

A Thesis Report
On
The Trend Analysis of Government Revenue Collection from Tax
Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue in Association with Annual Budget

This paper is submitted to the Department of Accounting, and Faculty of Business Studies, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur for the fulfillment of the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA in Accounting and Information Systems)



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April, 2022

DEDICATED TO
MY BELOVED PARENTS
AND
MY HONOURABLE
TEACHERS

Acknowledgement

All praise belongs to Allah, the beneficent, the merciful. I am delighted to have successfully completed this research paper on “The trend analysis of government revenue collection from tax revenue and non-tax revenue in association with annual budget.” It could not possible thank all of those marvelous people who have contributed very much to this work. Even them I would like to covey my gratefulness to my honorable supervisor Assistant Professor Mohammad Main Uddin and Co-supervisor Professor Dr. Shaikh Mostak Ahammad for their guidance, assistance, love and kindness.

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I am gratefulness to my beloved parents, my all family members and teachers for their blessing and continuous inspiration during the entire period of my study life.

May almighty Allah bless all of them.

.....

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Certificate of Supervisor

I hereby certify that the concerned research paper on “The trend analysis of government revenue collection from tax revenue and non-tax revenue in association with annual budget” carried out by Md. Habibur Rahman, Student ID- 1905880, MBA in Accounting and Information Systems, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University. He successfully completed his work under my supervision and submitted for the partial fulfillment of the degree requirement of Master of Business Administration (MBA) under Department of Accounting at Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University.

I wish him every success in life.

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Certificate of Co-supervisor

I hereby certify that the concerned report on “The trend analysis of government revenue collection from tax revenue and non-tax revenue in association with annual budget” carried out by Md. Habibur Rahman, Student ID- 1905880, MBA in Accounting and Information Systems, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University. He successfully completed his work under my co-supervision and submitted for the partial fulfillment of the degree requirement of Master of Business Administration (MBA) under Department of Accounting at Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University.

I wish him every success in life.

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Student's Declaration

I hereby declare that the research paper entitled the trend analysis of government revenue collection from tax revenue and non-tax revenue in association with annual budget embodies the result of my own research works and efforts, prepared under the supervision of Mohammad Main Uddin, Assistant Professor Department of Accounting, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur.

I further affirm that the work and information provided in this research paper is original and the results embodied in this report have not been submitted to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

.....

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Abstract

Revenue is one of the most important sources of financing for any country's growth, wherefore revenue is the important source of funding for Bangladesh's development. The government earns revenue through tax revenue and non-tax revenue and prepares the budget of the country. Hence, it is very important to maintain the continuity of growth of this revenue generation. The purpose of this research is therefore to analyze the amount of revenue generated by the government consisting of tax revenue and non-tax revenue, to compare the increase in revenue with the trend analysis as well as the increase in budget. To illustrate this study, secondary data have been collected from various government surveys, reports and paper. Following the analysis and visualization of these data, it was discovered that, in general, the quantity of total revenue, tax revenue, and non-tax revenue is rising year by year in accordance with the budget. On the other hand, when the amount of changes in this revenue is considered, such as total revenue changes, tax revenue changes, and non-tax revenue changes in each financial year, it can be observed that in recent years, both decreases and increases have occurred in comparison to prior years. Which basically indicates an unstable growing trend of revenue collection. The data, illustrations and interpretations of this study will help in the future analysis of total revenue, tax revenue or non-tax revenue, and future budgeting related any tasks.

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Chapter: One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Revenue is the amount received from ordinary business transactions calculated by multiplying the average selling price by the number of units sold. This is the number in the top row that you deduct expenses to determine your net income. However, from the point of view of a government or country, government revenue means any government revenue that comes from taxable and non-taxable sources. These funds are used for government spending. Government revenues and expenditures are an important part of government fiscal policy. Income means all government income from taxes, duties and capital gains of state-owned enterprises and foreign aid (Hayes, 2021).

Government generated its revenue mainly from two sources:

- Tax revenue
- Non-tax revenue.

Bangladesh government generated almost 65% to 75% revenue from tax revenue and Non-tax revenue. Tax revenue also collect from direct tax and indirect tax. In other terms direct tax and indirect tax also called NBR tax and Non-NBR tax (Bangladesh Economic Survey, 2021).

In 1971 Bangladesh got its victory from West Pakistan. After the liberation war Bangladesh was a war-torn country. From this situation Bangladesh is a developing country within 50 years. This has been made possible by Bangladesh government's bold and progressive development strategy and proper uses of government revenue that was collected from tax revenue and non-tax revenue. If we see the various sectors of Bangladesh like Agricultural, Education, Health, Communication, Power etc. There had unimaginable development for proper uses of government revenue.

In the agricultural sector, there had lots of development. In the fiscal year 2019-20, the contribution of agriculture to GDP was 13.35, but if we look in the fiscal year 1972-73 the contribution of agricultural sector was not so much. In those situation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman took so many steps for the development of agricultural sector. Bangladesh's first five-year plan (1973-78) was launched on 1 July 1973 with the aim of rebuilding war-torn Bangladesh and establishing

Sonar Bangla through economic, social and rural development of the country. Regarding the plan, Bangabandhu said, "It is a plan to restructure and develop the economy, reflecting the inevitable political, social and economic realities of Bangladesh." In addition to restructuring the infrastructure, he emphasized on increasing the capacity of the organization to modernize agricultural management in the plan. Out of the 500 crore taka of the first annual development program, 100 crore taka was allocated to the agriculture sector. Following the path of Bangabandhu's agricultural policy, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is taking this sector forward by taking effective steps and providing adequate financial allocation. The development of the agricultural sector and the welfare of the farmers have been given utmost importance in building a hunger and poverty free Bangladesh. The government is making every effort for agricultural development in light of the 2041 Sustainable Development Vision, the current 7th Five-Year Plan, 2018 National Agricultural Policy, 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, Bangladesh 2100 Plan and other planning documents. There has conceivable development in the agricultural sector within 50 years by the proper planning and uses government revenue (Alom, 2021).

In the education sector, there have lots of development and there have a great contribution of government tax revenue and non-tax revenue. The development of education sector are, one of the steps taken by the Government of Bangladesh to spread education at all levels is the distribution of free books among 100% of the students. Stipend system has been introduced from primary to secondary level to advance women's education. At present 26 thousand 193 primary schools have been re-nationalized. A significant number of teacher jobs have been made official. In 1990, the percentage of children enrolled in school was 61, now it has increased to 96.6 percent. The Education Assistance Trust Act, 2012 has been enacted to ensure the education of poor and meritorious students who are disadvantaged in education. In order to improve women's education, a scholarship system from elementary to secondary was introduced. Currently, 26,193 elementary schools have been nationalized. A significant number of teacher jobs have been made official. In 1990, the rate of children selected in school was 61, presently it has expanded to 96.6 percent. The Education Assistance Trust Act, 2012 has been enacted to ensure the education of poor and meritorious students who are disadvantaged in education (DPE, 2018).

In the health sector, Bangladesh has made a name for itself in the global arena by making remarkable strides in child immunization. To modernize the health sector, the National Health

Policy-2011 was implemented. To provide quality healthcare at the grassroots level, 12 779 community clinics have been established. The 312 Upazila Health Complex has been expanded to 50 beds. Medical colleges and district hospitals have added 2000 new beds. Maternal and infant mortality rates have been significantly reduced. Infant mortality has decreased from 149 in 1990 to 53 today. Twelve new medical colleges have been established, and over 47,000 people have been recruited to bring healthcare to citizens' doorsteps. To address the shortage of skilled labor in rural areas, the government has created positions for 3,000 midwives. The midwives will be trained to perform safe home deliveries and to identify risks and complicated cases so that they can encourage women and their family members to seek care at nearby health facilities. Autism in children is a major problem in today's world. Bangladesh continues to be at the forefront of raising global awareness about autism. The current administration has taken various steps to prioritize the issue. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University has established a Center for Neurodevelopment and Autism in Children, and nurses, paramedics, and doctors have received autism training (MHFW 2014).

