

policy and simplification of Government procedure are available on the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (www.dipp.nic.in/english/listall.aspx -> Ease of doing Business and Press Notes on FDI policy.

Table-1

(Amount in US\$ Million)

Financial year	Total FDI Inflows* [@]
2012-13	34,298
2013-14	36,046
2014-15	44,291
2015-16	40,823
(Up to December 2015)	

*Total FDI inflows means FDI equity inflows + Re-invested earnings+ other capitals

[@] Provisional data available on the web-site www.dipp.nic.in

*Table-2**Gross fixed capital formation at current Prices (₹ in crore)*

	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 [#]
Gross fixed capital formation	2997619	3321413	3564320	3844366	3982083
Public sector	641260	697607	794988	936678	—
Private corporate	980879	1170458	1319098	1537972	—
Household	1375480	1453347	1450234	1369716	—

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Note: *Second revised estimates; [@] First revised estimates; [#] Advance Estimates; — Not available.

Merger of Public Sector Banks

220. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating merger of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) into 5 or 6 from 27 existing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the recommendations of the PJ Nayak Committee on this issue; and

(c) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The guiding principle for the consolidation process of banking

in India has so far been the Narasimham Committee, according to which the move towards the restructured organisation of the banking system should be market-driven based on profitability considerations and brought about through a process of mergers and amalgamations (M&As). As far as merger of banks are concerned, any initiative with respect to merger of public sector banks has to come from the Boards of the banks concerned, the extant legal framework, keeping in view the synergies and benefits of merger and their commercial judgment.

The P. J. Nayak Committee recommended that the Government has two options: either to privatise banks showing poor performance and allow their future solvency to be subject to market competition, including through mergers; or to design a radically new governance structure for these banks which would better ensure their ability to compete successfully, in order that repeated claims for capital support from the Government, unconnected with market returns, are avoided.

Government's/Reserve Bank of India's role in the merger of banks would be that of a facilitator.

Disbursements under MUDRA Yojana

221. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of MUDRA Yojana;
- (b) the amount disbursed under MUDRA Yojana so far, State-wise;
- (c) what is the percentage of loan given to women, SC/ST, OBC entrepreneurs, State-wise and category-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the banking sector has been given a target of ₹ 1.22 lakh crores of disbursement under MUDRA in the year 2015-16; and
- (e) if so, whether banks are on the track to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The objective of MUDRA Yojana is to provide access to institutional finance to unfunded micro/small business units.

(b) and (c) The data as on 31.3.2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A target of ₹ 1.22 lakh crore was set for 2015-16. As on 31.3.2016 a total disbursement of ₹ 1.32 lakh crore has been made by all lending institutions during 2015-16.