मचारी को प्रदान किए गए लाभों की लागत के लिए नियोक्ता @30% पर लगाया गया
- ❑ 2009 में समाप्त कर दिया गया



- ① Debt. ↓
- ② लोक कल्याण ↑
- ③ पूंजीगत व्यय ↓
- ④ रकम ↑

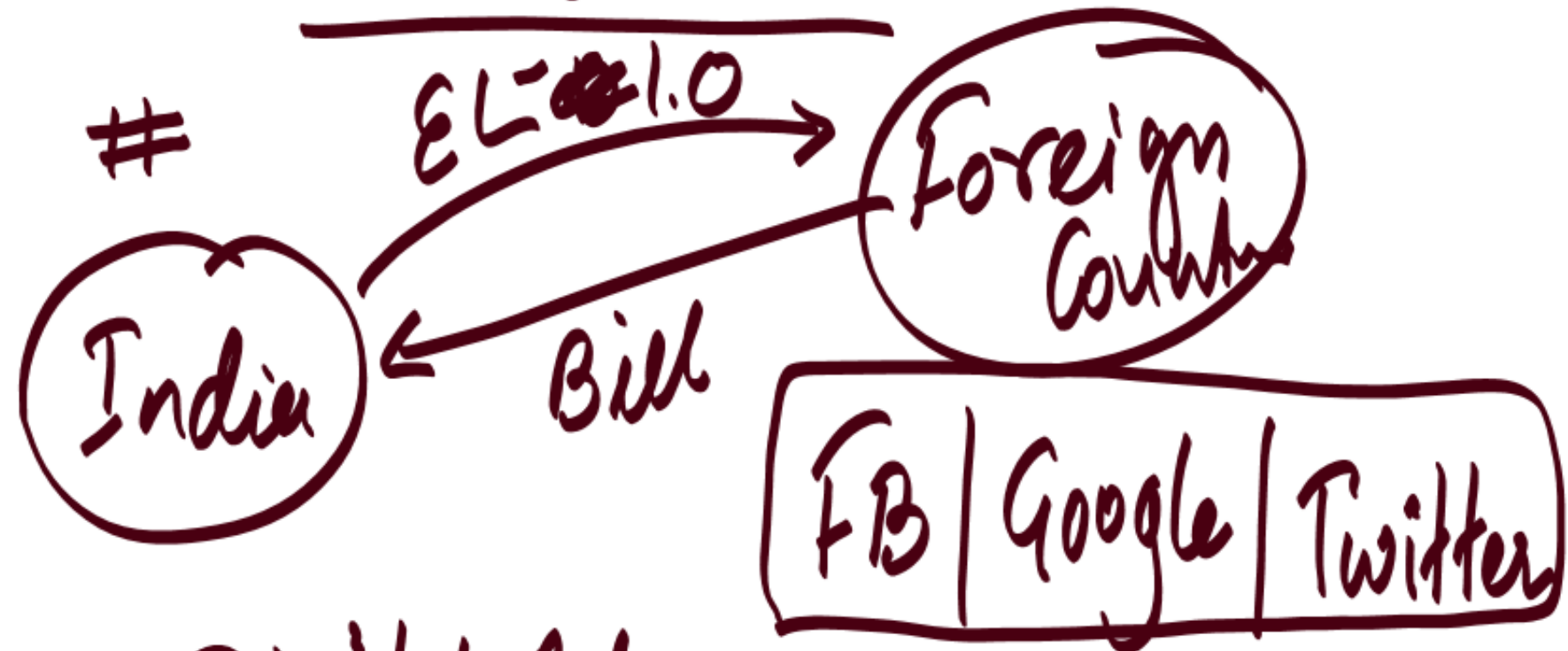
⑤ मुद्रास्फीति (इन्फ.)

# Wealth Tax

- ❑ धन कर अधिनियम, 1957 द्वारा शासित
- ❑ ₹30 लाख से अधिक धन @1%
- ❑ 2016 में समाप्त कर दिया

# EQUALISATION LEVY

# Finance Bill - 2016



# Digital Advertisement Service

# @ 6%

# ₹ 1 Lk / Annum.  $\downarrow$  Google Tax

# Finance Bill, 2020

# Amazon ✓

# EL @ 2.0

Goods  $\rightarrow$  Buy  
Service  $\rightarrow$  Buy

$\rightarrow$  Amazon Tax

# @ 2%

# Turnover  
Annu.  $\downarrow$

₹ 2 Lk.

