

also provided for professionals including doctors and lawyers having gross receipts up to rupees fifty lakh in a previous year.

**Impact of cash transfers on economy**

930. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cash transfers have directly improved the economic levels of India's poor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how far it has raised economic efficiency and market distortions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes since its introduction into various schemes with the help of aadhaar seeded bank accounts of the beneficiaries have been helpful in better targeting of the beneficiaries by way of elimination of fake/duplicate/ghost beneficiaries as well as curbing pilferage. The DBT has also achieved process re-engineering of government schemes for simpler and faster flow of information and funds. Till date, a total of 74 schemes pertaining to Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored Sector and State Sector have been boarded on the DBT platform.

**Increase in emoluments of Government employees on pay revision**

931. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what average increase (in percentage) did Government employees get when pay revision was introduced in 1996 and 2006;
- (b) what is the corresponding percentage proposed this time;
- (c) what is the logic for reported decrease in average percentage increase in emoluments; and
- (d) what is the ratio between the smallest pay and highest pay according to present revision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The 7th Central Pay Commission has mentioned that while the real increase given in 1996 and 2006 in minimum pay was 31% and 54% respectively, the same is 14.29% based on its recommendations.

(c) The 7th Central Pay Commission has worked out its recommendations on pay based on all relevant factors having a bearing upon the prevailing circumstances and,

therefore, viewing the increase on this occasion in the light of the circumstances obtaining 10 and 20 years ago is not appropriate.

(d) The ratio between the minimum pay of ₹ 18,000 per month and the pay of ₹ 2,25,000 per month in the Apex Grade works out to 1:12.5.

#### **Discrepancies in calculation of GDP of the country**

932. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of country for financial year 2015-16, if calculated on the basis of the previous parameters;

(b) GDP of country for financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15, if calculated by the present parameters;

(c) whether any "discrepancies" have been reported in calculation of GDP for financial year 2015-16 as per new parameters set for the said calculation;

(d) if so, the total amount in rupees and in percentage of the "discrepancies" reported in calculation thereof; and

(e) the objective behind calculation of GDP growth rate of country in a given financial year, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Central Statistics Office has revised the base year of national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are not compiled with reference to the previous base year (2004-05) any more, and, hence, the GDP of the country for financial year 2015-16, calculated on the basis of the previous parameters, is not available.

(b) For financial years, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the GDP at current prices, estimated based on present parameters, is ₹ 1,12,72,764 crore and ₹ 1,24,88,205 crore respectively. The corresponding estimates of GDP at constant (2011-12) prices are ₹ 98,39,434 crore and ₹ 1,05,52,151 crore respectively.

(d) For the year 2015-16, statistical discrepancies arising in the estimation of GDP at current market prices were ₹ 9,135 crore. These discrepancies accounted for 0.1 per cent of GDP at current market prices. Discrepancies arising in the estimation of GDP at constant market prices were ₹ 2,14,843 crore in 2015-16, which accounted for 1.9 per cent of GDP at constant prices.