Central Govt. → Indirect Taxes

① Central Excise Duty
(केंद्र उत्पादन शुल्क) → It is impose on the prodⁿ of Commodity except

Alcohol, Narcotics, Toileteries, Pharmaceutical & Petroleum.

It is a type of Specific Tax

Specific Tax (विशिष्ट) → Weight, Size, Quantity etc.

Ad-Valorem Tax (मूल्य वर्धन कर) → Value-Added (मूल्य वर्धन)

② Custom Duty → It is imposed on Ex. & Im.
(सीमा शुल्क)

Note: → (आमतौर पर, यह आयातों पर लागू होता है, लेकिन कभी-कभी यह निर्यातों पर भी लागू होता है।

③ Countervailing Duty
↓
जब सरकार विदेशों में प्राप्त सब्सिडी वाले वस्तुओं का आयात पर कर लगाए

Foreign Country
↓
Subsidy
↓
'A' Product → export (निर्यात) → भारत → सस्ती → भारत का बाजार → Grab.

④ Anti-$\boxed{\text{Dumping}}$ Duty

↓

जब सरकार Dump किए हुए वस्तुओं पर कर लागू करती है।

\# Dumping → Foreign Company → अपने देश में

↓

Product → महंगे दाम / बेचना बंद

⇓

भारत

⇓

सस्ते दामों पर बेचे

(5) Service Tax (सेवा कर)

→ सरकार → Service providers
(सेवा प्रदान कर्ता)
↓
Customers

(6) Central Sales Tax
(CST)

↓

It is imposed on Buy & selling of Commodity b/w one State to Another.

Rajasthan → Purchase → Sarees $\xrightarrow{\text{sell}}$ Bihar/UP

State Govt. → Direct Taxes

① Agricultural Income Tax (कृषि आय कर) → It is imposed on the income generated by Selling Agricultural Products.

Note: → It is decided by the state govt. either to impose or not as it is defined in the state list.

(2) Land Revenue → It is imposed on the Size of Agriculture Land.
(भू-राजस्व)

(3) Professional Tax
(पेशा कर) → It is imposed on professionals i.e. Doctors, Lawyers etc.

State Govt. → Indirect Taxes

① राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क
(State State Duty) → It is imposed on the
Prod^n of → Alcohol
→ Narcotics
→ Toiletries
→ Pharmaceutical
→ Petroleum

② Value-Added Tax (VAT)
(मूल्य वर्धन कर)

→ It was called 'Sales Tax'
→ Introduced → 2005
→ It is type of 'Ad-Valorem Tax'

Farmer —₹1000→ Mill Man —₹1300→ Bakery Man —₹1700→ Market

Farmer
⇓
Seeds, Fertilizers etc.
⇓
Wheat → Floor (आटा) —300→ Breads & Bisuits —₹400

VA = 1000

Cascading effect

Equilization Levy

→ Akhil Ranjan Commt.

Equilization Levy 1.0

- # Finance Bill, 2016
- # Imposed on → Foreign Companies ↓ Indian Clients ↓ Digital Services → Adv.
- # Eg. Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Google
- # Also google tax
- # More than ₹1 Lakh @6%

Equilization Levy 2.0

- # Finance Bill, 2020
- # Imposed on → Foreign Compani ↓ विदेश से ↓ Indian Clients ↓ Product → sell.
- # Eg. Amazon, Alibaba etc.
- # Also called Amazon tax
- # Annual turnover → More than ₹2 Cr. @2%

Direct taxes

⇓

Regulating Authority
(विनियामक प्राधिकरण)

⇓

CBDT (Central Board of Direct Taxes)

Direct Tax Disputes Resolution
(प्रत्यक्ष करों के विवाद समाधान)

⇓

Vivad se Vishwash Tax

Indirect tax

⇓

Regulatory Authority

⇓

CBIC (Central Board of Indirect taxes & Customs)

↓

Earlier → $\boxed{\text{CBEC}}$

Indirect tax Disputes Resolution

⇓

Sabka Vishwas Scheme

Border Adjustment Tax (BAT)

\# सुझाव → NITI Aayog

\# आयातों पर लागू होगा।

\# Goods → Cheap Price → आयात → Tax लागू

↓

भारतीय वस्तुएं ← भारत के बाजार ← वह वस्तु

↓

प्रतिस्पर्धी

Goods & Service Tax (GST)

It is new Indirect Tax in India
It is introduced by abolishing all the Indirect Taxes except:-

(a) Alcohol
(b) Crude Oil
(c) Petrol
(d) Diesel
(e) Aviation Turbine Fuel
(f) Tobacco
(g) Electricity

It is an Ad-Valorem tax
It eliminates Cascading effect
It is 'One Nation One Tax'.

It is destination based Consumption Tax
Input Tax Credit Mechanism.
For the introduction of GST → 122 Constitutional Amendment Bill.
GST implement → $\boxed{\text{101}^{\text{st}}\text{ CAA}}$

- $\boxed{\text{Art. 366(12A)}}$ → GST की परिभाषा
- $\boxed{\text{Art. 266(A)}}$ → GST संबंधी कानून बनाना
  - (CGST → Central Govt.
  - SGST → State Govt.
  - IGST → Central Govt.
- $\boxed{\text{Art. 269(A)}}$ → IGST
- Art. 279(A) → GST Council (GST परिषद)

Dual Nature of GST

केंद्र सरकार
⇓
CGST
IGST
[Integrated (एकीकृत)]

State Govt.
⇓
SGST / UTGST

Inter-State Trade (अंतर्राज्य व्यापार)
⇓
एक राज्य मे खरीदे, दूसरे राज्य मे बेचे
⇓
CST
⇓
$\boxed{\text{IGST}}$

Intra-state Trade
⇓
एक ही खरीदना एवं बेचना
⇓
CGST & SGST

CGST → Central Excise Duty, Additional Duty on Excise (ADE), Service Tax

SGST → VAT, Purchase Tax, Luxury Tax, Octroi Duty (चुंगी)

GST Council

Note :→ 75% majority
↓
GST Rates
↓
Changes.

\# It decides the GST Rates.
(GST की दरों को निर्धारण करना)

\# Members

1. अध्यक्ष (Chairman) → Finance Minister
2. Minister of State with Finance
3. Finance Minister / Tax Minister → States (Nominated by CM)

\# Centre (केंद्र) → $\frac{1}{3}$ rd
States (राज्य) → $\frac{2}{3}$ rd
} → Voting Rights

GST की दरें
CGST Rates } → $\boxed{0\%}$, 5%, 12%, 18% & 28%

×

Gold Jwellery → 3%
Precious Stones → 0.25%

GAAR
Round Tripping

DTAA