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| **Script Code** | v22cb08ma0807 |
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| **Title** | GST |
| **Grade** | 8 |
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| **Mini Takeaway** | 1. Definition of GST 2. Solving problems based on GST |
| **Key Takeaway** | Understanding concepts related to Goods and Services Tax |
| **Research Doc** | [Link](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aNWXYBsMOK00f9KrvxpMnR1FBh5W2N155IEJVScjv6I/edit?usp=sharing) |
| **Pitch Doc** | [Link](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DDmX6U2M8pYhWwiC6Wx24iC_aZwdY6IK3oJlFiv6av8/edit?usp=sharing) |
| **Characters** | Presenter |
| **Word Count** | 1207 |
| **Locations** | Studio(Living Room) |
| **Assets** | Chair, bill  Maths Wizard |
|

**FSA:**

Display title card “GST - Goods and Services Tax”

**FSA END**

**FADE IN:**

**Scene 1:**

**INT. LIVING ROOM - EVENING**

PRESENTER is standing, looking at a bill[[Reference\_1](https://docs.google.com/document/d/16NN6Ii-hA4K-mKUpHp3uRjiuej2i86m7ouCJMZcYvF8/edit)]. He looks up at the camera after a moment.

PRESENTER

Hi! How’re you guys doing?

(beat)

I, on the other hand, just came back after meeting my friend, Sheldon, after **years**.

(beat)

It went really great!

**INSERT MoG:**

Display the current bill.

PRESENTER

And yet again, the bill amount was slightly more than the cost of the food.

Display the OLD bill and encircle the tax area in it.

PRESENTER

But…unlike the bill from our last meeting, it wasn’t because of the Sales Tax, or the Value Added Tax.

In the new bill and encircle the GST area.

PRESENTER

This time, the tax on the bill was **GST**.

(beat)

Want to know what GST is?

(beat)

Let’s learn together.

**INSERT ENDS.**

**CUT TO:**

**FSA:**

Display section card “GST - Goods and Services Tax”

**FSA END.**

**Scene 2:**

**INT. STUDIO - TEACHING BACKGROUND**

**INSERT MOG:** Display symbols for goods and services on either side of the Presenter.

PRESENTER

Goods and Services Tax, or GST, is a single indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services.

**TOS:** Goods and Services Tax or GST is a single indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services.

**INSERT ENDS.**

PRESENTER

If you remember…

(beat)

It came into effect on July first, twenty seventeen,

(beat)

…along with the abolition of a variety of taxes—such as the Sales tax, Value Added Tax, and so on.

**TOS:** GST came into effect on July 1st, 2017.

PRESENTER

But how does GST work?

(beat)

Under GST, tax is imposed on the basis of value addition at each stage of the movement of goods and services.

**TOS:** Under GST, tax is imposed on the basis of value addition at each stage of the movement of goods and services.

**INSERT ENDS.**

**INSERT MOG:** Display these values in an encircled form around the Presenter: 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%

PRESENTER

Also, GST has different slabs of tax rates—like zero percent, five percent, twelve percent, eighteen percent, twenty-eight percent, and so on—depending on the goods and services provided.

Bring all the values and disperse them throughout on a [map of India](https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/india-map-silhouette-vector-11942432).

PRESENTER

These are the tax rates that are levied throughout the country, although the slab remains the same.

**INSERT ENDS.**

Presenter holds up the bill.

**INSERT MOG:** Display a bill[[Reference\_1](https://docs.google.com/document/d/16NN6Ii-hA4K-mKUpHp3uRjiuej2i86m7ouCJMZcYvF8/edit)]. Highlight ‘₹1825’ on cue with “one thousand eight hundred” and then highlight ‘12%’ on cue with “twelve percent”. Below the bill, display ‘Amount of GST = ?’.

PRESENTER

Take a look at this bill! The original amount of the food bill was one thousand eight hundred twenty-five rupees. The GST charged was twelve percent.

(beat)

Let’s find out the amount of GST that was charged on the original amount.

