

6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	1) Indirect 2) 9500 MW 3) 17.50 MAF 4) Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14	Ken Betwa	1) 6.46 lakh 2) 72 MW 3) 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

Performance of coal sector

*457. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the companies which are deliberately under-performing in the coal sector;

(b) the details of each of the 208 companies to which coal blocks were allocated and the progress of work of each of the companies; and

(c) the details of the companies, in private and public sector out of the above 208 companies which have been deliberately under-performing during the last one decade?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (c) 216 coal blocks have been allocated to eligible public and private companies under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Out of these, 24 coal blocks have been de-allocated. Out of de-allocated coal blocks, two coal blocks were re-allocated to eligible companies under the said Act. In view of the above, the net allocated blocks are 194. So far 28 coal blocks have come into production. The rest of the blocks are in various stages of development. Development of coal blocks involves gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open case mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If a coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The major constraints being faced by the allocatees are i) delay in setting up end use projects and ii) time taken for obtaining various clearances for mining and land acquisition. In terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Government would take appropriate action to de-allocate the said block. Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the review meetings. There is no information with the Government as to deliberate under performance of the companies in coal sector.

The details of the above blocks including the progress of work is given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 223 Annexure No. 21]

Revision of pension of retired employees of CIL

* 458 SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :