

**Name of Course : B.A. (Hons.) ECONOMICS**

**PAPER – IV : Money Banking &  
Public Finance**

**LECTURE 02**

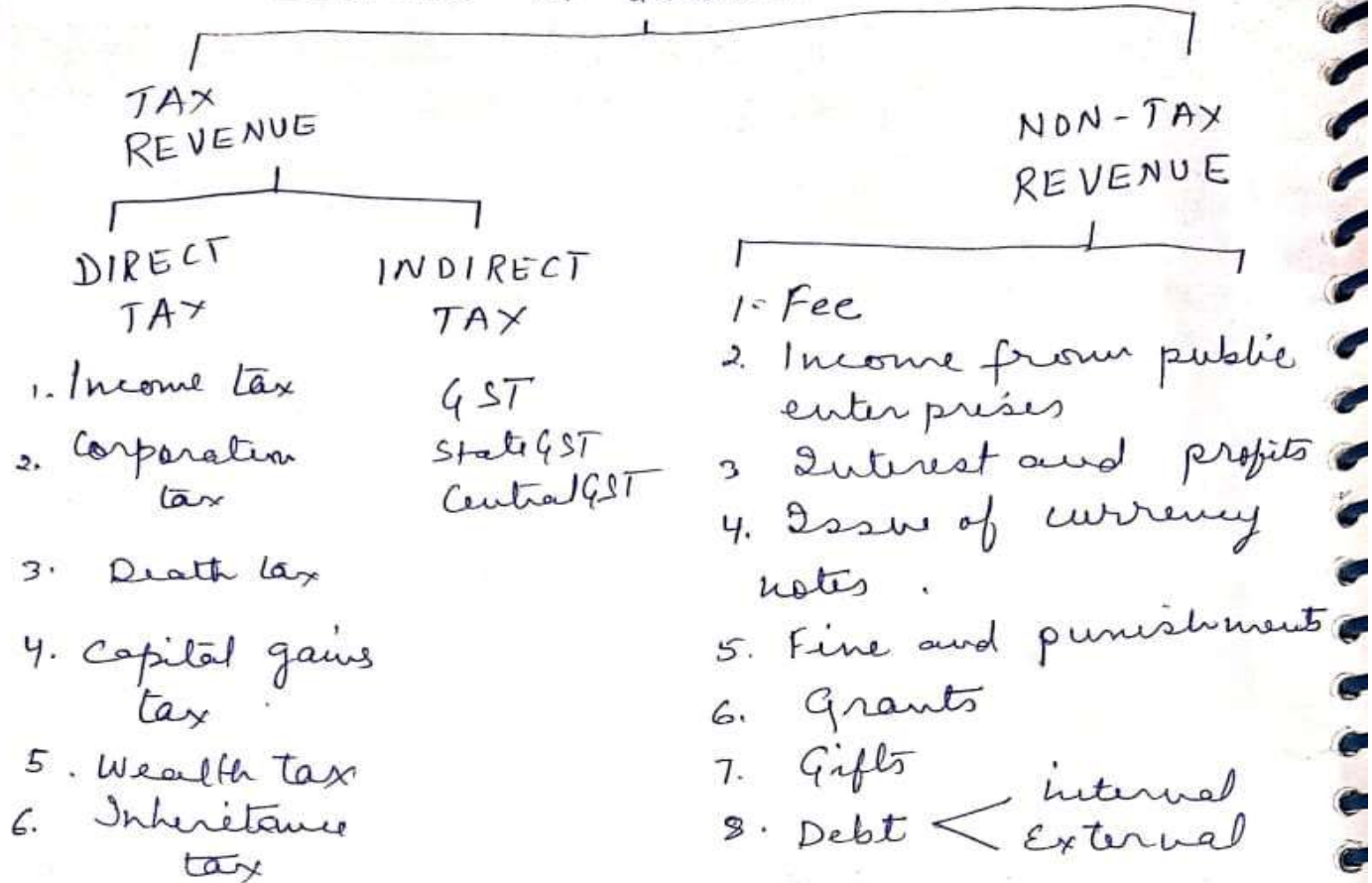
**Topic : Sources of Government  
Revenue; Comparative study of  
Tax & Fee**

