

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3938
ANSWERED ON:06.08.2014
POWER GENERATION BY NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS
Sreeramulu Shri B.

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the power generated by Nuclear Power Reactors in the country, Plant- wise;
- (b) whether the Government has ensured adequate and continuous supply of fuel to these reactors; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) There are twenty (20) nuclear power reactors with aggregate capacity of 4780 MW. In addition, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) Unit-1 (1000 MW) located at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu was connected to the grid on October 22, 2013. The details are as under:

Location & State	UNITS	Gross installedCapacity	MW
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160	
	TAPS-2	160	
	TAPS-3	540	
	TAPS-4	540	
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1#	100	
	RAPS-2	200	
	RAPS-3	220	
	RAPS-4	220	
	RAPS-5	220	
	RAPS-6	220	
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS-1	220	
	MAPS-2	220	
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS-1	220	
	NAPS-2	220	
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS-1	220	
	KAPS-2	220	
Kaiga, Karnataka	KAIGA-1	220	
	KAIGA-2	220	
	KAIGA-3	220	
	KAIGA-4	220	
	TOTAL	4780	

RAPS # 1 (100 MW) is under extended shutdown since October, 2004 for techno-economic assessment.

(b)&(c) Under the separation plan, ten out of twenty reactors are currently placed under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and are eligible for using imported fuel. These reactors are Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) units 1 to 6 at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan; Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS) units 1 & 2 at Kakrapar, Gujarat, and Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) Units 1 & 2 at Tarapur, Maharashtra. These reactors normally operate at their full capacity. In addition, two more reactors, Kudankulam (KKNPP) units 1&2, set up with the international cooperation with Russian Federation, at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu, are also under IAEA safeguards.

Ten (10) nuclear power reactors, viz. Kaiga Generating Station (KGS) units 1 to 4 at Kaiga, Karnataka; Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) units 1 & 2 at Narora, Uttar Pradesh; Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) units 1 & 2 at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu; and Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) units 3 & 4 at Tarapur, Maharashtra continue to use indigenous uranium. Due to a mismatch between demand and supply of domestic Uranium, the total power generated by these reactors is generally lower than their gross installed capacity of 2840 MW. Following extensive work for exploration and extraction of Uranium in the country, the identified insitu reserves of uranium in the country have been progressively increasing.