
Sl. No.	Name of CPSE
19.	Central Electronics Ltd.
20.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)
21.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.(sub.)
22.	Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC
23.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati units of SAIL
24.	Pawan Hans Ltd.
25.	Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV. HLL Life Care Ltd.
27.	Indian Medicine & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)
28.	Various Units of Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)
29.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)
30.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)
31.	(a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd(except Numaligarh Refinery Limited) (b) BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer.
32.	Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)
33.	Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)
34.	Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINE)

Impact of COVID-19 on economy

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

- (a) the impact of COVID-19 on GDP and Indian economy;
- (b) the total stimulus provided to fight the corona impact; and
- (c) whether the stimulus producing the expected results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter (Q1) of 2020-21 released by the National Statistical Office on 31st August 2020, the real GDP in India contracted by 23.9 per cent during the first quarter of 2020-21 (as against a 5.2 per cent growth in Q1 of 2019-20). On the demand side, private consumption spending fell by 26.7 per cent and investment demand also declined by 47.1 per cent.

On the supply side, the decline in Gross Value Added (GVA) was broad-based with fall of 50.3 per cent seen in construction followed by services like trade, hotels, transport and communication, manufacturing and mining. Agriculture emerged as the bright spot, growing at a healthy rate of 3.4 per cent.

(b) and (c) The Government has announced a special economic and comprehensive package of ₹ 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP - to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The package includes, among others, relief measures under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgaar Abhiyaan, relief measures for MSMEs and NBFCs, increased allocation under MGNREGS, interest subvention for MUDRA loans and revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure. The implementation of the stimulus package is reviewed and monitored regularly. With the phased unlocking of the Indian economy since June 1, 2020, high frequency economic indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic and passenger vehicle sales have recovered in July and August and indicate growing convergence with previous year's activity levels.

Stimulus packages to arrest fall in GDP

212. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the economists have been calling for large stimulus packages amounting to double-digit percentages of GDP, despite the strain on the exchequer;

(b) if so, whether it is also fact that India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has shrunk by 23.9 per cent in the first quarter of the financial year 2020-21 against 5.2 per cent growth in Quarter-1 of 2019-20 and would dip by minus 27.11 per cent in August 2020; and

(c) if so, the constructive action plan taken for positive GDP growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per the Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the First Quarter of April-June (Q1) of 2020-21 released by the National Statistical Office on 31st August 2020, the real GDP in India contracted by 23.9 per cent during Q1 of 2020-21 (as against a 5.2 per cent growth in Q1 of 2019-20). With the phased unlocking of the Indian economy since June 1, 2020, high frequency economic indicators like PMI