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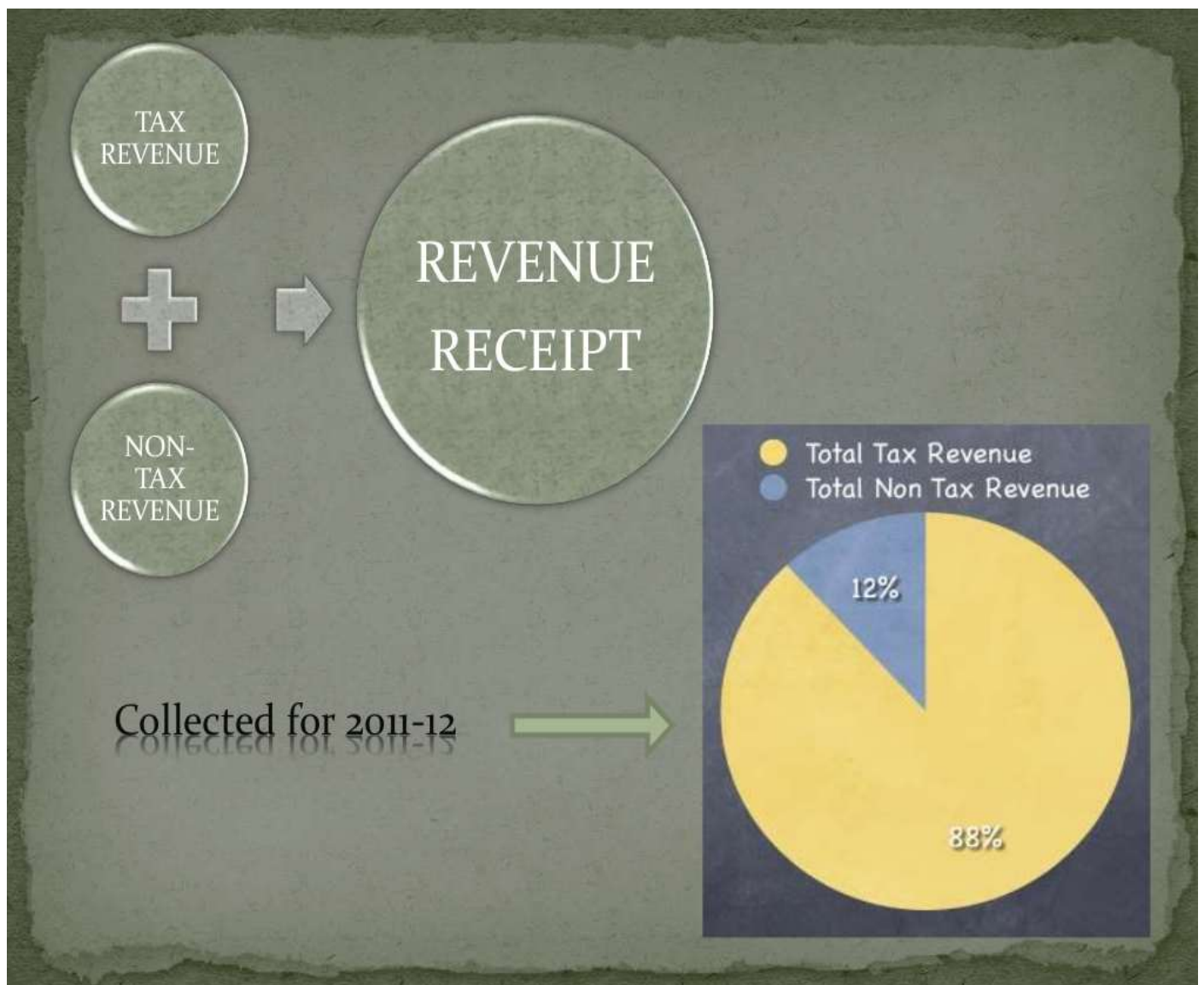
