

## Chairman Atomic Energy Commission Since 1948

*"...within the next couple of decades atomic energy would play an important role in the economy and the industry of countries and that, if India did not wish to fall even further behind the industrially advanced countries of the world, it would be necessary to take more energetic measures to develop this branch of science..."*

**- Homi Bhabha, Chairman, AEC (1948-1966)**



*"...Countries have to provide facilities for its nationals to do front-rank research within the resources which are available. It is equally necessary, having produced the men who can do research, to organize task oriented projects for the nation's practical problems..."*

**- Vikram Sarabhai, Chairman, AEC (1966-1971)**



*"...The radioactive waste management in the Indian Nuclear Programme has continued to ensure that man and environment are not endangered to release of radioactivity....While we have worked on the basis of 'as low a discharge as possible' as a practical reality, our current efforts are directed towards the concept of limiting discharge activity to the environment..."*

**- H.N. Sethna, Chairman, AEC (1972-1983)**  
Address at IAEA General Conference, 1975



*"... The year 1985-86 has seen notable advances in our Atomic Energy Programme. On 18<sup>th</sup> October, 1985, the first indigenously built Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR), using indigenously developed mixed carbide fuel, reached criticality. The commissioning of the FBTR was very smooth. This is a very significant event for us, as it marks the second phase of India's Nuclear Power Programme..."*

**- Raja Ramanna, Chairman, AEC (1983-1987)**  
Address at IAEA General Conference, 1985



*"...The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), which has been installed and entrusted with overall responsibilities for the regulatory purpose, has set about its task in a systematic manner. The board has undertaken preparation of codes and guides in the nuclear, medical, industrial and transportation areas. Environmental surveys were conducted around all the nuclear plants and research centre sites..."*

**- M.R. Srinivasan, Chairman, AEC (1987-1990)**  
Address at IAEA General Conference, 1986



“... India can also supply small research reactors that can become nuclei for manpower training in the developing countries. India is now poised to help the developing countries with several nuclear related technologies, radioisotope production and utilization, setting up of small reactors and taking up operations like reprocessing which are more manpower intensive and hence can be done more inexpensively in developing countries...”

- **P.K. Iyengar**, Chairman, AEC (1990-1993)  
Address at IAEA General Conference, 1990



“...In the coming century, nuclear energy will account for an increasing share of the electricity mix in India. Mature technologies for reprocessing, waste management and recycle of plutonium have been demonstrated and are available. Progress is under way on the thorium-uranium 233 cycle also. In this context, it is worth mentioning that because of our great interest in the closed nuclear fuel cycle, we have always considered spent fuel as a vital resource material...”

- **R. Chidambaram**, Chairman, AEC (1993-2000)  
Address at IAEA General Conference, 1999



“... Our atomic energy programme, which is in its 50<sup>th</sup> year, has come a long way on its march to serve Indian people. Today we are on a fast track growth backed up by a strong R&D, industrial and safety infrastructure. ...A few days back Government of India has approved construction of a 500 MWe PFBR. This indigenously developed technology can enhance the installed power generation capacity to well above 3,00,000 MWe even with our modest uranium resources...”

- **Anil Kakodkar**, Chairman, AEC (2000- 2009)  
Address at IAEA Conference, 2003



“...The achievements we made so far have been possible only because of the dedication and hard work from all of you. I would like to mention that the contribution made by every segment of our scientific, technical, administrative and auxiliary personnel are equally important in maintaining the overall excellence.....”

Today, we are at the threshold of a large scale growth of nuclear power in the country. As you are all aware, the doors of international cooperation are opening up for nuclear power production. In this environment, it is imperative for us to maintain competitiveness both in technological and in commercial sense.....”

- **Srikumar Banerjee**, Chairman AEC (2009-2012)  
BARC Founder's day Address, 2008



The Department of Atomic Energy has a mandate to make use of atomic energy and associated spinoff benefits to provide energy security, food security, water security, national security and health care services to the nation. On the way, a large range of research, development and deliveries are made to advance the scientific and technological strength of the nation both in cutting edge research areas and areas that are relevant to the developmental needs of our country. The department will continue to nurture innovation while on its path of growth to fulfil it's already laid down mandate.

-**Ratan Kumar Sinha**, Chairman AEC, (2012--)  
Message on National Technology Day May 11, 2012