

(c) A Statement giving details of micro/mini/small hydroelectric projects so far installed in the States is given below. Such schemes are generally suitable for meeting the power requirement of remote and isolated areas.

(d) It is envisaged that micro/mini/small hydroelectric schemes with a total capacity of about 151 MW would be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

Additional Electricity generation from small Hydro-electric schemes

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Stations	Approximate Aggregate Capacity (MW)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	11	13,770
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	28,305
3.	Uttar Pradesh	26	34,550
4.	Punjab	1	1,000
5.	Rajasthan	1	3,000
6.	Maharashtra	3	15,300
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3	11,350
8.	D.V.C.	1	4,000
9.	Sikkim	3	3,296
10.	West Bengal	7	19,908
11.	Assam	1	2,000
12.	Manipur	3	2,400
13.	Meghalaya	2	12,710
14.	Nagaland	1	1,500
15.	Tripura	3	16,010
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	13,420
17.	Mizoram	1	1,000
18.	Neeeco	1	6

Appointment of Chairman and Managing Director in Indian Telephone Industries

1499. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) has been lying vacant since April this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the delay in appointment of the

new Chairman and Managing Director ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The post became vacant from 1.1.1987. A Managing Director is in charge on acting basis.

(b) The former Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Telephone Industries who was due to retire in March, 1987, was appointed as Secretary to the Government w.e.f. 1.1.1987 before arrangements could be made for selection of a substitute.

A proposal to reorganise the Indian Telephone Industries top management has been under consideration and the selection for the substitute was kept in abeyance temporarily pending finalisation of the decision.

Loss of energy due to pilferage and defective metres

1500. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether on an average 21 per cent of energy produced every year is lost due to technical defects in the system and partly as a result of pilferage and defective metres; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard and the programme of renovation and modernisation, if any, to cover thermal power stations in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) The overall Transmission and Distribution losses in the country are in the range of 21-22%. These losses are partly due to technical reasons, inherent in the system, and partly due to pilferage, defective metres, etc. The State Electricity Boards have been advised to identify the elements responsible for excessive losses and prepare schemes for the strengthening of their Transmission

and Distribution Systems, for implementation in a phased manner. They have also been advised to intensify surprise raids/inspections on the various consumer installations for the prevention of losses due to pilferage, defective meters, etc.

With a view to optimise generation from the existing Thermal Power Stations, a Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation programme covering 34 Thermal Power Stations, has been launched.

5-Point Programme on controlling prices

1501. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the details of the 5-Point Programme drawn out by his Ministry to keep the prices under control ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : In order to keep prices of essential commodities in check and improve their availability, Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies is implementing a five-pronged plan of action as under :

- (1) Opening a new outlets under the Public Distribution System, particularly in the drought affected areas.
- (2) Adequate allocation and proper distribution of essential commodities;
- (3) Effective monitoring and supervision of the PDS;
- (4) Strict enforcement action to prevent hoarding, blackmarketing, speculation etc.; and
- (5) Keeping a watch on the price situation and holding dialogues with representatives of trade and industry for self-discipline and voluntary containment of prices.