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3.	Pala Maneri (480 MW) Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	All the infrastructural works have been completed after obtaining all the necessary clearances. The work on this project has been suspended in compliance to Government of Uttarakhand directions issued <i>vide</i> letter No. 140 dated 19.6.2008.
4.	Maneri Bhali-I (90 MW) Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	The project was commissioned in 1984 and generating power.
5.	Maneri Bhali-II (304 MW) Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	The project was commissioned in 2008 and generating power.
6.	Tehri dam (1000 MW) THDC	The project was commissioned in 2006 and generating power.
7.	Koteshwar dam (400 MW) THDC	Work on all the components of project is in progress and the project is expected to be commissioned in 2010-11.
8.	Kotli Bhel -1A (195 MW) NHPC	The Techno-Economic Clearance on the DPR has been accorded by CEA and land acquisition for the project is in progress.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Modern methods in coal mining

3220. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several underground coal mines are not amenable to total mechanisation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement modern methods in coal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are several underground mines which are not amenable to total mechanisation. Total mechanisation is feasible only when geo-technical features of the mine property is amenable to adopt the mechanized equipment for mass production of coal. The main criteria to adopt mechanisation are — there should be minimum geological disturbances like faults, dykes in the coal seams and the surface should be available free of any habitation and super structures whereby caving can be done. In addition, upper coal horizons, if any, should not be water logged or under fire. The mine should have also adequate ventilation and coal

evacuation capacity. Mines which are not confirming to the above conditions are not amenable to mechanisation.

- (c) Following steps are being taken to implement modern methods in coal mining:—
 - (i) Encourage the introduction of mechanisation wherever practicable in all spheres of underground (UG) mining activities (like transport system, men-riding, roof support etc.) with routine condition monitoring;
 - (ii) Reduction in manual methods of UG mining by semi-mechanized methods;
 - (iii) Technological orientation towards mass production technology (like Powered support longwall, continuous miner etc.) with heavy duty equipment in specific coal mines;
 - (iv) Large production units are being planned to attain economic viability. Global bid for 7 large UG mines/blocks (minimum capacity 2.0 Mty) have already been floated. Similarly, in other mines also, wherever practicable, mass production technology is being introduced. Further, 18 abandoned UG mines/blocks are being offered through expression of interest by Coal India Limited for joint venture.
 - (v) Selection of equipment and involvement of the equipment suppliers in the production process.
 - (vi) Training of personnel in the country and abroad to know the state of the art technology in high-tech systems.

E-auction by Coal India Ltd.

3221. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has introduced e-auctioning of coal in the country;
- (b) if so, whether CIL has made any assessment to evaluate the performance of e-auctioning of coal;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and outcome thereof; and
- (d) the details of coal allocated through the e-auctioning process since its inception, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Coal India limited has reported that no specific assessment has been made to evaluate the performance of sale of coal through e-auction. However, substantive increase in quantity of coal being dispatched through e-auction specially since its reintroduction under the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of October, 2007, indicates that this concept has been widely accepted.