

(c) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry, push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing and focus on coastal connectivity. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched. The government has launched a phased programme for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. To implement the Code, the National Company Law Tribunal was established. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. Budget 2018-19 included various measures to provide a push to the economy, which among others, include major push to infrastructure *via* higher allocation to rail and road sector, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to ₹ 250 crore which is expected to help 99 per cent of MSMEs, etc.

[1959. The Question was cancelled.]

Revenue collected from Punjab as taxes

1960. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the revenue collected from Punjab as Income Tax and other Central taxes during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA):

Direct Tax

The revenue collected from Punjab during the last three years from (2014-15 to 2016-17) is as under:

(₹ in crore)	
Financial Year	Amount Collected
2014-15	7072.98
2015-16	8225.04
2016-17	10320.01

Indirect Tax

The State-wise data on collection of Indirect Taxes is not maintained.

Credit facilities to farmers in M.P.

1961. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and the nature of credit facilities given by Public Sector Banks to the farmers of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of farmers of Madhya Pradesh benefited, so far, from the above facilities given by Public Sector Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The details of agriculture loan under priority sector advances by all Public Sector Banks for the last three years in the State of Madhya Pradesh as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is given as under:

(Number of accounts in actuals; Amounts in thousand)

Year	Outstanding at the end of the year	
	No. of A/Cs	Balance O/S
2014-15	2012851	372870392.00
2015-16	2088791	411381156.00
2016-17	2127689	466445555.10

With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities. As per KCC Scheme,