

(d) and (e) The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act 1993 was enacted on 27th August, 1993 to provide for the establishment of Tribunals for the expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions. Nine Debts Recovery Tribunals and an Appellate Tribunal have already been set up. Under Section 25 of the Debts Recovery Tribunal Act, Recovery Officers have been conferred the powers of attachment and sale of movable or immovable property of the defendant.

#### Deposits Attracting Schemes

\*263. COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functioning of non-banking financial companies is adversely affecting the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The role of Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in the financial sector is supplementary to the role of banking system in the field of deposit mobilisation and credit dispensation. The resources mobilised by Non Banking Financial Companies are primarily of two types viz. exempted borrowings and regulated deposits, out of which only regulated deposits are similar to bank deposits.

Having regard to the size as well as the diversity of functions of nationalised banks, NBFCs do not have a significant impact on deposit-taking activities of nationalised

banks. Depositors patronise banks for a number of reasons including the comparative safety of deposits as well as the wide variety of services rendered by nationalised banks.

#### Marketing and Pricing Policy of Coal

\*264. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is persistent building up of coal stocks in all the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the month-wise increase in Coal stocks vis-a-vis production;

(c) whether this is attributed to ill-conceived marketing and pricing policy of Coal India Ltd.; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the marketing and pricing policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY) : (a) In 1995-96 and 1996-97 the offtake of coal was greater than the production of coal in Coal India as a whole. In the year 1997-98, however, while the production was 260.68 million tonnes, the offtake was slightly less at 260.05 million tonnes. The closing stock was 27.5 million tonnes. At the end of May, 1998 the closing stock is 25.75 million tonnes. It is therefore not correct to state that there is a persistent building up of stocks in all subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.

(b) The month-wise opening stock, production and closing stock in the current year is shown in the table below:

(Figs. in Lakh tonnes)

Company	April '98			May '98		
	Opening Stock	Production	Closing Stock	Opening Stock	Production	Closing Stock
ECL	35.91	17.83	30.84	30.84	17.82	28.19
BCCL	59.25	23.38	61.20	61.20	25.26	64.18
CCL	52.04	21.21	46.80	46.80	24.16	45.54
NCL	12.63	24.21	9.30	9.30	25.50	8.72
WCL	22.96	25.71	23.15	23.15	27.31	24.41
SECL	59.88	44.76	57.62	57.62	44.29	54.57
MCL	23.02	35.26	22.90	22.90	34.96	22.07
NEC	9.29	0.94	9.54	9.54	0.50	9.47
CIL	274.98	193.30	261.35	261.35	199.80	257.15