

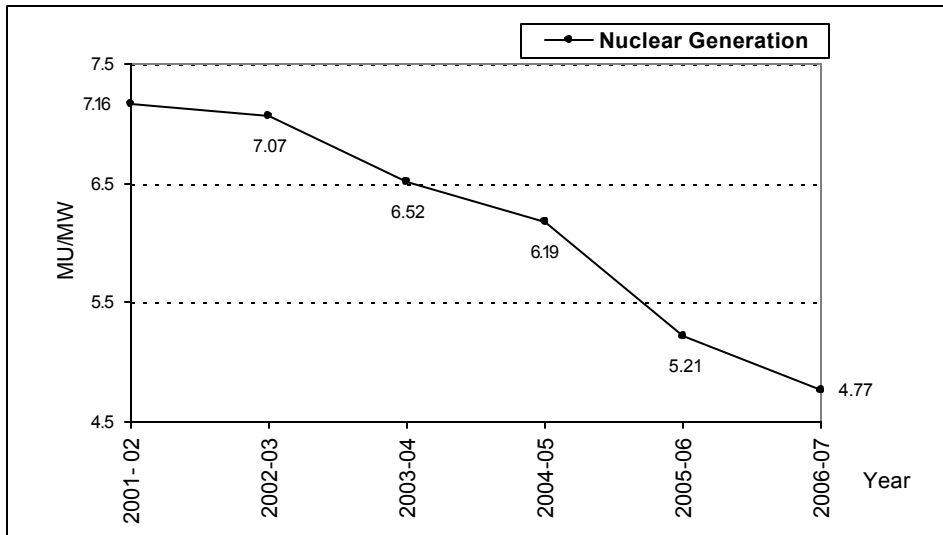
Nuclear Power Generation in India

	Installed capacity MW	Generation Million Units	Generation MU/MW
2006-07	3900	18606.75	4.77
2005-06	3310	17238.89	5.21
2004-05	2720	16845.29	6.19
2003-04	2720	17737	6.52
2002-03	2720	19235	7.07
2001-02	2720	19475	7.16
1999-2000	1840	9936 (upto Jan 2000)	6.48
1998-99	1840*	9899 (upto Jan 1999)	6.46
1997-98	2225	10042	4.51
1996-97	2225	9071	4.08
1995-96	2225	7965	3.58
1994-95	2225	5648	2.54
1993-94	2005	5396	2.69
1992-93	2005	6727	3.36
1991-92	1785	5524	3.09
1989-90	1565	4625	2.96
1984-85	1095	4075	3.72
1979-80	640	2877	4.49
1978-79	640	2770	4.33
1973-74	640	2396	3.74

Source: 1. www.cea.nic.in, various monthly reports
 2. All India Electricity Statistics General Review 2002-03, CEA
 3. Annual Report 1998-99, 1999-2000, Ministry of Power

Note that the capacity was derated from 2225 MW in March 1998 to 1840 MW in March 1999, according to the annual report of the Ministry of Power, 1998-99 (page 5). The reasons are not known, but it would have meant a huge loss of investment achieved at public funds. Someone needs to explain why this was done.

Significantly, the highest power generation from nuclear station has been recorded in 2001-02, when the generation was 19475 MU, in all the years thereafter, the generation has been lower than that figure, even as the installed capacity has gone upto 4120 MW in April 2007. It is also important to note that the generation per MW of installed capacity in 2006-07 was much lower than that in 2001-02. In fact, the generation per MW installed capacity has been reducing every year since that year, see the graph below.



Someone needs to explain why this is the case.

It is noteworthy that the power generation from nuclear stations constituted 2.81% of total generation in 2006-07.

South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers & People (www.sandrp.in)
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