In the communication sector, Bangladesh government made an unimaginable success by the establishing of Padma Multipurpose Bridge with own finance. For a developing country like Bangladesh, the Padma Bridge is one of the foremost challenging development ventures in history. The ongoing project in Bangladesh is a milestone in the excellence of civil engineering. There are few examples in the world of building bridges connecting rivers like Padma. The installation of 41 spans of 150 meters length of the bridge has already been completed. With a length of 6.15 km, width of 16.10 m and four lanes, this bridge is going to be the largest bridge in Bangladesh. The cost is 30,000 693 crore 39 lakh. Already 95 percent of the work of the bridge has been completed. Without this there have lots of project taken and completed by government. Those are MRT or Metrorail Project, Karnafuli Tunnel, Bus Rapid Transit, Dhaka Elevated Expressway, Chittagong-Cox's Bazar rail link, Dhaka-Chittagong Express Rail etc. (Hadiuzzaman, 2021).

In the power sector, One of the major achievements of the power industry is the generation of 6,323 MW (1) additional power to the national grid. This increased the coverage of electricity beneficiaries from 47% to 62% (2). Power production per capita also increased from 220 kWh to 348(3) kWh. New power supplies have been delivered to 3.5 million consumers. 65(4) new power plants were built. There are so many project those are took for the development t of this sector.

These are Rooppur Nuclear Power Project, Floating Bergmounted Power Station, Barapukuriya Taobi Power Station, Hydropower Station, Rampal Coal-fired Power Station etc. (Power Division, 2014).

Finally, it can be said that Bangladesh has undergone a lot of development from 1972 to 2021. All of the government plans, programs, megaprojects, implementation and operation are funded primarily through government revenue. The maximum amount of government revenue comes from the tax revenue and the non-tax revenue. According to the fiscal year of 2020-21, Tax revenue and Non-tax revenue accounts around 55% of government revenue with approximately 82% being tax revenue and 18% non-tax revenue. As a result of this previous discussion, it can perceive that the consequence of tax revenue and non-tax revenue in the countries development and development programs. Given the significance of this issue, I attempted to examine the government's tax revenue and non-tax revenue.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study given below:

- To analyze the amount of revenue generated by the government consisting of tax revenue and non-tax revenue in association with annual budget from 1972-73 to 2020-21.
- To compare the revenue growth in relation with total annual budget of each fiscal year from 1972-73 to 2020-21.
- To comprise the increase in revenue generation with the trend analysis as well as the increase in budget.

Chapter: Two

Literature Review

Various studies and researches about the relationship of government tax revenue and non-tax revenue have been conducted by many scholars and researchers around the world. Theoretically, many hypotheses can be used in determining the relationship between tax revenue and non-tax revenue.

One of the studies that have been conducted by **Arvin et al. (2021)** found that tax revenue observed as common revenue as well as revenue from taxes on international trade, customs and their import duties. Their finding revealed that institutional quality, government expenditure, tax revenue and economic growth have internal relation among all for a short period. They also stated that their outcomes are not at all the time consistence over their samples.

Bangladesh Bank (2018) stated that tax revenues come mainly from two broad sources: direct and indirect taxes. Direct tax is mainly composed of income tax and travel tax. Indirect taxes consisting of various types of duties, VAT, supplementary tax, turn over tax etc. Non-tax revenue is the second largest source of revenue for all government revenue collectors. Each fiscal year has a fully amended target of collecting tax-free income to collect during that period.

Nisha (2018) explained that tax revenue is the income received by the government through taxation. The tax is the main source of income for all governments. Tax income may be excluded from sources such as individuals, state-owned enterprises, trade, natural resource royalties and foreign aid. Tax revenue is the portion of budget revenue that forms part of the annual financial statements.

Zhang and Huang (2019) found that the import collection system consists of tax revenue and non-tax revenue. They said that the main source of non-tax revenue is the division of financial functions, which reduces the efficiency of the use of capital. He explained that the state cannot fully use non-tax revenues for economic growth because many people overlook the impact of non-tax revenues on the economy.

Mourre and Reut (2017) examined the characteristics of government non-tax revenue. They found that the components of non-tax revenue were different sources of income and that they were fees levied on income from financial assets, public goods, and so on. Government consumption is

tax revenue, and the size of financial assets held by the government represents a third of the cross-sectional variation in non-tax revenue.

Hakim (2020) stated that this study examines the impact of direct and indirect taxes on economic growth and overall economic growth. Tax revenues for panels in 51 countries from 1992 to 2016. Data were evaluated using a dynamic panel Generalized Moment Estimation Method (GMM). As a result, direct taxes are substantial and although indirect taxes appear to have a positive but negligible effect, they are negatively correlated with economic growth in the dependent variable. In addition, this study found significant positive contributions from direct taxes from general tax revenues versus indirect taxes. It has been concluded that the tax structure is based on direct taxes such as: Taxes on income, profits and capital gains are detrimental to economic growth but are more efficient in terms of collection country's tax revenue.

Yogo and Njib (2018) found that political competition has an effective and significant impact on tax revenues in developing countries such as Bangladesh. However, this usual model has little difference in the types of tax, and ultimately, political competition negatively affects the tax revenue of a country following the tax rules.

Yalaman (2019) stated that changes in tax revenues correlated with changes in financial inclusion in countries around the world. The verifiable results show that there is a good productive link between financial inclusion and tax revenue, and thus the temptation of tax revenue, in this study. The results are compelling in terms of a variety of tax sources, including corporate tax receipts, personal income tax receipts, and direct tax receipts. The national legislature has taken advantage of this great opportunity to increase tax revenues by considering expanding financial inclusion. The national legislature has taken advantage of this great opportunity to increase tax revenues by thinking ways of expanding financial inclusion.

Hosain (1995) showed that poor income-neutral uniforms are associated with performance situations that affect the income of different families.

Miti et al. (2018) explained that local governments are liable for the supply of public services to local people through generating revenue from local residents, and additionally to grants and loans from the central government. Government is defined as government at the local level to manage and manage public affairs for the greater interest of the local people.

Revenue generation a crucial issue for government as there's a big relationship with the event of government. However, little or no is understood to identify the potential revenue sources within the context of developing countries. The main purpose of this study is to research whether the government in Bangladesh capable to spot the acceptable revenue sources over time. The objectives of this study includes to research the trend of revenue collection and to prioritize the revenue sources of government. Qualitative research technique was followed for this study. The info was collected from the Municipality in three fiscal years in 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18. The bottom year was selected in 2015-16 to research the percentile growth of revenue earning from each sources for the years of 2016-17. Similarly, the financial year of 2016-17 was selected as a base year for the year of 2017-18. The revenue sources were prioritized supported income generation from each revenue sources. The trend of revenue collection is sort of tangled. There are not any similarities of changes among fiscal years. There's also lack of proper attention to spot the possible sources of revenue collection. More emphasize should tend to potential revenue sources to satisfy the deficit and expenditure. The findings of this study will help policy makers to seek out the probable revenue sources within the jurisdiction areas of government and to form plan for giving more emphasize to highest revenue collection sources.

Ullah (2016) conducted a study to clarify the theoretical relationship between tax revenue and expenditure based on four hypotheses. In this study, he found that the government gets most of its revenues from direct taxes, and expenditures change with changes in indirect and non-tax revenues.

Kaka (2020) found that there is always a link between government tax revenues and government spending. The government always seeks to generate enough tax revenue to cover government spending. He said that if the government spends more money, it will have to raise more tax revenues. He noticed that tax revenues were growing slowly.

Amir et al. (2011) described that there are two main types of taxes: direct taxes and indirect taxes. For the purpose of this research paper to compare these types of taxes in India and Pakistan we direct and indirect tax officer. This sample ranges from 1999-2000 to 2008-2009. The result

shows Pakistan gets more tax revenue from indirect taxes while India gets more revenue from direct taxes. By comparing two regression equations and a standardized beta show that Pakistan has a higher income. It is levied by levying an indirect tax where India is on the other side. These two types of results Fiscal policies can be very different, and the more indirect taxes a country has, the bigger the gap will be. There will be an increase in exploitation between the rich and the poor and thus of the working class.

