

TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(22 March 2025)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- INDIA'S NUCLEAR SECTOR
- ECONOMIC SURVEY: (CHAPTER 6) INDIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE

DEVELOPMENT & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

MCQs

INDIA'S NUCLEAR SECTOR

- Context: In March 2025, IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi praised India's nuclear sector for being one of the most dynamic globally.
- India is increasing its cooperation with the IAEA on nuclear technology, safety, and security.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Global Recognition: Grossi highlighted India's growing role in nuclear energy, especially in Asia. India is collaborating closely with the IAEA on safety, technology, and regulations.
- Diplomatic Engagements: External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar met Grossi during the Raisina Dialogue 2025, discussing nuclear safety and non-proliferation, highlighting India's role in nuclear diplomacy.
- Workforce Development: India's efforts in training nuclear experts were praised, with the IAEA collaborating with India's Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and the Global

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Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) to build a skilled workforce, including the launch of a new Nuclear Engineering Course.

 Raisina Dialogue 2025: The dialogue showcased India's growing importance in global nuclear discussions.

BUDGETARY FOCUS

Union Budget 2025-26: Nuclear Energy in India's Future

• **Objective**: Strengthening nuclear capabilities as part of the long-term energy strategy for a sustainable and developed India (Viksit Bharat). The government aims to increase nuclear power capacity to **100 GW** by 2047.

Key Budget Highlights:

- Nuclear Energy Mission: ₹20,000 crore allocated for Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)
 R&D with the goal of building five indigenous SMRs by 2033.
- Policy Reforms: Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act and Civil Liability for
 Nuclear Damage Act to encourage private sector involvement.



 Private Sector Partnerships: Collaborations on Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) and SMRs, focusing on cost-effective energy solutions for industries like steel and aluminum.

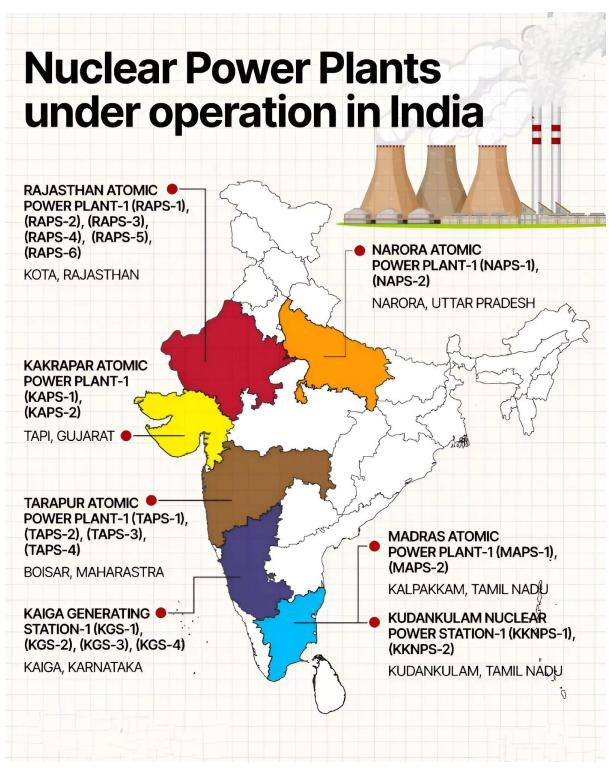
INDIA'S NUCLEAR CAPACITY EXPANSION

- Objective: Increase nuclear power from 8,180 MW to 22,480 MW by 2031-32.
- New Projects: 10 new reactors in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh. Notable project: Kovvada Plant (6 x 1208 MW) in Andhra Pradesh in partnership with the USA.

Recent Developments:

- Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit-7 (RAPP-7) achieved criticality in September 2024.
- Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) made significant progress, achieving milestones in March 2024.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN INDIA



STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

- Energy Security: Nuclear power as a long-term energy solution.
- Environmental Sustainability: Integrating nuclear energy with renewables to reduce carbon emissions.
- Private Sector Role: Expanding private sector participation through public-private partnerships.
- **Technological Innovation**: Developing advanced reactors like SMRs and PFBR to enhance India's position in global nuclear energy.

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- Atomic Energy Act, 1962: Grants exclusive government authority over nuclear energy.
- Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB): Regulates safety and compliance in nuclear facilities.
- Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010: Caps liability at ₹1,500 crore, with government backing.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

- Current Contribution: Nuclear energy accounts for 1.6% of India's energy generation.
- Energy Diversification: Reduces reliance on coal (55% of India's energy mix).
- Climate Change Mitigation: Nuclear energy is a low-carbon source, supporting India's net-zero emissions target by 2070.
- Reducing Import Dependence: Helps reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels (e.g., 85% crude oil, 50% natural gas).