**INSERT ENDS.**

**CUT TO:**

**FSA:**

Display section card “Problems Based on GST”

**FSA END.**

**Scene 3:**

**INT. STUDIO - TEACHING BACKGROUND**

Move the bill to one corner of the screen. The solution must come next to the presenter step-wise:

Original amount = ₹1825

GST added = 12%

GST = Tax % of the original amount

GST =

=

=

= 219

∴ GST charged = ₹219

PRESENTER

The original amount was one thousand eight hundred twenty-five rupees.

(beat)

The GST added was twelve percent.

(beat)

You know that the amount of GST added is the tax percentage of the original amount.

(beat)

Therefore, the GST added will be equal to twelve divided by one hundred, multiplied by one thousand eight hundred twenty-five rupees.

(beat)

That’s twenty-one thousand nine hundred divided by one hundred.

(beat)

On dividing both the numerator and the denominator by one hundred, we get two hundred nineteen.

(beat)

Therefore, the GST amount added to the bill is two hundred nineteen rupees.

**INSERT ENDS.**

PRESENTER

Now you know how to calculate the tax amount on any article you purchase or service you avail!

PRESENTER

By the way, have you observed the GST on any bill any time?

**INSERT MOG:** Display a bill[[Reference\_2](https://docs.google.com/document/d/16NN6Ii-hA4K-mKUpHp3uRjiuej2i86m7ouCJMZcYvF8/edit)]. Highlight the GST part on the bill on cue with “two components”. Highlight ‘SGST’ and ‘CGST’ on cue with “SGST” and “CGST”, respectively.

PRESENTER

If you notice, there are two components in GST.

(beat)

One is called the SGST, which stands for State Goods and Services Tax,

(beat)

…and the other is CGST, or Central Goods and Services Tax.

**TOS:** SGST is State Goods and Services Tax.

CGST is Central Goods and Services Tax.

**INSERT ENDS.**

**INSERT MOG:** Display a sack that has ‘GST’ written above it with ‘100%’ and a ‘₹’ symbol written on it [[Reference\_3](https://docs.google.com/document/d/16NN6Ii-hA4K-mKUpHp3uRjiuej2i86m7ouCJMZcYvF8/edit)]. On one side of the sack, display ‘SGST’ and on the other side, display ‘CGST’. Diminish the sack a bit and show a smaller sack going to the SGST side on cue with “…fifty percent goes to State”. Make the diminished sack go to the CGST side on cue with “fifty percent goes to the Centre”.

Display the ‘₹’ symbol on both the smaller sacks, with ‘50%’ written below them.

PRESENTER

From the tax collected by the government, fifty percent goes to the State and the other fifty percent goes to the Centre.

**INSERT ENDS.**

PRESENTER

Therefore, the value of SGST is equal to the value of CGST, which is equal to half of GST.

**TOS:** The value of SGST = the value of CGST = of GST

PRESENTER

Now that you know this, how about we calculate CGST and SGST using an example?

**CUT TO:**

**FSA:**

Display section card “Problems Based on CGST and SGST”

**FSA END.**

**Scene 4:**

**INT. STUDIO - TEACHING BACKGROUND**

**INSERT MOG:** Display the problem statement on top of the screen:

‘Jyoti bought a product for ₹3171, including 5% GST. Find the price before the tax was added. Also, find the CGST and SGST share amount in GST.

PRESENTER

Jyoti bought a product for three thousand one hundred seventy-one rupees, which included five percent GST. Find the price before the tax was added. Also, find the CGST and SGST share in GST.

(beat)

You know what to do to find the original price of the product before the tax was added, right?

**Note:** Retain all the steps of the solution throughout. The solution must come step-wise:

Price of the article = ₹3171

Let the original price of the article be ₹100

GST = 5%

Selling price after GST is included = ₹(100+5) = ₹105

PRESENTER

First, let’s note down the price, which is three thousand one hundred seventy-one rupees, including GST.

(beat)

Then, let’s consider the original price as one hundred rupees.

(beat)

The GST was five percent, so the selling price can now be considered as one hundred five rupees.

