

# INTREGATED TAX PAYMENT SYSTEM

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**Abstract** - Tax payment is obligatory for each national of the country. Taxation is an instrumental tool to acquire resources for the government to change it to formulate policy schemes for the general development of the economy. Revenue enhancement plays avital role as a supply of revenue and a good live of removal of economic inequality. Completely different objectives of taxation, each one of them fascinating by itself, will pull in several directions. The state ought to formulate a comprehensive and cohesive legal system which might balance the various objectives visible of its own needs and goals.

**KeyWords:**Direct tax, Indirect tax ,Tax collection, Revenue, Savings.

## I INTRODUCTION

Tax is type charge levied on an individual or an establishment by a brass or its equivalent specified defaulted payment is punishable by law. The imposition of taxes and therefore the establishment of heavy is a recent civilization itself cutting across faith, race and continental borders. Prompt tax payment and reduced non payment is usually a primary objective of the govt in most civilizations that exist these days. The problem of nonpayment has proved to be a difficult follow to curb even in nations with a correct information of its people and therefore the current mode of tax payment is redundant and agitated as determined through a survey of our case study. A number of the challenges governmental bodies got to overcome so as to encourage the prompt payment of taxes and effectively cut back evasion includes, developing convenient payment strategies and having correct records keeping systems. This paper may be a breif outline of however the continual development of computing science associate degree and its wide unfold ability to be deployed to unravel a large vary of issues will be engaged towards the event of an electronic taxation system to help government bodies with convenient collection and record keeping. The E-taxation is not a replacement system, however a rather native resolution to a

haul with world compass. This system appearance at however tax payment will be inspired through simplification and redoubled potency in payment process.

## II LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr.S.M.Alagrappan et al.[1] discussed on Indian tax system that has been unorganised, unregulated and unplanned due to historical reasons. India's alien rulers taxed the people to the benefit of their coffers and also for Royal luxuries of the state. During the British rule, no effort was made for uniformity in the tax system. Vast differences were there between the tax policies of the native kings and the British provinces.

The Indian constitution came into effect from 26th January 1950. It is federal in structure. Clear distinction is made between sources of revenues of union and states in which the residual power belongs to the centre. The constitution is supreme in India and it is the source for all laws. Union and states derive the power to levy and collect tax from the constitution. If any rule or law of the government is not according to constitution, it becomes illegal and void.

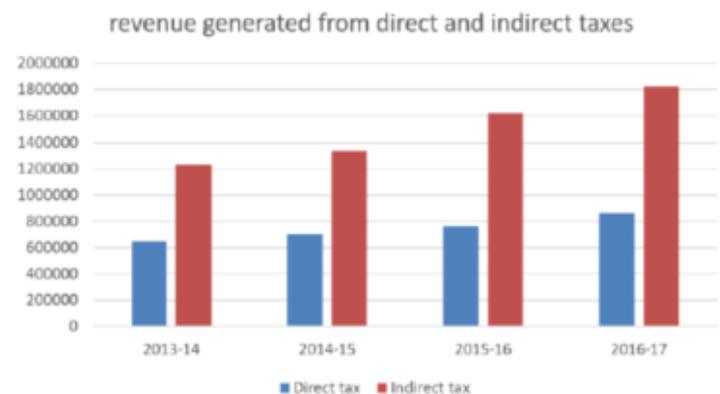


Fig 1:Bar graph which explains about revenue

From the above graph, it is seen that the amount of revenue received from indirect taxes is almost double the revenue received from direct taxes. Hence it can be observed that

there is more dependence on indirect taxes for revenue collection.

Dr vivek vasant rao et al.[2] have performed a study on a elementary objective of collection Tax is to lift income for development and welfare programs within the country. The Secondary objectives is to take care of economic equalities by imposing tax to the financial gain earners and up the status of the overall folks, to encourage the assembly and distribution of product of basic desires and discourage the assembly and harmful ones, to discourage import trade and shield the national industries(Bhim Chimoriya).Growth and development of a rustic is essentially obsessed on the Taxation Structure it adopts high taxation rates and sophisticated tax system curb growth complicated taxation system additionally ends up in evasion of taxes and so increase the parallel economy complicated tax system also are to blame for hampering the benefit of doing business.