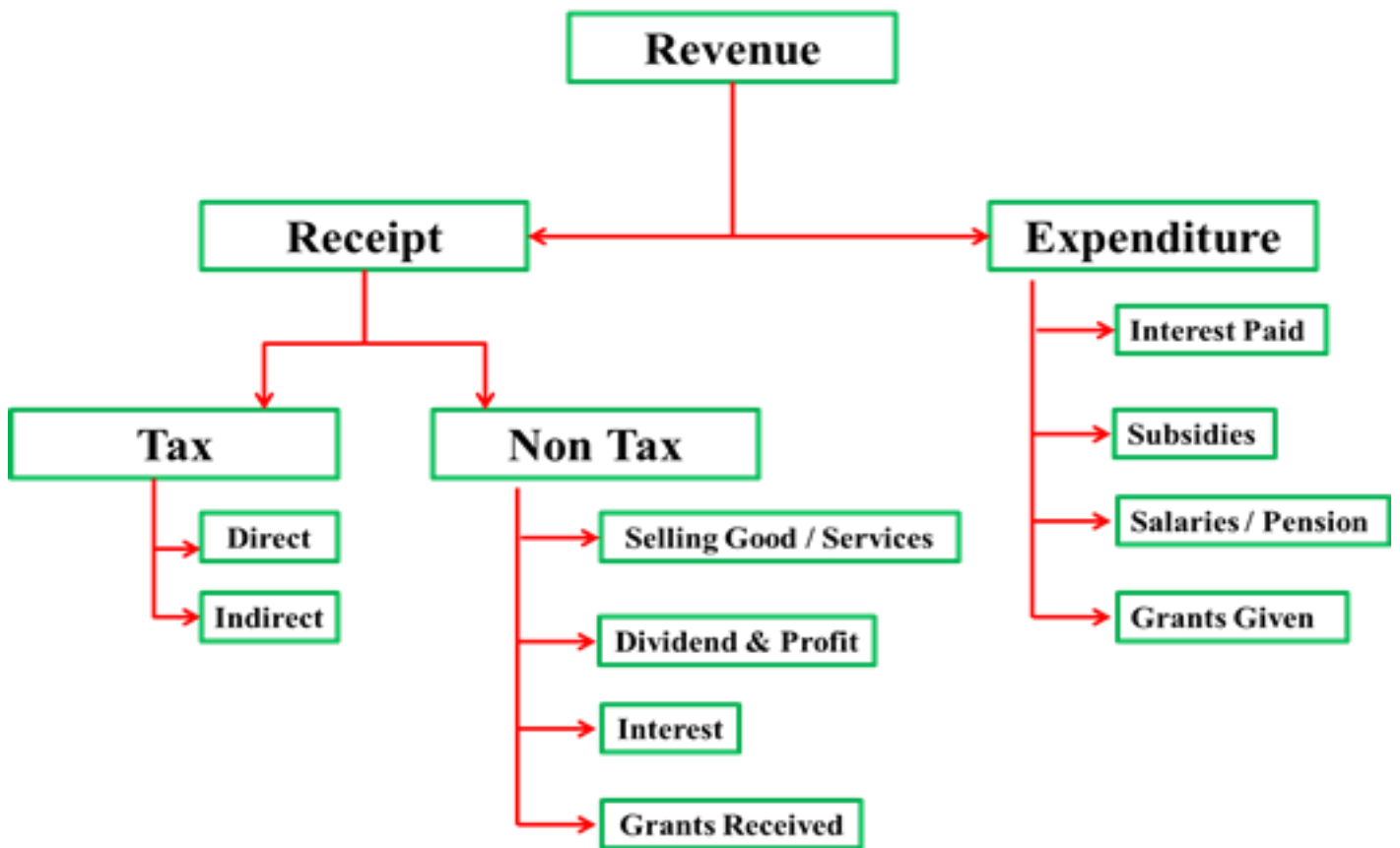
**Nalanda Open University (NOU)**

## SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE



### DIFFERENCE B/w TAX & FEE

- कर एवं शुल्क में अंतर
1. कर के बदले करदाता को कोई प्रत्यक्ष लाभ नहीं प्राप्त होता जबकि शुल्क के बदले लाभ का मिलना आवश्यक है.
  2. कर का भुगतान करना व्यक्ति के लिए अनिवार्य होता है - नहीं करने पर यह एक दण्डनीय अपराध है जबकि शुल्क का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है जब किसी विशेष सेवा का लाभ उठाना हो जैसे रेल यात्रा करने के लिए टिकट लेना
  3. शुल्क सरकार द्वारा दिए गए सेवा की लागत पूरा करने के लिए लिया जाता है, सामान्यतः यह सेवा लागत से कम ही होता है परन्तु कर के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता





## Direct Taxes

In this type of taxes, the liability to pay the tax and its burden falls on the same person. This can be classified into :

- **Corporation Tax** These taxes against profits earned by businesses during a given taxable period. The contribution made by corp. tax is : 359,990.00 crore.
- **Income Tax** A tax that governments impose on financial income generated by all entities within their jurisdiction. The contribution made by corp. tax is : 172,026.00 crore.
- **Service Tax** It is a tax which is payable on service provided by the service provider. The contribution made by corp. tax is : 82,000.00 crore.
- **Expenditure Tax** Expenditure tax is a taxation plan that replaces the income tax. This tax is based on the rate of spending. The contribution made by corp. tax is : 52,900.00 crore.

# Indirect Taxes



“In this type of taxes, the liability to pay the taxes and its burden can be on different persons.” These can be classified into:

## CUSTOM DUTIES

Customs Duty is a type of indirect tax levied on goods imported into a country as well as on goods exported from a country.

## EXCISE DUTIES

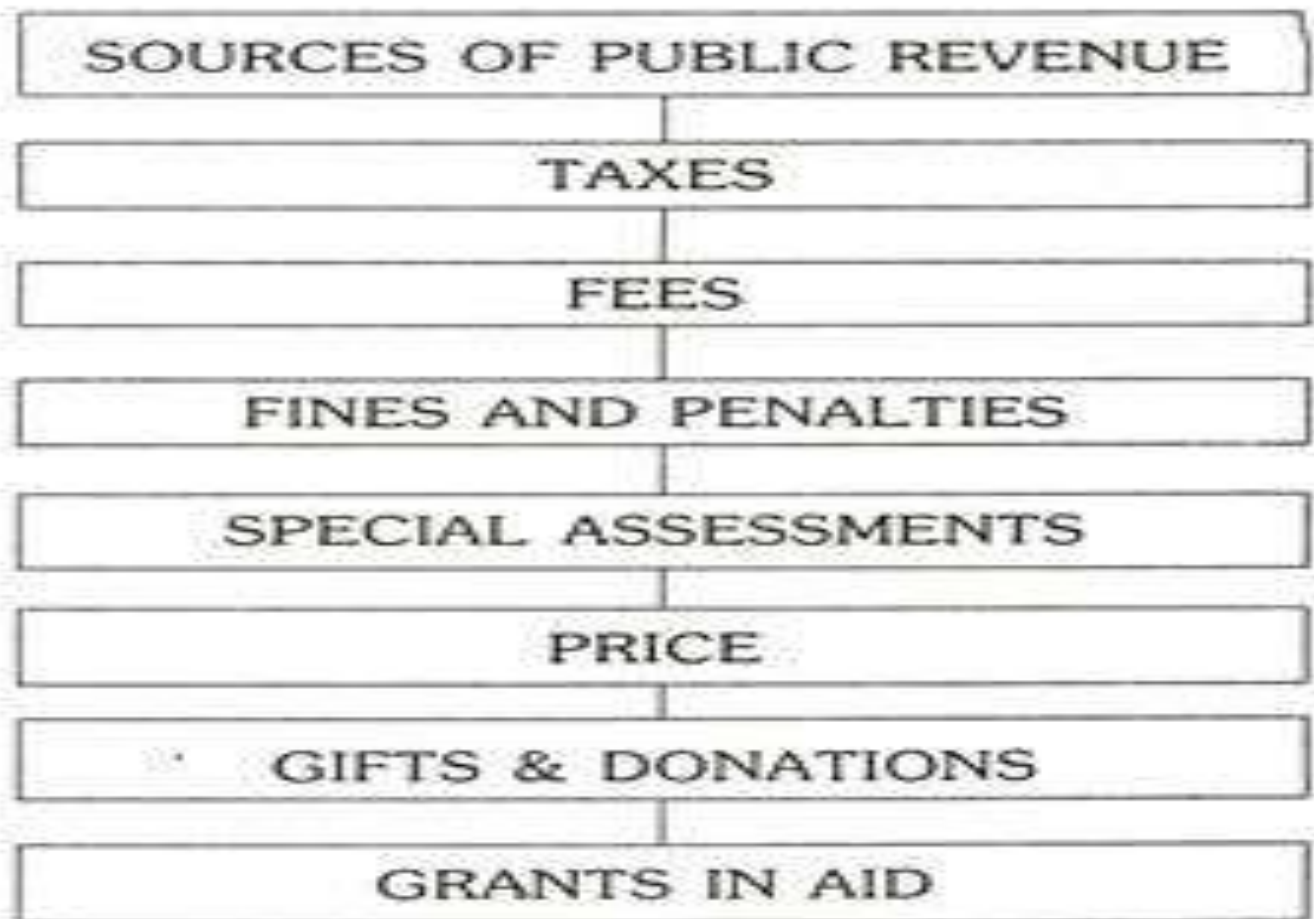
Excise duty is the indirect tax levied by the state on the manufacture or production of goods in India .

