

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Station	Fuel	Monitored Capacity as on 31.03.2015 (MW)	Reason
1.	Bihar	Barauni TPS	Coal	210	Both the units under R&M
2.	Rajasthan	DAE (Rajasthan)	Nuclear	100	Techno-Economic Viability Study
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	175	Uneconomical Operation
4.	Andhra Pradesh	LVS Power DG	Diesel	36.8	Uneconomical Operation
5.	West Bengal	Chinakuri TPS	Coal	30	Uneconomical Operation
6.		Haldia GT (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	40	Uneconomical Operation
7.		Kasba GT (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	40	Uneconomical Operation
8.	Assam	Chandrapur (Assam) TPS	Multi Fuel	60	Uneconomical Operation
9.	Manipur	Leimakhong DG	Diesel	36	Uneconomical Operation

(c) Of the nine power stations mentioned above, seven were closed as they were not being scheduled by the beneficiaries due to high cost of generation. The Chandrapur TPS in Assam is being revived by using coal as an alternative fuel in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode.

Providing safe drinking water

356. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages yet to be provided with safe drinking water; and
- (b) which are the areas where arsenic contaminated water is still being used and the measures Government has taken to mitigate the suffering of those villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) As reported by the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply into the online Integrated Management System of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 22/4/2015, there are 64,427 habitations affected with various chemical contamination like excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate or salinity in one or more rural drinking water sources.

(b) As reported by the States, as on 22/4/2015, there are still 1,490 arsenic affected habitations in 6 States the country which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water. Out of these, maximum number of arsenic affected habitations yet to be covered fall in West Bengal followed by Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab in descending order. In general, the States plan and implement piped water supply projects from safe surface water sources for tackling arsenic problems. Since these schemes take certain gestation time, the Ministry had suggested to set up community water purification plants in all remaining fluoride, arsenic, heavy metal and pesticide affected habitations to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe drinking water atleast for drinking and cooking purposes as a short term measure.

Financial assistance to Maharashtra for feeder segregation

357. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to launch a scheme for feeder segregation based on the scheme implemented in Gujarat namely Jyoti Gram Yojana;

(b) whether Government is aware that Maharashtra had implemented a scheme for segregation of feeders during 2006 to 2013 namely Gaothan Feeder Separation Scheme (GFSS) and incurred an expenditure of ₹ 2,656 crore by taking a loan from REC;

(c) if so, whether Government would accord financial support to Maharashtra in plan-II, scheme for development of capital works during 2013 to 2017 amounting to ₹ 8,304.32 crore; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) The Government of India has launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for feeder segregation, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution, metering at all levels in rural electrification.