



TAXATION OVERVIEW IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Tax is one of the most important of revenue to the Government. This article explain the two statutory boards namely, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The present study shows that, the collection of direct tax revenue for the period of 2015-16 to 2017-18 and the collection of indirect tax revenue for the period of 2013-14 to 2017-18. Conclusion and Suggestion of this study reflect that, there is lack of co-ordination between these two departments and thus it is highly needed that these two departments are consolidated

into one.

KEYWORDS: Customs, Direct tax, Excise, Indirect tax, Revenue, Taxation.

INTRODUCTION :

The Department of Revenue works under the general heading and control of the Secretary (Revenue). It practices control in regard of issues identifying with all the Direct and Indirect Union Taxes through two statutory Boards specifically, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). Each Board is going by an executive who is likewise ex-officio uncommon Secretary to the Government of India. Matters identifying with the toll and assortment of all Direct charges are taken care of by the CBDT though those identifying with duty and assortment of Goods and

Services Taxes (GST). Customs and Central Excise obligations, Service Tax and other aberrant assessments fall inside the domain of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The two Boards were established under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), is the pinnacle body depended with the obligation of regulating direct duty laws in India. The CBDT comprises of a Chairman and six individuals, all in the pinnacle size of pay and ex-officio exceptional secretary to the Government. It is the unit controlling expert for the Income Tax Department.

The assortments of direct assessments in the present year are demonstrating strong development. In budgetary year 2017-18 up to January 2018, a measure of Rs.6.95 lakh crore (net of discounts) has been gathered, which is 19.3 percent higher than the sum gathered during the relating time of last monetary year. The development rate under corporate annual duty is 19.2 percent and that under close to home personal expense is 18.6 percent. Around 69 percent of the reexamined appraisals for 2017-18 (Rs10.05lakh crore) has been gathered till January 2018.

The growth in collections under personal income tax has been particularly significant, which is indicative of salubrious effect of demonetization on the level of voluntary compliance by the non-corporate taxpayers (individuals,

small businesses, etc...). During the period of April 2017 to January 2018. Personal Income Tax Advance Tax has increased by 22.20 per cent and personal income tax self-assessment tax by 24.0 per cent over the collections under these heads during corresponding period of last financial year.

Table:1 Collection of direct taxes for the period of 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Amount in crore)

Nature of Tax		Actual 2015-16	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
Corporation Tax	Collections	422770.27	428158.42	435943.07	475502.85
	Surcharge	17754.06	51379.01	43594.31	47550.29
	Education cess	12704.00	14386.12	14386.12	15691.59
	Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	-
Total- Corporation Tax		453228.33	493923.55	493923.50	538744.73
Taxes on Income	Collections	270312.15	328463.08	326463.10	412477.27
	Surcharge	1565.16	7650.00	7650.00	9347.50
	Education cess	8445.19	9662.60	9662.60	9662.60
	Krishi kalyancess	-	-	2000.00	2000.00
	Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	-
	Banking Transaction Tax(BCTT)	-	-	-	-
	Security Transaction Tax	7350.12	7398.00	7398.00	7767.90
	Hotel Receipt Tax	0.59	-	-	-
	Interest Tax	5.31	-	-	-
	Fringe Benefit Tax	-45.82	-	-	-
	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	4.42	-	-	-
Total taxes on Income		287637.12	353173.68	353173.70	441255.27

Source: Budget Proposals

Table-1 reveals that, revised estimate of corporation tax for 2016-17 is 493923.50 crore as against budget estimate of 493923.55 crore and budget estimate for 2017-18 is 538744.73 crore. Revised estimate of taxes on income for 2016-17 is 353173.70 crore as against the budget estimate of 353173.68 crore and budget estimate for 2017-18 is 441255.27 crore.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS

Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) deals with the task of formulation of policy concerning levy and collection of GST. Customs and Central Excise duties, prevention of smuggling and evasion of duties and all administrative matters relating to customs. Central Excise and GST formations. The Board discharges various tasks assigned to it with the help of its field formations namely the zones of customs and GST and Central Excise, commissionerates of customs and GST and Central Excise and the Directorate. It also ensures that taxes on foreign and inland travel are administrated as per the law and the collection agencies deposit the taxes collected to the public exchequer promptly.

There are eleven customs zones and sixty one customs/customs (preventive) commissionerates. They have been assigned the following functions:

- Implementation of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and allied acts, which includes levy and collection of customs duties and enforcement functions in their earmarked jurisdictions.
- Surveillance of coastal and land border to prevent smuggling activities. Marine and telecommunications wings are available with the board to assist these commissionerates in their

anti-smuggling work and surveillance of sensitive coastline. The revenue collections from indirect taxes since 2013-14 are tabulated below:

Table:2 Collection of indirect taxes for the period of 2013-14 to 2017-18

(Amount in crore)

Nature of tax		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Customs	BE	187308	201819	208336	230000	245000
	RE	175056	188713	209500	217000	135242
	Actuals	172085	188016	210338	225370	
	%Achievement of BE	91.9	93.2	101.0	98.0	
	%Achievement of RE	98.3	99.6	100.4	103.9	
Union Excise Duties	BE	197554	207110	229809	318669.5	406900
	RE	179537	185480	284142	387368.58	276995
	Actuals	170197	188787	287149	381756	
	%Achievement of BE	86.2	91.2	125.0	119.8	
	%Achievement of RE	94.8	101.8	101.1	98.6	
Service Tax	BE	180141	215973	209774	231000	275000
	RE	164927	168132	210000	247500	79507
	Actuals	154778	167969	211396	79507	
	%Achievement of BE	85.9	77.8	100.8	34.4	
	%Achievement of RE	93.8	99.9	100.7	32.1	
GST	BE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	RE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	444631
	Actuals					
	%Achievement of BE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	%Achievement of RE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indirect Tax Total	BE	565003.0	624902.0	647919.0	779669.5	926900.0
	RE	519520.0	542325.0	703642.0	851868.6	936375.0
	Actuals	497060.0	544772.0	708883.0	686633.0	0.0
	%Achievement of BE	88.0	87.2	109.4	88.1	
	%Achievement of RE	95.7	100.5	100.7	80.6	

Source: Department Of Finance Annual Report

Note: BE-Budget Estimate, RE- Revised Estimate

Table-2 reveals that, percentage achievement of budget estimate on customs for 2016-17 is 98.0 per cent as against revised estimate of 103.9 per cent. Percentage achievement of budget estimate on union excise duties for 2016-17 is 119.8 per cent as against revised estimate of 98.6 per cent. Percentage achievement of budget estimate on service tax for 2016-17 34.4 per cent as against revised estimate of 32.1 per cent.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

These are two separate boards for direct tax and indirect tax. Central board of direct taxes looks after direct tax and central board of excise and customs looks after indirect tax. There is lack of coordination between these two departments and thus it is highly needed that these two departments are consolidated into one.

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