

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1529**  
ANSWERED ON 04/12/2024

**NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION CAPACITY**

1529. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government has announced plans to increase the country's nuclear power generation capacity by approximately 70 per cent by 2029 with the help of employing pressurized heavy water reactors.
- (b) if so, whether electricity generation in this way will be more logical on the basis of environment friendliness and cost effectiveness than other renewable energy sources;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

- (a) The present installed capacity is set to increase from 8180 MW to 14080 MW by 2029-30, an increase of approximately 70% on completion of RAPP 7&8 (2 X 700 MW), KKNPP 3&4 (2 X 1000 MW), KKNPP 5&6 (2 X 1000 MW) and PFBR (500 MW) projects which are under construction / commissioning. While RAPP 7&8 are indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors, KKNPP 3 to 6 are Light Water Reactors and PFBR is a Fast Breeder Reactor. Thus the capacity increase is planned through deployment of reactors of multiple technologies.
- (b) to (d) Nuclear power is a clean, base load source of electricity available 24X7. Its lifecycle Green house gas emissions are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. However, given the country's large demand and need of large energy transition to clean sources to achieve Net Zero by 2070 goal, both nuclear and other renewable technologies have to be deployed extensively.

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