

\*113 [*The questioner was absent.*]

**India's GDP growth rate**

\*113. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's GDP growth rate is at a three years low during the current fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office, Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices was 6.8 percent in 2018-19, as compared to 7.2 percent in 2017-18 and 8.2 percent in 2016-17.

(b) The moderation in growth momentum in 2018-19 is primarily on account of lower growth in 'Agriculture and allied', 'Trade, hotel, transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting' and 'Public administration and defence' sectors. The details of sector-wise growth rates of Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices and GDP at constant market prices during last three years are given in the table below:—

**Table: Sector-wise Growth of GVA at constant basic prices and GDP at constant market prices (percent)**

	2016-17 (2nd RE)	2017-18 (1st RE)	2018-19 (PE)
Agriculture and allied	6.3	5.0	2.9
Industry	7.7	5.9	6.9
Manufacturing	7.9	5.9	6.9
Services	8.4	8.1	7.5
Trade, Hotel, Transport, Storage, communication and services related to broadcasting	7.7	7.8	6.9
Financial, real estate and professional services	8.7	6.2	7.4
Public Administration, defence and other services	9.2	11.9	8.6
GVA at basic prices	7.9	6.9	6.6
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>

*Notes:* 2nd RE: Second Revised Estimates, 1st RE: First Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates.  
*Source:* Central Statistics Office.

(c) Economic growth is high on the agenda of the Government. Various reforms are being undertaken by the Government in many spheres to improve GDP growth. The key reforms in Government's new term include expansion to all farmers the cash transfer scheme "PM-Kisan" providing an income support of ₹ 6000/- per year, which was earlier limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares. Along with this, Government has also launched voluntary pension scheme for small and marginal farmers and small shopkeepers or retail traders. Further to give focused attention to issues of growth, Government has constituted a five-member cabinet committee on investment and growth chaired by Hon' ble Prime Minister. Earlier measures taken by Government for growth promotion, *inter-alia*, include historic support and outreach programme for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, expansion and facilitation of MSMEs across the country, fillip to manufacturing *via* Make in India programme, measures to improve ease of doing business, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy, and introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2017-18 में मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में लगभग 2 प्रतिशत जीडीपी घटी, यदि आप देखेंगे तो Gross value added भी 1 प्रतिशत घटा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका कारण नोटबंदी थी?

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, specifically, I would like to remind the hon. Member that particularly in agriculture and allied activities, and also in financial, real estate and professional services, there has been a fall. Particularly in agriculture, based on the Third Advance Estimates, it is believed that 0.6 per cent decrease has happened in the output, particularly, in the rabi crops, in some areas, because of low rain, and in some other areas because of post harvest rates.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Sir, my question was about industry and manufacturing sector.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** I am answering, Sir. If the impact on the growth is because of outcomes from these sectors, the manufacturing sector, about which the hon. Member has referred to, has had a sudden fall but this is not attributable to demonetization.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, first of all, I would give my wishes to the Finance Minister for accelerating the growth and addressing the challenges of a higher GDP achievement. Sir, the GDP, in the last quarter, was 5.8 per cent, which is pretty disturbing and disappointing. As the hon. Minister herself has said, and given the numbers and also the indicated priorities before the Government, I would like to ask as to what steps she proposes to take to increase public investment given the paucity of capital available or of the funds with the banks for the manufacturing sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, one second, please. It is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything you say is important.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me. The President's Address has stated...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. क्वेश्चन ऑवर में ऐसा नहीं होगा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is related to GDP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I will go to the Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If the Minister proposes to take GDP to five trillion dollars by 2024, what is the Government's estimate of annual growth of GDP to achieve the target of five trillion dollars by 2024?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I would like to remind and bring to the notice of the hon. Member that yes, in the last quarter, there could have been a fall, and I will certainly talk about the steps that we are taking in order that the situation improves in terms of consumption going up, but I would like to bring on record of this august House that we are still the fastest growing economy. I would just like to broadly indicate that if United States' growth has remained during 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 at 1.6, 2.2, 2.9 and 2.3 per cent, and China's growth has also decelerated from 6.7, 6.8, 6.6 to 6.3, India is still well above 7 per cent, at 7.3 per cent growth. So, while the concern of the hon. Member is well taken about the last quarter's growth having come down, it is still India which is going at the fastest rate and figures are before us.

Then, as regards the steps that we are taking, we have taken several steps in order that more money goes to the people's hands. That is why, we have the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana where the money reaches directly, through DBT, the hands of the people; the Pension Yojana through which people are able to receive their money directly in their hands. These are our activities through which people are getting the benefit, but, over and above that, in order that institutions extend more credit facilities for industry and for those who are entrepreneurs on the ground, the credit situation as well as taking care of the resolution of the stressed assets through banks are happening.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister what the Government is proposing to do to enhance growth in the agricultural sector because the corporate investment is very low in the agricultural sector and a lot of public investment needs to be made to encourage growth in the agricultural sector, which is about half of the overall growth rate in the economy.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, about agriculture, there is a comprehensive approach that this Government is following and we have elaborated it through various measures. I am sure, we will also be talking about it in the Budget which is forthcoming in the next few days. But, as regards this particular problem, I would like to take the opportunity to tell the Members of this House, which was also discussed in the presence of the Prime Minister in the NITI Aayog's latest meeting with the Chief Ministers, is about the Agricultural Products' Marketing Committee (APMC). It is also one of the major things, through which agricultural reforms will have to happen and because of APMC being without updation and without removing certain hurdles which are being faced by the farmers, there is definitely an issue which we are addressing.

#### **Conservation of monuments in Delhi**

\*114. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of protected monuments of cultural importance in Delhi, district-wise;
- (b) the funds spent in conservation of the said monuments;
- (c) whether Government has received proposals to add more monuments in the said list;
- (d) if so, the list of proposed monuments and response of Government thereto, monument-wise; and
- (e) the list of monuments of cultural importance which have vanished in Delhi?

THE MINISTER IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

There are 174 monuments/sites declared as monument of national importance in the Delhi under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The details are at Annexure-I (*See below*).

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments/sites in Delhi during the last three years is at Annexure-II (*See below*).

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present for declaration structure as of national importance in Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Two monuments namely Bara Khamba Cemetery and Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla have been reported as untraceable.