

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: I would like to know whether initially, when this project was constructed by the Karnataka Government, permission under the Environment Protection Act was taken.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have to check on this and get back to him. But I want to reassure the hon. Member that the notification of a wildlife sanctuary has come only on the 3rd of February, 2010. So, any rules and regulations of the Wildlife Protection Act will really come into force now. I have to get back to him and give him the intimation on whether the original project had got an environmental clearance or not.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, wildlife sanctuaries have been created in our country in a big way. Sir, you have visited the Rocket Launching Station at Sriharikota in Nellore district. You were kind enough to visit it. In that area also, a wildlife sanctuary has been declared for pilgrim birds that come from abroad and may stay there for some time. It is surprising that around the 10 kms. surrounding area, there should not be any agricultural activity, there should not be any use of pesticides. The officers wanted to create a problem. They can stop everything. My friend has talked about Karnataka. Will the Minister consider to have a review of the whole wildlife sanctuaries so that it may be rectified because it is being unnecessarily notified and make the people live peacefully?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member was referring to the Palakkad lake. The Palakkad lake is a national treasure, and we are committed to protecting the ecological environment of the Palakkad lake which happens to be near the Sriharikota range. It extends into two States, both Tamil Nadu as well as in Andhra Pradesh. It is a large area. It is an ecologically fragile zone. It invites birds from different parts of the world, and we need to protect this lake. Sir, I think, the first part of his supplementary was, the need to protect Palakkad lake, but the second part of his question was, why are you declaring these wildlife sanctuaries?

Sir, when we declare areas as 'wildlife sanctuaries', it is done after a lot of consideration on the livelihoods of communities that are dependent on that particular area that has been declared as 'a wildlife sanctuary'. I can assure the hon. Member, Sir, that this is not being done in an arbitrary manner or in an indiscriminate manner. It takes years to notify a wildlife sanctuary, and I do accept that in certain cases, the declaration of areas as 'wildlife sanctuaries' does impinge on the livelihoods of local communities for which alternatives are, in fact, put in practice by the State Government as well as the Central Government.

Supply of quality coal to power stations in Maharashtra

*248. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many thermal power stations in Maharashtra are running on low capacity on account of shortage of good quality coal;

(b) what is the requirement of the State and the quantity of quality coal supplied during the last three years;

(c) how many thermal generating stations have been closed down for want of quality coal; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to provide and supply quality coal to the State, as per its requirements?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL) have reported to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) that there have been instances of generation loss in their Thermal Power Stations due to non-receipt of good quality of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). MSPGCL have intimated that instead of getting the coal of declared grades from the respective mines of coal companies, they have received coal of lower grade mainly from Western Coalfields Limited and marginally from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) leading to under utilization of capacity.

(b) According to MSPGCL, the total requirement of coal and quality of coal received in respect of their thermal power stations for three years is as under :

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Year		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Feb.)
1.	Annual Coal Requirement	39.7	39.5	40.1
2.	Coal Linkage * /Annual Contracted Quantity **	37.84 *	37.97 *	34.92 **
3.	Coal Receipt:			
(i)	Coal Supply (D grade & above)	8.5	7.4	7.5
(ii)	Imported Coal Supply (GCV #-6600 k.Cal/kg)	0.9	1.3	2.5
(iii)	Beneficiated coal supplied	7.2	6.1	8.3
(iv)	Coal Supply of E, F & G grades	19.4	21.2	16.0
	Total Coal Receipt	36.0	36.0	34.3

** Annual Contracted Quantity in case of CIL and SCCL - Proportionate figure of April, 2009 to February, 2010

Gross Calorific Value

(c) So far none of the power stations of MSPGCL are reported to have been closed down due to shortage of quality coal.

