

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 67**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.12.2017

**POWER GENERATED THROUGH ATOMIC ENERGY**

\*67. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the share of atomic energy out of the total power generated, the cost of per unit atomic power generated, and the target of power generation from atomic energy during the next five years, year-wise; and
- (b) the measures adopted to generate power from domestic atomic energy sources like Thorium and other such sources and the achievements made in this regard?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (Dr. JITENDRA SINGH):

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(a)&(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

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Government of India  
Department of Atomic Energy

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.67  
DUE FOR ANSWER ON 21.12.2017 BY DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA REGARDING  
POWER GENERATED THROUGH ATOMIC ENERGY.

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- (a) The share of nuclear power in the total electricity generated in the country in 2016-17 was 3.05%. The average tariff of nuclear power in 2016-17 was ₹2.95 per unit, with tariffs of stations ranging from ₹1.07 in case of the oldest station TAPS 1&2 to ₹4.10 in respect of the latest station, KKNPP 1&2. The targets for nuclear power generation are set on an annual basis, as a part of NPCIL's annual MoU with DAE. The target (Very Good) for generation in the current year 2017-18 is 39000 Million Units (MU). Target for the next year will be finalized after negotiation with Department of Public Enterprises, as a part of the company's MoU for 2018-19.
- (b) Research & Development on Thorium utilisation continues to be a high priority R&D area of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Thorium ( $\text{Th}^{232}$ ) is a fertile material, which is required to be converted into a fissile material ( $\text{U}^{233}$ ) through irradiation in a nuclear reactor. Spent fuel thus produced, is required to be reprocessed to recover  $\text{U}^{233}$ , thereafter fuel in the desired properties is produced using this  $\text{U}^{233}$ . In this regard, necessary R&D has been initiated.

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) currently operates a capacity of 2400 MW fuelled by domestic uranium. The units fuelled by domestic uranium had generated 18427 Million Units in the year 2016-17, at a Plant Load Factor of 87.65%.

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