| | (Rs. Crores) | ($ Million) | (SDR Million) |
|---|---|---|---|
| VIII. SHORT-TERM DEBT | 16249 | 5179 | 7346 |
| TOTAL | 282904 | 90386 | 128202 |

**STATEMENT-II**

*Extenal debt outstanding*

*(In U.S. Million)*

| | Category | As on 31.3.92 | As on 31.3.93 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Multilateral | 23090 | 25008 | 1918 |
| 2. | Bilateral | 15466 | 16154 | 688 |
| 3. | I.M.F. | 3451 | 4799 | 1348 |
| 4. | Export Credit | 3990 | 4322 | 332 |
| 5. | Commercial Borrowings | 11700 | 11606 | (94) |
| 6. | NRI & FC(B&O) Deposits | 10144 | 11238 | 1094 |
| 7. | Rupee Debt | 10420 | 10616 | 196 |
| 8. | Short Term Debt | 7073 | 6347 | (726) |
| | TOTAL | 85334 | 90090 | 4756 |

**Delivery of Shares in Stock Exchanges**

5604. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule regarding delivery of shares through the stock-exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delivery schedule is often changed in stock exchanges in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India has issued any directives to prevent frequent rescheduling of delivery dates in these stock exchanges;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The delivery of shares through the stock exchanges is regulated by the Bye-laws and Regulations of the respective Exchanges. The Bye-laws of the Stock Exchanges also contain provisions governing procedures for settlement of transactions in securities. In terms of the Bye-laws, delivery of specified shares is effected through a system of clearing house. Under this system, selling brokers deliver shares to the clearing house and the clearing house delivers shares of the buying brokers after the pay-in and pay-out.

(c) and (d). The delivery schedule is sometimes changed in the major stock exchanges on account of a variety of factors such as rising volume of turnover, postal delays, enormous paper work relating to transfer of shares, intervening holidays, and law and order problems.

(e) to (g). Although the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has not issued a general directive in this regard, it has point out delays in pay-in and pay-out during its inspections of stock exchanges.

**Capital Adequacy Norms For Financial Institutions**

5605. SHRIB. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital adequacy norms first introduced for commercial banks, have also been extended to the financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the financial health of some of the financial institutions has deteriorated over the years;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether presently there is no provision for financing the shortfalls in the financial institutions as in the case of commercial banks for whom budgetary provisions were made in past two budgets;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether there is any proposal to extend the prudential accounting system including income recognition and provisioning for doubtful debts for keeping the financial institutions in good health;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced on 29.3.1994 the capital adequacy norms for five all India term lending institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (IECI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI), Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India