Since January 2011, the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power to Home States from all new nuclear projects of NPCIL. The remaining 35% is to be allocated to other constituents (except home state) as per Central formula.

(b) The present tariffs of nuclear power range from ₹ 0.97 per unit in case of the oldest nuclear power station TAPS 1&2 at Tarapur to ₹3.89 in case of the latest station, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-1) at Kudankulam. Nuclear power tariffs are comparable to those from contemporary units of other electricity generating technologies located in the area.

(c) Yes, Sir. The production of electricity from nuclear power is planned to be increased by installing more nuclear power capacity, based both on indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation. The present capacity of 5780 MW is expected to increase shortly to 6780 MW on start of commercial operation of KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) which achieved first criticality recently and 13480 MW on progressive completion of the projects which have been approved. More nuclear power plants are planned in future.

Contamination of soil and water near nuclear power plants

1983. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come across any recent report from Scientists about Nuclear contaminations in Soil and ground water around nuclear power plants, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to check such dangerous contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Nuclear reactors built with foreign collaboration

1984. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many indigenous nuclear reactors are under construction and how many are being built with foreign collaboration;

(b) what is the capacity, cost, status and expected date of commissioning of each project; and

(c) what is the status of the fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam that has been in an advanced stage of completion for years and by when is it going to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details pertaining to under construction nuclear reactors is tabulated below:

Name of the Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Approved Cost (₹ in crores)	Status
Projects under Construction / Commissioning				
Indigenous Nuclear Power Project(s)				
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP)-3 and 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2X700	11459	Under various stages of construction.
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP)- 7 and 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2X700	12320	Expected completion by 2018/19
Nuclear Power Project(s) with foreign technical cooperation				
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)-2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000	17270*	Reactor attained first criticality on July 10, 2016. Expected to start commercial operation in current year -2016.
Projects Accorded Financial Sanction				
Indigenous Nuclear Power Project(s)				
Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojna (GHAVP) -1 and 2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2X700	20594	Work has started. Expected completion by 2023/24.
Nuclear Power Project(s) with foreign technical cooperation				
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)-3 and 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X1000	39849	Excavation work commenced. Expected completion by 2023/24.

* Cost for KKNPP-1 and 2 It is under revision to ₹ 22462 crore

(c) Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a public sector company under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is constructing one 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. The design and construction of PFBR is fully indigenous. The project is being built with a total cost of Rs 5677 Cr. Construction of this reactor is completed and commissioning is in advanced stage. The reactor is expected to achieve its first criticality by next year.

Atomic fuel required for atomic plants in the country

1985. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of atomic fuel/ uranium required for atomic power plants operating and under construction in the country;

(b) whether the country is self -reliant in the field of atomic fuel/uranium;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the locations where uranium deposits have been found during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the measures being taken to find out new uranium resources/mines in the country; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government for acquisition of uranium mines in other countries to ensure constant supply for atomic reactors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The approximate requirements of atomic fuel/ uranium for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) are as given below:

Unit Capacity (MW)	Annual requirement at 85% Capacity Factor (tons UO_2)
220	45
540	100
700	125

The approximate requirements of atomic fuel/uranium for Light Water Reactors (LWRs) are as given below: