

wagons requisitioned by Coal India Limited since November, 1994 till date;

(b) how far the coal supply to the consumers have been affected during this period in terms of Tonnage because of paucity of wagons; and

(c) what action is being taken by Coal India Limited to maintain its assured linkage to the consumers and whether any assurance has been given by

the Railways to supply wagons in future as per loading requirement of Coal India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) According to the information received from Coal India Limited, daily average number of wagons indented by Coal Companies and supplied by Railways for each of the months since November, 1994 was as follows:

(Figs. in FWWs per day)

Data Provisional)

Month	Average indents	Average supply
November, 94	20300	16560
December, 94	21543	16543
January, 95	21447	16967
February, 95	23340	17617

(b) Coal India Limited has intimated that a shortfall to an extent of one million tonne against the target can be attributed to the paucity in supply of wagons during this period.

(c) Close and constant liaison at all levels and regular follow up with Railways is done for ensuring supply of wagons as per loading requirements of Coal India Ltd.

In order to make good the shortfall, consumers, have been allowed to draw supplies by alternate modes such as Road. In addition large number of collieries have been put under Liberalised Sales Scheme where actual users are given priority in supply of coal.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली घरों में कोयले की आवश्यकता

824. प्रो० राम ब्रह्म सिंह वर्मा : क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युत क्षेत्र में कोयले की वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली घरों को वस्तुतः कितनी मात्रा में कोयले की आपूर्ति की गई है;

(ग) यदि कोयले की आपूर्ति नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन बिजली घरों को कोयले की अपेक्षित मात्रा में आपूर्ति के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) और (ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड (उ०प्र०वि०बो०) के नापीय विद्युत गृहों की कोयले की वार्षिक

आवश्यकतायें तथा की गई आपूर्ति की कुल मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है:—

(1000 टन में)
आंकड़े अनंतिम

वर्ष	मांग	प्रेषण
1992-93	12125	10714
1993-94	12074	10784

(ग) और (घ) कोयला कम्पनियां इस स्थिति में हैं कि वैगनों की उपलब्धता तथा कोयले की आपूर्ति के एवज में भुगतान सहित समग्र अवरोधों के भीतर उ०प्र०रा०बि०बो० की समग्र मांग को पूरा करने की स्थिति में हैं। विद्युत क्षेत्र की दैनिक आधार पर कोयला प्रेषण का प्रबोधन किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय में सचिव(समन्वय) की अध्यक्षता में उच्च स्तर पर स्थिति का प्रत्येक सप्ताह पुनरीक्षक किया जाता है। विद्युत क्षेत्रों को कोयले के संचलन के मामले में रेलवे द्वारा अत्यधिक प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। सामयिक पुनरीक्षा के आधार पर, जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक होता है, उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Joint sampling of coal at loading end

825. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1731 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19th December, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the joint sampling of coal at the loading end is being done as per Indian Standard IS438/1984;

(b) if so, whether the loading is being done by Coal India Limited through

mechanical means viz. belt conveyors or rapid loading system: what percentage of despatched coal is being loaded through pay-loaders;

(c) how much time is being taken normally by the collieries to pick up samples from the selected wagons in the rake, and

(d) what is the free time allowed to the collieries to load a rake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The sampling of coal for determination of quality is required to be carried out as per Clause 3(A) of Colliery Control Order, 1945. The Coal Controller with the Government of India has requested Bureau of Indian Standards to modify the sampling procedure to make it realistic and practicable. Based on study of Central Fuel Research Institute, Jhargora, Dhanbad and further confirmed by experiments carried out at the loading points by Coal Controller a simplified system of sampling of Coal has been circulated by the Coal Controller which has been adopted by the coal companies for verification of quality of despatches in their joint Sampling arrangements.

(b) According to Coal India Ltd (CIL), loading of coal into wagons is being done partly through belt conveyors/rapid loading system and partly through payloaders. The percentage of coal despatches, loaded through payloaders varies from coal company to coal company. This percentage is around 18 per cent in South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) and 83 per cent in case of Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL).

(c) According to Coal India Limited the time taken for collection of samples after the rake is loaded varies from 2 to 4 hours.

(d) As per Railway Rules the following free loading time is allowed to the collieries to load a rake.