



# Introduction to Taxation: Understanding Its Role and Impact

Taxation forms the financial backbone of every modern nation, enabling governments to deliver essential services and maintain social order. This presentation explores the fundamental principles of taxation, its purpose in society, and how it shapes economic development and citizen welfare.



# What is Tax?

Tax is a mandatory financial charge imposed by the government on individuals and businesses. It represents a citizen's contribution to the collective good, not a penalty.

## Your Tax Powers

- Roads and highways that connect communities
- Schools that educate future generations
- Hospitals that protect public health
- Defense systems that ensure national security

# Why Do We Pay Taxes? The Purpose of Taxation

## Public Services

We pay taxes so the government can provide basic facilities like roads, schools, hospitals and public transport for everyone.

## Economic Equity

Taxes help reduce the gap between rich and poor by supporting weaker sections through welfare schemes and subsidies.

## Behavior Control

Higher taxes are charged on harmful products like tobacco and alcohol to discourage people from using them.

## Economic Stability

Government uses taxes to control inflation, create jobs and maintain a stable economy.





# Importance of Tax in the Economy



## The Foundation of National Progress

Tax is the main income of the government. Without tax, the country cannot develop or provide services to people.

### Essential Services

Government uses tax money to provide hospitals, schools and infrastructure

### Economic Growth

Government invests tax revenue in industries, startups and employment programs.

### Social Protection

Government gives pensions, subsidies and welfare schemes using tax money

### National Stability

Taxes fund police, defence forces and disaster management systems.



## Types of Taxes: Direct vs Indirect

### Direct Taxes

Paid directly to the government by the individual or organization who earns the income. The tax burden cannot be transferred to another party.

**Examples:** Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Property Tax, Capital Gains Tax

Progressive in nature — higher earners pay proportionally more

### Indirect Taxes

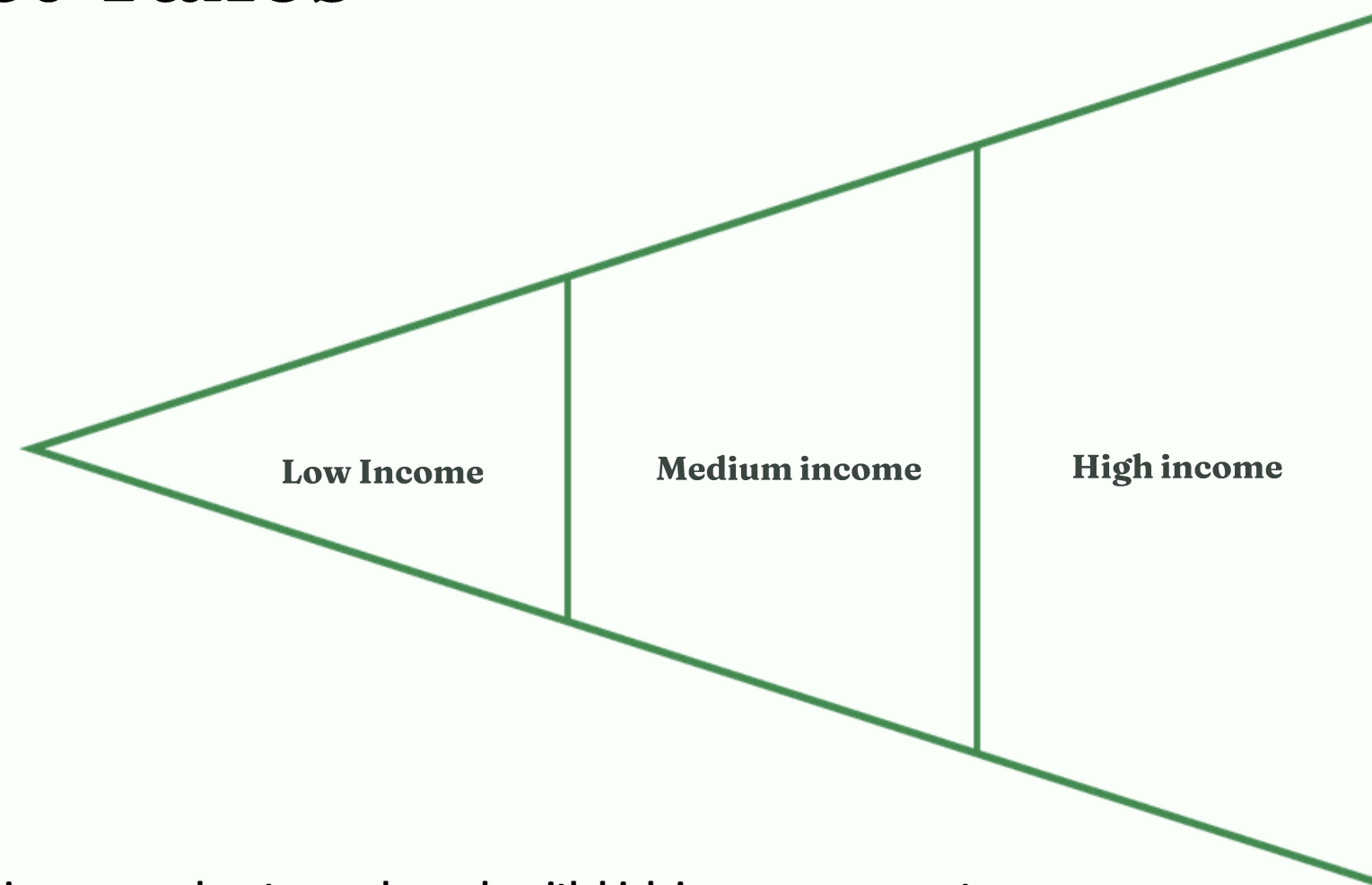
Levied on goods and services, collected by intermediaries like retailers, then remitted to the government. The tax burden is passed to consumers.

