reputed local medical colleges and analysis has been carried out by Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Mumbai, a premier cancer research centre in the country. In addition, annual medical check-ups are carried out for all occupational workers regularly. The examinations/studies have found that the morbidity pattern of all ailments as well as birth defects among new borns is lower than the national average. There has also not been any rise in cancer morbidity, birth defects in the new born as compared to national average. All these studies and reports clearly establish that there are no adverse effects of the operation of the nuclear power plants on the people living in and around the plants.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) In the immediate aftermath of Fukushima, Germany had announced phasing out of nuclear power by 2022. Switzerland had announced that it would not construct new units and Taiwan had announced a decision not to extend the life of the existing units. However, largely the countries with nuclear power have continued with their nuclear power programmes. Since the Fukushima incident in March, 2011, 19 new reactors have been connected to the grid in various countries *viz*. China (11), India (1), Russia (2), Iran (1), Korea (2), Pakistan (1) and Argentina (1). Construction of 24 new units have been started post Fukushima in various countries *viz*. China (7), India (2), Russia (1), Belarus (2), Pakistan (2), Korea (2), Argentina (1), United Arab Emirates (3) and the United States of America (4). In the USA, where there had been no new builds for about two decades, construction on four units (Vogtle 3 and 4 and Summer 2 and 3) was started. New entrants like the United Arab Emirates have also started construction of nuclear power plants and several other like Bangladesh have plans to start construction of nuclear power plants. There are presently 69 nuclear power reactors with an aggregate capacity of 66125 MW under various stages of construction in the world.

Uranium found in Telangana

2409. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the aerial survey conducted by GSI, NGRI, Atomic Mineral Directorate, etc. Uranium prospects have been found in Suryapet-Nalgonda district of Telangana, if so, the details of the survey; and

(b) in what manner the above metals are helpful and the plan of action the Ministry has to explore the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration

and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), an exploration agency with a mandate to evaluate mineral resources of uranium, thorium, and other prescribed substances required for the implementation of Nuclear Power Programme of the country, has located significant uranium deposits in parts of Nalgonda District, Telangana.

The known uranium deposits have been located through ground, airborne and heliborne geophysical surveys over parts of Suryapet-Nalgonda district, Telangana.

The details of the survey conducted are as under:

Year	Type	Surveys
1983-84	Airborne Surveys	Gamma-Ray Spectrometric and magnetic surveys
2009-10	Heliborne	Gamma-Ray Spectrometric, Time Domain Electro
2010-11	Surveys	Magnetic (TDEM) and Magnetic

The details of the uranium deposits identified in the State of Telangana as of December, 2014 are as under :

District	Name of the deposit	Uranium reserves	
		U30S (t)	U (t)
Nalgonda	Lambapur	1,450	1,230
	Peddagattu	7,585	6,432
Nalgonda	Chitrial	9,515	8,069
SUB-TOTAL		18,550	15,731

(b) The uranium reserves established by AMD are mined by M/s Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Jaduguda, a Public Sector Undertaking Unit of DAE, and subsequently processed by Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad. Such processed material is used in nuclear reactors by M[1]s Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) for generation of electricity.

The deposits in the Nalgonda district consists of isolated ore patches spread over a distance and the product will be economical only if opencast mining is permitted. UCIL and DAE have made efforts to initiate the mining of uranium deposits located at Lambapur-Peddagattu by obtaining Environmental Clearance from State Government, though validity of which has since expired; There are some constraints such as (i) public apprehension about contamination of Nagarjunsagar - a major source of water; and (ii) strong opposition by NGO.