By looking at the previous studies we can see the trend of the relationship of government revenue collection between tax revenue and non-tax revenue in the countries around the world. We found that many of the researcher, research on government revenue, tax revenue, non-tax revenue for the single year or more the one to ten years. We didn't find any of researcher or investigator work with long time data and anyone didn't analysis the government revenue with information from 1972 to 2021. For this reason we are proposing this trends to fill the addressed gap. We collect government revenue information about tax revenue and non-tax revenue from 1972 to 2021. We analyzed those data and find out what amount of revenue government collect from the tax revenue and non-tax revenue.

Chapter: Three

Methodology

3.1 Sample Selection

To establish a model for analyzing the trend of government revenue collection between tax revenue and non-tax revenue, yearly data on tax revenue and non-tax revenue were obtained from the Bangladesh Economic Review published by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Bangladesh. The acquired dataset contains records across the fiscal years 1972-73 to 2020-21.

3.2 Selection period

For making dependable, consistent, appropriate, and current findings of this study selected data from the period of fiscal year 1972-73 to 2020-21 have been evaluated.

3.3 Sources of data

To complete this research secondary data have been used. Secondary data has been collected from National Board of Revenue annual report statistics by Bangladesh Economic Survey.

Those are:

- NBR Annual Report Statistics (1972-2011)
- NBR Annual Report (2018-19)
- NBR Annual Report (2019-20))
- Bangladesh Economic Review 2021
- Monthly Report (2020-2021) on Fiscal Position
- Budget of 2020-21

Those annual report, budgets and monthly reports are collected from National Board of Revenue and Ministry of Finance websites of Bangladesh.

3.4 Presentation of Data

The process of data collection from the different source mentioned above categorized and arranged in several table and all calculations and graphical presentation have been done through Microsoft Word 2013 and Microsoft Excel 2013.

Chapter: Four

Revenue, Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue in Bangladesh: An Overview

4.1 Revenue

Revenue is the amount received from ordinary business transactions calculated by multiplying the average selling price by the number of units sold. This is the number in the top row that you deduct expenses to determine your net income.

According to Wikipedia, Revenue may be business revenue or government revenue. Business revenue is money earned by routine operations for a certain corporation, firm, partnership, or single proprietorship. The selling of items generates the majority of income for certain firms, such as manufacturing or supermarket. Law companies and barber shops, for example, make the majority of their money through providing services. The majority of the money gained by lending assets to other companies or individuals is created through fees and interest generated by lending firms such as automobile rentals and banks. Sales, sales revenue, and net sales are all terms used to describe money generated by a company's principal activity. This covers product returns and discounts for paying invoices on time. Most businesses also generate money that is unrelated to their principal activity, such as interest on deposits in a demand account. This is accounted for in revenue but not in net sales. Sales revenue excludes sales tax received by the company. Other revenue, often known as non-operating revenue, is generated by peripheral (non-core) operations. A corporation that makes and sells autos, for example, would report revenue from the sale of one automobile as normal revenue. If the same firm rented a piece of one of its buildings, it would record that money as "other revenue" and report it separately on its income statement to demonstrate that it is not from its primary activities. A company's revenue model is the sum of all of its revenue-generating systems.

Government revenue includes all amounts of money (i.e., taxes and fees) received from sources outside the government entity. Large governments usually have an agency or department responsible for collecting government revenue from companies and individuals. Government revenue may also include reserve bank currency which is printed. This is recorded as an advance to the retail bank together with a corresponding currency in circulation expense entry, that is, the income derived from the Official Cash rate payable by the retail banks for instruments such as 90-day bills. There is a question as to whether using generic business-

based accounting standards can give a fair and accurate picture of government accounts, in that with a monetary policy statement to the reserve bank directing a positive inflation rate, the expense provision for the return of currency to the reserve bank is largely symbolic, such that to totally cancel the currency in circulation provision, all currency would have to be returned to the reserve bank and canceled.

However, from the point of view of a government or country, government revenue means any government revenue that comes from taxable and non-taxable sources. These funds are used for government spending. Government revenues and expenditures are an important part of government fiscal policy. Income means all government income from taxes, duties and capital gains of state-owned enterprises and foreign aid (Hayes, 2021).

Bangladesh was a least developed country. In very recently, Bangladesh has migrated from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to developing countries. On March 15, the UN Commission on Economic and Social Development Policy (CDP) officially announced Bangladesh's right to transition from the least developed country. So the government of Bangladesh revenue collection much critical. The government generates its revenue from various sources (Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha, 2018) these are tax revenue, non-tax revenue, domestic loan, foreign loan and foreign grants etc.

Government generated its revenue mainly from two sources:

- Tax revenue
- Non-tax revenue.

Bangladesh government generated almost 65% to 75% revenue from tax revenue and Non-tax revenue. Tax revenue also collect from direct tax and indirect tax. In other terms direct tax and indirect tax also called NBR tax and Non-NBR tax (Bangladesh Economic Survey, 2021).

4.2 Tax Revenue

Tax revenue is part of the received budget, which in turn is part of the union budget's annual financial statements. Tax revenue results from the application of tax rates to the tax base. Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP indicates the share of the country's production that the government collects through taxes. Tax revenue can be thought of as a measure of the degree of government

control over the resources of the economy. Taxes collected from both direct and indirect taxes form the tax revenue of the government. Tax revenue can be divided into several categories: corporate tax, income tax, customs duty, service tax and many others. Corporate taxes are the government's biggest source of income. Public companies established under the Companies Act of 1994 are required to pay corporate tax. Corporate tax is levied on a company's net income. Fees, allowances, commissions and other receipts make up a large portion of your income. Income tax is another source of income for the government. The tax is levied on the person receiving the salary and is divided into several tax categories with different rates. Income tax includes fees, surcharges, securities transaction tax (STT) and other similar fees. Property taxes include property taxes, other taxes on property, and gift taxes. Customs imports include import duties, basic duties and duties on certain goods. This is also facilitated by the collection of export and export duties. A direct tax is a tax paid by a taxable individual or business directly to the government. Indirect taxes are taxes that are collected by intermediaries from individuals and companies that bear the tax burden and passed on to the government. Goods and services tax is an example of an indirect tax (Business Standard).

4.3 Non-Tax Revenue

Non-tax revenues are charged to services provided by the government. It is obligatory to pay part of the income generated and the amount of goods and services consumed as taxes. However, non-tax revenues are only paid when the services provided by the government are used. There are various services provided by the government, which become non-tax revenue, police services, electricity, municipal services, etc. These resources become a non-tax revenue vehicle for the relevant state government. For example, when citizens use services provided by the government, they must pay bills classified as non-tax revenue because the government supports the infrastructure to provide the service (Business Standard). Chowdhury (2019) narrated that Non-tax revenue also includes interest earned by the government on loans or funds provided to the states. Non-tax revenue (NNR) includes sales of state-owned land, economic service fees, profits and dividends of state-owned enterprises (state-owned enterprises) and other state-owned organizations, fines and fines, and stamp duty. There are oil and gas company royalties, road and bridge fees, museum fees, import and export fees, visa fees, broadcast license fees, and forestry revenues. It can be divided into three categories of general services: Fire department, prison,

defense, police, public service commission (PSC), BG press, public works, judiciary, controller and auditor general (CAG). Social services such as education, sports and culture, family welfare, housing, healthcare, cemetery, senior support, child support, libraries, parks and recreation, water and sanitation, urban development, information and advertising; Economic services such as parking, street lighting, garbage collection and disposal, pollution control, fishing, forestry and wildlife, industry, oil and gas, roads and bridges, tourism, ports, interest on loans and stamps, territorial development.

Chapter: 5

Analysis and Interpretation

For The trend analysis of government revenue collection from tax revenue and non-tax revenue in association with annual budget, the tax revenue, non-tax revenue and total revenue have been illustrated and arranged each on separate excel table and presented through Linear Line Chart.