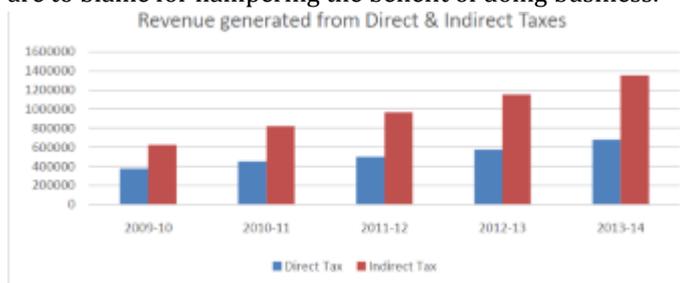


Fig 2:Revenue generated by direct and indirect tax.

From the graph, data it is seen that there is more dependence on indirect taxes for revenue collection than direct taxes It is almost clear from the above graph that the amount received from Indirect taxes is almost double from the amount received from direct taxes.

M Govind rao et al.[3] mentioned on varied problems in tax program reforms in India Tax systems is that the globe over have undergone important changes throughout the last twenty years as several countries across the philosophic spectrum and with varied levels of development have undertaken reform factors. The evolution of the Indian legal system was driven by similar issues and however, in some ways in which, its completely different and even distinctive. Not like most developing countries, which were radio-controlled in their tax reforms by triangular agencies like the international fund, Indian tax reforms have for for the most part borne a domestic complete. They need been mark to changes within development strategy over time where as staying in step with the institutional arrangements within the country. Thus even once the govt sought after help from triangular money establishments failed to directly translate into associate in nursing agenda for tax reform. Despite this, the legal system reforms were broadly speaking in conformity with international trends and recommendation

proffered by professional teams and was in tune with international best practices.

Shefali Dani et al.[4] mentioned on impact of products and service . GST jointly referred to as the products and services tax is outlined as a large taxation structure designed to support and enhance the economic process of a rustic.

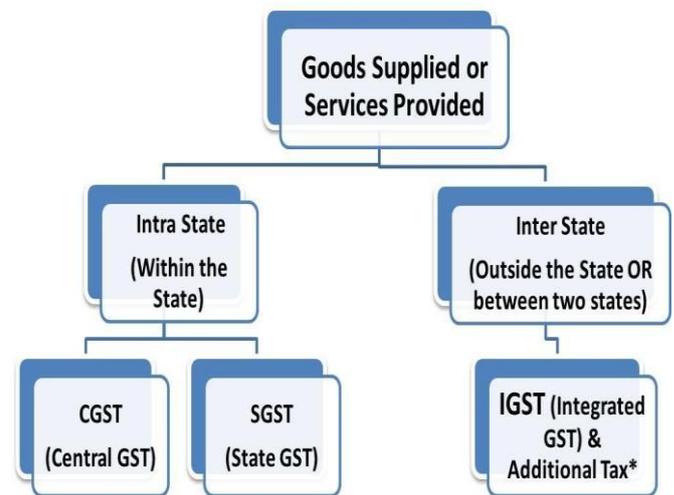


Fig 3:Structure of GST

GST tax structure created wide range of taxes into one. The GST was initial introduced in the year 2006-2007.The major aim of Indian legal system was to attain “one nation one tax”this system provides the facilities at no cost movement of products and services across the state. Twin GST system is predicted on central and state(CGST AND SGST).It helps the govt to extend the revenue and helps within the growth of economy. It’s simple to support the tax defaulters while not escaping escaping from paying the tax. the above figure show the relation between intra state GST ,interstate GST, central GST and integrated GST.

### III NEED OF STUDY

As taxation structure plays an crucial role in country’s development, there’s continuously want for study of the taxation structure to create the taxation structure additionally easier than earlier. Taxes area unit the biggest supply of financial gain for the government .This cash is deployed for numerous functions and comes for the event of the state. Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms throught the last decade.

### IV TYPES OF TAXES

Tax is that the payment we have a tendency to build to the government, for goods/services. In India ,the Taxes square measure classified into two types Direct tax and Indirect tax.

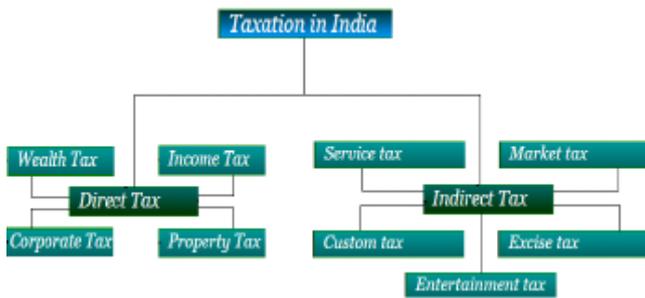


Fig 4:Types of tax in INDIA

**Direct Taxes** square measure those that square measure paid directly by the individual or organization to the imposing authority. They are levied on financial growth and profits.