## SALES TAX

Sales Tax is a tax, levied on the sale or purchase of goods.

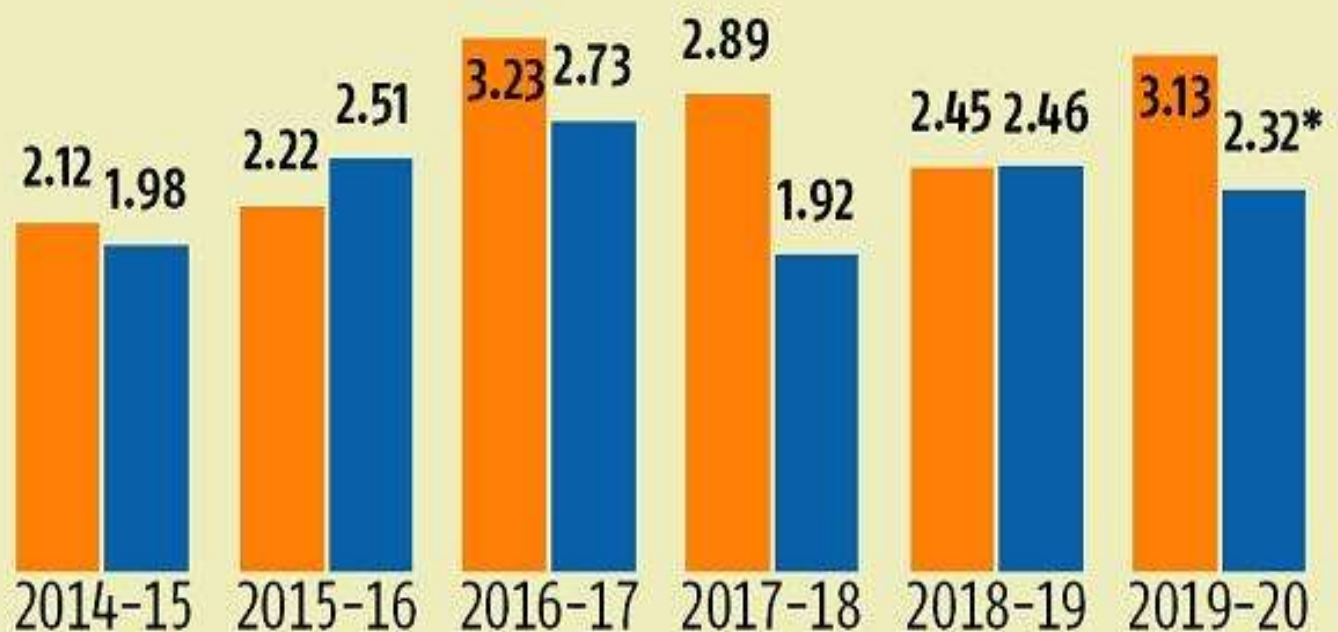
Sl. No.	Taxes as per Union List
82	<b>Income tax:</b> Taxes on income other than agricultural income.
83	<b>Custom Duty:</b> Duties of customs including export duties
84	<b>Excise Duty:</b> Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in India namely (a) Petroleum crude (b) high speed diesel (c) motor spirit (commonly known as petrol) (d) natural gas (e) aviation turbine fuel and (f) Tobacco and tobacco products
85	<b>Corporation Tax</b>
86	Taxes on capital value of assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies, taxes on capital of companies
87	Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land
88	Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.
89	Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on railway fares and freight.
90	Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets.
92A	Taxes on sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce
92B	Taxes on the consignment of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce
97	All residuary types of taxes not listed in any of the three lists of Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution

