GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO : 2075
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2010

NARORA ATOMIC POWER PLANT

2075 SHRI KAMLESH BALMIKI:

WILL THE PRIME MINISTER BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) whether the Government has promised to implement several welfare schemes for the benefit of several villagers whose land were acquired for construction of Narora Atomic Power Plants;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the present status of these schemes including supply of electricity to these villages?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE, INDEPENDENT CHARGE FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE FOR PMO, PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

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(a) to (c) The construction of Narora Atomic Power Project (NAPP 1&2) started in the year 1976 and the two units began commercial operation in the years 1991 and 1992 respectively. The land for the project was acquired in two phases in 1974 and 1987. In addition to implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement package including compensation for land finalised then by the state government, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), as a part of its Corporate Social Responsibility, has been carrying out welfare activities in the villages in the vicinity of NAPS. These are essentially to supplement efforts of the state government and are focused in the areas of health, education and infrastructure. NPCIL, as a generating company, supplies its electricity generation to the grid. The actual supply to the users is done by distribution companies.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO : 2090
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2010

NARORA ATOMIC POWER STATION

2090 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

WILL THE PRIME MINISTER BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to set two new units at Narora Atomic Power Station to enhance its capacity;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) the final decision of the Union Government in this regard ; and
(d) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE, INDEPENDENT CHARGE FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE FOR PMO, PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

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(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO : 2094
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2010

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF NUCLEAR OPERATORS

2094 SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:

WILL THE PRIME MINISTER BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) whether the representatives of the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) visited Kaiga Atomic Power Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE, INDEPENDENT CHARGE FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE FOR PMO, PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

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(a) Yes, Sir

(b) World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) is non-government, non-political and non-profit making world organization of nuclear operators with a mission to maximize the safety and reliability of operation of nuclear power plants by exchanging information and encourage communication, comparison and emulation amongst its members. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a public sector undertaking of Department of Atomic Energy is one of the founder members of this association. All the nuclear power operators of the 30 countries are represented in WANO.

As a part of WANO charter, the general meetings of WANO are held once in two years. NPCIL hosted the 10^{th} Biennial General Meeting (BGM) held in New Delhi from January 31- February 2, 2010. As a part of said meeting, technical tours were organized for the interested members. 18 WANO members visited Kaiga Atomic Power Station from February 3-6, 2010. Other teams of WANO members visited Tarapur and Kudankulam Power Projects. Such tours are a part of every WANO BGM and participants from NPCIL have also visited nuclear power stations in many countries. The technical tours to the nuclear power stations showcase NPCIL's safety performance and the operational practices of nuclear power stations in India which are comparable to the best in the world.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO : 2118
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2010

DEVELOPMENT OF CROP VARIETIES USING RADIDATION TECHNIQUES

2118 SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:

WILL THE PRIME MINISTER BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) the crop varieties developed during each of the last three years using radiation techniques;
(b) whether these crop varieties have been released for commercial production after field trials in agriculture fields;
(c) if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the steps taken by the Government to develop more seeds by adopting this technique?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE, INDEPENDENT CHARGE FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE FOR PMO, PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):
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(a) List of crop varieties developed during the last three years is as under:

Crop	Variety	Year of Release	Released for	Remarks
Groundnut *Mungphali (Arachis hypogaea)*	TDG-39 TBG-39	2009 2008	Karnataka Rajasthan	Large seed, Kharif season
	TG-51	2008	W. Bengal Orissa Bihar & N.E. States	Rabi-Summer, Early maturity (~ 90 days)
	TGL-45	2007	Maharashtra	Large seed, Kharif, season
Soybean *(Glycine max)*	TAMS 98-21	2007	Maharashtra	High yeielding resistant to bacterial pustules, myrothecium leaf spot and soybean mosaic virus diseases
Mustard *Rai (Brassica*	TPM-1	2007	Maharashtra	Yellow seed tolerant to powdery mildew