- **Income Tax:** According to tax act 1961, every person whose total financial gain exceeds the utmost limit, shall be indictable.
- **Wealth Tax:** A wealth tax is obligatory on personal assets. It includes..
  - Owner occupied house
  - Investment in real estate
  - Bank deposit.
- **Corporate Tax:** A corporate tax is additionally known as corporation tax or company tax, could be a tax on the financial gain or capital of firms or legal entities.
- **Property Tax:** A capital levy could be a tax obligatory on property that the owner have to be compelled to pay.

**Indirect Taxes** square measure those that don't seem to be paid directly by the individual or organization to the imposing authority. They are levied on products and services and not on income and profit

- **Service Tax:** It refers to the tax collected by the government of India from bound service suppliers for providing bound services.
- **Excise Tax:** These tax square measure obligatory on the products that tax square measure measure factory-mode in India.
- **Custom Tax:** It is a sort of tax that square measure levied on product that square measure foreign into which into India.
- **Entertainment Tax:** In India, Entertainment Tax is levied on each monetary group of action that's associated with entertainment and is reserved for regime.

## V STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

To Design and Develop an integrated tax payment system. Indian taxation structure has undergone through several reforms and still it is terribly way ahead from being a ideal taxation structure. Several issues like evasion, reliance on indirect taxes, black cash.

## VI OBJECTIVES

- To allow the admin to login to the system with valid user id and password.
- To facilitate the customer in paying the tax.
- To provide payment history information to the user regarding the payment of tax.
- To reduce burden of the user in paying different taxes at different sites.

## VII DESIGN

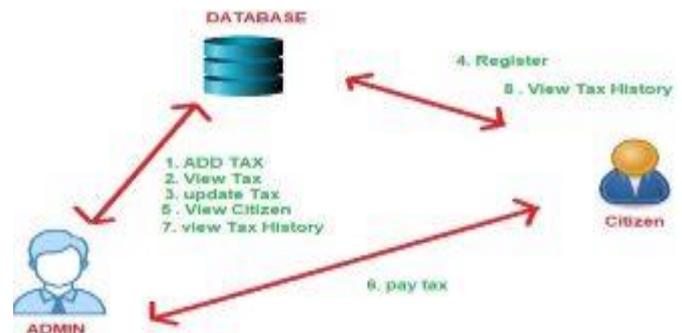
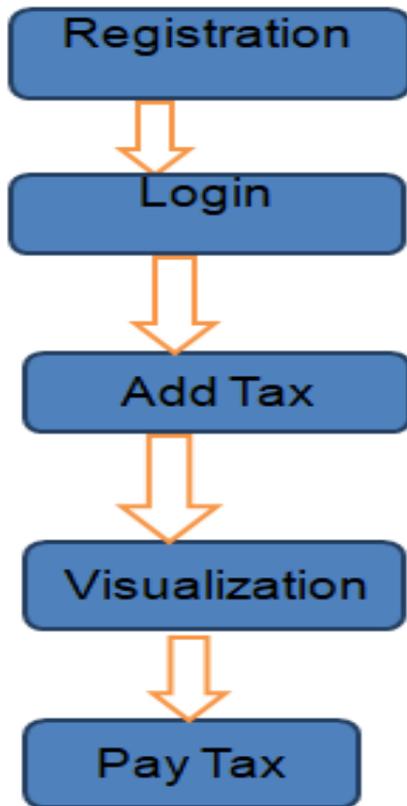


Fig 4:Overview of the process during paying tax

- **ADMIN:** In this module admin can provide details about taxes and expose to citizen for payment of tax.
- **CITIZEN:** In this module citizen can view the tax and pay it which is assigned by admin.

### VIII IMPLEMENTATION



**Fig 5: module description**

In this tax payment system we mainly concentrate on 5 modules during the process of paying tax

#### Module 1: Registration

This module allows the users to register themselves using personal information which will be stored in database and allowing them to enter the otp which been sent to their email id only if it is valid then user will be able to perform further action.

#### Module 2: Login

This module enables the admin and user to login to this system using their user credentials. It also authenticates the users by asking to enter the OTP which been sent to their mails and redirects them to admin.