Sl. No.	Taxes as per State List
45	Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenues etc.
46	Taxes on agricultural income
47	Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
48	Estate Duty in respect of agricultural land
49	Taxes on lands and buildings.
50	Taxes on mineral rights.
51	Duties of excise for following goods manufactured or produced within the State (i) alcoholic liquors for human consumption, and (ii) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics.
53	<b>Electricity Duty:</b> Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity <sup>238</sup>
54	Taxes on sale of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), Natural gas aviation turbine fuel and alcohol liquor for human consumption but not including sale in the course of inter state or commerce or sale in the source of international trade or commerce such goods.
56	Taxes on goods and passengers carried by roads or on inland waterways.
57	Taxes on vehicles suitable for use on roads.
58	Taxes on animals and boats.
59	Tolls.
60	Taxes on profession, trades, callings and employments.
61	Capitation taxes
62	Taxes on entertainment and amusements to be extent levied and collected by a panchayat or Municipality or a regional council or a district council.
63	Stamp duty



## NON-TAX REVENUE

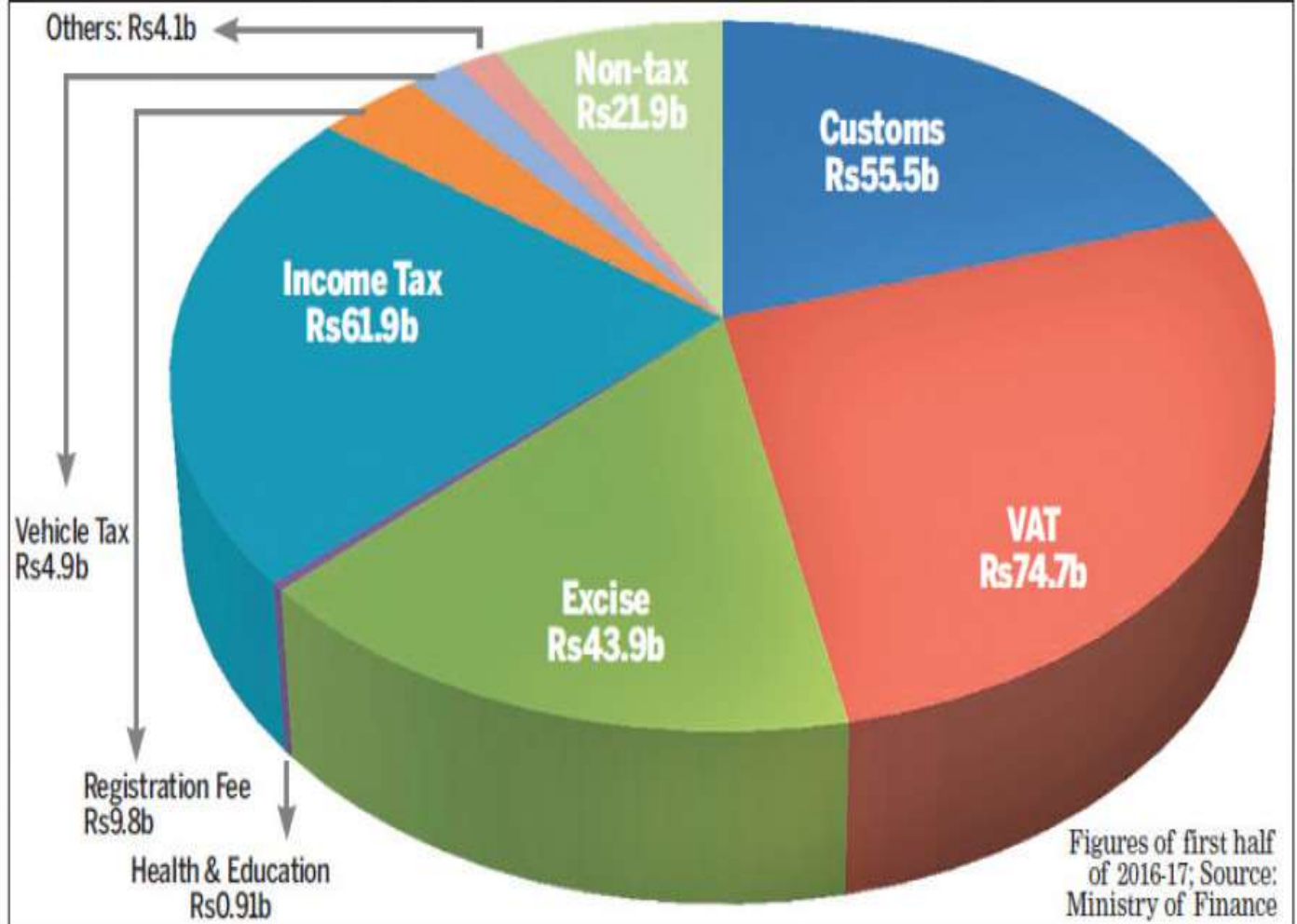
■ Budget Estimates
 ■ Actual (₹ trillion)



\* Till November

Source: Budget papers and the Controller General of Accounts

# REVENUE COLLECTION



Tax	Surcharge	Cess
Goes directly to CFI	Goes directly to CFI	Though Goes directly to CFI but its utilization is restricted
Can be used for any purpose	Can be used for any purpose	Can be used for a specific purpose only
Revenue is shared with the state government by the central government	No such sharing	No such sharing

## DIFFERENCE B/W PRICE AND TAX मूल्य तथा कर में अंतर

1. कर अनिवार्य होता है जबकि मूल्य वैश्विक
2. कर की शक्ति जनता के कल्याण पर व्यय की जाती है जबकि मूल्य के बदले दाता को ही लाभ प्राप्त होता है

## DIFFERENCE B/W PRICE & FEE मूल्य एवं शुल्क में अंतर

1. जिस सम्बन्ध में सरकार शुल्क वसूल करती है उसमें व्यक्ति त्याग की अपेक्षा लाभ अधिक प्राप्त होता है जबकि मूल्य लाभ के बराबर दिया जाता है
2. जिस सेवा के बदले शुल्क दिया जाता है उसका सामाजिक महत्व अधिक होता है, अपेक्षाकृत उस सेवा के, जिसके लिए मूल्य देना पड़ता है।

## कर आय स्रोत TAX REVENUE

प्राचीन काल से सार्वजनिक आय का प्रमुख स्रोत रहा है, आज भी एक बड़ा भाग करारोपण से ही प्राप्त किया जाता है।

कर व्यक्ति द्वारा बिना किसी प्रत्यक्ष लाभ की आशा के सरकार को दिया जाने वाला अनिवार्य भुगतान होता है।