PARLIAMENT QUESTION: EXPANSION OF NUCLEAR POWER CAPACITY

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 30 JUL 2026 5:21PM by PIB Delhi

At present, there are twenty nuclear power reactors under implementation, comprising of ten reactors under construction and ten reactors under pre-project activities. The details are tabulated below:

Location	Project	Capacity (MW)	Approved Cost (Rs. crore)
Projects Under Construction / Commissioning			
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPP-8	1 X 700	22,924 (Combined cost for RAPP- 7 & 8)
Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	KKNPP-3&4	2 X 1000	68,893
	KKNPP-5&6	2 X 1000	69,437
	PFBR	1 X 500	8,181
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-1&2	2 X 700	20,594
Kaiga, Karnataka	KAIGA-5&6	2 X 700	21,500

Projects Under Pre-project Activities			
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP– 3&4	2 X 700	21,500
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka-1&2	2 X 700	21,500
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara-1&2	2 X 700	21,500
	Mahi Banswara-3&4	2 X 700	21,500

Kalpakkam Tamilnadu	FBR- 1 & 2	2 X 500	Under Estimation

During the peak construction time, around 8000 persons are estimated to be employed in each projects which follows a bell curve. Once operational, each of the twin unit stations are estimated to employ (both direct and indirect) about 2000 persons.

For FBR project, about 650 nos of direct employment and 3600 nos of indirect employment are estimated.

There is a robust regulatory mechanism of safety reviews at multiple levels. The safety of nuclear power plants is continuously monitored and reviewed by the AERB.

AERB has an established regulatory framework to ensure that the nuclear and radiation facilities comply with the specified safety requirements.

Highest priority is accorded to safety in all aspects of nuclear power viz. siting, design, construction, commissioning, and operation. Nuclear power plants are designed adopting safety principles of redundancy, diversity and provided fail-safe design features following an overlapping defence-in-depth approach, in line with codes and guides of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

Under the new initiatives in medical applications of Radioisotope and the participation of private industries and research institutions, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and the Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) have together created an Indian version of the expensive imported radioactive beads (microspheres) called the “90Y-BhabhaSphere”. This is a lifesaving treatment to treat the liver tumours that cannot be removed by surgery through a process called Radio-embolization. The product has passed all safety and quality tests and has been officially approved for medical use by the Radiopharmaceutical Committee (RPC). It is now being produced and sold within the country by the Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology (BRIT), BARC.

This information was given by Union Minister of State for Prime Minister’s office and Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh, in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today.

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(रिलीज़ आईडी: 2291840) आगंतुक पटल : 886