

goods which attract GST rate (other than Nil) which is lower than the inputs for such goods, the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (GST law) provides for refund of accumulated input tax credit. Thus, 5% GST on assistive devices, rehabilitation aids, their manufacturers would enable their domestic manufacturers to claim refund of any accumulated Input Tax Credit. That being so, the 5% concessional GST rate on these devices/equipment would result in reduction of the cost of domestically manufactured goods, as compared to the pre-GST regime.

As against that, if these devices/equipments are exempted from GST, then while imports of such devices/equipments would be zero rated, domestically manufactured such devices/equipments will continue to bear the burden of input taxes, increasing their cost and resulting in negative protection for the domestic value addition.

#### **Fake currency deposited during demonetisation**

†262. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 500, 1000 currency notes of worth ₹ 15.44 lakh crore were in the market till 8 November, 2016 and ₹ 17.7 lakh crore were deposited back in the banks after demonetisation;

(b) if so, the source of 2.15 lakh crore rupees;

(c) if not, the actual figures thereof; and

(d) the number of fake currency deposited in the bank during demonetisation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) As on November 08, 2016, the value of ₹ 500/1000 denomination bank notes constituted ₹ 15.44 lakh crore. The Reserve Bank of India is in the process of verification and reconciliation of the Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) and till this is completed, any estimate may not indicate the actual numbers of SBNs that have been returned.

#### **Bank coverage in rural areas**

†263. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even today banks coverage in rural areas is very negligible;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when this shortcoming would be met;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the number of rural population covered by each bank at present; and

(d) whether absence of banks is not the main reason of hoarding of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per information available from Public Sector Banks and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as on 31.3.2017, the number of rural/semi-urban savings accounts in Public Sector Banks is ₹ 80.52 crore and the number of savings account in Regional Rural Banks is ₹ 21.24 crore. Bank-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Income-tax Department has reported that there is no recorded instance indicating absence of banks as the main reason of hoarding of black money.

**Statement**

*Details of number of savings bank accounts standing at Regional Rural Banks*

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Number of Savings Bank Accounts
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	61.37
2.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	43.68
3.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	12.76
4.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	15.61
5.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	1.39
6.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	86.80
7.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	6.20
8.	Bihar Gramin Bank	36.04
9.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	60.32
10.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	124.52
11.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank	72.70
12.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	18.07
13.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	18.81
14.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	13.04
15.	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	51.55
16.	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	8.93
17.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	2.98
18.	Jammu and Kashmir Gramin Bank	10.55

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Number of Savings Bank Accounts
19.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	21.59
20.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	18.90
21.	Kaveri Gramin Bank	35.80
22.	Karnataka Vikas Gramin Bank	61.02
23.	Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank	79.35
24.	Kerala Gramin Bank	52.59
25.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	39.94
26.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	39.00
27.	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	36.33
28.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	38.87
29.	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank	22.90
30.	Manipur Rural Bank	3.29
31.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	5.14
32.	Mizoram Rural Bank	7.21
33.	Nagaland Rural Bank	0.27
34.	Odisha Gramya Bank	45.07
35.	Utkal Gramin Bank	33.46
36.	Puduvai Bharathiar Gramin Bank	2.08
37.	Malwa Gramin Bank	3.91
38.	Punjab Gramin Bank	15.40
39.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	1.56
40.	Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	69.12
41.	Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank	51.48
42.	Pallavan Grama Bank	16.44
43.	Pandyan Grama Bank	14.21
44.	Telangana Gramin Bank	29.31
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	20.05
46.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	100.95
47.	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	101.78
48.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	127.91

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Number of Savings Bank Accounts
49.	Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	77.09
50.	Prathama Gramin Bank	35.11
51.	Purvanchal Bank	74.83
52.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	45.91
53.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	13.28
54.	Bangiya Gramin Bank	95.12
55.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	25.03
56.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	17.75
TOTAL		2,124.37

#### Demand of fresh capital by PSBs

264. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India is planning to control the Non-Performing Assets of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the PSBs have urged for fresh capital infusion from Government to reform and improve their balance sheet; and

(c) the specific provisions taken into account thereof and the proceedings taken so far thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a regulator formulates banking policy which includes non-performing assets recognition and resolution.

The Government of India (GoI) under the Indradhanush Plan, has earmarked ₹ 70,000 crores for infusion in PSBs between F.Y 2016 and 2019 as per the figures given below:

(₹ in crore)

(i)	Financial Year 2015-16	25,000
(ii)	Financial Year 2016-17	25,000
(iii)	Financial Year 2017-18	10,000
(iv)	Financial Year 2018-19	10,000
TOTAL		70,000