

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *193
TO BE ANSWERED ON MONDAY, AUGUST 02, 2021
SRAVANA 11, 1943(SAKA)**

REVENUE COLLECTION

*193. SHRI SATYADEV PACHAURI:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to State:

- (a) the total revenue collected in the country from various income sources during the last five years;
- (b) the percentage of income collected as revenue, year-wise;
- (c) the decline in revenue collection in percentage during the last three years, year-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is concerned about the decline in revenue collection; and
- (e) if so, the plan of the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)**

(a) to (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement as referred to in reply to Starred Question No. *193 to be answered on 2nd August, 2021 in Lok Sabha on the subject Revenue collection.

(a) & (b): The total revenue collected from taxes and non-tax sources during the last five years are as under:

(₹ in crore)						
Sr. No	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)
I	Tax Revenue					
(a)	Corporation Tax	484924	571202	663572	556876	457180
(b)	Taxes on Income including other taxes and Wealth Tax	364790	430835	473044	492674	486153
(c)	Customs	225370	129030	117813	109283	134756
(d)	Union Excise Duties	382094	259431	231982	240615	389662
(e)	Service Tax	254499	81228	6904	6029	1615
(f)	GST	--	442561	581559	598749	551222
(g)	Others	-2304	1206	3792	3355	-1558
(h)	State's share(-)	-608000	-673005	-761454	-650678	-594997
II	Net Tax Revenue	1101372	1242488	1317211	1356902	1424035
III	Non-Tax Revenue	272831	192744	235704	327157	208059
	Total Revenue (II+III)	1374203	1435232	1552915	1684059	1632094

(c): The detail of the growth/decline in revenue during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Net Collection (Tax Revenue + Non-Tax Revenue) (₹ in crore)	Y-O-Y growth (in %)
2018-19	1552915	8.20
2019-20	1684059	8.45
2020-21	1632094	-3.09

(d) & (e): The government has taken many steps to boost both direct and indirect tax revenue collection, through curbing tax evasion, widening/deepening of tax base, promoting voluntary compliance, reducing litigation and promoting digital transaction. The details of these steps are at **Annexure**.

DIRECT TAXES

I. Government has taken step to curb tax evasion and widen and deepen the tax base

- Tax deduction at source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) scope has been widened by including new transactions like foreign remittance, purchase of luxury car, e-commerce participants, purchase/sale of goods, acquisition of immovable property, etc.
- TDS/TCS for non-filers and for non-PAN cases have been increased.
- Equalisation Levy at 6% for online advertisement and at 2% for sale of goods/provision of services through e-platform, has been introduced.
- Quoting of PAN has been mandated and linking of PAN and Aadhaar has also been made compulsory.
- Black Money Act has been enacted and Benami Act has been operationalized.
- Various amendments have been made in the Income-tax Act to curb tax evasions.

II. Government has promoted voluntary income-tax compliance through easing of compliance for taxpayers

- No ITR for senior citizen above 75, if no income other than pension and interest income in the same bank.
- Faceless assessment, faceless appeal and faceless penalty schemes have started to promote transparent, efficient and accountable income tax administration.
- Time limit for completion of income tax proceedings has been reduced.
- CPC 2.0 and E filing 2.0 have been launched to provide better interaction with taxpayers.
- Taxpayer charter has been adopted to respect taxpayer's rights and make them aware of their obligation.
- Document Identification Number has been introduced to promote transparency.
- Pre-filing of returns has been introduced to facilitate easy and accurate filing of income-tax return.
- Form 26AS has been redesigned to give more information to taxpayers enabling correct income tax return filing.
- Many compliances have been reduced.
- Threshold limit for small trusts for exemption from registration/approval has been increased from 1 crore to 5 crore .

III. Government has taken steps to reduction litigation

- Vivad se Vishwas scheme has helped in reducing litigation. Total of 1,32,353 declarations have been received under the scheme covering tax arrears of Rs 99,756 crores.
- Monetary limit for filing appeal have been increased resulting in less litigation from department's side.
- Finance Act 2021 has introduced Dispute Resolution Committee for easy resolution of tax disputes.

IV. Government has taken steps to promote digital transactions to create less cash economy

- Threshold for tax audit has been increased to 10 crore where 95% transaction in business are in non-cash mode.
- TDS on cash withdrawal above a threshold has been introduced
- Presumptive tax rate for small business has been reduced, if business is through digital transactions
- Business over 50 crore of turnover has been mandated to provide non fee based electronic mode of payment
- Threshold limit for cash transactions has been reduced.

INDIRECT TAXES

Government has made concerted efforts to raise tax revenue collections. Customs exemptions have been rationalized over the last few years and a large number of exemptions have been removed. Further, certain policy change, extensive application of RNS, institutional mechanism of audits in customs etc. have helped in garnering additional revenue. Central excise duty is contributed largely by Petrol and Diesel which has witnessed growth in revenues.

Government is taking all possible steps to increase GST collection which includes GST rate rationalization to improve tax compliance, e-invoice system, mandatory e-filing and e-payment of taxes, penalty for delayed payment, extensive use of third-party sources such as State VAT Department, Income Tax etc. for compliance verification, regular enforcement & compliance verification of tax returns, taxpayer education and media campaign etc.

Concerted efforts have been made to improve tax compliance. System based analytical tools and system generated red flag reports are being shared with Central as well as State Tax authorities to take action against tax evaders. E-way bill squads have been activated for the purposes of random verification of the goods in transit. Rule 138E of the CGST Rules, 2017 has been amended which provides that when a taxpayer fails to file his or her GST returns (GSTR-3B) for two continuous months, he or she will get blocked from generating an e-way bill. A new rule 36(4) has been inserted in CGST Rules, 2017 which puts a restriction that the ITC availed by a taxpayer shall not exceed 105 per cent of the eligible credit.