Excise Duty → 304147 → वस्तुओं  
 specific tax विशिष्ट

304147  
 2/100 → Central GD केंद्र

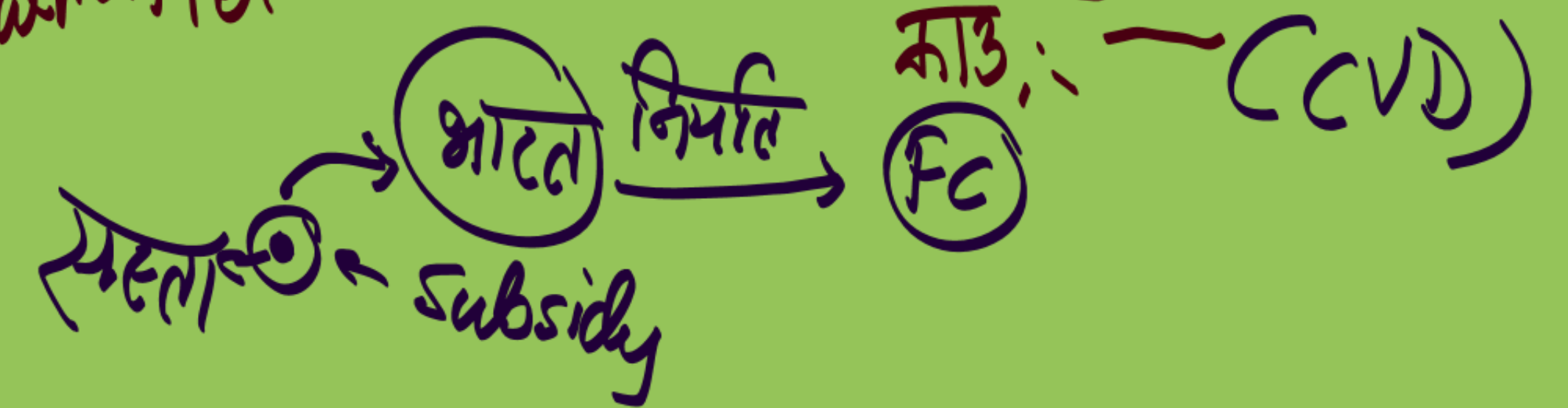
State GD राज्य  
 ↳ Alcohol, Narcotics,  
 Toilt., Pharma, Petroleum

# Anti-Dumping Duty  
 ≡ Custom Duty

Export & Import  
 निर्यात आयात

'रेफि'

# Countervailing Duty







**Land Tax**  
**(भूमि-कर)**

- **By Municipalities or Municipal Corporations**
- **On Houses**
- **Also Called Property Tax/House Tax/Building Tax**

# Agricultural  
Income Tax  
(कृषि आय कर)

# Land Revenue (भू राजस्व)

- **By State Govt.**
- **Based on Circle Rate**

## Professional Tax (व्यवसाय / वृत्ति कर)

- **By State Govt.**
- **Lawyers, CA, Doctors**

Vivad se Vishwas Tak  
(विवाद से विश्वास तक)



