

- (v) Over the last four financial years, PSBs were recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.12 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 2.46 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.66 lakh crore by PSBs themselves.
- (vi) Key reforms were instituted in PSBs as part of PSBs Reforms Agenda, include the following:
 - (1) Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary clearances/approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.
 - (2) Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted, thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud.

Enabled by the above steps, financial gains from cleaning of the banking system are now amply visible, gross NPAs of nationalised banks, as per RBI data on global operations (including provisional data for March 2019, as reported on 2.7.2019), have reduced over the last financial year by ₹ 49,795 crore, and recovery of ₹ 2,19,407 crore has been effected by these banks over the last four financial years, including a record recover) of ₹ 86,013 crore in the last financial year.

(d) Implementation of Basel III norms in India has been undertaken in a phased manner. In this regard, RBI has informed that guidelines on implementation of Basel III Capital Regulations were issued on 2.5.2012, laying down the transitional arrangement for minimum capital requirements starting from 1.4.2013. Guidelines on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards were issued on 9.6.2014. Phased implementation of Basel III Capital Conservation Buffer norms has commenced from 1.4.2016 for full implementation by 31.3.2020. Implementation of minimum Leverage Ratio, effective from 1.10.2019, has been announced on 6.6.2019.

Steps to boost rural consumption

3373. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether decline in rural consumption is the main factor behind the dip in GDP growth during the 4th quarter of 2018-19; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to boost the rural consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) GDP growth of a country depends on a number of factors *viz.* structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors. Economic Survey 2018-19 has indicated that the low farm incomes in rural areas arising from low food prices could have contributed to the moderation in growth in last two quarters of 2018-19.

(b) Government has announced various measures to promote rural consumption of the economy. Government expanded the cash transfer scheme “PM-Kisan” providing an income support of ₹ 6000 per year to all farmers, which was earlier limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares. Government initiated number of measures in Budget 2019-20 to boost rural consumption which, *inter-alia*, include, increased scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders and shopkeepers with an annual turnover of less than ₹ 1.5 crore, provision of 1.95 crore houses to the eligible beneficiaries in the second phase of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) during 2019-20 to 2021-22. Other measures to boost the activity in rural areas include, starting of scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) to facilitate cluster based development to make the traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities, establishment of a robust fisheries management framework to address the critical gaps in fishery activity.

Profit earned by private insurance companies under PMFBY

3374. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eleven private insurance companies under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) have earned a profit of more than three thousand crore from crop insurance as published by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) Annual Report 2017-18;

(b) the details of amount incurred upon insurance by the farmers against crop failure during the last three years;

(c) the details of last three years audit report of premium paid to insurance companies by Government under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana; and

(d) the number of cases filed in the courts by farmers and others against insurance companies associated with PMFBY?