

is under implementation. As of June 30, 2015, out of 2336 Khatedars (Title holders), 1773 PAPs have accepted the compensation and 1753 have collected the additional compensation. In addition, 431 PAPs have been sanctioned ₹ 5 lakh each in line with the provisions of R & R in lieu of direct employment. The other works included in the agreement are also taken up.

Plans for increased nuclear power capacity

1926. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in abeyance/on hold a plan to install 20 gigawatts of nuclear power capacity in the country by 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the manner in which Government proposes to carry forward the nuclear programme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the progress of pre-project activities at the green field sites for which in-principle approval has been accorded and developments in international co-operation in respect of the reactors to be set up in foreign technical collaboration, the Government had in July, 2014, set a target of tripling the then capacity of 4780 MW in next ten years (by the year 2024).

(c) Nuclear power reactors based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation are planned to be set up to increase the nuclear power capacity in the country.

Licence for regular operation of Kudankulam plant

1927. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has granted licence for regular operation of a Kudankulam Nuclear Plant Unit-1, currently operated by Nuclear Power Corporation of India, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Regulatory Board revealed that the safety review of Kudankulam's Water - Water Energetic Reactor (WER) Pressurised Water Reactor has confirmed that they satisfy the requirements specified by it and the current international safety standards and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) on July 10, 2015 granted license for regular operation of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit-1 (KKNPP-1) which is valid for five years (till July, 2020).

(b) Yes, Sir. AERB has carried out extensive review of the safety aspects of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Unit-1, including siting, design, construction, commissioning and power operation. The safety reviews carried out by AERB followed a multi-tier review process, which was done over several years. The reviews were carried out considering the safety requirements specified by AERB which are consistent with current international safety requirements including those stipulated by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Thus, KKNPP satisfies the requirements specified by AERB as well as the current international standards.

Cost of nuclear power generation

1928. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the generation of atomic power in India under the Indian Government's nuclear deal with foreign countries;

(b) whether the cost of such power generation would be less than the power generated by means of other resources, if so, the details of percentage-wise difference thereof; and

(c) the percentage of the power generation likely to increase in the country as a result of the said deal, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are 21 nuclear power reactors in the country with a total installed capacity of 5780 MW. Of this, a capacity of 3380 MW comprising 13 reactors, is under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. Of the reactors under safeguards, one reactor, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-1 (RAPS-1) (100 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan is currently under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for continued operation. The reactors under IAEA safeguards are fuelled with imported fuel, obtained as a result of nuclear cooperation agreements. The remaining reactors are fuelled with indigenous fuel.

(b) The current tariff of nuclear power, both from indigenous reactors and from reactors set up with foreign technical cooperation is comparable with that of other contemporary base-load electricity generating technologies like coal based thermal power stations in the region.