When the SP is ₹105, then the original price = ₹100

When the SP is ₹3171, then the original price =

=

∴ Original price = ₹3020

PRESENTER

When the selling price is one hundred five rupees, the original price is one hundred rupees.

(beat)

When the selling price is three thousand one hundred seventy-one rupees, the original price will be…

(beat)

…one hundred by one hundred five multiplied by three thousand one hundred seventy-one rupees.

(beat)

That’s three lakh seventeen thousand one hundred divided by one hundred five rupees.

(beat)

Simplifying this will give us three thousand twenty rupees, which is the original price.

Total bill amount = Original amount + GST amount

Thus, GST amount = Total bill amount - Original amount

= ₹3171 - ₹3020

∴ GST amount = ₹151

PRESENTER

After adding five percent GST, the bill amount changed from the original price of three thousand twenty rupees to three thousand one hundred seventy-one rupees.

(beat)

Now, can you find the additional amount added as GST?

(beat)

You know that the total bill amount is equal to the original amount plus the GST amount.

(beat)

Thus, the GST amount will be the total bill amount minus original amount.(beat)

That’s three thousand one hundred seventy-one rupees minus three thousand twenty rupees.

(beat)

Hence,the amount of GST charged is one hundred fifty-one rupees.

(beat)

Now what do we have to do? That’s right, we’ve to find the CGST and SGST share in the GST amount.

The value of CGST in GST = The value of SGST in GST

So, value of CGST in GST = value of SGST in GST =

=

CGST and SGST = ₹75.5

PRESENTER

You know that the value of CGST is equal to the value of SGST, which is equal to half of GST, or one by two of GST.

(beat)

One by two multiplied by one hundred fifty-one, or the half of one hundred fifty-one, is seventy-five point five.

(beat)

Thus, the CGST and SGST are seventy-five point five rupees each.

**INSERT ENDS.**

PRESENTER

That was quite fun, wasn’t it?

(beat)

Great! Now, let us quickly summarise all that we learnt today.

**CUT TO:**

**FSA:**

Display section card “SUMMARY”

**FSA END.**

**Scene 5:**

**INT. STUDIO - TEACHING BACKGROUND**

**TOS** (on cue)**:**

* GST, or the Goods and Services Tax, is a single indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services.
* GST came into effect on July 1st, 2017, along with the abolition of taxes such as the Sales tax, Value Added Tax and so on.
* Under GST, tax is imposed on the basis of value addition at each stage of the movement of goods and services.
* GST has different slabs of tax rates like 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28% and so on.
* GST has two components: SGST, or State Goods and Services Tax—which is collected by the states and CGST, or Central Goods and Services Tax—collected by the Central Government.
* The value of SGST = the value of CGST = of GST

PRESENTER (V.O.)

GST, or the Goods and Services Tax, is a single indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services.

(beat)

GST came into effect on July first, twenty seventeen, along with the abolition of a variety of taxes—such as the Sales tax, Value Added Tax, and so on.

(beat)

Under GST, tax is imposed on the basis of value addition at each stage of the movement of goods and services.

(beat)

GST has different slabs of tax rates, like zero percent, five percent, twelve percent, eighteen percent, twenty-eight percent, and so on.

(beat)

GST has two components: SGST, or State Goods and Services Tax—which is collected by the states—and CGST, or Central Goods and Services Tax—collected by the Central Government.

(beat)

The share amount of SGST and CGST is fifty percent each of GST. Therefore, the value of SGST is equal to the value of CGST, which is equal to half of GST.

**CUT TO:**

**Scene 6:**

**INT. STUDIO - TEACHING BACKGROUND**

Presenter is looking at his phone.

PRESENTER

Ah, with all this talk of taxes, I almost forgot about this. I’m thinking of taking out a loan to buy a new car.

**INSERT MoG:**

Display text “Interest Rate”

PRESENTER

But I have to do a bit of research and look into different interest rates offered by banks.

Display a question mark.

PRESENTER

Do you know what interest rates are?

(beat)

Find out more in our next video on ‘Simple Interest’.

**INSERT ENDS.**

FADE OUT