Settling Pending Disputes – Direct Taxes

#Tobin  
Tax

Tax Authorities

कर यात्राकाली

Direct Tax

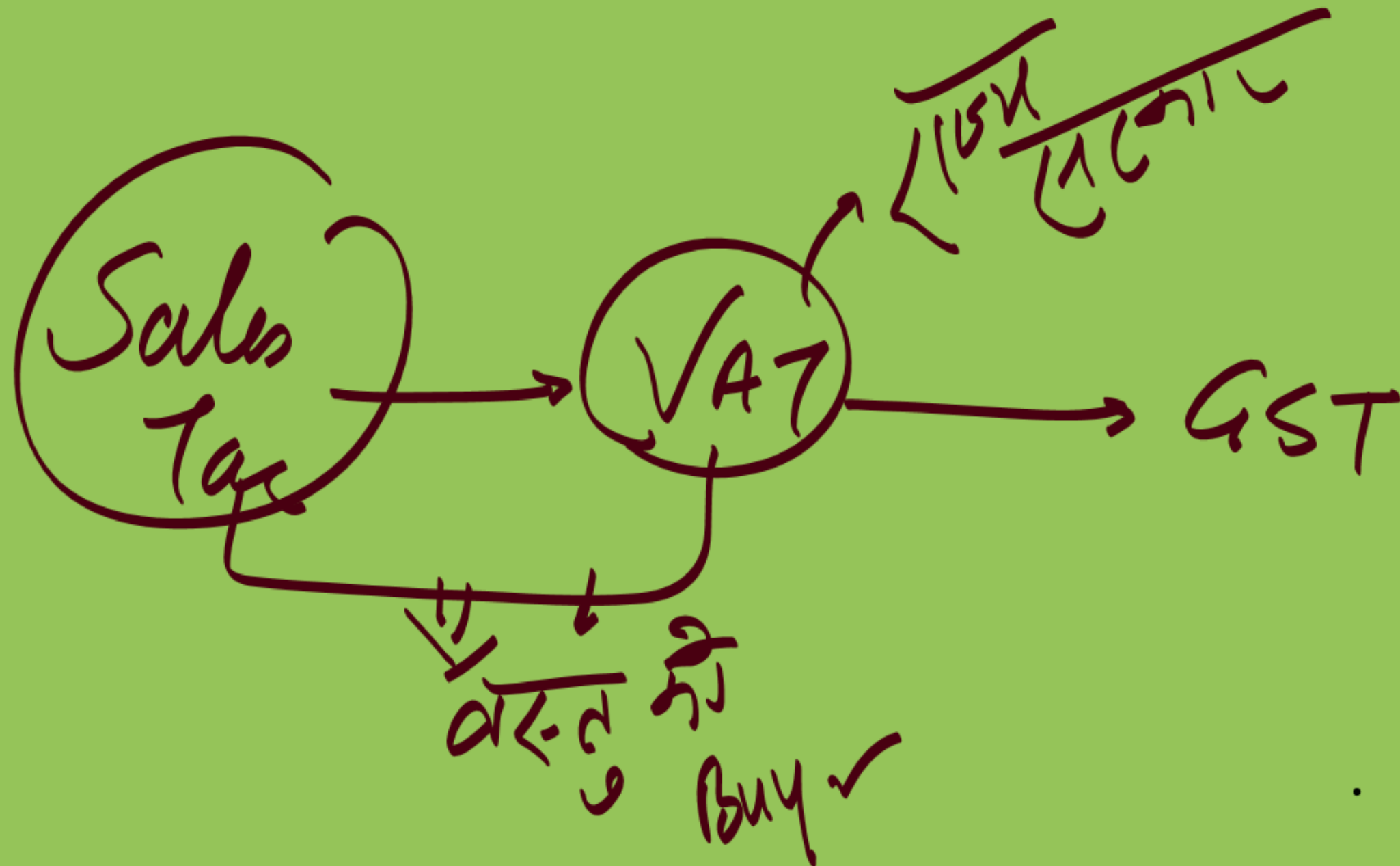
युक्तिस

CBDT

Indirect Taxes

अयुक्तिस

CBE (CBEC)



# Pigovian Tax

Sabka Vishwas Scheme  
(सबका विश्वास योजना)