Table 5.1: Collection of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, total revenue with annual budget

Fiscal Year	Annual Budget	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Total Revenue
1972-73	786	166.30	4.93	171.23
1973-74	995	278.08	14.21	292.29
1974-75	1084	410.29	95.17	505.46
1975-76	1549	673.63	174.63	848.26
1976-77	1989	726.07	197.01	923.08
1977-78	2184	939.67	213.27	1152.94
1978-79	2499	1146.78	272.03	1418.81
1979-80	3317	1378.14	317.27	1695.41
1980-81	4108	1722.79	572.66	2295.45
1981-82	4677	1853.54	491.89	2345.43
1982-83	4738	1999.72	470.93	2470.65
1983-84	5896	2231.29	558.28	2789.57
1984-85	6699	2724.38	852	3576.38
1985-86	7138	3054.13	1028.98	4083.11
1986-87	8504	3576.20	1109	4685.20
1987-88	8527	4068.71	1134	5202.71
1988-89	10565	4490.99	1280.98	5771.97
1989-90	12703	5292.01	1419.86	6711.87
1990-91	12960	6152.35	1843	7995.35
1991-92	15584	7347.72	2469	9816.72
1992-93	17607	8537.78	2784.2	11321.98
1993-94	19050	8995.51	3393.02	12388.53
1994-95	20948	10522.56	3566.97	14089.53
1995-96	23170	11370.06	4037.98	15408.04
1996-97	24603	12503.25	4160.65	16663.90
1997-98	27786	13801.79	3787.96	17589.75
1998-99	29537	14969.29	3836.07	18805.36
1999-00	34252	15123.25	5906.16	21029.41
2000-01	38524	18774.44	4406	23180.44

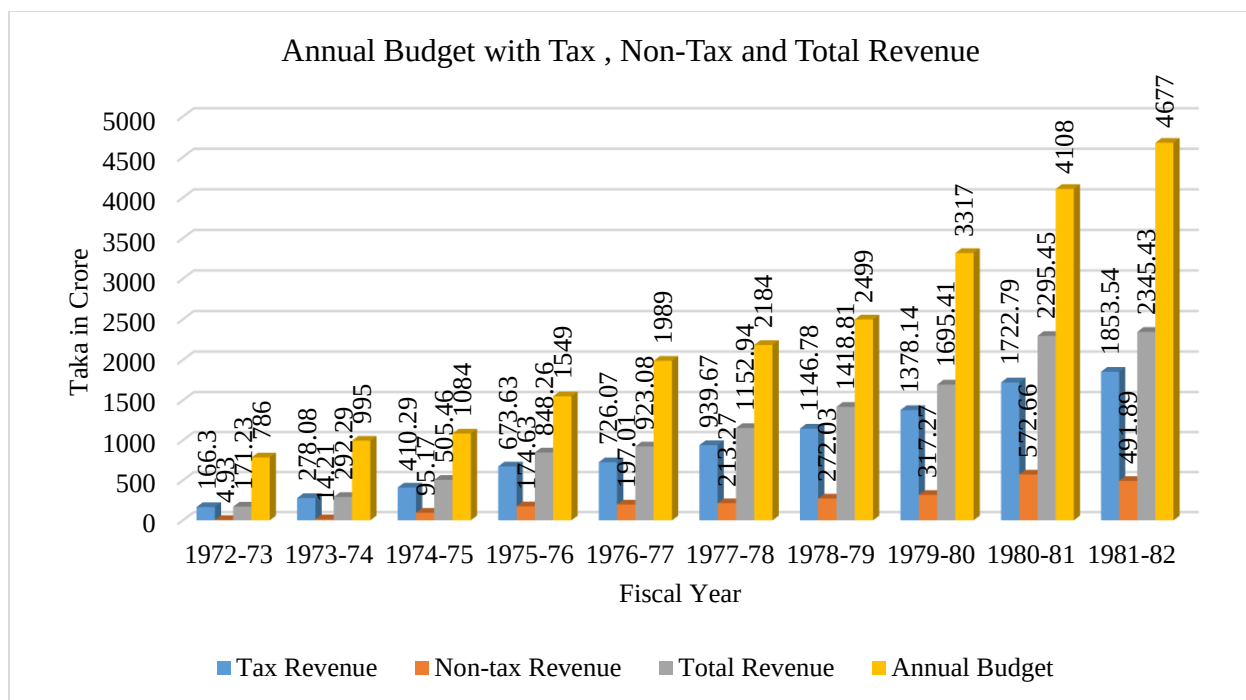
2001-02	42306	20207.21	5693	25900.21
2002-03	44854	23651.12	7223.8	30874.92
2003-04	51980	26193.77	7750	33943.77
2004-05	57248	29904.46	8964	38868.46
2005-06	61058	34002.43	10129	44131.43
2006-07	69740	37219.32	10693	47912.32
2007-08	99962	47435.66	14569	62004.66
2008-09	99962	52527.25	13775	66302.25
2009-10	113815	62042.16	15912	77954.16
2010-11	132170	79403.11	16471	95874.11
2011-12	161214	95058.99	22279	117337.99
2012-13	191738	109151.73	25484	134635.73
2013-14	222491	120819.85	28911	149730.85
2014-15	250560	135700.70	21997	157697.70
2015-16	295100	153626.96	25292	178918.96
2016-17	340605	171656.44	29574	201230.44
2017-18	400266	202312.94	28840	231152.94
2018-19	464573	220771.62	32540	253311.62
2019-20	523190	216451.77	50085	266536.77
2020-21	603681	269787.8	58813.6	328601.4

*Taka in Crore

Changes Calculation, Illustration and Interpretation:

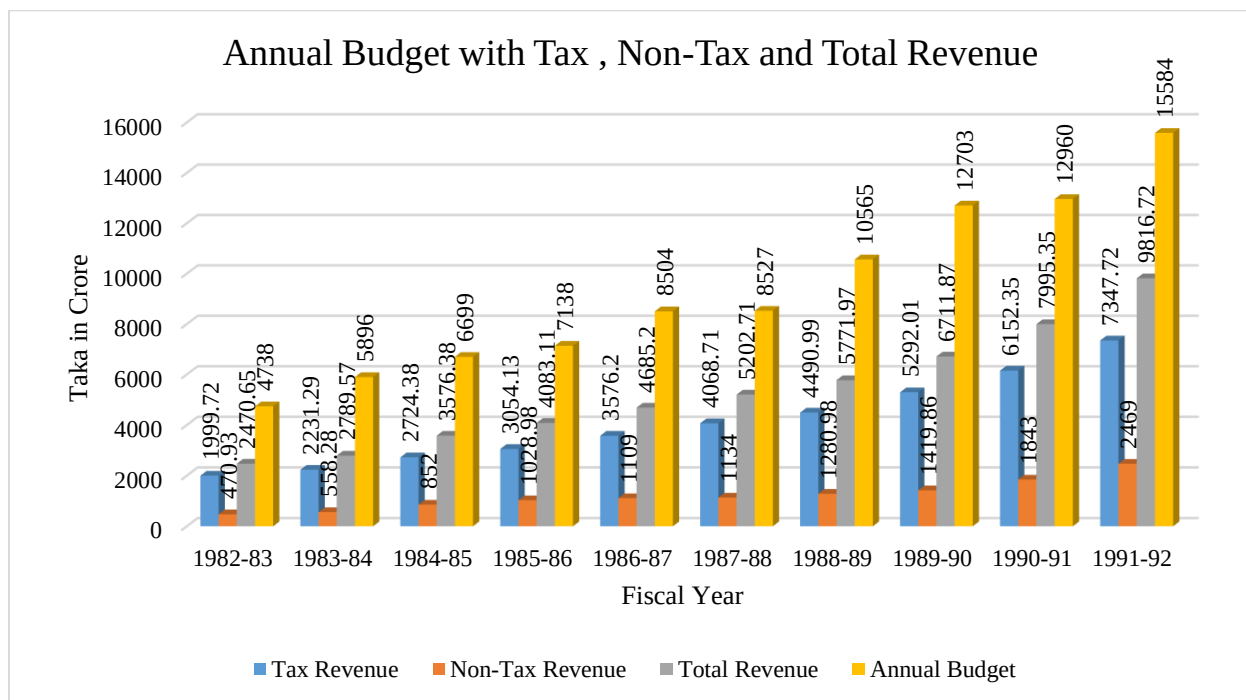
To calculate the changes here current year revenue is base year. The changes are calculated by using following formula:

