

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1893
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.08.2023

Impact of One Nation One Registration Scheme

1893. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the features of the One Nation One Registration Scheme;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that one nation-one registration will curtail the powers of States and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is also aware that the earnings through stamps and registrations remained as the major revenue source for State Governments;
- (d) if so, whether there will be a loss of revenue if the Centre takes over powers of States on registration charges and stamp duties and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is also aware that after the implementation of GST from July 2017, States already lost their power to impose sales tax/ VAT on several products;
- (f) whether various States are waiting for the Centre to reimburse their tax share after GST collections;
- (g) if so, whether many States complain of losing their revenue collections after GST came into force and if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) whether some of the States have objection over this move and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)

(a) In order to have a uniform process for registration of deeds and documents, the Central Government, under the broad aegis of Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) developed the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) a One Nation One Registration system for registration of deeds and documents under the Registration Act, 1908. NGDRS has been adopted by 17 States and UTs and 13 States and UTs are sharing their registration related information with central portal of NGDRS (www.ngdrs.gov.in). The salient features of NGDRS inter alia include: developed using open source platform, reducing cost of proprietary software; 11 basic modules to facilitate the services to citizen; citizen centric-empowers citizens to calculate stamp duty, registration fees and other fees applicable from the property valuation module as well as take online prior appointments for document registration; reduction in visits to SRO and other offices; reduces time, cost, processes; minimum interface with officials; prevent the fraudulent transactions & disputes; greater transparency; realtime information at national portal www.ngdrs.gov.in

(b) to (d) and (h) Registration of documents and deed is a concurrent subject as per entry no. 6 of List III (Concurrent List) of Schedule VII to the Constitution and provisions of the Act are implemented by the States and UTs. The Central Government through DILRMP is providing financial and technical support to the States for computerization of registration offices. Registration of documents and deeds using NGDRS continues to rest with States/UTs. Thus, one nation-one registration system - NGDRS will not curtail the powers of States on any count.

(e) to (g) GST has been a milestone in the economic landscape of India. Before the GST regime, the number of registered taxpayers was around 54 lakhs which has now increased to around 1.46 Crores after the GST regime. With continued efforts for simplification, GST has leveraged assessee facilitation and sustained progress towards rationalizing and making indirect tax administration more taxpayer friendly.

As per Article 246A of the Constitution of India, Legislature of every State has been empowered to make laws with respect to goods and services tax imposed by the Union or by such State. Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods, or of services, or both takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

As per Section 18 of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax is payable for a period of five years. During transition period, the States' revenue is protected at 14% per annum over the base year revenue of 2015-16. Central Government is committed for payment of GST compensation to States/UTs for five years as per law enacted by the Parliament according to the Constitutional provision.

As per the provisions of Section 7(2) of Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, enacted by Parliament, the compensation payable to a State shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every two months period, and shall be finally calculated for every financial year after the receipt of final revenue figures, as audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Government of India has already released the entire amount of provisionally admissible GST compensation to the States/UTs for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of Goods and Services Tax for five years i.e., from 1st July, 2017 to 30th June, 2022. Final Compensation arising out of reconciliation of provisional figures with audited figures is released immediately as and when the AG's certificate is received.