Settling Pending Disputes – Service Tax and Central Excise Duty

**Border Adjustment Tax (BAT)**  
**(सीमा समायोजन कर)**



**NITI Aayog – On Imports – A level playing field to domestic industries**

DTAA

Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

GAAAR

Capital

Gain

Case

# Vodafone CGT case

→ Tax Avoidance

→ Tax Heaven

Cayman Islands

Panama Canal

UK

US

India

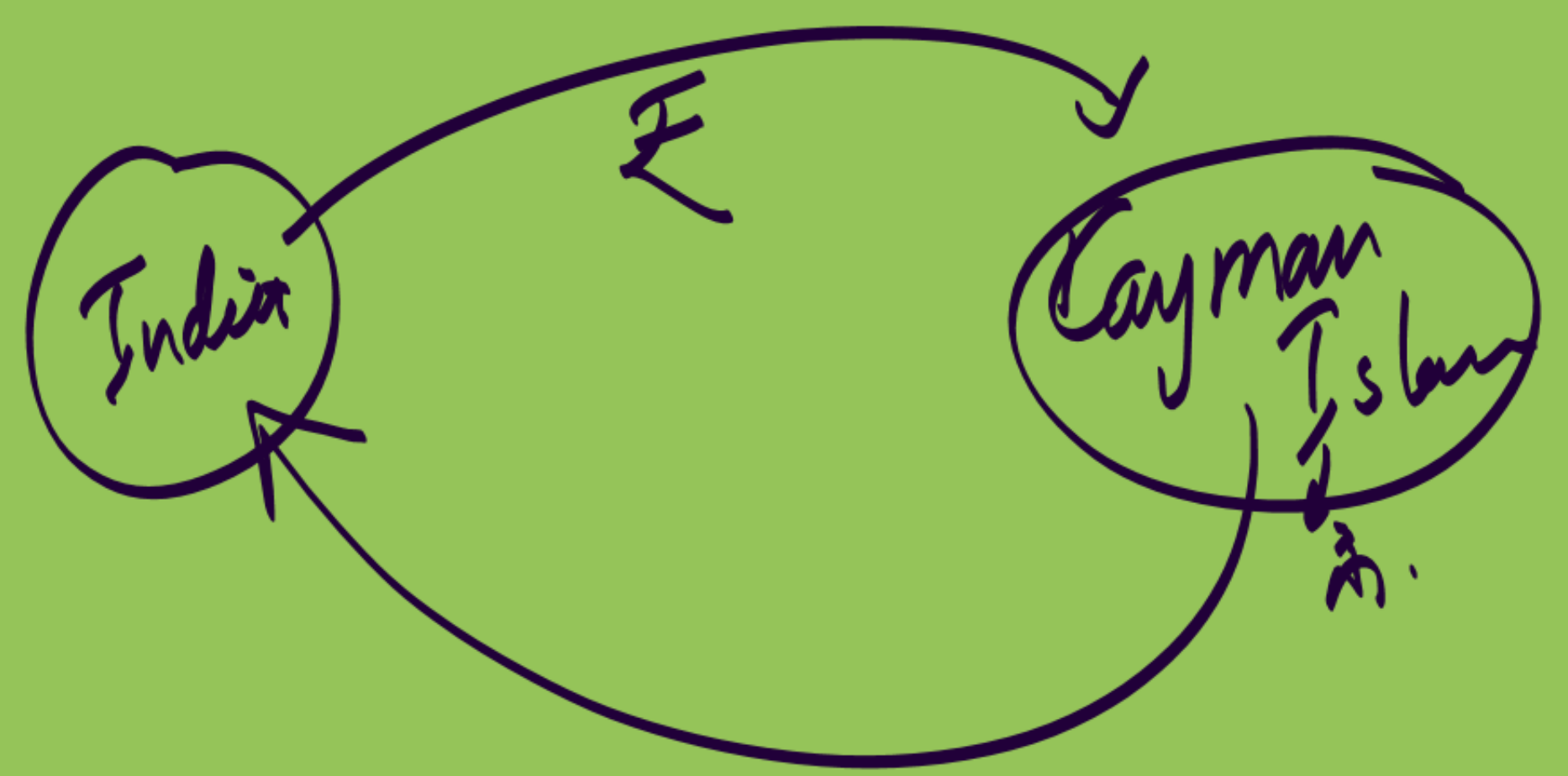
India

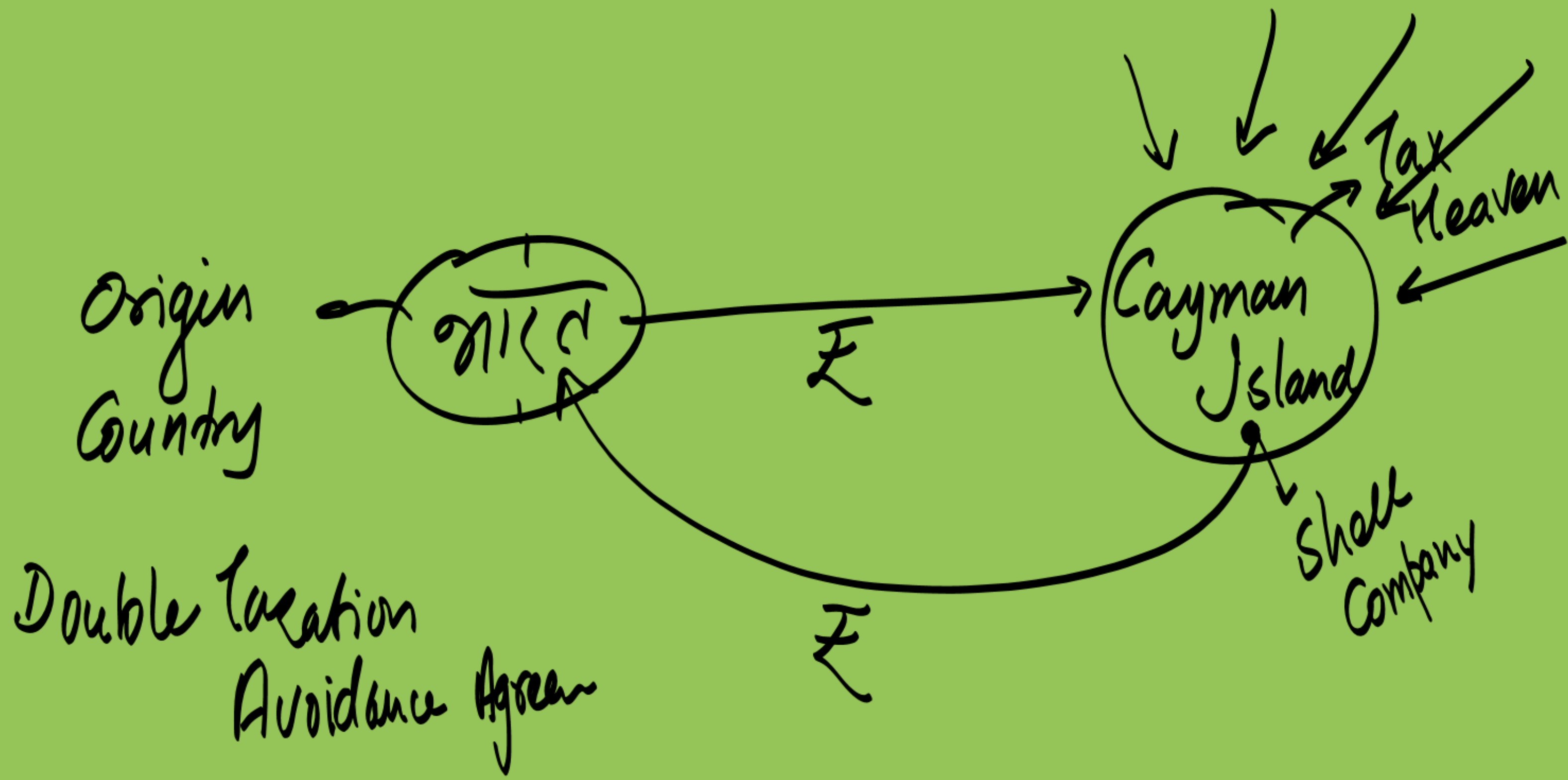
← gain →

Tax

	Mi	S	Me
In	1	10	50
Tu	5	50	250

Hawala  
Round Tripping



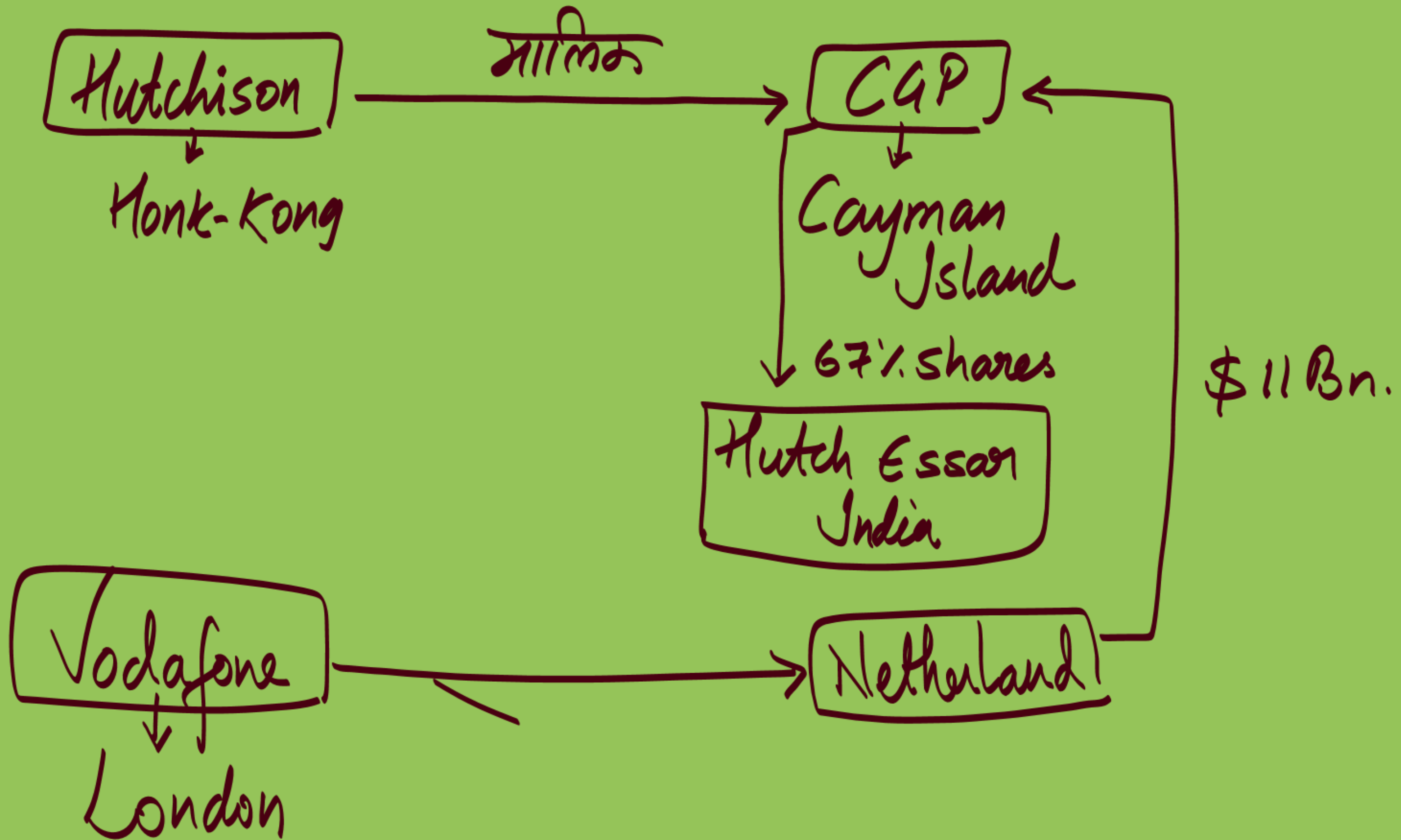


- **हचिसन (हांगकांग)** (केमैन द्वीप) में सीजीपी इन्वेस्टमेंट होल्डिंग लिमिटेड नामक एक कंपनी का मालिक है।

