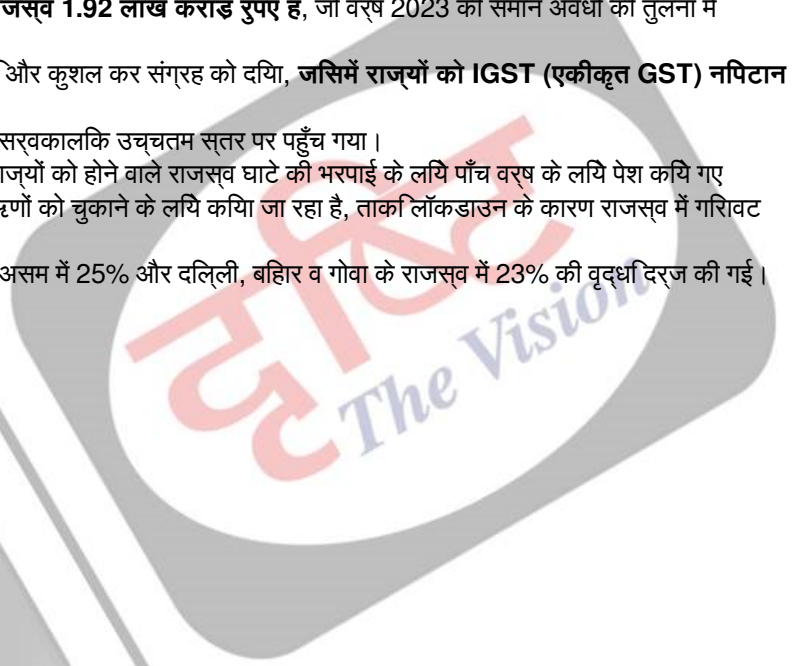


## अप्रैल 2024 का GST राजस्व संग्रह

[स्रोत: द हट्टि](#)

- **सकल वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) संग्रह** अप्रैल, 2024 में 2.10 लाख करोड़ रुपए के रिकॉर्ड उच्च स्तर पर पहुँच गया। यह साल-दर-साल 12.4% की महत्त्वपूर्ण वृद्धि को दर्शाता है, जो घरेलू लेनदेन (13.4% ऊपर) और आयात (8.3% ऊपर) में मज़बूत वृद्धि से प्रेरित है।
- रफिंड के लेखांकन के बाद, **अप्रैल 2024 का शुद्ध GST राजस्व 1.92 लाख करोड़ रुपए** है, जो वर्ष 2023 की समान अवधि की तुलना में 15.5% की प्रभावशाली वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।
- वित्तमंत्रि ने इस वृद्धि का श्रेय अर्थव्यवस्था में मज़बूत गति और कुशल कर संग्रह को दिया, जिसमें राज्यों को IGST (एकीकृत GST) नपिटान के कारण कोई बकाया नहीं है।
- **GST कषतपूरति उपकर** संग्रह भी 13,260 करोड़ रुपए के सर्वकालिक उच्चतम स्तर पर पहुँच गया।
  - वर्ष 2017 में GST व्यवस्था में बदलाव के कारण राज्यों को होने वाले राजस्व घाटे की भरपाई के लिये पाँच वर्ष के लिये पेश किये गए उपकर का उपयोग अब **महामारी** के दौरान लिये गए ऋणों को चुकाने के लिये किया जा रहा है, ताकि लॉकडाउन के कारण राजस्व में गिरावट के बीच राज्यों को मुआवज़ा दिया जा सके।
- मज़ोरम ने सर्वाधिक 52% की वृद्धि दर्ज़ की, इसके बाद असम में 25% और दलिली, बहिर व गोवा के राजस्व में 23% की वृद्धि दर्ज़ की गई।





### What is it?

- GST aims to stitch together a common market by dismantling fiscal barriers between states
- It is a single national uniform tax levied across the country on all goods and services

### Present Situation

- The Centre and states levy multiple taxes such as excise duty, octroi, central sales tax (CST), value-added tax (VAT) and entry tax, among others

### Why amend the Constitution?

- Under current laws, only the Centre can impose taxes on services
- GST will empower states to collect service taxes

### What about tax rates?

- There has been no agreement yet on tax rates for various goods and services
- States want the rate to provide relief to common citizens and small businessmen while preventing loss of revenue for states
- A panel headed by chief economic adviser Arvind Subramanian has recommended a revenue-neutral rate of 15% to 15.5%, with a standard rate of 18%
- The revenue-neutral rate is the rate at which there will be no revenue loss to the Centre and states under GST

### Compensating states

- States want 100% compensation for the first five years, and want this specified in the main law through "fool proof" wording
- In the original Bill, the Centre had proposed 100% compensation for first three years, and 75% and 50% for the next two years, respectively
- The Centre has acceded to the states' demand and modified the Constitution Amendment Bill

### Inter-state movements

- The Centre would collect the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) on inter-state supplies
- IGST has been designed to ensure seamless flow of input tax credit from one state to another
- The IGST rate would roughly be equal to CGST plus SGST

### What next

- More discussion on rates in the months ahead



- Rates may be specified in subordinate legislation—SGST law, CGST law by later this year.
- It backbone GST Network (GSTN) to be tested after rates are finalised; GSTN will enable real-time tax returns, registrations, input credit etc.

### Price impact

- The impact on prices is unknown
- Experts say GST will make most services costlier
- The 13th Finance Commission estimates prices of agricultural goods will increase by 0.61% to 1.18%, while prices of manufactured items will fall by 1.22% to 2.53%
- It will lower the overall tax inputs and make exports competitive

## Timeline

**2006-07:** The govt moots a proposal for GST in the Budget; negotiations with states begin

**2008:** The govt. constitutes the empowered committee (EC) of state finance ministers

**2009:** The committee releases its first discussion paper

**2011:** The UPA govt. introduces the Constitution Amendment Bill for GST in Lok Sabha (LS)

**Aug 2013:** The Parliamentary Standing Committee submits its report; the govt incorporates recommendations of the committee in the Bill

**Sep. 2013:** Revised bill sent to the empowered committee

**Dec 2014:** The Constitution Amendment Bill introduced in the LS

**May 2015:** LS passes the Bill

**August 2015:** Congress insists on

capping GST rate at 18%, and specifying the same in the Constitution Amendment Bill

**July 2016:** The Centre and states agree against capping GST rate in the Constitution Amendment Bill

**Aug 2016:** Rajya Sabha passes Constitution Amendment Bill Industry hails reforms, says will make doing business easier

