

July 26, 1973

Rajya Sabha Q&A on Manufacture of Large and Sophisticated Components of Nuclear Power Plants

Citation:

"Rajya Sabha Q&A on Manufacture of Large and Sophisticated Components of Nuclear Power Plants", July 26, 1973, Wilson Center Digital Archive, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (ISDA), Rajya Sabha Q&A Documents.
<https://digitalarchive.umd.edu/document/119728>

Summary:

Transcript of questions and answers between members of the Rajya Sabha and the Prime Minister of Atomic Energy, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, on whether or not India is capable of domestic production of large and sophisticated nuclear power plant components. Estimated and actual costs are also discussed.

Credits:

This document was made possible with support from Carnegie Corporation of New York (CCNY)

Original Language:

English

Contents:

Original Scan

of such castings), etc., for many others, the decline in output was due to a variety of reasons. Annex-I gives a summary of the decline in output in some major industries, and the reasons for the decline. (See Appendix LXXXV, Annexure No. 12) Precise information about effect of power shortage on export earnings is not available.

MANUFACTURE OF LARGE AND SOPHISTICATED COMPONENTS FOR NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

*101. SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous manufacturers have been entrusted with the manufacture of large and sophisticated components for nuclear power stations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the cost of various components and equipments made indigenously as compared to their landed cost ?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There are several large and complex components, nuclear as well as conventional, the manufacture of which has been entrusted to the Indian manufacturers, the important ones among these being calandria, end-shields, turbo-generators fuelling machines, steam generating equipment etc. Since for the manufacture of these components, offers from the foreign suppliers were not invited, the accurate information regarding their landed cost is not available. In the absence of this, it is not possible to work out an exact comparison between the indigenous cost and the landed cost of these components. It can, however, be said that the indigenous cost generally tends to be higher than the landed cost, which is mainly due to factors like higher raw material costs, large scale developmental work involved in undertaking manufacture of these components for the first time in the country, longer manufac-

turing period involved, etc.

REFUSAL OF TAMRA PATRA BY FREEDOM FIGHTERS

*102. SHRI SUHRID MULLICK CHOUDHURY :

SHRI SALIL KUMAR GANGULI :

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANAYAL :

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI :

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI :

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY :

SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of freedom fighters who have refused to accept 'Tamra Patras' and pension, Statewise;

(b) The reasons for such refusals;

(c) The names and number of freedom fighters presently residing outside India; and

(d) Whether Government have also approached them to accept this honour; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :

(a) and (b) According to the information available so far, 3 freedom fighters from Rajasthan, 3 from Kerala and one from Haryana have either declined to accept Tamrapatra or have returned them, because of their differences with State policies or allegations of discrimination in presentation of Tamrapatras. No freedom fighters has so far refused to accept pension.

(c) and (d) Government do not have the information. However, Indian Missions abroad have been requested to furnish the particulars of such freedom fighters. Further action can be taken only on receipt of this information.