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Sunflower *Suraj mukhi (Helianthus annuus)*	TAS-82	2007	Maharashtra	Black seed coat tolerant to drought
Greengram *Moong (Vigna radiate)*	TM-96-2 (Trombay Pesara)	2007	Andhra Pradesh (rabi and summer) and rice fallows	Resistant to Powdery mildew and Corynespora leaf spot
	TJM-3	2007	Madhya Pradesh (Kharif and summer)	Resistant to Powdery mildew, Yellow mosaic virus and Rhizoctonia root-rot diseases
Pigeonpea *Tur, Arhar (Cajanus cajan)*	TT-401	2007	Madhya Pradesh, Maharasthra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh	High yielding, tolerant to pod borer and pod fly damage
Cowpea *Chowli / Lobhiya (Vigna unguiculata)*	TRC-77-4 (Khalleshwari)	2007	Chhattisgarh (rabi)	Suitable for rice based cropping system

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 11 Trombay crop varieties as detailed at (a) above, have been released for commercial production and notified by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

(d) Development of mutant crop varieties is a continuous process. Varients obtained by radiation induced mutation of oilseeds and pulses are being evaluated at BARC and collaborating Agricultural Universities. For dissemination of the research efforts of BARC to the farmers, effective linkages have been established with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Departments, State Agriculture Universities, National and State Seeds Corporations, NGOs, National Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, progressive farmers etc. Production of nucleus/breeder seeds is undertaken at BARC farms at Trombay and Gauribidanur, Karnataka and also in collaboration with progressive farmers and Agricultural Universities. Breeder seeds are supplied to different National and State Seeds Corporations for multiplication into foundation and certified seeds to reach farmers.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO : 2189
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2010

NUCLEAR BAN ON INDIA

2189 SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

WILL THE PRIME MINISTER BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) whether some countries have lifted nuclear ban imposed by them on India previously;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the present status thereof, country-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE, INDEPENDENT CHARGE FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE FOR PMO, PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

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(a) & (b) On 6 September, 2008 the Nuclear Suppliers Group issued a 'Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India' to permit civil nuclear trade with India.

(c) India has been in dialogue with friendly countries to open up civil nuclear trade with India. In the recent period the following agreements have been concluded:

(i) Cooperation Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, was signed on September 30, 2008.

(ii) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, was signed on October 10, 2008.

(iii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plant Units in Kudankulam site as well as in the construction of Russian designed Nuclear Power Plants at new sites in the Republic of India, was signed on December 5, 2008.

(iv) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Namibia on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on August 31, 2009.

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of the Republic of India and the Nuclear Energy Agency , Regulatory Agency of the Government of Mongolia on Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Use of Radioactive Minerals and Nuclear Energy was signed on September 14, 2009.

(vi) Agreement between the Government of Argentine Republic and the Government of the Republic of India for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was initiated on October 14, 2009.

(vii) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of Fusion Energy Research was signed on November 06, 2009.

(viii) An agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes was initiated on December 7, 2009.

(ix) Joint Declaration by India and the United Kingdom on Civil Nuclear Cooperation was signed on February 11, 2010.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO : 2194
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2010

MISSING OF NUCLEAR DEVICE

2194 SMT JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

WILL THE PRIME MINISTER BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) whether the nuclear device put on Nanda Devi mountain during operation "Blue Mountain" has not been traced so far,
(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made by the Government to trace it;
(c) whether the device emits nuclear radiation in the entire Himalayan region; and
(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE, INDEPENDENT CHARGE FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE FOR PMO, PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

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(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nuclear device was a power source containing Pu-238 for powering a system which was installed at Nanda Devi. This power source was lost and has not been traced inspite of several attempts.

(c) The device contained only Pu-238, an alpha emitter, in sealed conditions. There is no danger whatsoever of nuclear radiation either in the Himalayan region or in the down stream of the river Ganga due to this device.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

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