

[ Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

in the whole world. The type of work our INCOIS has been doing for all the predictions of cyclones and other oceanic studies, we are, in fact, giving information to other countries along the coast also. There is no reason why we should doubt the capability of our scientists. We are officially rated number one in the whole world today.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, मुम्बई के बारे में जो कहा गया है कि it will go under water, यह हमारे देश में, हमारी सरकार ने नहीं निकाला है। यह विदेश से बात आई है, जो हम लोगों को information मिली है। एक बात तो यह है कि यह information आप लोगों को देनी चाहिए थी, जबकि बाहर के लोग हमारे देश के बारे में बोल रहे हैं।

सर, एक चीज़ और है। क्या आपने इसकी जांच की है कि पानी ऊपर आ जाएगा, submerge हो जाएगा। Most of Mumbai is reclaimed land. Do you know that these places where buildings have been constructed on the reclaimed land, they have started going down? The water has moved and because it is near the sea..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question, Jaya ji.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Have you made any enquiry or have you thought of any kind of rescue in case of this problem?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I think this question has arisen because of the fact that there must have been some media report based on what somebody has said something outside. Whatever we are saying is based on the report of our own scientists and our own institutions which are producing the data which are rated the best in the whole world by everyone. There is no reason, Madam, for you to worry about Mumbai. Whatever data I have given are the long-term data. Mumbai is not going to be submerged.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, अभी तो मैं दिल्ली में हूँ। इसके बारे में information आपने नहीं निकाली, हमें बाहर से मिली।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

#### **Disinvestment of PSUs**

\*159. SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided disinvestment of more Public Sector undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details of the companies thereof and the reasons for the disinvestment of such PSUs; and

(c) the methods of disinvestment considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (c) The Government follows a policy of disinvestment through minority stake sale and Strategic disinvestment. Strategic Disinvestment implies substantial sale of Government shareholding of a CPSE along with transfer of management control. The policy of strategic disinvestment is followed in respect of the CPSEs which are not in 'priority sector' For this purpose, NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify such CPSEs based on the criteria of (i) National Security; (ii) Sovereign functions at arm's length, and (iii) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose.

Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs is being guided by the basic economic rationale that Government should discontinue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices.

The Government has so far given in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 33 CPSEs including subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures of CPSEs with sale of majority stake of Government and transfer of management control. List of such CPSEs, subsidiaries, units and Joint Ventures is given in the Annexure-I (See below).

Besides, in certain other CPSEs, policy of disinvestment of minority stake without transfer of management control is being followed through various SEBI-approved methods, in order to unlock the value, promote public ownership, meet the minimum public shareholding norms of SEBI and for ensuring higher degree of accountability. The modes of disinvestment commonly used for minority stake sale include Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of shares and Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) offers. The details of the disinvestment of minority stake are given in the Annexure-II.

**Annexure-I**

*List of CPSEs, including Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment.*

**(a) Transactions Completed**

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Administrative Ministry	Details of strategic sale
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas	Strategic sale to ONGC, another CPSE at a consideration of ₹ 36,915 crores.
2.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)	M/o Power	Strategic sale to Power Finance Corp., another CPSE at a consideration of ₹ 14,500 crores.
3.	Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC)	M/o Health and Family Welfare	Strategic sale to NBCC, another CPSE at a consideration of ₹ 285 crores.
4.	National Project construction corporation (NPCC)	M/o Water Resources	Strategic sale to WAPCOS, another CPSE at a consideration of ₹ 79.80 crores.
5.	Dredging Corporation of India (DCIL)	M/o Shipping	Strategic sale to a consortium of Ports in Public Sector at a consideration of ₹ 1049 crores.

**(b) Transactions in progress**

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Administrative Ministry
1	2	3
1.	Project & Development India Ltd.	D/o Fertilizers
2.	Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).	M/o Housing & Urban Affairs
3.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd.	D/o Heavy Industry

1	2	3
4.	Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.	D/o Heavy Industry
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd(subsidiary)	D/o Heavy Industry
6.	Scooters India Limited	D/o Heavy Industry
7.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd	D/o Heavy Industry
8.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd (CCI)	D/o Heavy Industry
9.	Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL) (sub.)	D/o Chemicals & Petrochemicals
10.	Central Electronics Ltd	D/o Scientific and Industrial Research
11.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)	D/o Defence Production
12.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.(sub.)	M/o Steel
13.	Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC	M/o Steel
14.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati units of SAIL	M/o Steel
15.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	M/o Civil Aviation
16.	Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.	M/o Civil Aviation
17.	HLL Life Care	M/o Health
18.	Indian Medicine & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)	M/o Ayush
19.	Kamrajar Port	M/o Shipping
20.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)	M/o Tourism
21.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	D/o Pharmaceuticals
22.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)	D/o Pharmaceuticals
23.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)	D/o Pharmaceuticals

