Action against PSB defaulters

1827. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties who have been declared defaulters by PSU banks and amount outstanding; and

(b) what punitive steps were taken against the defaulting parties and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The borrower's details are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934. However, to address the concerns expressed over the persistence of willful default in the financial system, the RBI introduced Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters (updated on July 1, 2015), allowing sharing of the information on suit filed cases (suit filed cases of wilful default of ₹ 25 lakh and above and suit filed cases of default of ₹ 1 crore and above) on the websites of the four Credit Information Companies; *viz.* (i) Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited, (ii) Equifax Credit Information Services Private Limited, (iii) High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited and (iv) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL).

As on 30.09.2015 a total of 7265 wilful defaulters have been declared and out of that FIR has been filed in 1624 cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines (July 1, 2015, available on RBI's website) on wilful defaulters to dis-incentivize borrowers who have money and do not pay or have diverted the funds or siphoned off funds or removed assets given as security, indicting action that includes; (i) restricting additional facilities to such defaulters from banks and financial institutions, (ii) barring of such borrowers from institutional (iii) criminal action, (iv) removal of directors of such companies from boards and (v) change in management.

Loan recovery by PSBs and FIs from deprived sections of society

†1828. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or propose to take steps to review the discrepancies of the policy adopted for granting and recovering loans by banks and financial institutions for the welfare of poor, people of deprived category, unemployed youths workers and farmers;

† Orignal notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) In terms of Reserve Bank's guidelines on lending to Priority Sector, a target of 10 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit has been prescribed for lending by scheduled commercial banks to weaker sections, which includes the following categories:

- Small and Marginal Farmers
- Artisans, village and cottage industries where individual credit limits do not exceed ₹ 1 lakh
- Beneficiaries under Government Sponsored Schemes such as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Beneficiaries of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme
- Self Help Groups
- Distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders
- Distressed persons other than farmers, with loan amount not exceeding ₹ 1 lakh per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lenders
- Individual women beneficiaries up to ₹ 1 lakh per borrower
- Persons with disabilities
- Overdrafts upto ₹ 5,000/- under Pradhan Mantri JanDhanYojana (PMJDY) accounts, provided the borrowers' household annual income does not exceed ₹ 100,000/. for rural areas and ₹ 1,60,000/- for non-rural areas
- Minority communities as may be notified by Government of India from time-to-time

Under the following Central Government Sponsored Schemes, financial assistance is provided to target groups through bank credit with the provision of interest subvention/ capital subsidy.

I. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

II. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

III. Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI)

IV. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavenger (SRMS)

Within Priority Sector, a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit has been prescribed for lending by scheduled commercial banks to Agriculture. Within the 18 per cent target for agriculture, a target of 8 per cent of ANBC is prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers, to be achieved in a phased manner *i.e.*, 7 per cent by March 2016 and 8 per cent by March 2017. Further the following schemes are also being implemented for the benefit of farmers:

1. Interest Subvention Scheme for Short Term Crop Loans
2. Kisan Credit Card
3. Financing of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of Small farmers/Marginal Farmers/ Tenant Farmers/Oral Lessees/Share Croppers/Micro Entrepreneurs/Artisans

RBI has further reported that management of loan sanctioning/recovery activity in a bank is essentially an internal management function and each bank's Board is authorized to frame suitable policies. As such banks are free to decide upon the best possible recovery mechanism to be adopted in individual cases depending upon the circumstances of each case.

Bank schemes for women and girl child

1829. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes have been started by Government and Banks for women and girl child empowerment in the country and number of girls, students and women likely to be benefited by such schemes;

(b) whether Ministry monitors implementation of such schemes on regular basis and gets reports from implementation agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what are reasons for not implementing Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana by banks properly; and

(e) the performance of banks, in implementation of above schemes bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing various schemes for welfare of women and girls child. Some of them are as under: