

**Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1013
TO BE ANSWERED ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2024
AGRAHAYANA 11, 1946 (SAKA)**

REVENUE GROWTH

1013. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government's fiscal policies have contributed to the projected 8-10% revenue growth for India;
- (b) if so, the details of factors driving this growth, particularly the 13-14% increase in State GST collections;
- (c) whether the Government's efforts to improve tax compliance and formalize the economy have led to increased tax devolution to States particularly West Bengal;
- (d) if so, the specific measures taken to enhance the overall tax collection and ensure equitable distribution to States particularly to West Bengal; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to mitigate potential risks from global economic volatility and support States in maintaining their revenue growth trajectory?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)**

(a) to (e): India has seen consistent revenue growth. Details of Central Net Indirect Tax Revenue Collection and Net Direct Tax Collection for the last six years are as follows:

(Rs In crore)

Financial Year	Central Net Indirect Tax Revenue	Net Direct Tax Collection
2018-19	9,37,321	11,37,718
2019-20	9,53,513	10,50,681
2020-21	10,74,810	9,47,176
2021-22	12,89,662	14,12,422
2022-23	13,81,935	16,63,686
2023-24	14,95,853	19,60,166

Tax Devolution to states including West Bengal has been increasing due to efforts of the Government to improve tax compliance and formalize the economy. The tax devolution to states including West Bengal from FY 2021-22 is at Annexure 'A'.

Major Policy measures taken to enhance the overall tax collection are as follows:

- **Simplification of the Personal Income Tax-** Finance Act, 2020 simplified the filing of Income Tax Returns by providing an option to individual taxpayers for paying income-tax at lower slab rates if they do not avail specified exemption and incentive.
- **Black Money Act-** In order to curb the flow of black money stashed abroad, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (the Black Money Act) has been enacted, it increased the voluntary compliance in filing Income Tax Returns.

- **Benami Law-** The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 was comprehensively amended by the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to enable confiscation of Benami Property and prosecution of benamidar and the beneficial owner.
- **New Form 26AS** - This new form contains all information of deduction or collection of tax at source, specified financial transaction (SFT), and payment of taxes, demand and refund, pending and completed proceedings. Further, details of SFT data in the Form 26AS makes taxpayer aware about their transactions beforehand and encourages them to disclose their true income.
- **Pre-filing of Income-tax Returns-** In order to make tax compliance more convenient, pre-filled Income tax Returns (ITR) have been provided to individual taxpayers. The scope of information for pre-filing includes information such as salary income, bank interest, dividends, etc.
- **Updated Return-** Section 139(8A) of the Income Tax Act facilitates the taxpayer to update his return anytime within two years from the end of the relevant assessment so that he can file an updated return by voluntarily admitting omissions or mistakes and paying an additional tax as applicable. Further, e-verification scheme was launched to allow tax-payers to disclose their unreported or under-reported income in the updated Income Tax Return.
- **Expansion of scope of TDS/TCS** - For bringing new tax-payers into the net of income tax department, scope of TDS/TCS was expanded by including huge cash withdrawal, foreign remittance, purchase of luxury car, e-commerce participants, sale of goods, acquisition of immovable property, remittance under LRS, purchase of overseas tour program package etc.
- **Availment of Input tax credit** in respect of those invoices where details have not been furnished by the suppliers in their outward supply statement has been restricted to the eligible credit in respect of invoices the details of which have been furnished by the suppliers.
- A registered person is not allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies under section 37 in FORM GSTR-1, if he has not furnished the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the preceding tax period.
- **B2B Electronic invoicing** has been extended to cover taxpayers having aggregate turnover exceeding Rs. 5 crores.
- An explanation has been added to section 75(12) of Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 to clarify that if tax payable declared by registered person in his returns of outward supplies has not been paid by him, the same will be considered as his self-assessed liability and can accordingly be recovered.
- **Biometric-based Aadhaar authentication** of GST registration applications has been extended on pan-India basis. Besides, it has been provided through amendment in rule 8(4A) of CGST Rules that an applicant who has not opted for Aadhaar authentication, will also be required to visit GST Suvidha Kendra for taking of photograph and for document verification. This will not only strengthen the registration process in GST but also will help in combating fraudulent input tax credit claims made through fake invoices.
- **Centralized suspension of registrations** pertaining to registered persons who default in timely filing of returns is carried out in terms of provisions of rule 21A of the CGST Rules, 2017.
- Provisions have been made to restrict the generation of e-way bills by non-compliant taxpayers under Rule 138E of CGST Rules, 2017

Annexure 'A'

Details, pertaining to devolution of States' share of central taxes and duties as recommended by Finance Commission since the financial year 2021-22 to till date

(Rs. in crore)

SL	State	2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (upto 11.10.2024)	Total
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	35385.83	38176.74	45710.74	32864.20	152137.51
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14643.90	16689.17	19845.22	14267.98	65446.27
3.	ASSAM	28150.55	29694.26	35330.57	25401.28	118576.66
4.	BIHAR	91352.62	95509.85	113604.49	81677.21	382144.17
5.	CHHATTISGARH	28570.86	32358.26	38481.88	27666.97	127077.97
6.	GOA	3356.98	3665.19	4359.85	3134.50	14516.52
7.	GUJARAT	31105.78	33034.00	39283.63	28243.59	131667.00
8.	HARYANA	9722.16	10378.00	12345.35	8875.85	41321.36
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7349.04	7883.98	9374.72	6740.09	31347.83
10.	JHARKHAND	27734.64	31404.12	37352.35	26854.94	123346.05
11.	KARNATAKA	33283.58	34596.18	41192.63	29615.98	138688.37
12.	KERALA	17820.09	18260.68	21742.92	15632.19	73455.88
13.	MADHYA PRADESH	69541.50	74542.85	88665.34	63746.91	296496.60
14.	MAHARASHTRA	54318.06	60000.98	71349.75	51298.03	236966.82
15.	MANIPUR	6009.65	6795.08	8087.14	5814.32	26706.19
16.	MEGHALAYA	6580.63	7286.14	8663.22	6228.56	28758.55
17.	MIZORAM	4222.87	4745.25	5647.47	4060.39	18675.98
18.	NAGALAND	4875.46	5400.19	6426.82	4620.71	21323.18
19.	ODISHA	38144.79	42989.33	51143.68	36770.20	169048.00
20.	PUNJAB	15288.79	17163.65	20409.92	14674.01	67536.37
21.	RAJASTHAN	54030.61	57230.78	68063.21	48934.91	228259.51
22.	SIKKIM	3353.69	3680.28	4382.44	3150.79	14567.20
23.	TAMIL NADU	37458.60	38731.24	46072.28	33124.04	155386.16
24.	TELANGANA	18720.54	19668.15	23742.04	17069.59	79200.32
25.	TRIPURA	6077.52	6724.23	7996.82	5749.43	26548.00
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	160358.05	169745.30	202619.69	145675.84	678398.88
27.	UTTARAKHAND	9906.25	10617.01	12627.75	9078.94	42229.95
28.	WEST BENGAL	65540.75	71434.93	84971.79	61091.48	283038.95
Grand Total		882903.79	948405.82	1129493.71	812062.93	3772866.25