GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-3
ANSWERED ON 29/01/2026

NUCLEAR CAPACITY EXPANSION

3. SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY
SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA
DR. MEDHA VISHRAM KULKARNI
SHRI NARHARI AMIN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government proposes to establish new nuclear power plants during 2025–2035 under India's clean energy strategy;
(b) if so, the State-wise details of sites and installed capacity proposed;
(c) whether proposed capacity additions are aligned with India's Net-Zero and energy security targets and if so, the details thereof;
(d) whether any financial or technological collaborations with public or private entities has been envisaged; and
(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) Yes, at present, eight nuclear reactors are under construction and twelve rectors are under implementation at the pre-project stage, together accounting for a total capacity of 14600 MW. The details of each plant are as under:

State	Location	Project	Capacity (MW)
Projects Under Construction / Commissioning			
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPP-8	1 X 700
Tamilnadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP-3&4	2 X 1000
		KKNPP-5&6	2 X 1000
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-1&2	2 X 700
Tamilnadu	Kalpakkam	PFBR #	1 X 500
Projects Under Pre-project Activities			
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga-5&6	2 X 700
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
Tamilnadu	Kalpakkam	FBR-1&2 #	2 X 500

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

 # BHAVINI is currently commissioning a 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) project at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. Government has accorded approval to carry out pre-project activities for 2 x 500 MWe twin unit of FBR 1&2 project at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. On attaining first criticality of PFBR, Government will be approached for financial sanction of FBR 1 & 2 projects.

In addition, as a part of the road map of the Nuclear Energy Mission (NEM) to reach 100 GW by 2047, three more projects KAPP-5&6 (2 X 700 MW), RAPP-9&10 (2 X 700 MW) and NAPP-3&4 (2 X 700 MW) are also planned by 2035.

(c) Nuclear power is a clean and environment friendly, base load source of electricity available 24X7, apart from having a huge potential to ensure the country's long term energy security. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. Thus, nuclear energy will contribute significantly in India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070.

(d) & (e) In respect of the projects under implementation, KKNPP-3 to 6 are being implemented in technical collaboration with Russian Federation, with Russia providing Russian State Credit for part of the debt.

The remaining projects are based on indigenous Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR). While the Mahi Banswara project (4 X 700 MW) PHWR is being implemented by Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI), a Joint Venture (JV) of NPCIL (51%) and NTPC Limited (49%), the rest of the projects are being implemented by NPCIL.

The recently enacted SHANTI Act 2025, will enable private participation in future.

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