#### Module 3: Add Tax

This module enables the admin to add the tax , all tax details are stored and enables the user to view all added taxes in database with current timings.

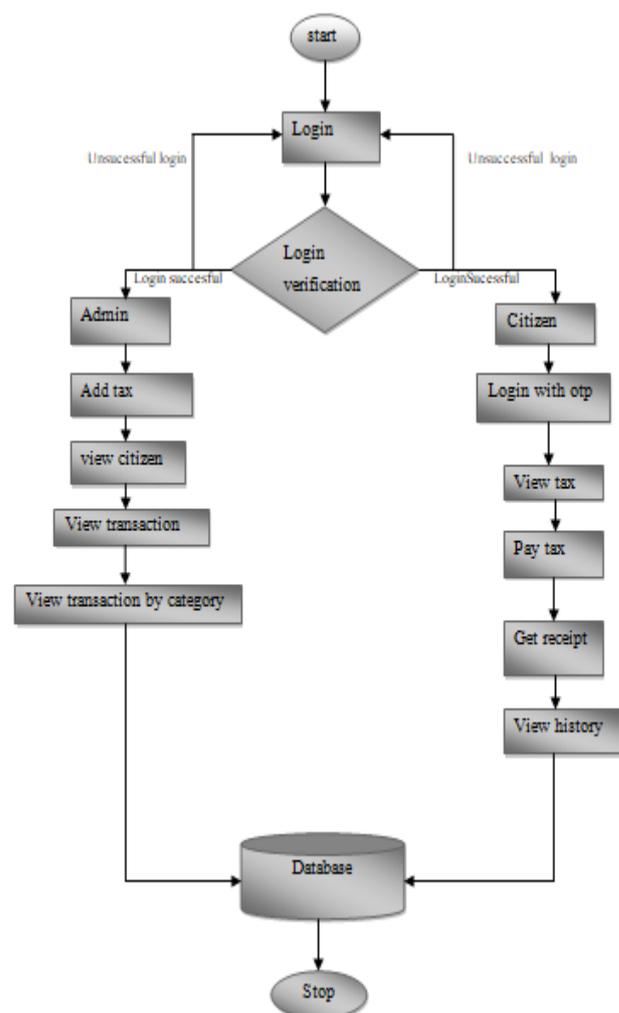
#### Module 4: Visualization

This module enables the user to see the added tax details and his profile details, in this module user can update their profile details and can also view his paid tax history details also.

#### Module 4: Pay Tax

This module enables the paying tax, in this user will pay the tax details year wise or monthly wise as assigned by admin, once he pays on one year he can't pay for same year again.

#### FLOW CHART:



**Fig 6:flowchart of the tax paying process.**

The flowchart of the Figure 6 is explained below:-

- **Step1:** Login:-user or Admin need to enter valid user name and password to pay the tax.
- **Step2:** Login Verification :-It will verify the login details entered belongs to either user or Admin and directs according to verified details.
- **Step3:** Admin:-If the verified one is an admin then
  - He can add the Tax and its details.
  - He can also view the citizen who has logged in and payed the tax.
- **Step4:** User:-If the verified one is an user then
  - User need to enter the email id and need to enter the generated otp which will be sent to his mail id.If it is valid he will be allowed further.
  - After login user can view the taxes which are already assigned by the admin.
  - Choose the respective tax which he want to pay and do further transactions.
  - Finally he gets a receipt of tax he paid.
  - User can also view the tax which he had already paid.

## IX . METHODOLOGYS OF TAX PAYMENT SYSTEM

Tax payment offers several payment options where tax payers pays immediately or pay in instalments. Tax payers shouldn't ignore a bill because as longer passes, interest and penalties accumulate.

Here are some ways to make payments:

- **Paying Directly:** Tax payers can pay tax bills directly from a checking or bank account . Tax payers receive instant confirmation once they need made a payment. With Direct Pay, tax payers can schedule payments up to 30 days beforehand.
- **Using Credit or debit cards:** Tax payers also can pay their taxes by debit or mastercard online, by phone or with a other device by entering the specified details.
- **Schedule wise payment-**able to form monthly payments. Before applying for any payment agreement, tax payers must file all required tax returns.

## X CONCLUSION

The tax system plays a central role in all modern economics. A country's economic progress usually depends on the type of taxation structure it adopts. Website development is a continues process. In a near future there is a plan that this site will be a complete dynamic tax system, an ultimate destination for the user to get information about income tax system easily.

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