

1	2	3	4	5
Corporation Bank	99.23			5
Dena Bank	41.00		10.10	1
IDBI Bank	690.60			3
Indian Bank	102.42			4
Oriental Bank of Commerce	128.72			3
Punjab and Sind Bank				2
Punjab National Bank	689.13			11
State Bank of India	766.36	548.67	1298.62	2
State Bank of Patiala	235.00			2
Syndicate Bank				1
UCO Bank	1189.87			8
Union Bank of India	82.73			5
United Bank of India	336.97			5
Vijaya Bank	138.91			3
TOTAL	5774.30	548.67	1308.72	74

(d) There are various reasons for failure of banks to recover the loans and checking increase in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) like poor industrial scenario, low profitability, delay in getting statutory approval, which results in extension of project completion date as well as escalation in cost of project and postponement of Date of Commencement of Commercial Operation (DCCO). Promoters find it difficult to bring in additional funds to meet the escalation in cost of project due to cost overrun which also results in delay in commissioning of the projects and cash flow mismatch etc. Hence, enough cash flow could not be generated to service the banks' dues, which turns these accounts as NPAs.

Dismantling of DCI

1772. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has dismantled the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) of the Income Tax Department, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the date when the last search and survey operation was conducted by the DCI; and

(c) the new strategy adopted by Government to curb illicit money and prevent its offshore flight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Date of Last Search - 27.04.2012,

Date of Last Survey - 30.03.2015.

(c) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes/illicit money is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes investigation, searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and prosecution of accused persons. The Government has taken effective measures to curb the menace of black money in the country. Such measures include (i) Introduction of a comprehensive new law in the ongoing Budget Session 2015, specifically to deal with black money stashed abroad - The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015 - *inter alia*, providing for stringent penalties (equal to three times the amount of tax payable) and prosecutions (rigorous imprisonment upto ten years with fine) in this regard; (ii) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad; (iii) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion; (iv) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc.; (v) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens; (vi) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency; and (vii) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention.

The Government has put in place appropriate regulatory mechanism to check illicit movement of money out of the country. Such mechanism includes regulatory framework for making foreign remittances, taking appropriate action in cases involving misuse of

the medium of trade for moving money out of the country illegally including through overvaluation in imports, undervaluation in exports, remitting foreign exchange on forged import documents, payments/remittances for non-genuine purchases of goods/services/technical know-how, etc.

Disbursal of agriculture loans under KCC

1773. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans sanctioned by urban/metropolitan and rural branches of nationalized banks and the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) under the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 separately to farmers under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC), bank-wise and State-wise; and

(b) whether urban/metropolitan branches have sanctioned more loans than rural branches, and if so, the details there of and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The segregated data of agriculture loans sanctioned by urban/metropolitan and rural branches of nationalized banks, Regional Rural banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks are not available with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). However, the agency-wise details of agricultural loans disbursed by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks against the target set by the Government during the last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) NABARD has no information to furnish in this regard.

Statement

*Agency-wise details agricultural loans disbursed by various banks
against the target set by the Government*

Agency	(₹ in crore)					
	Crop Loan		Term Loan		Total	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2012-13						
Commercial Banks	2,20,000	3,14,950.64	2,00,000	1,17,540.29	4,20,000	4,32,90.93
Cooperative Banks	69,000	1,02,592.46	15,000	8,610.84	84,000	1,11,203.30
Regional Rural Banks	56,000	55,957.36	15,000	7,724.03	71,000	63,681.39
TOTAL	3,45,000	4,73,500.46	2,30,000	1,33,875.16	5,75,000	6,07,375.62