(d) With the implementation of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) issued by the Ministry of Coal in October, 2007, coal is being supplied to power utilities with effect from the year 2009-10 through legally enforceable Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) between the coal companies of CIL and SCCL and Power Utilities, which inter-alia contains provisions in regard to quality of coal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.248. Shri Sanjay Raut. Member is not present. Any supplementaries? Mr. R.C. Singh.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, बाहर से कोयला मंगाने की मात्रा हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में same quality का जो कोयला उपलब्ध है, उसको upgrade करने के लिए, जो पैसा दूसरे देशों को हम देते हैं, क्या वही पैसा हम यहां के प्रोजेक्ट्स को देंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय सांसद ने जो पूछा है, that is pertaining to Coal Ministry, but, at the same time, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में कोल की कमी है, क्योंकि भारत का बिजली का उत्पादन दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। जब हम आजाद हुए थे तब भारत में बिजली की installed capacity करीब 1300 मेगावाट थी, जबकि आज 2010 में हमारी capacity addition 1,58,000 मेगावाट के करीब है और इस उत्पादन में कोयले से बिजली का उत्पादन सबसे अधिक है। हमारे यहां जो domestic coal available है, उसकी ग्रेड comparatively कम है, उसमें calorific value कम है जो हमारे बिजली के उत्पादन में कोयले की खपत को बढ़ाता है। इसके लिए हमारी Coal Ministry, उसकी प्रोसेस माइनिंग को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयासरत रही है, captive mining भी दे रही है, ताकि domestic उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो और वाशरीज से क्लीन के प्रोसेस को भी वह अहमियत दे रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, today, as we all know, to fulfil the targets of getting power for India through the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan, coal is most important. Even though our country is producing a huge quantity of coal to meet the shortage, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the future plans to get the best quality of coal; in addition to the domestic coal, from which countries they are planning to import, and whether they are going to fulfil the targets of power generation concerning the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Twelfth Five Year Plan by getting sufficient quantities of coal domestically, and also, by importing coal.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Respected Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member wishes that we should be self-sufficient in the production of coal. Now, for the coal power plan, looking to the requirement, as it is increasing, the Eleventh Five Year Plan's capacity addition target 78,700 MW and likely Twelfth Five Year Plan target 1,00,000 MW, we have, to increase our coal supply too, and we are trying to go for coal import from South Africa, Indonesia; our PSUs are also trying to commercially learn the process of how to import to have good quality of coal and domestically also, in the Coal India and the Ministry of Coal, for captive coal mining, and to have a larger production of coal and good quality of coal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Shreegopal Vyas. Please put your question very quickly.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विद्युत संयंत्र केन्द्रों के साथ-साथ कोल वाशरीज़ का इंटिग्रेटेड यूनिट बनाने की कोई योजना आपके विचाराधीन है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, Coal Ministry, कोल वाशरीज़ और कोल के उत्पादन को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, इस बारे में काम कर रही है। Power Ministry और Coal Ministry मिलकर, खासकर बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए, जिससे कि क्वालिटी कोल available हो और उससे ग्रेडिंग में भी अच्छा कोल मिल सके, पूरी कोशिश कर रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Follow-on public offer of REC

† *249. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is approaching large investment companies of the country for Follow-on Public Offer of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) because institutional portion of the issue has been fully subscribed but investors have not reacted favourably to it; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide cash to the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) of the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) opened on 19.02.2010 and closed on 23.02.2010. The issue got overwhelming response and was oversubscribed 3.14 times as per details given below:-

Category	No. of Applications	No. of shares	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of times subscription
A Retail Individual Bidders	56561	13598564	2761353888	0.22
B Non Institutional Bidders	418	52822950	10724543420	2.05
C. Qualified Institutional Bidders	277	472193190	32292469920	5.51
D. Employee	602	296880	57303630	0.85
Total	57858	538911584	45835670858	3.14

The Basis of Allotment and Basis of Allocation of shares in the FPO of REC was approved by the National Stock Exchange of India (NSE).

(b) Question does not arise as the public issue has been oversubscribed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.