**(c) Recent 'in principle' approval of CCEA for strategic disinvestment (dated 20.11.2019)**

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Administrative Ministry
1.	(a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited) (b) BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer.	M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas
2.	Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)	M/o Shipping
3.	Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)	M/o Railways
4.	THDC India Limited (THDCIL), to be sold to a strategic CPSE buyer, namely, NTPC Ltd.	M/o Power
5.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), to be sold to a strategic CPSE buyer, namely, NTPC Ltd.	M/o Power

***Annexure-II***

*CPSEs disinvested through minority stake sale during last 5 years*

**A. Offer For Sale(OFS) including Employees OFS**

Year	CPSEs disinvested
1	2
2014-15	1. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) 2. Coal India Ltd.(CIL) 3. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) 4. National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC) 5. Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) 6. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) 7. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) 8. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)

1	2
2015-16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)</li><li>2. Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)</li><li>3. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.(DCIL)</li><li>4. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)</li><li>5. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)</li><li>6. National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)</li><li>7. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)</li></ol>
2016-17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)</li><li>2. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)</li><li>3. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)</li><li>4. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)</li><li>5. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)</li><li>6. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)</li><li>7. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)</li><li>8. Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL)</li><li>9. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)</li><li>10. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)</li><li>11. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)</li></ol>
2017-18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)</li><li>2. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)</li><li>3. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCFL)</li><li>4. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)</li><li>5. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)</li><li>6. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)</li><li>7. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)</li><li>8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)</li></ol>
2018-19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Coal India Ltd.(CIL)</li></ol>

## B. Initial Public Offer (IPO)/ Follow-on Public Offer (FPO)

Year	CPSEs disinvested
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	Nil
2016-17	Nil
2017-18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The New India Assurance Company Ltd. (NIA)</li> <li>2. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)</li> <li>3. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)</li> <li>4. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)</li> <li>5. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)</li> <li>6. Housing &amp; Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)</li> </ol>
2018-19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. (MSTC Ltd.)</li> <li>2. Garden Reach Shipbuilders &amp; Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)</li> <li>3. Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) International Ltd.</li> <li>4. Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)</li> <li>5. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. (MIDHANI)</li> </ol>

## C. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

## (a) CPSE-ETF\*

Year	Issue	Existing Constituents (as on 30.11.2019)
1	2	3
2014-15	Nil	1. Bharat Electronics Limited
2015-16	Nil	2. Coal India Limited
2016-17	FFO-1	3. National Buildings Construction Corporation
	FFO-2	4. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.

1	2	3
		5. Neyveli Lignite Limited
2017-18	Nil	6. National Thermal Power Corporation
		7. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
2018-19	FFO 3	8. Oil Natural Gas Corporation
	FFO 4	9. Power Finance Corporation Limited
		10. Oil India Limited

\*GAIL, CONCOR, EIL and REC were excluded whereas NTPC, NBCC, NLC and SJVN were included at different stages

**(b) Bharat 22- ETF**

Year	Issue	Existing Constituents (as on 30.11.2019)
1	2	3
2014-15	Nil	1. Axis Bank Ltd.
2015-16	Nil	2. Bank of Baroda
		3. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
2016-17	Nil	4. Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd.
		5. Coal India Ltd.
2017-18	NFO	6. Engineers India Ltd.
		7. Gail India Ltd.
		8. Indian Bank
		9. Indian Oil Corp Ltd.
		10. ITC
		11. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
2018-19	FFO 1	12. National Aluminium Co Ltd.
	FFO 2	13. NBCC (India) Ltd.
		14. NHPC Ltd.
		15. NLC India Ltd.