KEY ISSUES IN INDIA'S NUCLEAR SECTOR

- Limited Share in Energy Mix: Nuclear still contributes only 1.6% of India's total energy.
- Investment Challenges: High capital cost and long timelines for nuclear projects.
- Dependence on Imported Nuclear Fuel: Limited domestic uranium reserves lead to reliance on imports.
- Safety Concerns: Public opposition due to safety fears (e.g., Fukushima incident).
- Technological Delays: Delays in projects like the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR).



- High Cost: Nuclear energy has higher capital costs compared to renewable energy sources.
- Waste Management: India lacks a permanent radioactive waste disposal system.

MEASURES TO REVAMP INDIA'S NUCLEAR SECTOR

- Enhancing Private Sector Participation: Amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to allow private sector involvement in reactor operations.
- Expanding Indigenous Technology: Focus on developing technologies like Fast
 Breeder Reactors and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs).
- Streamlining Land Acquisition: Integrate the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act, 2013 for easier land acquisition.
- Strategic Nuclear Fuel Reserves: Secure long-term uranium supplies through agreements with countries like Russia, Kazakhstan, and Canada.
- Fast-Tracking Regulatory Approvals: Reform the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and establish the National Nuclear Energy Authority (NNEA) for quicker regulatory approvals.



- Sovereign Green Bonds: Issue green bonds to attract international investment in nuclear energy projects.
- Skill Development: Expand training programs at BARC and other institutions for reactor operations, R&D, and waste management.
- Local Manufacturing: Integrate nuclear energy into Make in India and Production
 Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes.
- **Promoting SMRs**: Develop Small Modular Reactors to meet decentralized energy needs, especially in remote areas.
- International Technology Transfer: Pursue agreements with countries like USA,
 Japan, and South Korea for advanced reactor designs.



CHAPTER 6: INDIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Key Developments in India's Digital Connectivity:

- Telecommunications Growth:
 - o 5G Rollout:
 - Coverage: Launched in all states and union territories, available in 779 out of 783 districts as of October 31, 2024.
 - Infrastructure: Over 4.6 lakh 5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) installed across the country.
 - Expanding Mobile Coverage:
 - Approved Project: Provide 4G services to 24,680 uncovered villages in remote areas and upgrade 6,279 villages from 2G/3G networks to 4G.
 - Progress: By December 2024, 7,815 sites covering 10,706 villages were commissioned.

EFFORTS FOR CONNECTIVITY IN REMOTE AREAS

Bharat Net Project:

- o Aim: Provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats and villages.
- Progress: 6.92 lakh km of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) laid, and 2.14 lakh Gram
 Panchayats service-ready as of December 2024.
- Mobile Coverage in North-East and Border Areas:
 - Coverage: 1,358 mobile service sites covering uncovered villages and highways.
 - Arunachal Pradesh and Assam: 671 towers covering 1,178 villages.
 - Meghalaya: 433 towers covering 622 villages and 3 highways.
- Telecom Development in Islands:
 - Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Completed submarine OFC connectivity with 205
 Gbps bandwidth and increased satellite bandwidth.
 - Lakshadweep Islands: Submarine OFC project (1,869 km) commissioned in January 2024, enabling 5G and FTTH services.
- Mobile Services in Remote Villages:
 - Border Villages Scheme: 319 villages covered with 4G.



 LWE-Phase I & II: Upgraded 297 towers to 4G, and 1,106 towers commissioned under Phase II, covering 1,162 locations.

Aspirational Districts Scheme:

- Efforts: Cover villages in underserved areas.
- 502-Village Scheme: 215 towers covering 251 villages across 112 districts.
- o **7,287-Village Scheme**: 2,497 sites covering 3,804 villages in 5 states.
- Information Technology (IT) Initiatives:
 - Gl Cloud (MeghRaj):
 - Aim: Deliver ICT services through cloud computing.
 - Support: As of November 30, 2024, the National Informatics Centre supports 1,917 applications on its cloud.

Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN):

- Renamed: Universal Service Obligation Fund renamed Digital Bharat Nidhi
 (DBN) in August 2024.
- Support: Continues to support telecom services, mobile services, broadband connectivity, and infrastructure in rural and remote areas.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation:
 - Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):
 - Objective: Provide reliable access to safe piped drinking water to rural households, ensuring long-term water security.
 - Progress:
 - Launch: August 2019 with 3.23 crore (17%) rural households having tap water connections.
 - Current: Over 15.30 crore (79.1%) out of approximately 19.34 crore rural households by November 26, 2024.
 - Achievements:
 - States and UTs with 100% Coverage: Arunachal Pradesh, Goa,
 Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Telangana, Mizoram,
 Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu,
 Puducherry.

