

(c) Gross Tax Revenue collected after the introduction of the GST regime (on 1st July 2017) is given in table below:

(₹ crore)

2017-18 (July 2017 to March 2018)	2018-19 (Provisional Actuals)	2019-20 (upto 31st December 2019)
15,95,588	20,80,465	13,83,035

Source: 1. Union Budget 2020-21

2. <http://caa.nic.in>

Measures to control inflation

1325. SHRI. ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale and the retail inflation has witnessed a surge in the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details on the wholesale and retail inflation in the Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20; month-wise; and

(d) the steps that RBI and Government are planning to undertake to control inflation in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation has risen from 0.6 per cent in November, 2019 to 2.6 per cent in December, 2019 and 3.1 per cent in January, 2020. The Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) based inflation has increased from 5.5 per cent in November, 2019 to 7.4 per cent in December, 2019 and 7.6 per cent in January, 2020. Food inflation has been the major contributor to inflation in both these indices during the recent months.

(c) The details of financial year-wise as well as month-wise CPI-C and WPI inflation are given in Table 1 and Table 2

Table 1: Financial year-wise CPI-C and WPI Inflation

Financial Year	CPI-C Inflation	WPI Inflation
2017-18	3.6	3.0
2018-19	3.4	4.3
2019-20	4.5	1.7

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Table 2: Month-wise CPI-C and WPI Inflation

Year	Month	CPI-C Inflation (per cent)	WPI Inflation (per cent)
1	2	3	4
2017	April	3.0	3.9
2017	May	2.2	2.3
2017	June	1.5	0.9
2017	July	2.4	1.9
2017	August	3.3	3.2
2017	September	3.3	3.1
2017	October	3.6	3.7
2017	November	4.9	4.0
2017	December	5.2	3.6
2018	January	5.1	3.0
2018	February	4.4	2.7
2018	March	4.3	2.7
2018	April	4.6	3.6
2018	May	4.9	4.8

1	2	3	4
2018	June	4.9	5.7
2018	July	4.2	5.3
2018	August	3.7	4.6
2018	September	3.7	5.2
2018	October	3.4	5.5
2018	November	2.3	4.5
2018	December	2.1	3.5
2019	January	2.0	2.8
2019	February	2.6	2.9
2019	March	2.9	3.1
2019	April	3.0	3.2
2019	May	3.1	2.8
2019	June	3.2	2.0
2019	July	3.2	1.2
2019	August	3.3	1.2
2019	September	4.0	0.3
2019	October	4.6	0.0
2019	November	5.5	0.6
2019	December	7.4	2.6
2020	January	7.6	3.1

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(d) Government takes various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential commodities, which, *inter-alia*, include utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, imposition of

stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders & black marketers etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices. Also, Government incentivizes farmers by announcing Minimum Support Prices for increasing production and is implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. The sixth bi-monthly policy of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in February, 2020 stated, "Given the evolving growth-inflation dynamics, the MPC felt it appropriate to maintain status quo. Accordingly, the MPC decided to keep the policy repo rate unchanged and persevere with the accommodative stance as long as necessary to revive growth, while ensuring that inflation remains within the target."

Impact of amendment to Input Tax Credit System

1326. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether amending some of the provisions in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) including the Input Tax Credit System paves the way to weaken the National Anti-profiteering Authority;

(b) if so, whether this amendment has been made exclusively to help the real estate developers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the decision for such amendment is to ignore established institutions and to cause more problems than solutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. None of the amendments carried out in the GST laws and rules aim to weaken the National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA). On the contrary, Goods and Services Tax Council, in its 35th meeting held on 21.06.2019, made recommendations that would make NAA more effective in fulfilling its mandate to curb profiteering by businesses. Vide the Finance Act (No. 2) Act, 2019, section 171 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 has been amended to provide for a penalty equivalent to 10% of the profiteered amount to be imposed on those businesses which