Changes= Current Year Revenue- Previous Year Revenue



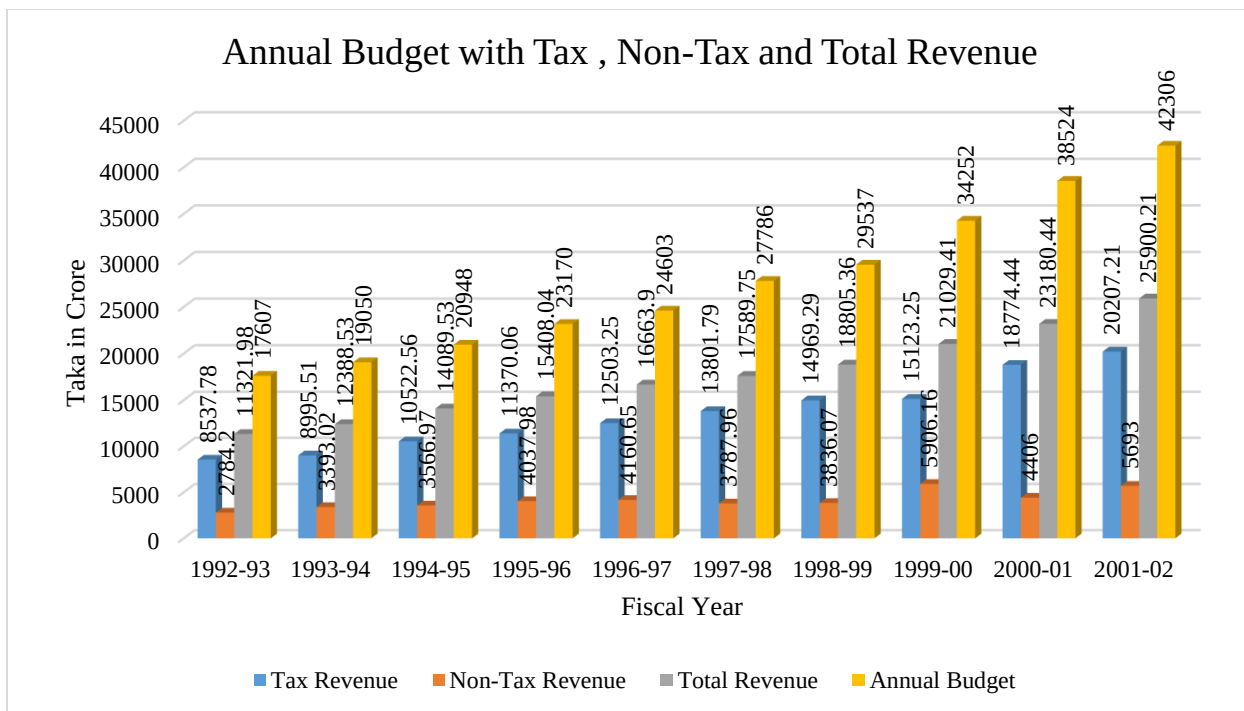
*Continued

Figure 5.1.1: Annual Budget with Total Revenue from 1972-73 to 1981-82



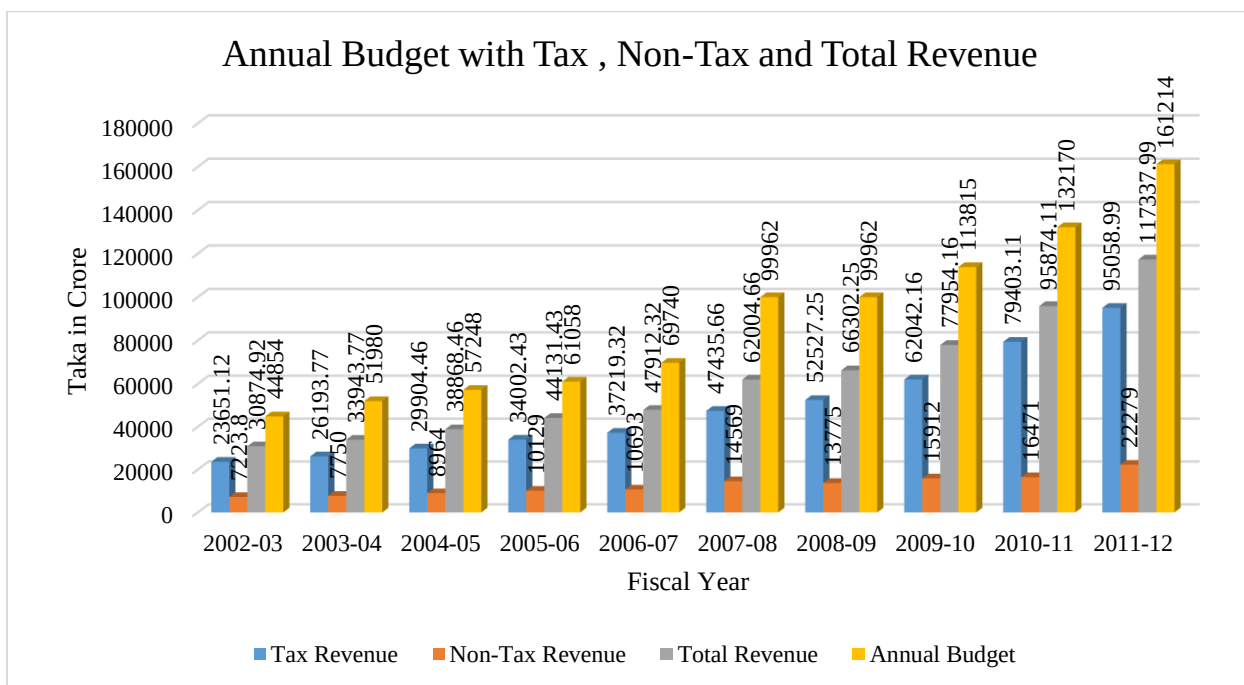
*Continued

Figure 5.1.2: Annual Budget with Total Revenue from 1982-83 to 1991-92



*Continued

Figure 5.1.3: Annual Budget with Total Revenue from 1992-93 to 2001-02



*Continued

Figure 5.1.4: Annual Budget with Total Revenue from 2002-03 to 2011-12

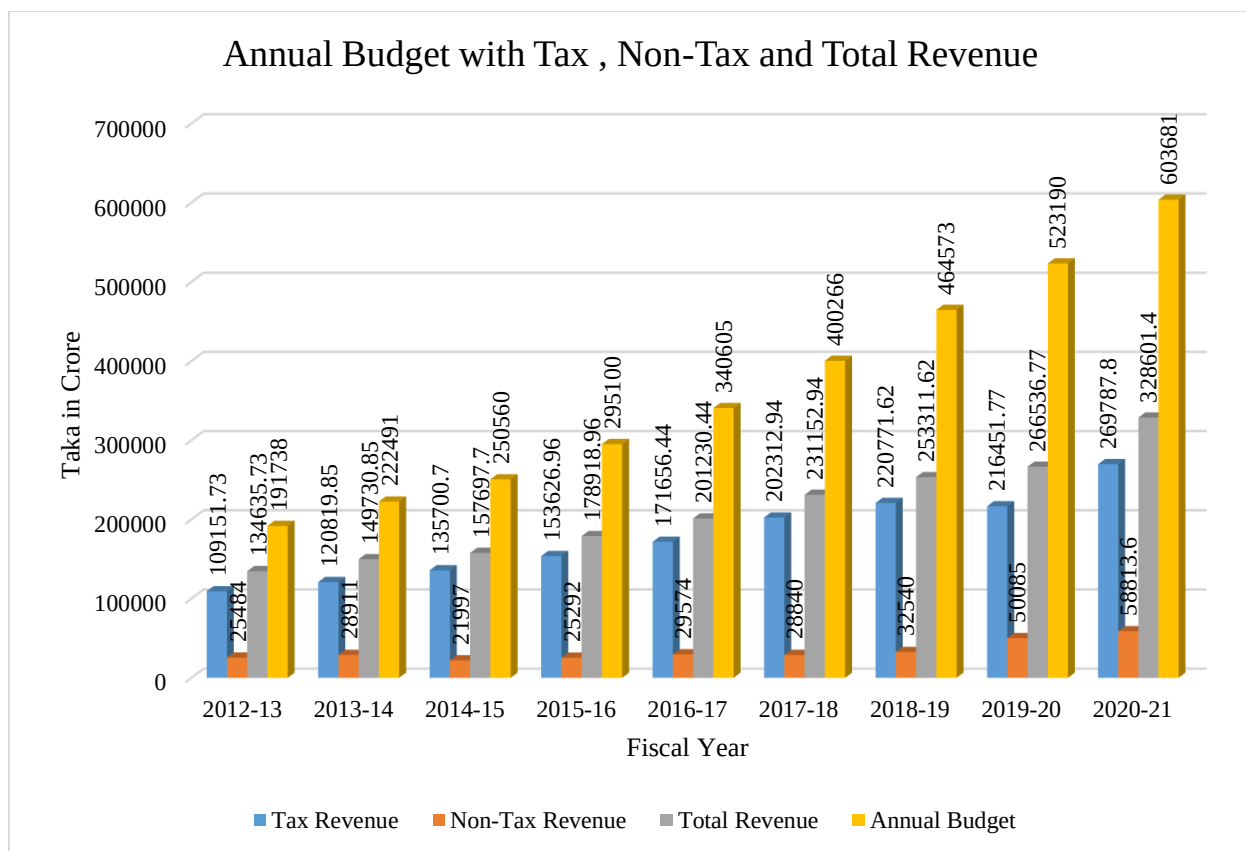


Figure 5.1.5: Annual Budget with Total Revenue from 2012-23 to 2020-21

Figure 5.1, which represent table 5.1 in tk (crore), here we illustrated collection of tax revenue, non-tax revenue and total revenue with total annual budget of every fiscal year from 1972 to 2021. The total budget, total revenue, tax and non-tax revenue have increased in each fiscal year as compared to the previous financial year and the amount of this increase is highest in the fiscal year 2020-21. As a result, it can be argued that Bangladesh is progressing economically and that the country is improving at a faster rate than before.

Table 5.2: Collection of tax revenue and changes in tax revenue

Fiscal Year	Tax Revenue	Changes in Tax Revenue	Percentage Change with Annual Budget
1972-73	166.3		
1973-74	278.08	111.78	11.23417085
1974-75	410.29	132.21	12.19649446
1975-76	673.63	263.34	17.00064558
1976-77	726.07	52.44	2.636500754
1977-78	939.67	213.6	9.78021978
1978-79	1146.78	207.11	8.287715086
1979-80	1378.14	231.36	6.974977389
1980-81	1722.79	344.65	8.389727361
1981-82	1853.54	130.75	2.795595467
1982-83	1999.72	146.18	3.085268046
1983-84	2231.29	231.57	3.927578019
1984-85	2724.38	493.09	7.360650843
1985-86	3054.13	329.75	4.619641356
1986-87	3576.2	522.07	6.139111007
1987-88	4068.71	492.51	5.775888355
