

as on March-2016 was ₹ 7,34,949 crore (14.40%), which has increased to ₹ 7,64,249 crore (15.38%) as on June-2016.

The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery. RBI has provided a number of tools in this regard-Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries (5/25 Scheme), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR) and Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).

Extension of finance to fraudulent borrowers

720. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answers to Unstarred Questions 1749 and 1047 given in Rajya Sabha on 2nd August, 2016 and 3rd May, 2016 respectively and state:

(a) details of the authority who has ordered for closure of the fraudulently secured loan accounts from Union Bank of India (UBI), Chitbaragaon Branch, Ballia, along with the number and date of order for closure;

(b) whether fraudulently secured loans have been recovered from all fraudsters and accounts have been closed as per above orders;

(c) if so, the details thereof, account-wise and date-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons for non-recovery and by when it would be recovered; and

(e) the measures Government/RBI/UBI has taken to check the said fraudsters from obtaining further loans fraudulently from other banks/branches as per norms of RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Union Bank of India (UBI) has informed that no fraud has been reported regarding any secured loan account. Further, UBI has informed that loan amount was sanctioned after obtaining No-Dues certificates from other Financial Institutions and adhering to the Bank's norms and guidelines. The Position of the accounts reported as below:

Sl. No.	Amount Outstanding	Sanctioned Amount in ₹	Remarks
1.	Nil	300000	A/C closed on 27.07.2016 by party himself.
2.	248000	250000	Borrower expired on 05.06.2016.
3.	315800.86	300000	Borrowers have never availed loan from any institution as per UBI record and loan was sanctioned as per banks policy.

(d) and (e) UBI has stated that both the above mentioned accounts are regular. No Dues Certificates submitted are also genuine and the land attached to loan account are mortgaged with the bank.

Grants on loans given to farmers in Rajasthan

†721. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of interest payable on crops loan given to farmers at present; and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide three per cent grants on mid term revised loan as well as on short term loan given to the farmers of some areas keeping in view the frequent incidents of famine in the State of Rajasthan, if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Interest rates on loans have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and they are now linked to the Base Rate fixed by the banks. However, Government of India implements an Interest Subvention Scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh with a view to ensuring availability of short term agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

(b) RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter-alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.