1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.04	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	ALL INDIA	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st March, 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)

2. Poverty Line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.

4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

5. Poverty Line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.

6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Delay in commissioning of Kudankulam Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inordinate delay of nearly eight years in commissioning of Kudankulam Atomic Power Project Unit-2, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if so, the details of the escalation in the cost of the project due to this inordinately delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Kudankulam Project comprises two Light Water Reactors, each of capacity 1000 MW. Of these, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit–1 is already in commercial operation since December, 2014 and has generated 6876 Million Units (MUs) including 2243 MUs generated before start of commercial operation since its connection to the Southern Grid in October, 2013. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project

Unit-2 is at advanced stage of commissioning and is expected to be connected to the grid in the current financial year.

The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1 and 2 (KKNPP 1&2), originally scheduled to be completed in December, 2008 were delayed mainly due to delays in sequential receipts of equipment from Russian Federation and subsequent local protests at the site. The effect of protests, various litigations in High Court and Supreme Court, meeting the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by various agencies before commissioning of the plant and accord of various regulatory clearances by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board took time.

(b) The original approved cost of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1&2 (KKNPP 1&2) was ₹ 13171 crore, which was revised to ₹ 17270 crore in May 2013. Which doesnot include further revision in project cost to include certain additional scope of work, apart from escalation.

Demand and supply of uranium in nuclear plants

322. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:
SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of uranium in nuclear power plants of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures taken to meet the demand of uranium for smooth functioning of nuclear projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The country has 21 nuclear power reactors under operation with an installed generating capacity of 5780 MW. Thirteen (13) reactors with a total installed capacity of 3380 MW viz., TAPS-1&2 located at Tarapur, Maharashtra;

RAPS-2 to 6 located at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan; KAPS-1&2 located at Kakrapar, Gujarat; NAPS-1&2 located at Narora, Uttar Pradesh; and KKNPP-1 located at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and are eligible for imported fuel. These reactors are operating at rated power. However, one reactor, RAPS-1 located at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan (100 MVV) is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment. Eight (8) reactors with a total installed capacity of 2400 MW *viz.,* TAPS-3 and 4 at Tarapur, Maharashtra; MAPS-1 and