

The pre-determined fixed price of each shop is fixed at the time of allotment. The units are proposed to be allotted during the current financial year and the costing of these shops is to be done at that time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The application will be invited from SCs/STs in the Month of Sept./Oct., 1997 and allotment will be made by computerised draw to eligible applicants.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Eulogisation of Militancy

6236. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,100 hardcore Jamaite-Islami activists have been absorbed as teachers by the Jammu and Kashmir Government during the past seven years of militancy in the State;

(b) whether these teachers have been instrumental in eulogising militancy and "imprinting" wrong impression on the young minds; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the Government being helpless in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Restructure of Banking System

6237. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study report titled "Challenges in banking 2000 A.D." made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to restructure the banking system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR) : (a) The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) had jointly with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Indian Merchants' Chamber, held a seminar on "Challenges in Banking 2000" on 23rd April, 1997 at Mumbai. While a copy of the background paper has been obtained, no study report has been received by the Government.

(b) The background paper contains some suggestions relating to different aspects of banking. Effecting improvements in the banking industry is a continuous process in which suggestions received from different sources are kept in view in the light of all relevant factors.

Power Tariff

6238. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any wide variation in tariff rates for different sectors of power consumers in different States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether different State Electricity Boards are increasing and fixing power tariffs arbitrarily without reference to any norms of guidelines and thus causing wide disparities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Delhi Vidyut Board has increased enormously the power tariff;

(f) if so, the extent to which;

(g) whether the Government proposed to impose some discipline to regulate the increases and gifting away of power to different sectors by Electricity Boards/Under-takings; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b) The average rates of tariff of electricity sold by different electricity Boards for domestic, agricultural and industrial purpose are given in the attached statement-I.

(c) and (d) The different State Electricity Boards are fixing the retail tariff for sale of electricity to Consumers under the provision of section 59 of Electricity (Supply), Act 1948 after taking into account subventions from the State Governments as per Section 63 of the said Act. The objective of the tariff revision, inter-alia, is to achieve 3% Rate of Return (ROR), after meeting all operating expenses, payment of interest on loan and depreciation provision.

(e) Delhi Vidyut Board has revised the tariff in different categories of consumers effective from the billing cycle of April, 1997.

(f) The details of actual revision in different categories as compared to the pre-revised tariff is given in the attached statement-II.

(g) and (h) The Common Minimum National Action Plan for Power (CMNAPP) finalised in the Chief Ministers' Conference on Power held on 18th October, 1996 & 3rd December, 1996, inter-alia, recommends for establishment of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) in each State/UT for determination of tariffs; no sector paying less than 50% of the average cost of supply agriculture tariff not being less than 50 paise per kwh to be brought to 50% of the average cost in not more than 3 years; recommendations of SERCs being mandatory and for any deviation from tariff recommended by it, the State Gov-

ernment/UTs to provide for the financial implication of such deviation in the State/UT budget and a package of incentive and disincentive to encourage and facilitate the implementation of tariff rationalisation by the States.

Statement-I

Statement showing estimated Average Rates of Electricity
(Average Rates in P/Kwh) as on 11.2.1997)

S.No.	Name of Utility	Tariff effective from	Domestic upto (100 Kwh/Month	Domestic above 100 Kwh/Month	Agri-culture	Small Ind.	Med-ium Ind.	Large Ind.
1.	Andhra	1.8.96	136.00	248.50	20.05	293.43	318.54	340.90
2.	Assam	8.9.94	105.00	230.00	150.00	178.60	227.10	214.10
3.	Bihar	1.7.93	137.00 U 44.00 R	148.75	29.00	81.60 155.09	138.54	209.99
4.	Gujarat	22.10.96	186.25 U 170.69 R	307.72 277.27	61.22	239.69	268.26	356.21
5.	Haryana	1.7.96	224.00	246.00	50.00	329.00	329.00	329.00
6.	Him. Pradesh	1.11.95	61.00	71.00	65.00	105.00	145.00	165.00
7.	Karnataka	1.7.96	185.00	203.75	7.65	206.02	221.48	370.37
8.	Kerala	1.10.94	77.00	148.50	14.21	119.04	115.65	116.57
9.	J&K	1.4.88	54.90	64.90	12.20	48.80	48.80	48.80
10.	M. Pradesh	1.7.96	90.00	163.95	45.91	125.00	292.51	342.77
11.	Maharashtra	1.7.96	122.50	249.00	38.26	208.30	407.12	373.61
12.	Meghalaya	1.9.96	85.00	103.75	56.00	149.49	168.43	156.07
13.	Orissa	21.5.96	98.75	155.94	70.00	85.00	150.00	306.58
14.	Punjab	11.7.96	135.25	168.06	52.75	195.00	210.00	233.00
15.	Rajasthan	1.10.96	132.56	158.88	41.46	214.00	254.00	275.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.2.95	90.00	152.50	0.00	206.30		
	Madras							
	Metro Area						292.07	288.53
	Non Metro						281.57	278.03
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3.1.97	145.00 U 38.50 R	186.25	47.29	295.11		
	Non Continuous Ind.						304.90	331.53
	Continuous Ind.						322.49	357.73
18.	West Bengal	7.1.95	104.43	267.10	87.00	235.93	291.06	274.40

U—Urban

R—Rural

Statement-II

Statement showing pre-revised and revised rates of electricity of Delhi Vidyut Board

Pre-Revised Rates w.e.f. Oct, 1993		Revised Rates w.e.f. the billing cycle of April 1997	
Units/month	P/KWH	Units/Month	P/KWH
1	2	3	4
(1) Domestic			
(i) 0-100	- 60	(i) 0-100	- 100
(ii) 101-200	- 100	(ii) 101-200	- 175
(iii) 201-300	- 180	(iii) 201-400	- 250
(iv) above 300	- 240	(iv) above 400	- 300

1	2	3	4
(2) Non-Domestic			
All Consumption (Minimum charge 200 Units/KW/Month)	- 240	(i) For Single phase consumer (ii) For 3 Phase Consumer (iii) Firm houses and other consumers	- 300 - 400 - 500
(3) Small Industrial Power Upto 100 KW			
(i) Load upto 15 KW/ 20 HP	200	(i) Upto 100 KW	- 300
(ii) Load beyond 15 KW/ 20 HP	- 220	(ii) For other existing consumers without licence	- 400
(4) Large Industrial Power above 100 KW			
(i) Supply on 11 KW Demand charge-Rs. 120/KVA (DC) Month Energy charge- 240 P/KWH (EC) Minimum charge-Rs. 120/KVA/ (MC) Month		(i) Supply on 11 KV— DC-Rs. 150/KVA/Month EC-300 P/KWH MC-Rs. 150/KVA (ii) Supply on 400 V— DC - Rs. 200/KVA/M EC - 400 P/KWH MC - Rs. 200/KVA/M	
(5) Agricultural Tariff			
All Consumption - 50 P/KWH		All Consumption - 50 P/KWH	

Credit Rating Agencies

6239. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are taking to restore the confidence of investors in the direction of Credit rating agencies;

(b) whether Government are considering to set up an independent rating agency; and

(c) whether any uniform guidelines for various credit rating agencies and independent Credit Rating Agency has been prepared or are likely to be prepared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) The

credit rating agencies in India provide, inter-alia, ratings of debt obligations of companies to the investors in order to enable them to make informed investment decisions. Thus, these agencies help in maintaining investor confidence in the securities market.

(b) There is no such proposal at present before the Government.

(c) In terms of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1995, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is empowered to regulate the functioning of credit rating agencies. SEBI has informed that it is in the process of preparing Rules and Regulations for credit rating agencies which, as and when notified, would be applicable of a uniform basis to all such agencies.