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 Water Quality Laboratories: 2,160 laboratories, with 1,570 accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

IMPACT OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

- Safe Drinking Water: Provided to 69.23 lakh households in quality-affected areas, including 23 lakh in arsenic-affected areas and 11.43 lakh in fluoride-affected areas.
- Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs): 618 installed, with 573 in arsenic and fluoride-affected areas.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN)

- Phase I: Achieved open defecation-free (ODF) status in rural areas.
- Phase II (2020-2025): Aims to convert ODF villages into ODF Plus villages.
- ODF Plus Progress:
 - o Categorization: Aspiring, Rising, and Model.
 - Goal: Ensure all villages become ODF Plus Model, sustaining ODF status,
 proper waste management, and visual cleanliness.

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Recent Progress: By November 2024, 1.92 lakh villages incrementally declared ODF
 Plus under the Model category, bringing the total to 3.64 lakh villages.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U):
 - SBM-U 2.0:
 - Launch: 2021.
 - Focus: Create garbage-free cities by integrating waste management and sanitation practices, aligning with sustainability and circular economy principles.
 - o Progress:
 - Individual Household Latrines: 63.7 lakh units constructed.
 - Community and Public Toilets: 6.4 lakh seats constructed.
 - Door-to-Door Solid Waste Collection: Achieved in 93,756 wards.
 - Waste Processing: Significant progress in processing waste generated across cities.

IMPACT

 Toilet Access: As per the 78th NSS Report, 97% of households in urban areas have access to toilets.

ODF Certification:

- ODF: 4,576 ULBs certified (complete access to toilets).
- ODF+: 3,913 ULBs certified (clean, hygienic, and functional toilets).
- ODF++: 1,429 ULBs certified (safe faecal sludge management).
- wastewater.

ICT-enabled Governance:

- Swachhata App: 2.08 crore users, resolving 2.39 crore complaints out of 2.55 crore reported.
- Google Toilet Locator: Mapped 67,407 toilets across 3,326 cities, enhancing accessibility.

URBAN HOUSING

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U):
 - Launch: 2015.
 - Aim: Provide permanent housing in urban areas.
 - Achievements (as of November 25, 2024):
 - Sanctioned: 1.18 crore houses.
 - Grounded: 1.14 crore houses.
 - Completed: 89 lakh houses.
 - o PMAY-U 2.0:
 - Launch: September 2024.
 - Aim: Assist an additional 1 crore households.
 - Progress: 6 lakh houses approved in FY25.

URBAN TRANSPORT

- Metro and Rapid Rail Systems:
 - Operational or Under Construction: In 29 cities, with 1,010 km operational in 23 cities.



- Underway: An additional 980 km of metro systems.
- Daily Ridership: Reached 10.2 million in FY25.
- Benefits: Contributed to reducing emissions, saving time, and cutting vehicle operating costs.

ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION & URBAN TRANSFORMATION

(AMRUT)

- Launch: 2015.
- Focus: Improve urban water management.
- Progress:
 - Tap Water Coverage: Reached 70%.
 - Sewerage Coverage: At 62%.
 - Water Treatment Capacity: Created or augmented 4,649 million litres per day.
 - Parks: Developed 2,439 parks, adding 5,070 acres of green space.

AMRUT 2.0:

- o Launch: 2021.
- Aim: Expand coverage to all statutory towns and cities.
- Initiated: 8,923 projects worth ₹1.89 lakh crore.

SMART CITIES MISSION

- Launch: 2015.
- Aim: Develop smart cities with essential infrastructure and a sustainable environment.
- Progress (as of January 13, 2025):
 - Proposed: 8,058 projects worth ₹1.64 lakh crore.
 - Completed: 7,479 projects worth ₹1.50 lakh crore.
- Key Achievements:
 - management.

 Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs): Operational in 100 cities, transport, and disaster
 - CCTV and Public Safety: Over 83,000 CCTV cameras installed across 1,200+ projects.
 - Smart Mobility: 16 lakh solar/LED streetlights and 1,700 km of smart roads built, alongside shared bicycles and electric buses.
 - Affordable Housing: Over 35,000 units built in 23 cities.



MCQs

- Consider the following statements wrt the nuclear sector in India and mark the correct one:
 - As of 2024, nuclear power contributes less than 2% in the total energy mix of India.
 - 2. India aims to increase the contribution to more than 10% by 2030.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (C)

- 2. Which of these nuclear power plant is located north of Tropic of Cancer?
 - (A) Kudankulam NPP
 - (B) Tarapur NPP
 - (C) Kaiga NPP
 - (D) Narora NPP

Ans. (D)





- 3. Which of these has replaced the Universal Service Obligation Fund?
 - (A) Digital India Initiative
 - (B) Digital Bharat Nidhi
 - (C) Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. (B)

- 4. Which of these is/are the features of Jal Jeevan Mission?
 - 1. It aims to provide piped water in all the rural households of the country.
 - Jal Jeevan mission has achieved saturation as of 2024.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (A)