1988-89	4490.99	422.28	3.996971131
1989-90	5292.01	801.02	6.305754546
1990-91	6152.35	860.34	6.638425926
1991-92	7347.72	1195.37	7.67049538
1992-93	8537.78	1190.06	6.7590163
1993-94	8995.51	457.73	2.402782152
1994-95	10522.56	1527.05	7.289717395
1995-96	11370.06	847.5	3.657747087
1996-97	12503.25	1133.19	4.605901719
1997-98	13801.79	1298.54	4.673360685
1998-99	14969.29	1167.5	3.952669533
1999-00	15123.25	153.96	0.449492
2000-01	18774.44	3651.19	9.477702212
2001-02	20207.21	1432.77	3.38668274
2002-03	23651.12	3443.91	7.678044322
2003-04	26193.77	2542.65	4.89159292
2004-05	29904.46	3710.69	6.481781023
2005-06	34002.43	4097.97	6.711602083
2006-07	37219.32	3216.89	4.612689991
2007-08	47435.66	10216.34	10.22022369
2008-09	52527.25	5091.59	5.09352554
2009-10	62042.16	9514.91	8.359978913
2010-11	79403.11	17360.95	13.13531815
2011-12	95058.99	15655.88	9.711240959
2012-13	109151.73	14092.74	7.349998435
2013-14	120819.85	11668.12	5.244311006
2014-15	135700.7	14880.85	5.939036558
2015-16	153626.96	17926.26	6.074639105
2016-17	171656.44	18029.48	5.293369152
2017-18	202312.94	30656.5	7.659031744
2018-19	220771.62	18458.68	3.973257163
2019-20	216451.77	-4319.85	-0.825675185
2020-21	269787.8	53336.03	8.835134781

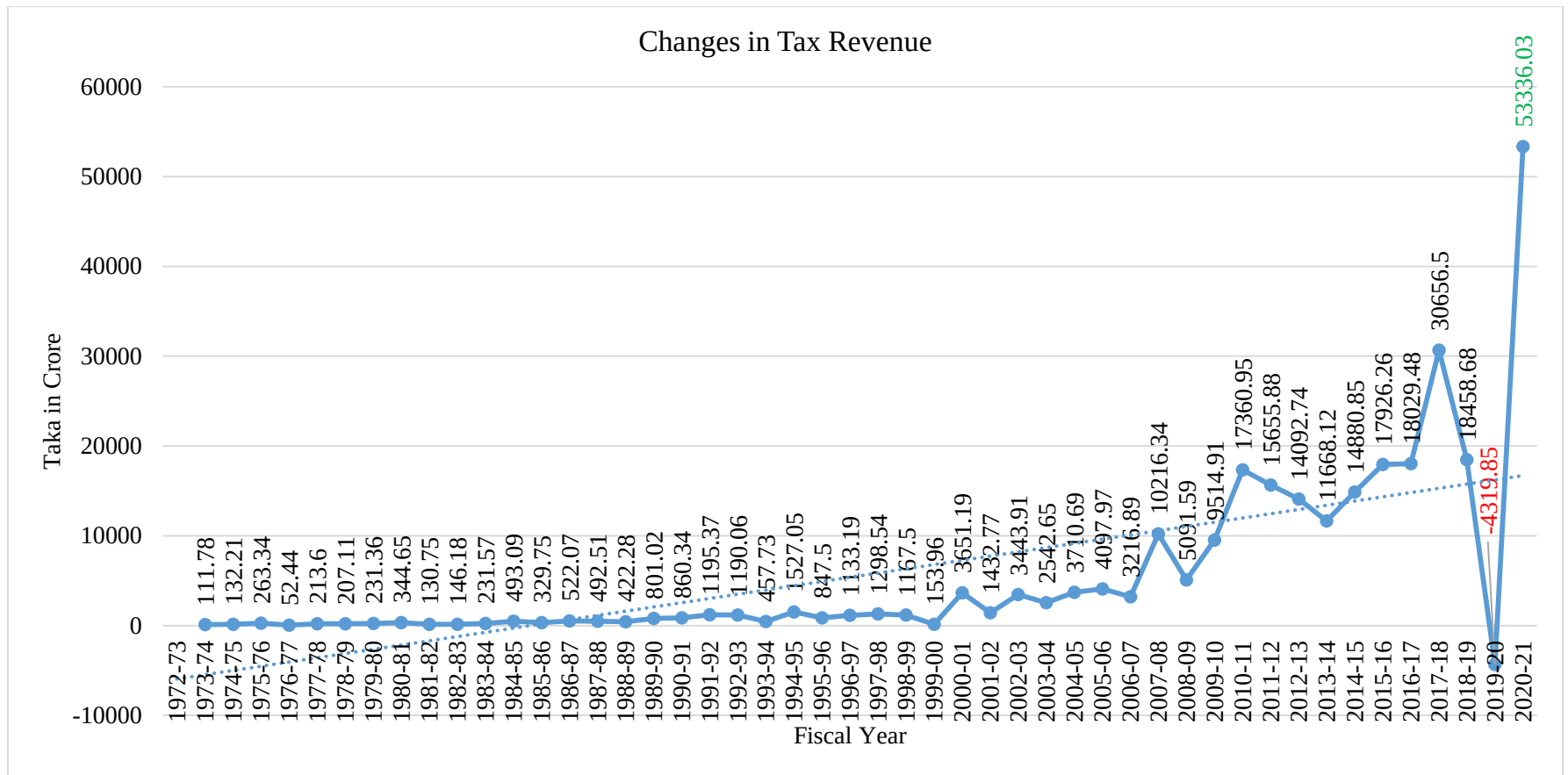


Figure 5.2: Changes in Tax Revenue

Figure 5.2, which represent table 5.2, this figure implemented by using linear line chart to show the trend of changes in tax revenue from 1972 to 2021. Here we see a slope of changes that is roughly same at the beginning but toward the end there has many increases and decreases. Most of the year there has a positive growth trend but in some year this trend is negatively declining, most notably the fiscal year 2018-19 and 2019-20. However the change in 2020-21 is impressive all the other years.

