

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 325
ANSWERED ON 28/11/2024

NUCLEAR PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY

325. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of nuclear plants in the country including the age of each nuclear plant;
- (b) the details of multi-safety mechanism being implemented by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) and periodic safety review being done for all nuclear reactors in the country as per Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) requirements; and
- (c) the status of new nuclear plants in the country including the one in Karnataka?

ANSWER

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

- (a) The details are attached as Annexure.
- (b) A multi-tier safety mechanism comprising safety review committees within Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and safety review committees in the regulatory authority (Atomic Energy Regulatory Board- AERB) is in place to monitor the safety of nuclear power plants. In addition, a framework of periodic safety reviews, audits and inspection is in place, for providing assurance of safety.
All NPPs are required to undergo a comprehensive Periodic Safety Review (PSR) as per AERB requirements every 10 years. During PSR, the safety of the plant is assessed considering cumulative effects of ageing, plant modifications, operating experience as well as comparison with the current safety standards/ practices, and necessary upgrades are identified. Based on these reviews and operating experience feedback, necessary upgrades are carried out and the nuclear power plants are maintained at state-of-the-art in terms of safety.
- (c) At present, there are eight nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 6800 MW at various stages of construction. In addition, ten reactors of 700 MW each including Kaiga 5&6 (2X700 MW) at Kaiga in the district of Uttara Kannada in Karnataka are under pre-project activities.

Annexure

Reactor & Location	Capacity (MW)	Age (Years)
TAPS-1 Tarapur, Maharashtra	160	55.1
TAPS-2 Tarapur, Maharashtra	160	55.1
RAPS-1 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	100	50.9
RAPS-2 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200	43.6
MAPS-1 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220	40.8
MAPS-2 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220	38.7
NAPS-1 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220	33.9
NAPS-2 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220	32.4
KAPS-1 Kakrapar, Gujarat	220	31.5
KAPS-2 Kakrapar, Gujarat	220	29.2
KAIGA-2, Kaiga, Karnataka	220	24.7
RAPS-3 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220	24.5
KAIGA-1 Kaiga, Karnataka	220	24.0
RAPS-4 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220	23.9
TAPS-4 Tarapur, Maharashtra	540	19.2
TAPS-3 Tarapur, Maharashtra	540	18.3
Kaiga-3 Kaiga, Karnataka	220	17.5
RAPS-5 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220	14.8
RAPS-6 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220	14.6
Kaiga-4 Kaiga, Karnataka	220	13.8
KKNPP-1, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000	9.9
KKNPP-2, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000	7.6
KAPS-3, Kakrapar, Gujarat	700	1.4
KAPS-4, Kakrapar, Gujarat	700	0.6
