

Implementation of GST

2179. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of present status of the GST Bill;
- (b) The details of the hurdles identified so far for implementation of GST;
- (c) the details of the deliberations done by the GST Council with various stakeholders to remove these hurdles;
- (d) how far the GST Council has reached so far for removing these hurdles; and
- (e) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Goods and Services Tax Council in its 10th, 11th and 12th meeting held on 18th February 2017, 4th March, 2017 and 16th March, 2017 respectively recommended approval of the drafts of the following laws:-

- (i) The Central Goods and Services Tax Law (CGST)
- (ii) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Law (IGST)
- (iii) The Union territory Goods and Services Tax law (UTGST)
- (iv) The States Goods and Services Tax Law (SGST)
- (v) The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) Law

While the CGST, IGST, UTGST law and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) law have to be approved by the Parliament, the SGST law has to be approved by the respective State legislatures.

(b) to (e) The issues concerning the implementation of GST, identified after consultations with various stakeholders have been decided by the GST Council appropriately, after detailed deliberations.

Measures to bailout States from debt-trap

2180. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the debt situation of the States including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of debts of the States including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh during last three years, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the measures proposed by Government to bailout the States from the debt-trap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) One of the terms of reference of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) was to consider the resources of the State Governments and demands on such resources under different heads, including the impact of debt levels on resource availability in debt stressed States, for the five years commencing on 1st April 2015, on the basis of levels of taxation and non-tax revenues likely to be reached during 2014-15.

In this context, FFC has observed at para 14.49 of its Report that "the aggregate debt and deficit indicators of all States are well within the target threshold suggested by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. However, there are variations among States in fiscal consolidation when the debt sustainability is measured on a multiple indicator approach like debt as percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and interest payments relative to revenue receipts". Hence, FFC has not identified any State as debt stress State or in debt-trap.

As gleaned from Finance Accounts and Budget documents of the States, the State-wise details of debts of the States including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh during last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Outstanding Debt of the States

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	States	2014-15 Actuals	2015-16 Revised Estimates	2016-17 Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,15,266	1,32,503	1,52,902

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,122	5,374	5,421
3.	Assam	35,403	40,172	46,351
4.	Bihar	99,056	1,13,228	1,29,024
5.	Chhattisgarh	31,181	37,947	45,990
6.	Goa	13,877	15,206	16,581
7.	Gujarat	2,02,313	2,25,048	2,49,903
8.	Haryana	88,446	1,20,790	1,48,105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38,192	41,358	45,213
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,304	53,721	62,024
11.	Jharkand	43,569	56,240	62,719
12.	Karnataka	1,58,553	1,73,869	1,98,349
13.	Kerala	1,41,947	1,59,206	1,79,258
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,08,688	1,26,399	1,49,915
15.	Maharashtra	3,19,746	3,50,180	3,90,872
16.	Manipur	7,357	8,056	8,781
17.	Meghalaya	6,752	7,511	8,467
18.	Mizoram	6,550	6,957	7,265
19.	Nagaland	7,954	7,812	8,581
20.	Odisha	50,493	55,710	68,467
21.	Punjab	1,12,366	1,24,554	1,38,166
22.	Rajasthan	1,47,609	2,11,231	2,54,378
23.	Sikkim	3,481	4,058	4,661
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,91,847	2,23,085	2,57,954
25.	Telangana	79,880	1,13,639	1,37,108
26.	Tripura	9,320	10,370	11,478
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3,07,859	3,72,176	4,22,137

1	2	3	4	5
28. Uttarakhand		33,480	37,780	43,380
29. West Bengal		2,77,579	3,04,941	3,33,812
TOTAL (ALL STATES)		26,93,189	31,39,123	35,87,264

Discouraging intake of junk foods

2181. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Junk Foods, Cold Drinks and Tobacco are serious threats to human health and causing serious human diseases like blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplates to take to discourage such products in the market, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) 'Junk Food' has not been defined under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder. Excess consumption of foods with high calorie levels but low in nutrients, and tobacco, contribute to the growing epidemic of diseases such as obesity, hypertension, cardio vascular problems, diabetes, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, etc.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested all States/UT's and the Ministry of Human Resources Development to consider issuing appropriate directions to schools and colleges for withdrawing foods high in saturated fat and carbonated drinks from canteens and promoting healthy food habits. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India issued guidelines for making available wholesome, nutritious, safe and hygienic food to school children in India on 12.10.2015 whereby the availability of most common HFSS (High in Fat, Salt and Sugar) Foods in schools has been restricted/limited. These guidelines have been shared with the Ministry of Human Resource Development for implementation and also uploaded on the website of FSSAI. Further, the stakeholders have also been made aware of the need to avoid food high in fat, salt and sugar; aerated beverages; promotion of healthy lifestyle and various aspects of food safety through workshops, media campaigns, documentary films, educational booklets, stalls at fairs/melas/events, mass awareness campaigns; etc.