

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their rehabilitation and resumption of production in these mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHI RAM RANA) : (a) to (c) According to available information, as on 31.3.98, no cotton/man-made fibre textile mill was closed under the Industrial Disputes Act in the country. However, 170 mills were lying temporarily closed primarily on account of financial difficulties, strikes/labour problems and lockouts etc. while 50 mills were closed under liquidation. The number of workers affected due to closure is 2,60,343. The number of mills lying closed, state-wise, is given below:

Name of State/U.T.	Closed Mills
Andhra Pradesh	17
Assam	4
Bihar	2
Gujarat	66
Haryana	8
Karnataka	8
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	23
Orissa	1
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	9
Tamil Nadu	40
Uttar Pradesh	15
West Bengal	11
Delhi	3
Manipur	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>

39 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills were reported to be closed during 1996-97 and 22 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills were reported to be closed during 1997-98.

(d) The number of workers rendered jobless due to closure of mills in Maharashtra is 28,764.

(e) Government has set up the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to inquire into the working of sick industrial companies and to prepare and sanction, as appropriate, schemes for revival of such mills.

### Narasimham Committee Report

\*48. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Narasimham Committee Report on the reforms in the Banking Sector;

(b) whether any indepth study of implication of the recommendations has been made by the Government.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the final decision by the Government on the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee Report is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) to (d) The Committee on Banking Sector Reforms chaired by Shir M. Narasimham has recently submitted its Report to Government. Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library. The Committee's recommendations cover institutional, supervisory, legislative and banking policy aspects. The recommendations relate to capital adequacy, asset quality, non-performing assets, directed credit, prudential norms, disclosure requirements, systems and methods in banks, structural issues, rural & small industrial credit, regulation & supervision, legal and legislative framework. These recommendations would constitute a valuable input into the on-going exercise by Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for reform of the Banking Sector. Given the wide variety of issues on which the Committee has made recommendations and the ongoing nature of decision making in Government and RBI, it may not be feasible to set a specific time frame for decisions on these issues.

### Privatisation of Insurance Sector

\*49. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve private sector in the Insurance Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been great resentment amongst the officers of the insurance companies on this issue;

(d) whether such a step taken by the Government is likely to affect adversely the insurance companies and also the economy of the country; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and further steps the Government propose to take to bring about reforms in the insurance sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) to (e) Under the existing insurance laws, the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and its four subsidiaries have the exclusive privilege of carrying on life and general insurance business respectively in the country. While considering reforms in this sector, this policy will also be reviewed. The interest of the economy, in general, and insurance companies and their employees, in particular, will be kept in view while taking any final decision in the matter.

#### Disparity in Credit Deposit Ratio

\*50. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great disparity in the credit-deposit ratio in the Indian Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the government propose to take to tackle the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) and (b) The bank-wise details of Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of public sector banks as on 27th March 1998 are given in the Statement enclosed. The main reasons for variation of CDR among the banks include the differences in regional/geographical spread of bank branches and attendant variation in credit absorption capacity as also the variation in Banks Capital as a percentage of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) which have an impact on the Banks capacity of expand credit.

(c) State Level Bankers' Committee, (SLBC) which comprises representatives of banking operating in a particular state and representatives of Government Departments, reviews in regular meetings all aspects of bank credit, including the Credit Deposit Ratio, in the State.

#### Statement

*Credit deposit ratio of Public Sector Banks as on the last Friday of March, 1998*

S.No.	Name of Bank	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)
1	2	3
1.	State Bank of India	57.2

1	2	3
2.	State Bank of D & J	59.0
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	62.5
4.	State Bank of Indore	61.9
5.	State Bank of Mysore	64.2
6.	State Bank of Patiala	62.0
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	63.2
8.	State Bank of Travancore	60.4
9.	Allahabad Bank	46.9
10.	Andhra Bank	43.5
11.	Bank of Baroda	56.6
12.	Bank of India	56.1
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	46.3
14.	Canara Bank	50.9
15.	Central Bank of India	45.8
16.	Corporation Bank	45.3
17.	Dena Bank	58.2
18.	Indian Bank	51.6
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	42.2
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	48.5
21.	Punjab National Bank	47.7
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	46.6
23.	Syndicate Bank	43.7
24.	Union Bank of India	46.9
25.	United Bank of India	36.7
26.	UCO Bank	43.9
27.	Vijaya Bank	43.2

#### Outstanding Amount of Coal India Ltd.

\*51. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of Coal India Limited is outstanding against various State Electricity Boards and Power Companies on account of supply of coal to them by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details of amount outstanding against each State Electricity Board and Power Company, as on date, subsidiary-wise;