

श्री दत्ता मेघे: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में लिखा है कि मुंबई की दो कंपनियों के खिलाफ पुलिस में शिकायत की गयी है, साथ ही दूसरी कंपनी को नोटिस भेजा है। तो जो illegal companies काम करती है, उन के बारे में सिर्फ पुलिस को ही नहीं, डिपार्टमेंट को भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि उस में हम क्या एक्शन ले रहे हैं, खाली पुलिस में कम्प्लेंट करने से समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। जो लोग illegally भेज रहे हैं, उस संबंध में आप क्या एक्शन ले रहे हैं।

श्री शीश राम ओला: सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ये दोनों कंपनीज रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है, फिर भी एक पत्रिका में एक खबर छपी है और उस के आधार पर हम ने इन के खिलाफ हमारी एजेंसी को, हमारे Emigration officers को जांच करने के आदेश दिए हैं। वे उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में निजी निवेश

*343. **श्री पी० के० माहेश्वरी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में निजी निवेशकों को प्रोत्साहित करने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में कितनी इकाइयां कार्यरत हैं तथा इनका इकाई-वार उत्पादन कितना है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा निजी निवेश आमंत्रित करने के अलावा परमाणु ऊर्जा का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु उठाए जा रहे अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग

(क) और (ख) सन् 1987 में यथा-संशोधित परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, 1962, के अंतर्गत, केवल सरकार अथवा उन सरकारी कंपनियों द्वारा ही परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्रों को स्थापित किए जाने की अनुमति दी गई है जिनमें कम से कम 51% ईक्विटी केन्द्रीय सरकार की होती है। वर्तमान में न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (एन पी सी आई एल) और भारतीय नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम (भाविनी) नामक दो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियां परमाणु

विद्युत के क्षेत्र में है। इन दोनों कंपनियों का 100 % स्वामित्व भारत सरकार के पास है।

न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने अपने क्षमता विस्तार संबंधी कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के अंतर्गत, निजी क्षेत्र की ईकाईयों, राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों (एस ई बीज़) अथवा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के यूनिटों (पी एस यूज़) की भागीदारी के साथ पृथक् संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनियां स्थापित करने की संभावना का पता लगाया था। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव सामने नहीं आए; इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) देश में 14 परमाणु विद्युत रिएक्टर परिचालनरत है। इन रिएक्टरों की क्षमता और वर्ष 2003 -04 में इनमें हुआ विद्युत उत्पादन निम्नानुसार है:

यूनिट-अवस्थिति	वर्तमान क्षमता (मेगावाट)	वर्ष 2003 04 में उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट)
टीएपीएस-1 तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र	160	1266
टीएपीएस-2 तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र	160	1230
आरएपीएस-1 रावत भाटा, राजस्थान	100	78\$
आरएपीएस- 2रावत भाटा, राजस्थान	200	1386
एमएपीएस-1 कलपाक्कम, तमिलनाडु	170	558@
एमएपीएस - 2 कलपाक्कम, तमिलनाडु	220	1019
एनएपीएस-1 नरौरा, उत्तर प्रदेश	220	1674
एनएपीएस-2 नरौरा, उत्तर प्रदेश	220	1365
के एपीएस -1 ककरापार, गुजरात	220	1499
के एपीएस -2 ककरापार, गुजरात	220	1679
कैगा-1 कैगा, कर्नाटक	220	1517
कैगा-2 कैगा, कर्नाटक	220	1606
आरएपीएस-3 रावत भाटा, राजस्थान	220	1551
आरएपीएस-4 रावत भाटा, राजस्थान	220	1434
कुल:	2770	17861

\$ राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट ने सुरक्षा संबंधी अपग्रेडिंग पूरी होने के बाद 8 2 2004 से वाणिज्यिक रूप से परिचालन आरंभ किया।

@ मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट में 20. 8. 2003 से शीतलक चैनलों के सामूहिक प्रतिस्थापन का काम चल रहा है। अतः इसका उत्पादन सिर्फ 1. 4. 2003 से 19.8.2003 तक का ही है।

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(घ) 2770 मेगावाट की मौजूदा कुल परमाणु विद्युत क्षमता के अलावा कुल 4460 मेगावाट क्षमता के नौ परमाणु विद्युत रिएक्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं। मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट में शीतलक चैनलों के सामूहिक प्रतिस्थापन का काम पूरा होने पर, मौजूदा स्थापित क्षमता में 50 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता जुड़ जाएगी। इन परियोजना के क्रमिक रूप से पूरा होने के साथ ही, स्थापित क्षमता सन् 2008 तक 6780 मेगावाट तक और सन् 2012 तक 7280 मेगावाट तक पहुँच जाएगी।

Private investment in Nuclear Energy Sector

†343. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to encourage private investors in the nuclear energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of units functioning in the above said sector along with the unit-wise production thereof; and

(d) the details of the other important steps Government are taking to increase the nuclear power generation besides inviting private investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Private Investment in Nuclear Energy Sector

(a) and (b) The Atomic Energy Act 1962, as amended in 1987, allows setting up of Nuclear Power Plants only by Government or Government companies in which not less than 51% equity is held by the Central Government. At present the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) and Bharatiya Nabhakiya Vidyut Nigam (BHAVINI) are the two Public Sector Companies in the field of Nuclear Power. Both these companies are owned 100% by Government of India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NPCIL as part of their capacity expansion programme had explored the possibility of setting up separate joint venture companies with the participation of Private Sector Entities, State Electricity Boards (SEBs) or Public Sector Units (PSUs). These efforts have not led to any concrete proposals; no proposal is currently under the consideration of the Government.

