

West Bengal, Sikkim and Tripura. The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram have not constituted Appellate Tribunals so far. All the Union Territories, except Lakshadweep, have constituted the Appellate Tribunals.

The Ministry has been making efforts by persuading the States/UTs from time to time to effectively implement the Act in letter and spirit so that the senior citizens are benefited in their respective States/ UTs. Apart from pursuing the matter through written communication, the issue has been raised at various forums including, *inter-alia*, during the Regional conferences of Secretaries of Social Welfare Departments, during visit of the nodal officers to their respective States etc.

Nuclear Power Reactors placed under IAEA

*153. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Nuclear Power Reactors which are currently placed under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

(b) the details of those Nuclear Power Reactors which are proposed to be brought under the purview of IAEA in future; and

(c) the details of the Nuclear Power Reactors proposed to be constructed during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The following nuclear power reactors are currently under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards:

Unit	Capacity (MW)	Location
TAPS 1&2	2x160	Tarapur, Maharashtra
RAPS 1	100	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan
RAPS 2	200	
RAPS 3&4	2x220	
RAPS 5&6	2x220	
KAPS 1&2	2x220	Kakrapar, Gujarat
KKNPP1&2	2x1000	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu

(b) NAPS 1&2 (2x220 MW) at Narora, Uttar Pradesh will be placed under IAEA Safeguards by end of this year. All future Light Water Reactors to be set up with foreign cooperation will also be placed under IAEA safeguards. In respect of indigenous reactors to be set up in future, a decision on placing them under IAEA safeguards will be taken by the Government at an appropriate time.

(c) Currently five reactors namely KAPP-3&4 (2x700 MW), RAPP-7&8 (2x700 MW) and 500 MW PFBR, are in various stages of construction. KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam is on advanced stage of construction and commissioning. Further the XII Plan envisages start of work on 19 new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 17400 MW. These include eight Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) of 700 MW each, two 500 MW Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR) and an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) of 300 MW based on indigenous technologies; and eight Light Water Reactors (LWR) each of 1000 MW and above capacity with foreign/international cooperation.

Release of Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan and Sri Lanka

*154. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Government succeeded in releasing of some fishermen from Pakistan and Sri Lankan jails on 26th June, 2014;
- (b) the number of fishermen who are still in Pakistan and Sri Lankan jails; and
- (c) by when they would be released by both the nations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) to (c) On 26 May 2014, just prior to the visit of Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif to India, Government of Pakistan released 150 Indian fishermen. In the first six months of the current year (1st January-12th July) Government of Sri Lanka has released 532 Indian fishermen.

Presently, 249 fishermen believed to be Indian continue to remain lodged in jails in Pakistan (as on 1 July 2014), while 4 Indian fishermen are in the custody of the Sri Lankan authorities (as on 12 July 2014).

Government continuously monitors the status of all Indian prisoners and Indian fishermen in Pakistani jails and regularly takes up the issue of their early release