1	2	3
		16. Oil & Natural Gas Corp Ltd.
		17. NTPC Ltd.
		18. Power Finance Corp Ltd.
		19. Power Grid Corp of India Ltd.
		20. Oil India.
		21. SJVN Ltd.
		22. State Bank of India

**D. Buyback**

Year	CPSEs disinvested
1	2
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	1. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) 2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)
2016-17	1. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) 2. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) 3. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL) 4. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) 5. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) 6. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) 7. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)
2017-18	1. Oil India Ltd. (OIL) 2. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) 3. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)

1	2
	4. Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL) 5. Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) 6. IRCON International Ltd. (IRCON) 7. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) 8. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE) 9. Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. (HSCC Ltd.) 10. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN Ltd.) 11. Antrix Corporation Ltd. 12. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) 13. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)
2018-19	1. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd (KIOCL) 2. National Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (NALCO) 3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd. (NLC India Ltd.) 4. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) 5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) 6. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) 7. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) 8. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) 9. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) 10. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the reply states that 33 PSUs in our country are going to be sold out or divested. The Government is going for a massive disinvestment

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by selling out PSUs in our country. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. How much money are you going to get out of this disinvestment? And how much money are you going to forgo that you are already getting in the form of dividends and other concessions? How much money do you have to forgo? And how much money are you going to get through this divestment and strategic sale?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, let me first throw some light on it. During the five-year period, which is from the year 2014-19, the total amount of ₹2,79,622 crore has been realized from disinvestment transactions through 105 disinvestment transactions using various modes by the Government of India. If you compare it with the period 2004-14, which was a ten-year period, in those ten years, through 40 transactions, only ₹1,07,833 crore could be raised. So, हमने पांच वर्षों में उससे दुगने से ज्यादा पैसे raise किए हैं। हमने 21 transactions प्रति वर्ष किए, जबकि उस समय प्रति वर्ष 4 transactions on average होती थीं। इस वर्ष के लिए हमने 1 लाख, 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए का target रखा है, ताकि उसे हम achieve कर पाएं और उसके लिए हर संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, इसके अलावा मैं इसमें एक छोटी सी बात और बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने जो बदलाव इसमें किए हैं, उनमें अलग-अलग तरीके हैं- IPO लाने का, ETF का, strategic disinvestment का और buyback of shares का भी है। इस प्रकार अगर आप देखेंगे, आपने IRCTC के माध्यम से भी देखा होगा कि उसका bumper public issue गया था। इसी प्रकार के कार्य हम करने वाले हैं। दूसरी ओर आप यदि पिछले पांच वर्षों में disinvestment को देखेंगे, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उसके बहुत अच्छे नतीजे आए हैं। इसके लिए भी हमने 'नीति आयोग' को अधिकार दिए हैं कि कहां-कहां पर, किस-किस तरीके से और किस-किस को strategic disinvestment के रूप में लाना चाहिए और किसे नहीं।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the hon. Minister did not reply on the point of dividend which they have to forego. My second supplementary is this. Many of these PSUs are strategically important. Workers and employees in most of these PSUs are on strike cutting across political lines. My question is: Considering all these aspects, will the Government re-consider its decision to sell PSUs in our country?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the Government follows a policy of strategic disinvestment of CPSEs which are not in the priority sector. So, I would request the hon. Member to specify the priority sector which he is highlighting. Apart from that,

for this purpose, as I earlier said, the NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify such CPSEs based on the criteria of national security, sovereign functions at arm's length, and market imperfections and public purpose. Profitability and loss is not the relevant criterion for strategic disinvestment.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to parts (a) to (c) of the answer about the strategic disinvestment or sale including transfer of management-control to private entities in the non-priority sector. Are entities like Shipping Corporation of India, the petroleum sector and the three identified companies which are producing antibiotics including injectibles and those which are required for national emergencies and disasters not in the priority sector? Is this only left to the NITI Aayog? I feel that the Government should come out with a full disclosure about their assets, evaluation and the necessity.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, as I earlier replied, the criterion is being fixed for strategic disinvestment and it does not fall under that. If you look at the Shipping Corporation of India, you have enough competition available there. If you look at the petroleum sector also, you have the Indian Oil which has close to 50 per cent of the market share; you also have HPCL. Earlier, the share was bought by ONGC. You have other companies also. At the same time, if you look at CONCOR, despite giving a share out of the total Government of India holding, we are still retaining more than 24 per cent. It is important as far as freight and the railway sector is concerned.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I fully support the initiative of the Government of disinvesting these perennially loss-making units. It is not just the NITI Aayog but the Committee on Public Undertakings also, which has examined it and it has also recommended the same. There is a list of 23, which are in the process of disinvestment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question because time would be over now.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Many of these have been offered before, like, for Air India etc. but such stringent conditions have been put or impossible conditions have been put that nobody comes forward to pick them up. So, what steps is the Government taking this time to ensure that these are disinvested?

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