

1	2	3	4
19.	Odisha	50,67,664	22,77,721.45
20.	West Bengal	51,88,396	40,92,023.21
21.	Chhattisgarh	19,51,399	15,19,922.76
22.	Madhya Pradesh	74,16,631	60,43,188.47
23.	Uttarakhand	6,13,417	7,88,127.24
24.	Uttar Pradesh	99,52,487	85,13,614.74
25.	Goa	57,959	1,24,550.64
26.	Gujarat	37,21,021	62,68,293.45
27.	Maharashtra	52,52,188	76,72,266.10
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	2,141	6,584.22
29.	Daman and Diu UT	1,391	3,325.96
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1,28,70,871	1,13,42,747.74
31.	Telangana	48,93,399	58,90,751.41
32.	Karnataka	73,58,139	79,38,377.02
33.	Kerala	75,36,692	84,17,707.69
34.	Puducherry	3,33,718	2,60,798.66
35.	Tamil Nadu	1,92,87,216	1,58,41,700.46
36.	Lakshadweep UT	363	505.70
TOTAL		11,39,13,322	11,68,50,283.71

Source: NABARD.

Reducing printing of ₹ 2000 currency notes

2279. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the currency notes of ₹ 2000/- denomination has lead to facilitate holders of black money;

(b) if so, whether Government has given a serious thought to this issue; and

(c) whether Government would consider reducing printing of ₹ 2000/- currency note and increase currency notes of lower denomination in order to foil the holders of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SIIRI RADHAKRISHNAN P): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

Unsatisfactory declarations under PMGKY

2280. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of launching of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY);
- (b) whether it is a fact that declarations under PMGKY have not been found to be satisfactory; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons and steps proposed by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Under “The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016” (PMGKY), a person could make a declaration in respect of any income (in the form of cash or deposit in an account maintained by the person with a specified entity) which was chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 2017. A declarant under PMGKY was required to pay the tax at rate of thirty per cent of the undisclosed income, surcharge at rate of thirty-three per cent of such tax and penalty at the rate of ten per cent of such undisclosed income. The declarant was also required to deposit an amount not less than twenty-five per cent of the undisclosed income in “The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016”. Such a deposit carries no interest and has a lock-in period of four years.

(b) No specific target for collection was fixed under the PMGKY. It was introduced in the wake of demonetisation drive, so as to provide an opportunity to the people to come clean by making a declaration of their undisclosed income, pay the due taxes with heavy penalty and thus, bring such undisclosed income into the formal economy besides generating additional revenues for welfare activities of the Government. Therefore, primary objective of PMGKY was to provide an opportunity to the persons having undisclosed income to come clean, and the same has been achieved.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to the part (b) above. However, it may also be mentioned that PMGKY had commenced on 17th December, 2016 and was open for declarations up to 31st March, 2017. The last date for filing declaration was extended upto 10th May, 2017 for the declarant who had paid tax, surcharge and penalty under PMGKY by 31st March, 2017 and deposit under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016 by 30th April, 2017. Thus, PMGKY scheme is now closed.