Table 5.3: Collection of non-tax revenue and changes in non-tax revenue

Fiscal Year	Non-Tax Revenue	Changes in Non-Tax Revenue	Percentage Change with Annual Budget
1972-73	4.93		
1973-74	14.21	9.28	0.932663317
1974-75	95.17	80.96	7.468634686
1975-76	174.63	79.46	5.129761136
1976-77	197.01	22.38	1.125188537
1977-78	213.27	16.26	0.744505495
1978-79	272.03	58.76	2.351340536
1979-80	317.27	45.24	1.363883027
1980-81	572.66	255.39	6.216893866
1981-82	491.89	-80.77	-1.726961728
1982-83	470.93	-20.96	-0.442380751
1983-84	558.28	87.35	1.48151289
1984-85	852	293.72	4.384535005
1985-86	1028.98	176.98	2.479405996
1986-87	1109	80.02	0.940968956
1987-88	1134	25	0.293186349
1988-89	1280.98	146.98	1.39119735
1989-90	1419.86	138.88	1.093285051
1990-91	1843	423.14	3.264969136
1991-92	2469	626	4.016940452
1992-93	2784.2	315.2	1.790197081
1993-94	3393.02	608.82	3.195905512
1994-95	3566.97	173.95	0.830389536
1995-96	4037.98	471.01	2.032844195
1996-97	4160.65	122.67	0.498597732
1997-98	3787.96	-372.69	-1.341286979
1998-99	3836.07	48.11	0.162880455
1999-00	5906.16	2070.09	6.043705477
2000-01	4406	-1500.16	-3.894091995
2001-02	5693	1287	3.042121685
2002-03	7223.8	1530.8	3.412850582
2003-04	7750	526.2	1.012312428
2004-05	8964	1214	2.120598099
2005-06	10129	1165	1.908021881
2006-07	10693	564	0.808718096
2007-08	14569	3876	3.87747344
2008-09	13775	-794	-0.794301835
2009-10	15912	2137	1.8776084
2010-11	16471	559	0.422940153
2011-12	22279	5808	3.602664781
2012-13	25484	3205	1.671551805
2013-14	28911	3427	1.540287023
2014-15	21997	-6914	-2.759418902
2015-16	25292	3295	1.116570654
2016-17	29574	4282	1.257174733
2017-18	28840	-734	-0.183378054
2018-19	32540	3700	0.79643027
2019-20	50085	17545	3.353466236
2020-21	58813.6	8728.6	1.445896094

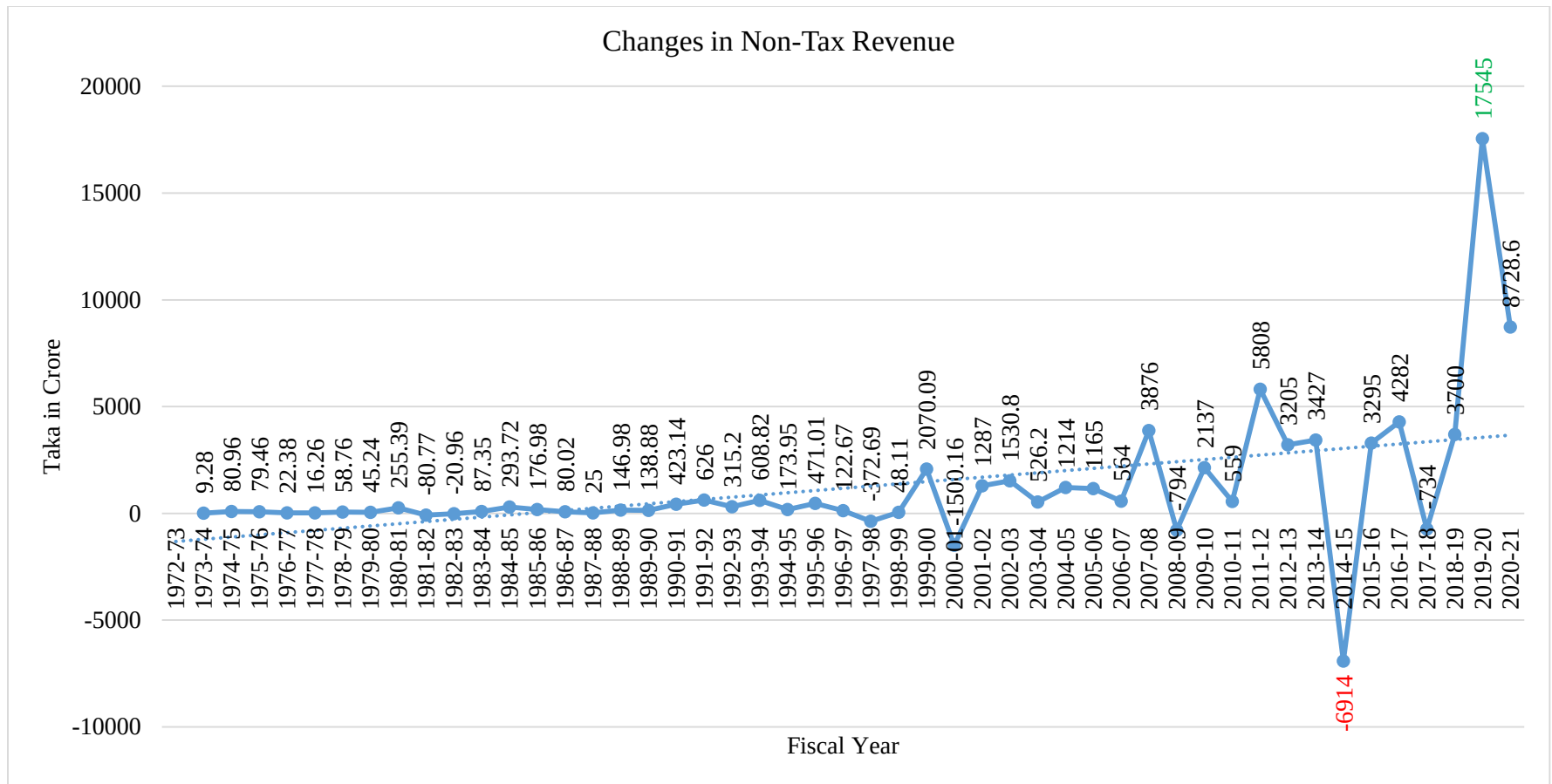


Figure 5.3: Changes in Non-Tax Revenue

Figure 5.3, which represent table 5.3, this figure implemented by using linear line chart to show the trend of changes in non-tax revenue from 1972 to 2021. Here we see a slope of changes that is roughly same at the beginning but toward the end there has many increases and decreases. Most of the year there has a positive growth trend but in some year this trend is negatively declining, most notably the fiscal year 2014-15 and 2017-18. However the changes from the 2019-20 fiscal year growth trend increasing impressively.