- **सीजीपी इन्वेस्टमेंट** होल्डिंग लिमिटेड के पास हच-एस्सार इंडिया के 67% शेयर हैं

- **वोडाफोन (मुख्यालय लंदन)**, नीदरलैंड में अपनी सहायक कंपनी को केमैन आइलैंड कंपनी को हच (हांगकांग) से 11 बिलियन डॉलर (उस समय ~ 55k करोड़ रुपये) की कीमत पर खरीदने के लिए कहता है।

- अब वोडाफोन सीजीपी इन्वेस्टमेंट होल्डिंग लिमिटेड का मालिक है, इसलिए, अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से हच-एस्सार इंडिया का भी मालिक है



**परिणाम** → एक खरीदार (वोडाफोन) ने (अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से) एक विक्रेता (हच) से (एक भारतीय कंपनी के) शेयर खरीदे हैं। तो, क्या विक्रेता (वोडाफोन) को भारत में पूंजीगत लाभ कर का भुगतान करना पड़ता है?

**वोडाफोन** → हमने "हच एस्सार" नहीं खरीदा है, हमने सीजीपी खरीदा है और सीजीपी एक भारतीय कंपनी नहीं है, इसलिए आप हमसे कोई टैक्स नहीं मांग सकते।

**आयकर विभाग** → सीजीपी टैक्स हेवन में एक पोस्ट बॉक्स कंपनी है। यह कोई मोबाइल फोन नहीं बनाता है, फिर आपने इसके लिए 55 हजार करोड़ रुपये क्यों दिए? जाहिर है, हच-एस्सार इंडिया में उन 67% शेयरों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए! इसलिए, सीजीपी का मूल्यांकन भारतीय संपत्ति पर आधारित है; इसलिए, हम सीजीपी की मांग कर सकते हैं।

Retrospective  
Deals  
पुर्वगामी

General Anti-Avoidance  
Rule (GAAR)  
(सामान्य परिहार विरोधी  
नियम)

2012-13  
1/04/2017 → लागू  
→ IT Commission

DRP → IITAI → HC → SC  
Resolution Panel



**Goods and Service Tax  
(GST) ✓**

गान्ध

GST

- # Destination Based Tax
- # उपभोग कर (उपभोग)

अप्रत्यक्ष कर ✓  
 सभी अप्रत्यक्ष करों X ✓

# Value-Added Tax

- Octroi
- Vat @
- VAT @
- Sec 1c @

[ONE NATION  
 - [ONE TAX

- X # Cascading Effect
- # Input Tax Credit

# Dual GST

दोहरी

GST # Rates  
5%, 12%, 18% & 28%

Intra State Trade

Inter State Trade  
~~CST~~  
Central Govn.

State Govt

GST Council

CGST & SGST

IGST ⇒ CGST  
⇒ IGST

⇒ SGST/UTGST

किसान → ₹ 1000/-

Vaipayee Government started discussion on GST by setting up an empowered committee

2006

First Discussion Paper was released by the Empowered Committee

2011

GSTN, a private company was set up to provide the IT backbone for GST

2000

Announcement to GST for the first time was made by the then Union Finance Minister, during budget of 2007-08 that it would introduced from 1 April 2010

2009

Constitution (115<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Bill introduced and subsequently lapsed

2013

2014

The Constitution (122<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha

April 2017

March 2017

September 2016

August 2016

GST council recommends rates and rules

May 2017

The CGST, IGST, UTGST and Compensation Cess Acts passed

GST Council Recommends the CGST, SGST, UTGST and Compensation Cess Act

1st GST Council Meeting

The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act was enacted

All States Except J&K passed their SGST ACT

June 2017

30<sup>th</sup> June 2016

1<sup>st</sup> July 2017

8<sup>th</sup> July 2017

18th GST Council Meeting

GST Launched



SGST Act passed by J&K; CGST and IGST Ordinances promulgated to extend GST to J&K

Economic integration of the Country

269 (M) → 1451

272 (M) / GST / 11/11/14

Art. 366

GST

246C

101 / CA

# How a Value-Added Tax Works

	Price	Value Added	Tax at 5%
Raw materials ✓	\$40 ✓	\$40 ✓	\$2 ✓
Manufactured product ✓	140 ✓	\$100 ✓	5 ✓
Wholesale sale ✓	200 ✓	\$60 ✓	3 ✓
Retail sale ✓	300 ✓	\$100 ✓	5 ✓
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$15</b>

