

Rs. 12000 per year towards their pension. An additional contribution of Rs. 1000 per annum by MOIA will be provided to all women subscribers who meet the above criteria.

- (b) All subscribers under MGPSY will also get contribution of Rs. 1000 per annum from the 'Swavalamban' scheme of Government of India.
- (c) An annual government contribution of Rs. 900 per annum by MOIA will be provided to all eligible subscribers who save Rs. 4000 or more per annum towards Return and Resettlement fund. For savings below Rs. 4000, the Government contribution will be reduced proportionately.

Life Insurance cover is provided to all subscribers who join MGPSY.

There is a provision of Rs. 7.00 crore for implementing the scheme during the financial year 2013-14.

Nuclear power plants in the country

†*397.SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of nuclear power plants in India, location-wise;
- (b) the power generation capacity of these nuclear plants; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government for the safety of nuclear plants keeping in view the nuclear disaster in Japan two years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) and (b) There are 20 nuclear power plants with installed capacity of 4780 MW. The details are given below :

Location and State	UNITS	Capacity MW
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160
	TAPS-2	160

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Location and State	UNITS	Capacity MW
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	TAPS-3	540
	TAPS-4	540
	RAPS-1*	100
	RAPS-2	200
	RAPP-3	220
	RAPS-4	220
	RAPS-5	220
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	RAPS-6	220
	MAPS-1	220
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	MAPS-2	220
	NAPS-1	220
Kakrapar, Gujarat	NAPS-2	220
	KAPS-1	220
Kaiga, Karnataka	KAPS-2	220
	KAIGA-1	220
	KAIGA-2	220
	KAIGA-3	220
	KAIGA-4	220

* RAPS-1 under extended shutdown since October 2004.

(c) Post-Fukushima, review of safety of all nuclear power plants in operation in the country and those under construction was undertaken by task forces of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and a committee of the

Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). These reviews have found that Indian nuclear power plants are safe and have margins and features in design to withstand extreme natural events. Recommendations were made in these reviews to take the safety to a higher level, which have mostly been implemented.

Talks between India and Japan

*398. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Japan have met on enhancing the security and defence ties between the two countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the areas and issues that have come up for discussion and mutual agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID) : (a) and (b) Defence Minister of Japan Mr. Itsunori Onodera visited India and held talks with Raksha Mantri on 6 January 2014. The two Ministers exchanged views on bilateral defence cooperation and exchanges as well as regional and global security challenges. They also shared ideas on issues relating to peace, stability and prosperity of the region. The two Ministers appreciated the progress on bilateral defence cooperation achieved in various fields and at various levels, including the holding of the third Defence Policy Dialogue and the second 2+2 dialogue in October 2012 and the second bilateral exercise between the Indian Navy and the Japan Maritime Self-Defence Force in December 2013. The two Ministers also shared views on conducting regular high-level and working-level consultations and deepening Services exchanges in order to further enhance mutual trust and mutual understanding.

Degradation and loss of forest cover

*399. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether degradation and loss of forest cover and water and air pollution are the major causes of deficit of rain water causing drought, cyclone and