(c) There are 14 nuclear power reactors in operation in the country. The capacity of these reactors and production of electricity for the year 2003-04 are as under:

Unit-Location	Present Capacity (MWe)	Generation in the year 2003-04 (MUs)
TAPS-1 Tarapur, Maharashtra	160	1266
TAPS-2 Tarapur, Maharashtra	160	1230
RAPS-1 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	100	78\$
RAPS-2 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200	1386
MAPS-1 Kalpakkam, Tamil	170	558@
MAPS-2 Kalpakkam, Tamil	220	1019
NAPS-1 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220	1674
NAPS-2 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220	1365
KAPS- 1 Kakrapar, Gujarat	220	1499
KAPS-2 Kakrapar, Gujarat	220	1679
KAIGA-1 Kaiga, Kamataka	220	1517
KAIGA-2 Kaiga, Kamataka	220	1606
RAPS-3 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220	1551
RAPS-4 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220	1434
TOTAL :	2770	17861

\$ RAPS-1 commenced commercial operation from 8.2.2004 after completion of safety upgrades.

@ MAPS-1 is undergoing En-Masse Coolant Channel Replacement from 20.8.2003. Hence the generation is from 1.4.2003 to 19.8.2003 only.

(d) In addition to the existing total nuclear power capacity of 2770 MWe, nine nuclear power reactors with total capacity of 4460 MWe are under construction. On completion of the En-Masse Coolant Channel

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Replacement work at MAPS-1, an additional 50 MWe will be added to the present installed capacity. With the completion of these projects progressively, the installed capacity will reach 6780 MWe by 2008 and 7280 MWe by 2012.

SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Sir, the country is facing power shortage. The Minister has replied that efforts have been made to persuade the private sector, the State Electricity Boards and the public sector to come forward to put up these units. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what hinders these agencies from coming forward and accepting the offer of the Ministry for private power generation in the nuclear field. In the other areas the companies are coming forward for regular generation of power.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir. the current Atomic Energy Act allows 49 per cent participation of private companies in the field of nuclear power generation. The company has to be a Government company so that not less than 51 per cent equity is held by the Central Government. If any private company wants to join a Government company in a minority equity-holding situation, we are prepared to consider that. Some public sector companies like the NTPC have made some preliminary inquiries. But there is no concrete proposal pending before the Government at the moment.

SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: If there is a proposal from the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board to start power generation from the nuclear energy, what will be your response?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Does the hon. Member mean to say that there is a private sector proposal from Madhya Pradesh?

SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: From the State Electricity Board.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: The State Electricity Boards have contracted the NPCIL, which is a public sector company producing nuclear power. As I said, there is no very serious or concrete proposal pending. Only preliminary inquiries have been made. But some State Governments have shown interest for setting up power plants in various States.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, from the statement laid on the Table of the House, it is clear that out of 14 Nuclear Power Reactors, 11 are working under-capacity and the main reason for that is the mismatch

between fuel and demand. Nuclear power is a very important source of energy generation for countries like India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any steps are being taken to enhance the availability of uranium which is a fuel for nuclear power. If so, what concrete steps are being taken because the Uranium Power Corporation is the only utility in the country for this purpose? I would like to know: What concrete steps have been taken by the Government?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: The existing 14 nuclear power plants are working very efficiently. Some of the power plants have been closed down for renovation, modernisation and for life extension activities. But the plants which are working are working very, very efficiently. The Government has regular plans for increasing the production of nuclear fuel. Those routine plans are underway.

DR. K. KASTURIRANGAN: Our long-term strategy for nuclear power plants is the one which uses thorkriod. Fast breeder reactors are the one that would enable this. What is the status of the development of fast breeder reactors? Is there any plan with the Government to commission fast breeder reactors for nuclear energy?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: The hon. Member is right in saying the thorium is the way to go for the future. Thorium will not be used right now. We are going to have a three-stage process. Thorium will be used in the third stage of our nuclear development programme. He is absolutely right that fast breeder reactor is the way to go for the future. Sir, you will be glad to know that this very month, a foundation will be laid for a 500-megawatt prototype fast breeder reactor at Kalpakam.

SHRI B.J. PANDA: The hon. Minister has pointed out the Government's policy of having 51 per cent equity-holding by the Central Government if private sector is allowed to participate in this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has assessed the policies of other countries which allow private sector participation. I would also like to know whether they have similar requirements. If not, is the Government willing to consider other safeguards, other than equity control, to allow the private sector into this field?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Anyway, other safeguards are always there. Whether it is a Government company or any other company in future, safeguards will be in place. We have many stages of safeguards.

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There is the independent Atomic Energy Regulatory Commission which looks at the safeguards. But I will try to explain to the House that the current policy is that a Government company must have, at least, 51 per cent Central Government equity, as against any other private company; State is also considered as Government. In the field of atomic energy, 51 per cent equity has to be held by the Central Government. That is the current policy. We are allowing private sector participation as a minority partnership, if anybody wants to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Theft of coal

†*344. SHRI RAMADHAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints have been received with regard to the theft of coal from Gevara/Deepika areerof South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that keeping in view the seriousness of the matter in pursuance of their enquiry the State Government have demanded a C.B.I. enquiry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken or proposed in this regard, so far; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Chhattisgarh, *vide* its letters dated 31.07.03 and 21.11.03 suggested an enquiry by Central Bureau of Investigation keeping in view the serious nature of allegations relating to theft of coal.

(d) and (e) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) have referred the complaints to CBI for appropriate action.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.