

Central Govt. → Indirect Taxes

① Central Excise Duty (केंद्र उत्पादन शुल्क)

→ It is impose on the prodⁿ of commodity except

It is a type
of specific
tax

Specific tax
(विशिष्ट)

Weight, Size,
Quantity etc.

Ad-Valorem
tax

(मूल्य वर्धन
कर)

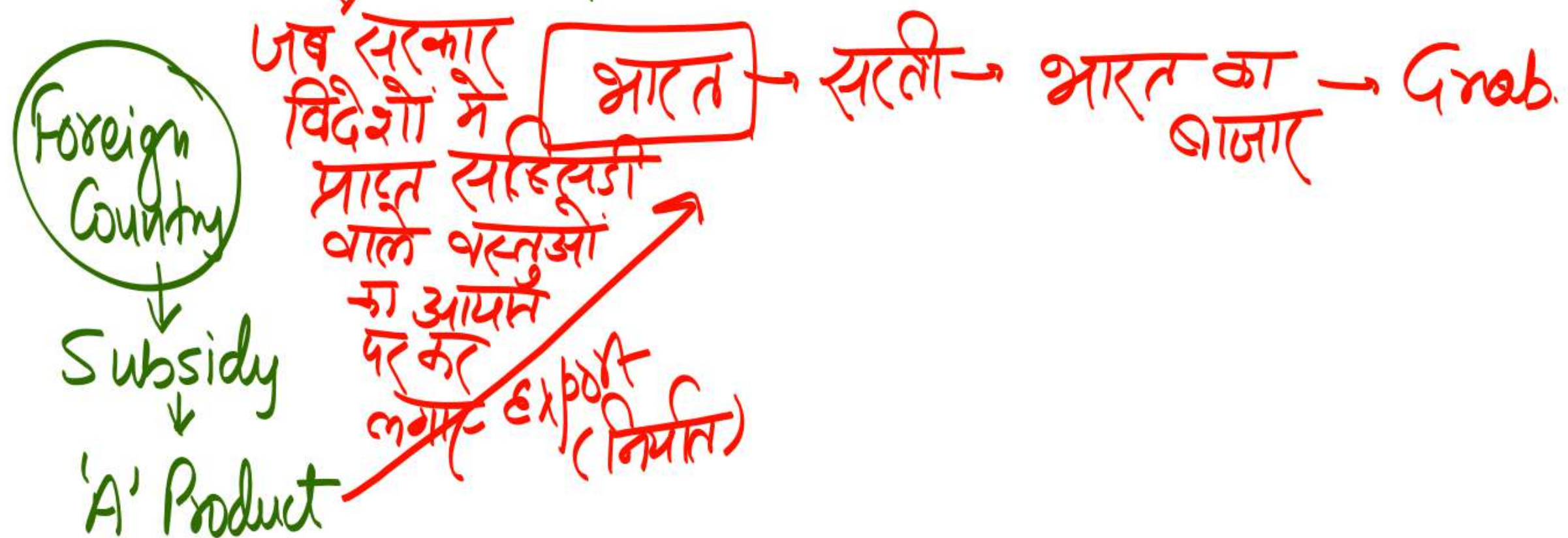
Value-Added
(मूल्य वर्धन)

[Alcohol, Narcotics,
Toiletries, Pharmaceutical
& Petroleum.]

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

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

③ Countervailing Duty



④ Anti-Dumping Duty

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

Dumping → Foreign Company → अपने देश में
↓
Product → मंहगे दाम
 ↘ बेचना बंद
 ↓
भारत
 ↓
सस्ते दामों पर बेचे

⑤ Service Tax (सेवा कर)

सरकार → Service providers
(सेवा प्रदान करती)

↓
Customers

⑥ Central Sales Tax (CST)

↓
It is imposed
on Buy & selling
of commodity b/w
one state to
another.

Rajasthan

↓
Purchase

↓
Sarees

Bihar/UP

sell

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
(जमीन-राजस्व) → It is imposed on the
size of Agriculture Land.