Table 5.4: Collection of total revenue and changes in total revenue

Fiscal Year	Total Revenue	Changes in Total Revenue	Percentage Change With Annual Budget
1972-73	171.23		
1973-74	292.29	121.06	12.16683417
1974-75	505.46	213.17	19.66512915
1975-76	848.26	342.8	22.13040671
1976-77	923.08	74.82	3.761689291
1977-78	1152.94	229.86	10.52472527
1978-79	1418.81	265.87	10.63905562
1979-80	1695.41	276.6	8.338860416
1980-81	2295.45	600.04	14.60662123
1981-82	2345.43	49.98	1.06863374
1982-83	2470.65	125.22	2.642887294
1983-84	2789.57	318.92	5.409090909
1984-85	3576.38	786.81	11.74518585
1985-86	4083.11	506.73	7.099047352
1986-87	4685.2	602.09	7.080079962
1987-88	5202.71	517.51	6.069074704
1988-89	5771.97	569.26	5.388168481
1989-90	6711.87	939.9	7.399039597
1990-91	7995.35	1283.48	9.903395062
1991-92	9816.72	1821.37	11.68743583
1992-93	11321.98	1505.26	8.549213381
1993-94	12388.53	1066.55	5.598687664
1994-95	14089.53	1701	8.120106931
1995-96	15408.04	1318.51	5.690591282
1996-97	16663.9	1255.86	5.104499451
1997-98	17589.75	925.85	3.332073706
1998-99	18805.36	1215.61	4.115549988
1999-00	21029.41	2224.05	6.493197478
2000-01	23180.44	2151.03	5.583610217
2001-02	25900.21	2719.77	6.428804425
2002-03	30874.92	4974.71	11.0908949
2003-04	33943.77	3068.85	5.903905348
2004-05	38868.46	4924.69	8.602379122
2005-06	44131.43	5262.97	8.619623964
2006-07	47912.32	3780.89	5.421408087
2007-08	62004.66	14092.34	14.09769712
2008-09	66302.25	4297.59	4.299223705
2009-10	77954.16	11651.91	10.23758731
2010-11	95874.11	17919.95	13.5582583
2011-12	117337.99	21463.88	13.31390574
2012-13	134635.73	17297.74	9.02155024
2013-14	149730.85	15095.12	6.784598029
2014-15	157697.7	7966.85	3.179617656
2015-16	178918.96	21221.26	7.191209759
2016-17	201230.44	22311.48	6.550543885
2017-18	231152.94	29922.5	7.47565369
2018-19	253311.62	22158.68	4.769687433
2019-20	266536.77	13225.15	2.527791051
2020-21	328601.4	62064.63	10.28103088

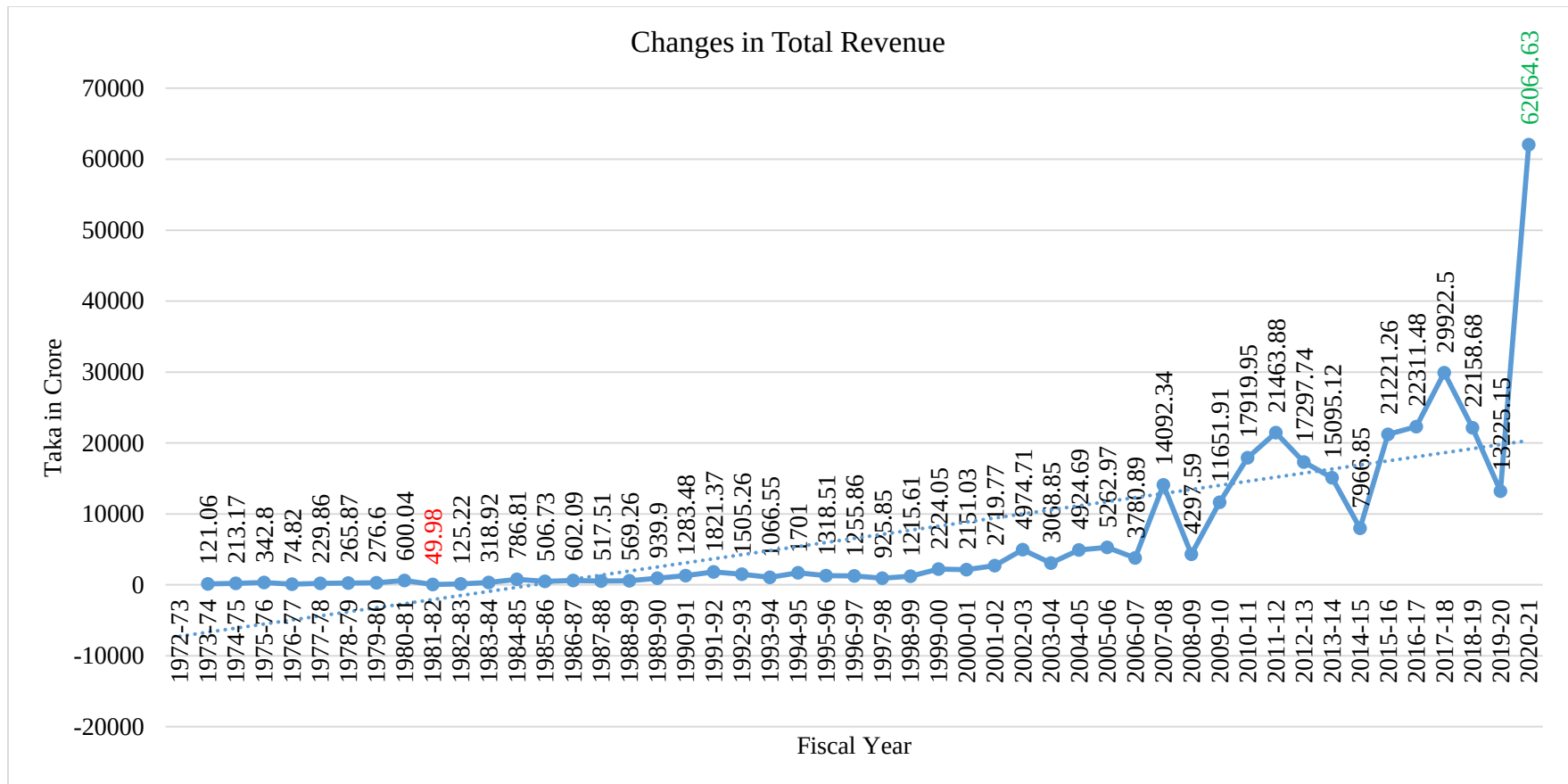


Figure 5.4: Changes in Total Revenue

Figure 5.4, which represent table 5.4, this figure implemented by using linear line chart to show the trend of changes in total revenue from 1972 to 2021. Here we see a slope of changes that is roughly same at the beginning but toward the end there has many increases and decreases. Most of the year there has a positive growth trend but in some year this trend is negatively declining, most notably the fiscal year 2018-19 and 2019-20. However the changes in 2020-21 fiscal year is the most positive of all the other years.

Chapter: Six

Findings and Limitation

6.1 Findings

From the above mentioned analysis and interpretation, we can see that the trend of changes of tax revenue, non-tax revenue and total revenue of the government in different fiscal years has some positive increased and some fiscal years has decreased as compared between current year and previous year. In some fiscal years, the changes has decreased so much that it became negative. In the fiscal year 2018-19 and 2019-20, the changes of tax revenue with previous year and next year are not stable, where in the year 2020-21, the highest positive changes from all other years. Like that, the same goes for non-tax revenue and total revenue. So, we can say that the trend of change and the rate of increase in government revenue collection is neither consistent, balanced nor sustainable.

6.2 Limitations

All of the study has some limitations, like that this study also has some limitations. The limitations of this study are given below:

- In this study didn't use any statistical method.
- Only trend analysis used.
- Only secondary data used.
- Mathematical equations and modelling not used.
- Inflationary effects not considered.

Chapter: Seven

Conclusion and Future Work

7.1 Conclusion

This study focused on determining the analysis of government revenue collection between tax revenue and non-tax revenue. Revenue remains Vital to fund the public goods and for the growth of the economy of a country. Tax revenue and non-tax revenue is the main source of government revenue. The finding indicates that the collection of government revenue is increasing in every fiscal year. But the changes of tax revenue and non-tax revenue between current fiscal year and previous fiscal year has a lot of changes, because some year it changes at a lower rate and some year it changes at a higher rate. According to fiscal year 2020-21, approximately 55% of revenue comes from tax revenue and non-tax revenue, whereer tax revenue is 82% and non-tax revenue is 18%. As the result of this discussion, it can be perceive that the consequence of tax revenue and non-tax revenue in countries development and development programs.

7.2 Future Work

In this study, we explained the trend of government revenue collection. Here, found the growth and decline of government revenue and saw that some of the fiscal year the changes between two years are positively increased and some of the fiscal year decreased. But we didn't look into the reason of positively increase and reason of decrease. So suggestion for future study will be to look into the causes of highly decreasing and gave some way to resolute that. We also didn't use any statistical method. So suggestion for future work to use statistical method or tools.

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