

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 137**  
ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026

**GENERATION OF ENERGY FROM NUCLEAR PLANTS**

\*137. SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether Government proposes to build 18 more nuclear power reactors with a cumulative capacity to generate 14,000 MW;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of locations of plants with cost and time of completion of each plant;
- (c) the effective measures taken by Government to commission and generate energy from nuclear plants at Koodankulam, viz KKNP 3 and 4 and KKNP 5 and 6; and
- (d) the innovative and scientific measures adopted by Government to ensure 100 per cent safety and security in and around nuclear power plants?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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Government of India  
Department of Atomic Energy

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.\*137 FOR REPLY ON 12.02.2026 REGARDING “GENERATION OF ENERGY FROM NUCLEAR PLANTS” ASKED BY SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN.

(a)&(b) Yes, at present, eight nuclear reactors are under construction and additionally ten reactors are in the pre-project phase, together accounting for a total capacity of 13600 MW. The details of each plant are as under:

State	Location	Project	Capacity (MW)	Cost (Crores)	Expected Completion
<b>Projects Under Construction / Commissioning</b>					
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPP-8	700	22,924 <sup>\$</sup>	2026
Tamilnadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP-3&4	2 X 1000	68,893	2027
		KKNPP-5&6	2 X 1000	69,638 <sup>#</sup>	2030
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-1&2	2 X 700	20,594	2031-2032
Tamilnadu	Kalpakkam	PFBR- Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor	1 x 500	8,181	2026
<b>Projects Under Pre-project Activities</b>					
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga-5&6	2 X 700	1,05,000	Progressively by 2031-32
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP- 3&4	2 X 700		
Madhya Pradesh	Chutka	Chutka-1&2	2 X 700		
Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara	Mahi Banswara-1&2*	2 X 700		
		Mahi Banswara-3&4*	2 X 700		

<sup>\$</sup> Completion cost of RAPP- 7&8 (2X700 MW) twin unit.

\* Mahi Banswara-1&2 and Mahi Banswara-3&4 being implemented by ASHVINI, a Joint Venture of NPCIL and NTPC.

<sup>#</sup> Under Approval.

(c) Government is making all efforts for early commissioning and production of energy from the nuclear plants at Kudankulam, viz. KKNPP-3&4 and KKNPP-5&6. The measures include resolving issues related with supplies from Russian federation and other countries, issues related with delayed approval of stone quarries for concrete aggregates, transportation of supplies from Russian federation and other countries etc., constant monitoring of progress of project activities at multiple levels, timely identification of constraints & making necessary mid-course corrections, frequent meetings with vendors/ contractors and re-sequencing of construction activities to the extent possible, are being taken to ensure the timely implementation of the projects.

(d) Highest priority is accorded to safety in all aspects of nuclear power viz. siting, design, construction, commissioning, and operation. Nuclear power plants are designed adopting safety principles of redundancy, diversity and provided fail-safe design features following an overlapping defence-in-depth approach, in line with codes and guides of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). Nuclear power plants are constructed to highest quality standards and the operations are performed adopting well laid out procedures by highly qualified, trained and licensed personnel. There is a robust mechanism of safety reviews at multiple levels within NPCIL and AERB. Further, safety is not static and improvements/ upgrades are effected in nuclear power plants based on evolving global standards, events and operating experience feedback adopting state of the art technologies.

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