

(c) The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched in May, 2015, and the registration of subscribers under APY started from June 1, 2015. APY is a long-term savings product, with at least 20 years of financial commitment, where a subscriber has to analyse his capacity to contribute and match it with his own requirement of an adequate pension amount, depending on his age of entry into APY.

(d) Measures taken to increase enrolment under APY include:

- Creation of awareness through media publicity campaigns and organising town-hall meetings with the participation of State Governments and State Level Bankers' Committees to aggregate the target occupational groups and other potential subscribers.
- Providing flexibility to subscribers to pay monthly, quarterly or half-yearly contributions under APY to facilitate participation by subscribers earning seasonal or irregular income, such as in agriculture and in informal sector.
- Permitting voluntary premature exit before age 60 to subscribers under APY.
- Capacity building of enrolment agencies, like officials of banks, post offices and business correspondents. A total of 1,977 trainings have been completed covering 90,349 bank and Department of Post officials.
- Extension of the time limit for availing Government co-contribution by eligible subscribers from 31st December, 2015, to 31st March, 2016.

(e) A total of ₹ 173.00 crore (Revised Estimates) has been allocated under the Atal Pension Yojana for the Financial Year 2015-16. ₹ 20.50 crore has been disbursed to the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority under this scheme.

Steps to reduce gross NPAs of PSBs

562. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of recoveries and write-offs by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last two years;
 - (b) what options the banks have exercised to improve the pace of recovery;
 - (c) the steps being taken to reduce gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks;
- and

(d) the implications of these write-offs per capita on tax-payers and on each citizen, respectively, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) reduction is done by way of recoveries, write-offs and up-gradations. Their details in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last two years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) To improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan policy, loan recovery policy, put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/ad-hoc loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers, have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts, taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

Further, RBI as the regulator has undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for early recognition and revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme.

Government is taking sector specific measures in identified infrastructure and core sectors where there is stress due to systemic issues. Government has approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three.

(d) The data reporting system of RBI does not collate information on the implications of these write-offs per capita on tax-payers and on each citizen.

Statement

Public Sector Bank-wise data on write-offs, recoveries and upgradations

Name of the Bank	Write-offs		Recoveries		Upgradations	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	782	2109	967	827	1342	1800
Andhra Bank	263	1124	324	1019	103	262
Bank of Baroda	964	1564	1292	1508	685	1058

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank of India	1767	801	3003	3145	938	2381
Bank of Maharashtra	401	264	365	430	101	398
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canara Bank	1591	1472	2689	1896	2853	2031
Central Bank of India	1995	1386	1764	2483	766	2336
Corporation Bank	463	779	228	318	176	272
Dena Bank	479	515	416	595	361	787
IDBI Bank Limited	1393	1609	766	1159	37	608
Indian Bank	628	550	1079	1122	129	559
Indian Overseas Bank	1474	3131	2022	1557	994	1425
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1252	925	913	1010	427	531
Punjab and Sind Bank	204	263	211	190	187	261
Punjab National Bank	1947	6587	2020	2259	1429	1000
Syndicate Bank	1025	1527	805	1055	233	1087
UCO Bank	1423	1401	2015	1629	1032	877
Union Bank of India	913	931	765	1130	551	138
United Bank of India	481	761	1084	1237	2288	2655
Vijaya Bank	296	791	436	646	989	932
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	399	363	472	575	639	537
State Bank of Hyderabad	31	355	543	1981	1610	1553
State Bank of India	13177	21313	7738	9235	10186	3776
State Bank of Mysore	403	740	555	1014	401	823
State Bank of Patiala	463	755	568	1411	1727	1941
State Bank of Travancore	196	526	657	1804	2752	2866
Public Sector Banks	34,409	52,542	33,698	41,236	32,936	32,894