

In addition to the above, Kudankulam Unit - 2 is presently under commissioning. The unit is expected to be commissioned in 2015-16.

There are five reactors which are presently under various stages of construction with a total capacity of 3300 MW. The details of these reactors are as tabulated below:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW).	Anticipated Completion Dates
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Units 3&4 (KAPP 3&4)	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2x700	2017-18
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 7&8 (RAPP 7&8)	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2x700	2018-19
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1x500	2015-16

(b) Presently, of the total capacity of 5680 MW in operation, a capacity of 3280 MW is fuelled by imported fuel and is being operated at rated capacity. The remaining 2400 MW capacity, fuelled by indigenous fuel is being operated close to the rated capacity, matching the fuel supply available.

(c) The share of the nuclear power generation in the total electricity production in the country in the financial year 2014-15 was of the order of 3.6% (including 2242 MUs infirm power generation from Unit-1 of Kudankulam during the financial year).

#### **Water scarcity problems in cities**

\*15. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken notice of any study report published recently, which has reported severe water scarcity problems, particularly in 22 major cities of the country, if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to overcome the water scarcity problem in such major cities during the coming summer months?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) Ministry of Urban Development is not in receipt of any study report related to water supply of 22 major cities in India. However, on 9th September, 2013. The

Times of India published a report stating that there is daily shortage of water in 22 major cities of our country. Further, the demand for water supply may go up during summers due to various reasons such as increased uses for hygiene and personal use, house washing, water coolers and increased outdoor use for dust proofing, gardening, washing vehicles, etc.

In order to guide the water utilities of the States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in water conservation and management, Ministry has issued several guidelines such as follows:—

- (i) Manual on Water Supply and Treatment
- (ii) Manual on Operation & Management of Water Supply Systems
- (iii) Handbook on Service Level Benchmarking
- (iv) Guidance Notes for Continuous Water Supply
- (v) Advisory on Tariff Structure for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Services, etc.
- (vi) Advisory on Conservation and Restoration of Water Bodies in Urban Areas
- (vii) Implementation of Amendments in Municipal Building By-laws for rain water harvesting and for reuse of recycled water.

(b) The ULBs and State Governments draw up plans to overcome water scarcity problems during the summer months. The Ministry of Urban Development supplements the efforts of State Governments/ULBs for water supply schemes by providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various programmes from time to time. In the last 10 years, 361 water supply projects were completed at an estimated cost of ₹ 11,393 crores with ACA of ₹ 6,709 crores. These water supply projects are also mitigating the water scarcity problem in the summer months.

The New Urban Rejuvenation Mission (NURM) being formulated in the Ministry would also provide access to States/ULBs for ACA for implementing water supply projects in order to overcome water scarcity.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Production of thorium

1. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of radioactive thorium produced, exported from and imported into India each year, since 2000; and