**Examples:** GST, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Service Tax

Regressive tendency — same rate affects all income levels equally

Both taxation methods are essential for balanced revenue generation, with direct taxes promoting equity and indirect taxes ensuring broader tax coverage across the economy.

# Direct Taxes



People with low income pay less tax, and people with high income pay more tax.  
This is called progressive taxation.

## Paid Directly by Income Earners

The taxpayer cannot shift this burden to someone else — it's a direct obligation based on earnings or profits.



The Indian Budget 2026 introduced significant reforms aimed at simplifying compliance procedures, reducing tax litigation, and making the system more taxpayer-friendly.



### Income Tax

Levied on individual earnings from salaries, business profits, and other sources



### Corporate Tax

Charged on company profits and business income at specified rates

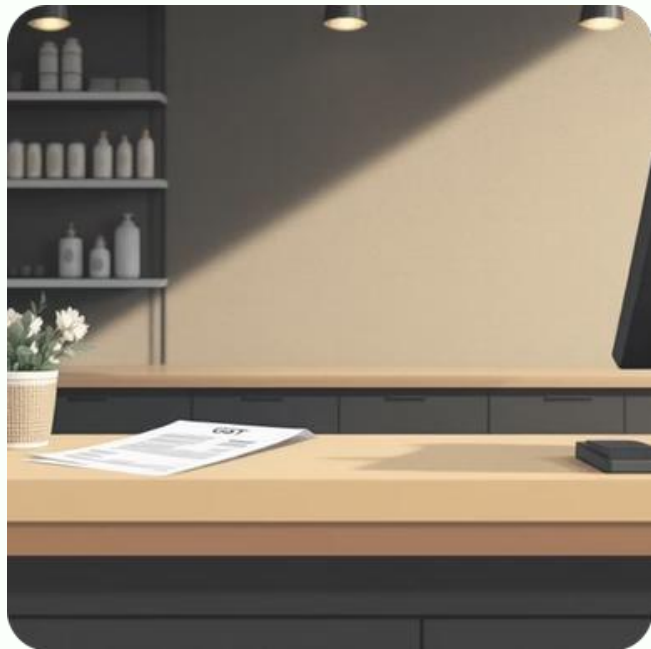


### Capital Gains Tax

Applied to profits from sale of assets like property, stocks, and investments

# Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes are embedded in the prices consumers pay for goods and services. Unlike direct taxes, these are collected by intermediaries and passed to the government, making them less visible to taxpayers.



## Goods and Services Tax (GST)

**GST is a common tax charged on most products and services in India.**



## Customs Duty

**Tax charged on goods coming from other countries**



## Excise Duty

**Tax charged on goods manufactured inside the country (like petrol)**

Indirect taxes significantly impact consumer prices and constitute a major revenue source for governments. They ensure broad-based taxation across the economy, capturing revenue from all consumption levels.



# Tax Compliance: Your Responsibility as a Citizen

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## Know Your Tax Obligations

Understand which taxes apply to your income sources, business activities, and transactions

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## Maintain Accurate Records

Keep organized documentation of income, expenses, investments, and tax-related documents

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## File Returns on Time

Submit tax returns by specified deadlines to avoid penalties and maintain good compliance standing

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## Pay Your Fair Share

Contribute honestly to national development while leveraging legitimate deductions and exemptions

Tax compliance isn't just a legal requirement — it's an act of nation-building. Every taxpayer contributes to creating better infrastructure, services, and opportunities for all citizens.





TAX REFORM

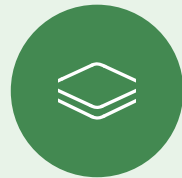
# GST



GST is a comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services across India. Launched on July 1, 2017, at a historic midnight session of Parliament, it marked one of the most significant tax reforms since independence.

This unified tax system replaced a complex web of multiple indirect taxes including excise duty, service tax, VAT, and various state levies, creating a seamless national market.

# Need for GST in India



## Eliminate Tax Cascading

Before GST, India had over 17 different indirect taxes, creating a "tax on tax" effect that inflated prices and complicated compliance.



## Reduce Tax Evasion

Digital tracking and input tax credit mechanisms make it harder to evade taxes, improving government revenue collection and transparency.



