

supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities. Thus the demand of reactors using indigenous fuel is also almost being met.

(c) The quantity of uranium imported from various countries and expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and year-wise are mentioned below:

Year	M/s JSC TVEL Corporation Russia		M/s JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhsatan		M/s CAMECO, Canada	
	Quantity (MT)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Quantity (MT)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Quantity (MT)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-14	296.31	538.07	460	382.82	-	-
2014-15	296.54	542.52	283.4	216.98	-	-
2015-16	303.78	565.17	Nil	Nil	250.74	158.28
	42.15*	303.65				
2016-17	125.76	275.96#	999.80	590.65	742.70	166.89

* Enriched Uranium Dioxide Pellets

inclusive of 30% advance payment against Bank Guarantee

\$ non-inclusive of payment for about 379 MT received during the second week of November 2016

Health hazards due to radiation from uranium mines

963. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether radiation from uranium mines in Jharkhand is crippling children and the habitants near uranium mines are suffering from severe diseases caused by radiations, if so, the details thereof and the details of remedial action taken by the respective agencies;

(b) the details of the affected habitants living in the proximity of such radiation sources and the type of illness with the grade of its severity, mine-wise and stage-wise; and

(c) the details of health hazards in such areas and actions contemplated to tackle them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No health hazards attributable to radiation has been reported from the areas, where Uranium Corporation of India (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), operates Uranium Mines.