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

State Govt. → Indirect Taxes

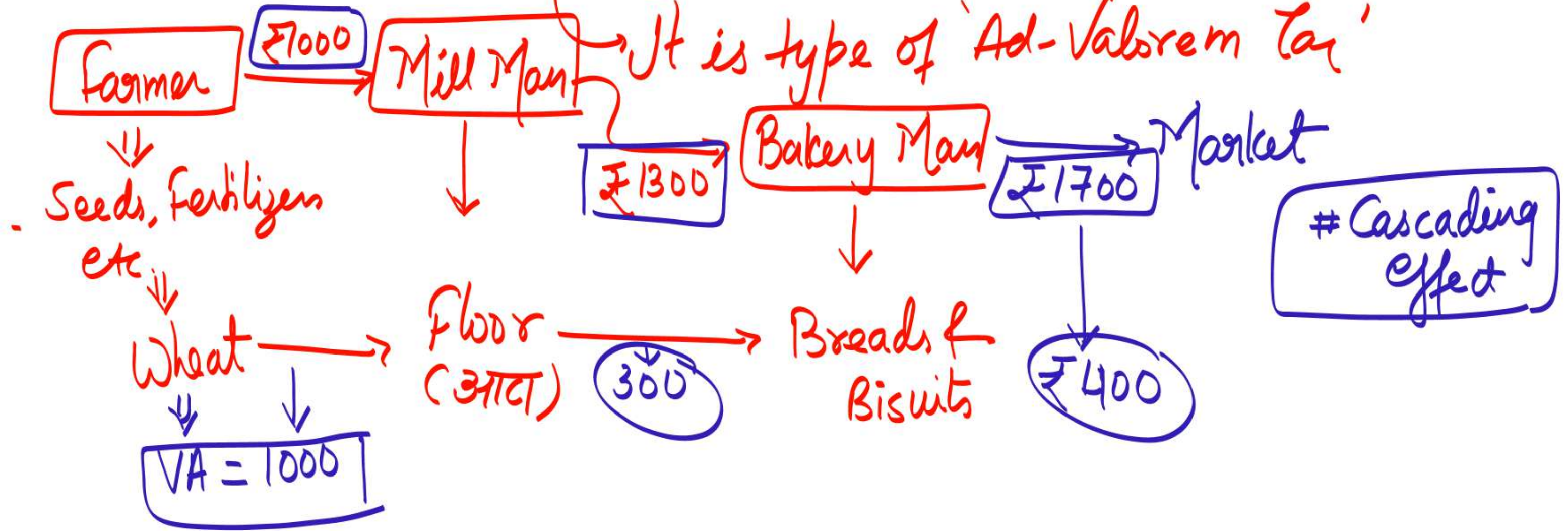
- ① राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क
(State State Duty) → It is imposed on the
Prodⁿ of
- Alcohol
 - Narcotics
 - Toiletries
 - Pharmaceutical
 - Petroleum

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

→ It was called 'Sales Tax'

→ Introduced → 2005

→ It is type of 'Ad-Valorem Tax'



Equilization Levy

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%

→ Akhil
Rajya Commnt.

Equilization Levy 2.0

- # Finance Bill, 2020
- # Imposed on → Foreign Companies
 - ↓
 - विदेश से
 - ↓
 - Alibaba etc. Indian Clients
- # Also called Amazon Tax Product → Sell.
- # 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 Vishwas Tax

Indirect tax



Regulatory Authority
⇓
CBIC (Central Board
of Indirect Taxes
& Customs)

Earlier → CBE
Indirect Tax Disputes Resolution
⇓
Sablea Vishwas Scheme

Border Adjustment Tax (BAT)

- # सुझाव → NITI Aayog
- # आयातों पर लागू होगा।
- # Goods → Cheap Price → आयात → Tax लागू
↓
वह वस्तु
← भारत के बाजार
← भारतीय वस्तुएं
प्रतिपक्षी

Goods & Service Tax (GST)

It is new Indirect Tax in India

It is introduced by abolishing all the Indirect Taxes except:-

- (a) Alcohol (e) Aviation Turbine Fuel
- (b) Crude oil
- (c) Petrol (f) Tobacco
- (d) Diesel (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, Credit Mechanism.

For the introduction of GST → 122 Constitutional Amendment Bill.

GST implement

→ 101st CAA

Art. 366(12A)

↓
GST की परिभाषा

Art. 266(A)

↓
GST संबंधी कानून बनाना

(GST → Central Govt.
SGST → State Govt.
IGST → Central Govt.)

