(e) The indigenous Uranium will help India to increase nuclear installed capacity, thereby, providing more electricity for economic growth of the country. Uranium reserves already established at Tummalapalle can generate above 2,50,000 MWe-year of electricity (6000 MWe capacity for 40 years).

Suspension of Kundakulam atomic projects

1710. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Cabinet has called for the suspension of the Kudankulam nuclear project execution until the apprehensions of people were allayed;

(b) whether safety steps had been taken by the Department in all nuclear plants;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken so far;

(d) whether Government is going to commission the project as per schedule;and

(e) whether Government would launch a vigorous public relations campaign to counter the 'misinformation campaign' against the Kudankulam nuclear project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Tamil Nadu cabinet passed a resolution on September 22, 2011 as follows: "The cabinet decided to request the Honorable Prime Minister and Government of India that further work on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project may be halted, till the fears of the people of the area are allayed".

(b) and (c) The safety provisions in all the Indian nuclear power plants are of the state of % the art and at par with international safety norms. Recently under the directives of the Government, the safety of all Indian nuclear power plants was reviewed in the context of Fukushima (Japan) incident by task forces of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and a committee constituted by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The reviews have found that Indian nuclear power plants are safe and have margins in design and features to withstand extreme natural events. Recommendations were made to add some features to take the safety to a still higher level. The implementation of these recommendations has already commenced. In addition the Government has also taken following steps:

- Introduced the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority (NSRA) Bill in the Parliament to give statutory status to the nuclear safety regulator.
- Took a decision to invite IAEA missions, namely, Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) and Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS), for peer review of safety of nuclear power plants and of the regulatory system respectively.

(d) Based on the present situation, Kudankulam units 1&2 are now expected to be commissioned in 2012-13.

(e) The Government is making all efforts to allay the fears of the people in a credible manner. The Government has constituted an expert group of 15 specialists with expertise in diverse fields to interact with the officials of State Government and spokespersons of the people in the neighbourhood of Kudankulam. The expert group has addressed all the legitimate issues raised. Efforts to enhance public outreach and public communication are continuing.

Target of nuclear power generation

1711. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is to produce 35,000 MW of nuclear power by 2020;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far;

(c) the investment made/to be made in this regard; and

(d) in what manner Government would use such nuclear power, area-wise and purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Present installed nuclear power capacity in the country is 4780 MW which is expected to reach 10,080 MW on progressive completion of the nuclear power reactors under construction by the year 2017.

The future capacity addition plans envisage a mix of nuclear power reactors based on indigenous technologies and those with foreign technical cooperation. Currently, the XII Plan proposals are being finalized which envisage start of work on eight indigenous 700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), two 500 MW Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs), one 300 MW Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) and eight Light Water Reactors of 1000 MW or higher capacity with foreign technical cooperation. These nuclear power reactors are expected to be