GST

Customer

## OLD SYSTEM

MANUFACTURING COST OF CAR	250,000
ADD: PROFIT @20%	50,000
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>300,000</b>
ADD: EXCISE DUTY @10%	30,000
<b>COST AFTER TAX</b>	<b>330,000</b>
ADD: VAT @10%	33,000
<b>COST TO COSTUMER</b>	<b>363,000</b>

*Cascading*

## GST SYSTEM

MANUFACTURING COST OF CAR	250,000
ADD: PROFIT @20%	50,000
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>300,000</b>
ADD: EXCISE DUTY @10%	<del>NA</del> 0
<b>COST AFTER TAX</b>	<b>300,000</b>
ADD: VAT @10%	<del>NA</del> 0
<b>COST TO COSTUMER</b>	<b>300,000</b>
ADD: GST @20%	60,000
<b>COST TO COSTUMER</b>	<b>360,000</b>

# Dual GST model

SGST

- State GST ✓
- Collected by the State Govt

CGST

- Central GST ✓
- Collected by the Central Govt

IGST

- Integrated GST ✓
- Collected by the Central Govt on inter-  
state supply of Goods and services

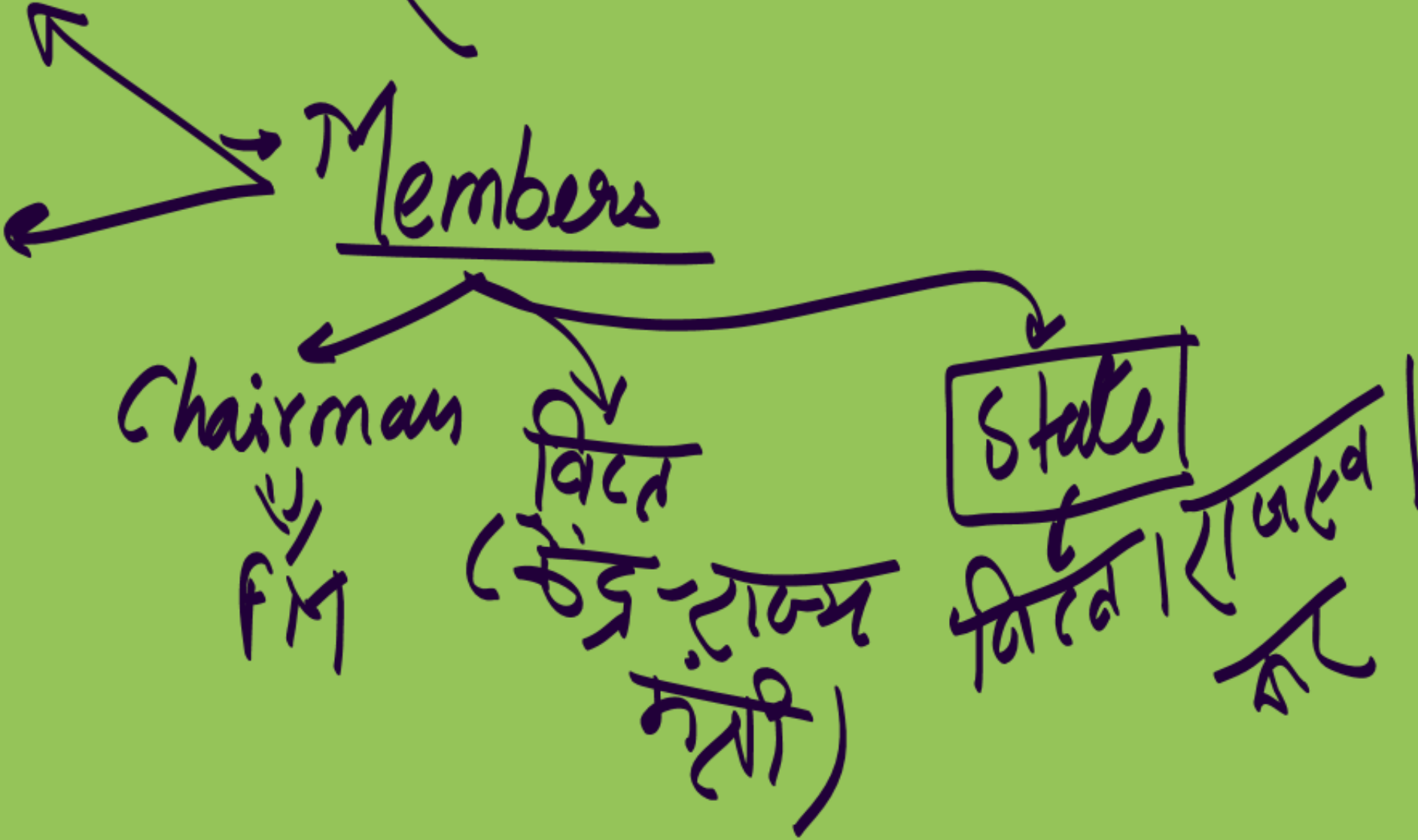
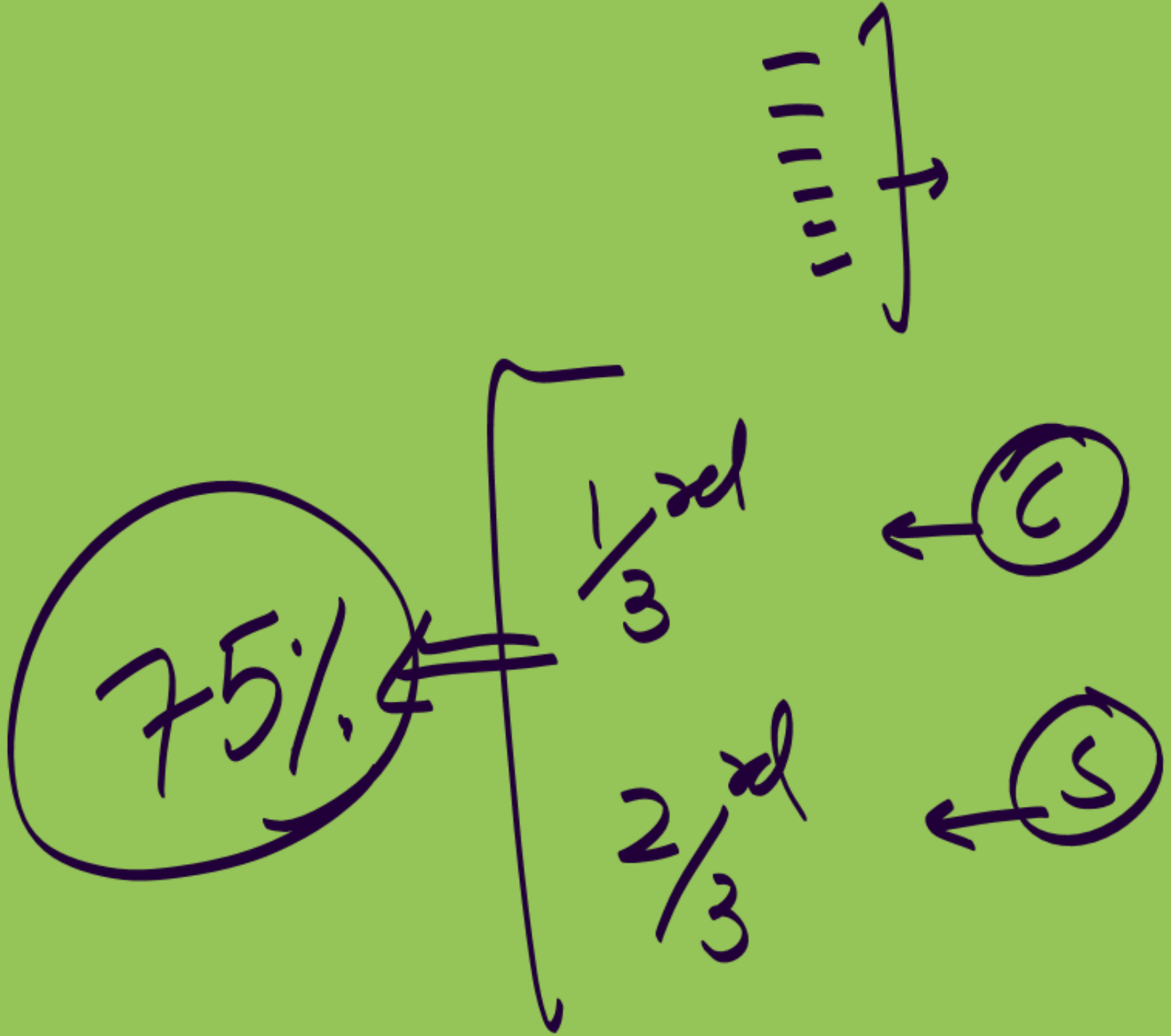
मिळत नाही  
सर्व  
सर्व



# GST Council

→ 279(A)

→ संवैधानिक संस्था / विन



1951

1951

Vertical Devolution  
(लंबावद विवरण)

Centre

↓  
State

42%  
41%  
1%  
(J&K & Ladakh)

Horizontal Devolution  
(क्षैत्रिय विवरण)

# • Horizontal Devolution (Allocation Between the States):

## Revenue-sharing formulas in the 14th and 15th Finance Commissions

