

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what steps CIL has taken at large to preserve the vegetation in the opencast areas of upper Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the latest inventory of Geological Resources of Coal in India by Geological Survey of India (GSI), as on 1.4.2010, a total of 1470.87 million tonnes of coal resources have been estimated in the North Eastern Region. The State-wise details of these coal resources is given below:—

(in million tonnes)

State	Total Geological Resources of Coal			
	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	40.11	18.89	90.23
Assam	348.65	35.85	3.02	387.52
Meghalaya	89.04	16.51	470.93	576.48
Nagaland	8.76	0.00	306.65	315.41
Sikkim	0.00	58.25	42.98	101.23
TOTAL FOR NORTH EASTERN REGION:	477.68	150.72	842.47	1470.87

(c) In Assam three opencast mines viz., Tirap OC, Tikak OC and Ledo OC are in operation under North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) of Coal India Limited (CIL). Five more new opencast mines viz. Lekhapani OC, Tikak Extension OC, Tipong OC, PQ Block OC and Lachitkhani OC are proposed to be opened. In Meghalaya, the only lease held by NEC, CIL is Simsang, which had expired in 2008 and its renewal is yet to be received from the State of Meghalaya.

(d) No, Sir. No environmental degradation in any of NEC opencast mines have been reported.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

(f) All mitigative measures are covered in the Environment Management Plan which is duly approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests before starting any coal mining operation. During last 10 years NEC has planted 7,33,400 nos. saplings in OB dump of opencast mine to create vegetation with proper maintenance.

Supply of coal to Farakka and Kahalgaon units of NTPC

622. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation of Farakka (West Bengal) and Kahalgaon (Bihar) units of

NTPC had to be brought down by 45 per cent in September, 2010, because of shortage of coal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage and the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of coal to these power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):
(a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) assesses the unit-wise demand/coal requirement of the various existing thermal power stations in the country. Based on the Annual Contracted Quantity, monthly supplies are determined. During September, 2010, as against the pro-rata monthly contracted quantity of 12.47 lakh tonnes in respect of Farakka and Kahalgaon units of NTPC, actual supply was 12.27 lakh tonnes, indicating materialization of about 98%.

The generation target and actual generation, as reported by the Central Electricity Authority, were as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the power station	Generation target for September, 2010 (in million units)	Actual generation during September, 2010 (in million units)	Percentage of target achieved during September, 2010
1.	Farakka	1005	876.0	87.2
2.	Kahalgaon	1331	1128.8	84.8

Supplies to Power stations including those having less than 7 days coal stock, including Farakka and Kahalgaon, are being monitored by a Sub-group in Ministry of Coal through regular meetings and suitable action is taken to move adequate coal subject to movement logistics and availability etc.

Royalty paid on coal to Assam

623. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the payment of royalty to the Government of Assam for the purpose of extracting coal from the region during the last five years; and

(b) whether any coal deposits have also been found out in other parts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):
(a) The payment of royalty to the State Government of Assam for the purpose of extracting coal from the region during the last five years are as follows:—

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Rs. in lakhs	1931.12	1950.88	2101.64	2062.07	2825.96

(b) No new coal deposits have been reported in Assam, other than the presently known coalfields.