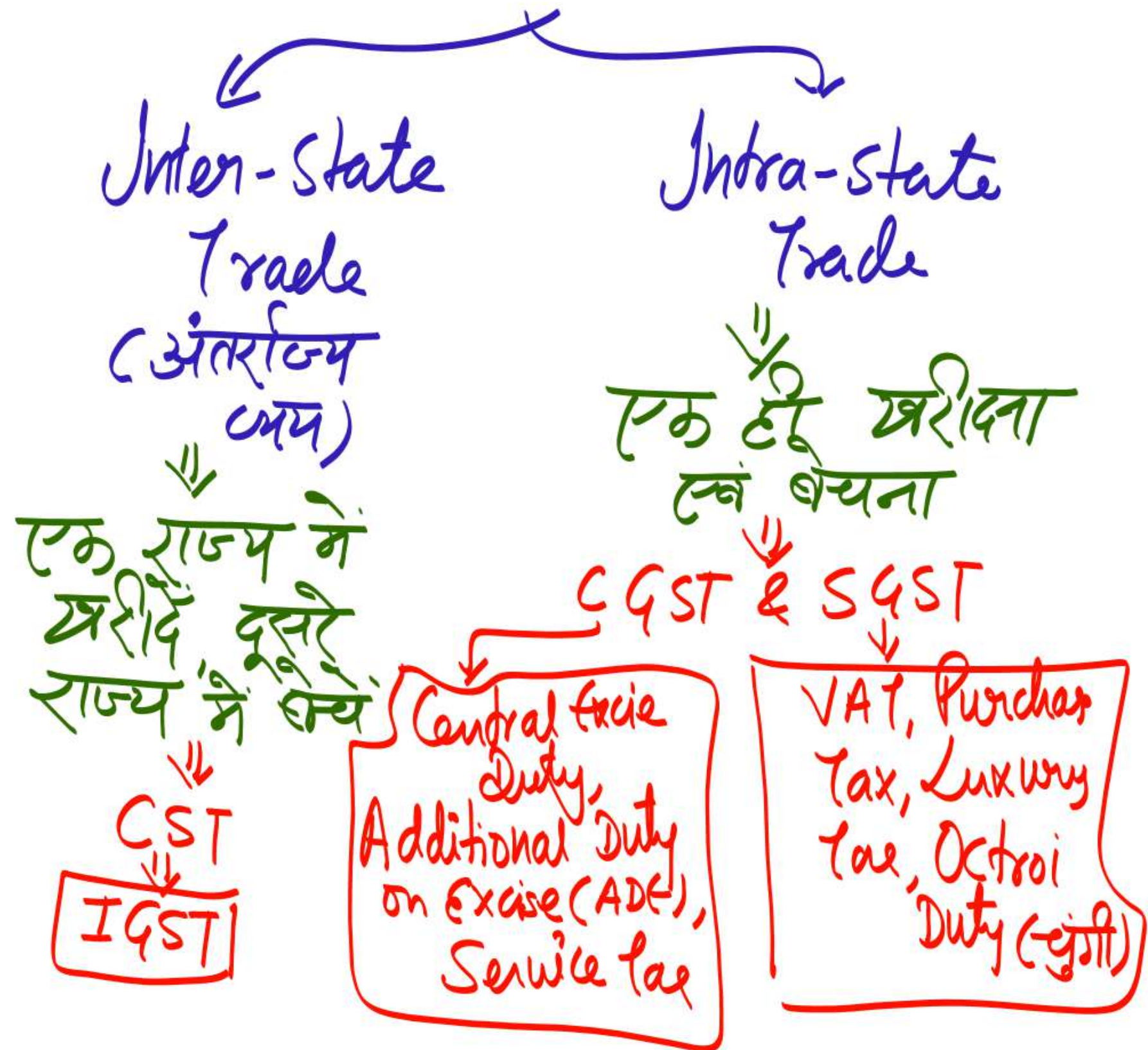
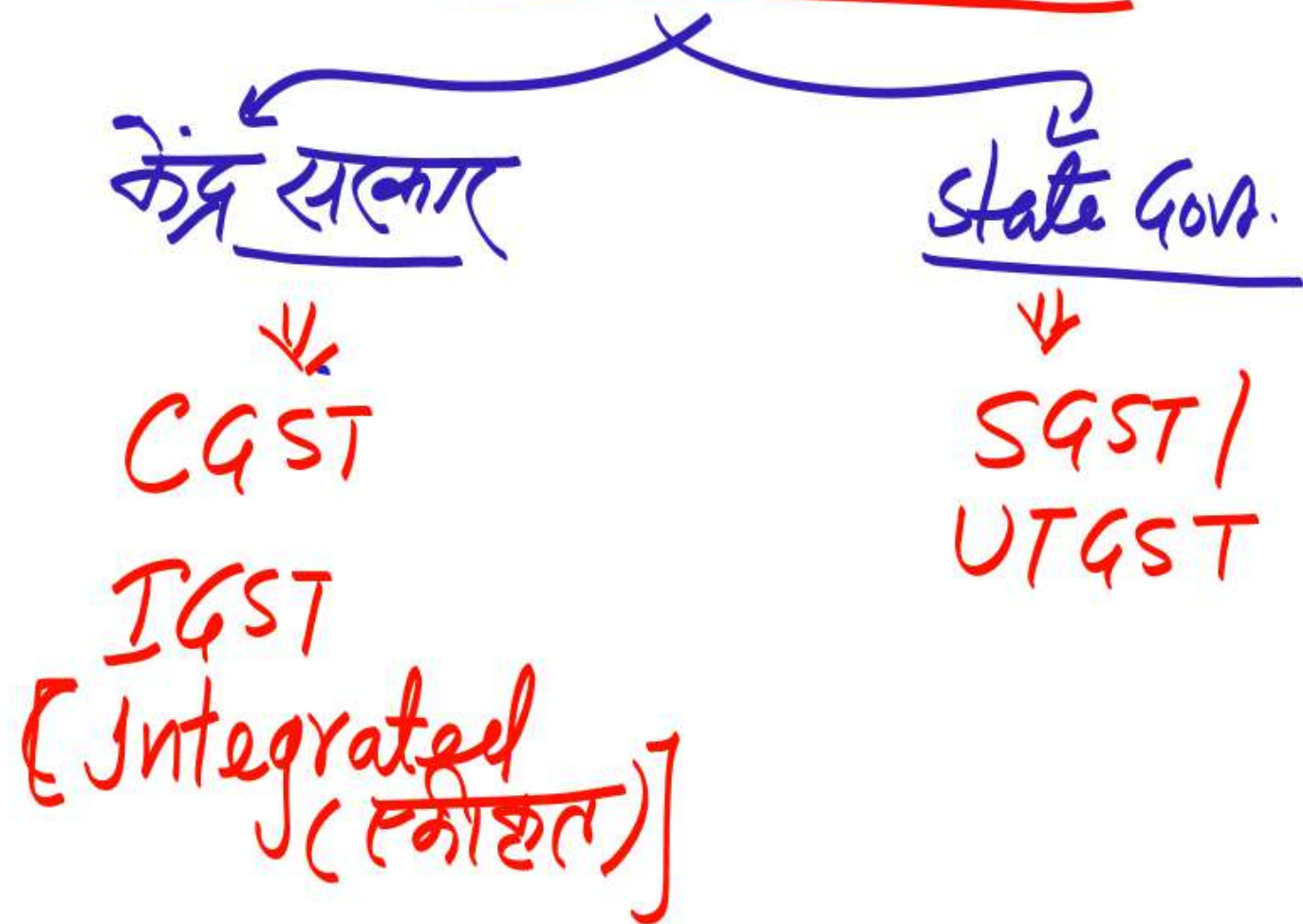
Art. 269(A)

↓
IGST

Art. 279(A)

↓
GST Council
(GST परिषद)

Dual Nature of GST



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 Minist of State with Finance
- ③ Finance Minister / Tax Minister → States (Nominated by CM)

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

GST रीट देते } $\rightarrow$ $\boxed{0\%, 5\%, 12\%, 18\% \& 28\%}$
(GST Rates) $\times$

Gold Jewellery $\rightarrow 3\%$
Precious Stones $\rightarrow 0.25\%$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \# \text{ GAAR} \\ \# \text{ Round Tripping} \end{array}}$
DTA A