## One Nation, One Market

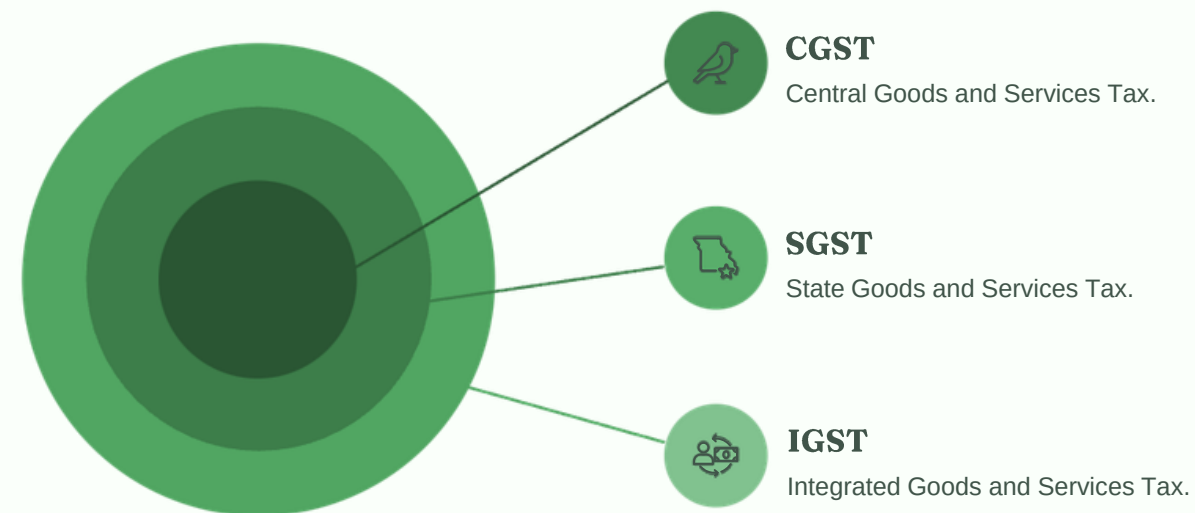
GST removed inter-state barriers and checkpoints, enabling seamless movement of goods and creating a unified economic zone across all states.



## Avoid Tax on Tax

Earlier tax was charged on another tax, so prices increased. GST removed this problem..

# Types of GST



The three-tier structure ensures revenue sharing between central and state governments while maintaining a unified tax system.



## CGST (Central GST)

Collected by the Central Government on intra-state transactions. Revenue goes to the central treasury.



## SGST (State GST)

Collected by State Governments on intra-state sales. Revenue remains with the respective state.



## IGST (Integrated GST)

Collected by Central Government on inter-state transactions and imports. Later apportioned between center and states.



**Example:** A laptop sold within Maharashtra attracts CGST + SGST. The same laptop sold from Maharashtra to Gujarat attracts only IGST.





# GST Tax Slabs

GST follows a multi-tiered structure with four main tax rates, designed to keep essential items affordable while taxing luxury goods at higher rates.

## 0% - 5%

### Essential Items

- Basic food grains, milk, vegetables, wheat
- Healthcare services
- Education

## 12%

### Standard Goods

- Processed foods
- Computers
- Mobile accessories

## 18%

### General Items

- Most manufactured goods, electronics
- Ac Restaurant
- Internet services

## 28%

### Luxury & Sin Goods

- cars
- Aerated drinks
- Tobacco products



**Composition Scheme:** Small taxpayers with annual turnover up to ₹1.5 crore can opt for simplified compliance at reduced rates of 1%-6%, with quarterly filing instead of monthly returns.

# GST in Daily Life

Every day, Indians interact with GST multiple times without realizing it. This tax is embedded in virtually every transaction we make.



## Food & Dining

Restaurant meals and food delivery include 5% GST. AC restaurants charge 18% GST, clearly mentioned on your bill.



## Retail Shopping

Clothing above ₹1,000, electronics, and household items include 12-18% GST in the final price you pay.



## Telecom Services

Mobile recharges, internet plans, and DTH subscriptions attract 18% GST on top of the service cost.



## Entertainment & Transport

Movie tickets, uber, and hotel stays include GST rates varying from 5% to 28% based on pricing tiers.

# Challenges of GST

## Challenges

### Complexity for Small Businesses

Many small traders and rural businesses struggle with digital literacy, requiring accounting software and professional help for compliance.

### Frequent Policy Changes

Regular updates to tax rates, rules, and procedures create confusion and require constant adaptation from businesses.

### Technology Barriers

GST portal glitches during peak filing periods and limited internet access in rural areas hamper smooth implementation.

### Initial Cost Burden

Businesses face upfront costs for software, training, and hiring tax professionals to navigate the new system effectively.





# Conclusion



Taxes are the primary source of government revenue, essential for funding national development.



These revenues are crucial for providing vital public services such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education.



A balanced mix of both direct and indirect taxes is fundamental for a healthy and stable national economy.



The Goods and Services Tax (GST) has successfully streamlined India's complex indirect tax system, fostering economic unity.



**Thank You**