

1	2	3
4.	Bina Thermal Power Plant of M/s Bina Power Supply Company Limited Bina	500
5.	Jhabua Power Limited (formerly known as Kedia Power Limited) Bamnia, Jhabua	600
6.	Anuppur Thermal Power Project of M/s MB Power (Madhya Pradesh) Limited Mouhari, Anuppur	1200
7.	NTPC-SAIL Power Company Limited, Bhilai (East)	500
8.	DB Power Limited, Hardi and Tikari, Deosar, Sidhi	660
9.	Amarkantak Thermal Power Plant of Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board, Anuppur	500
TOTAL :		6460

(c) The Ministry of Power has sent their recommendations for grant of Letter of Assurance to various power projects, including those proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the 12th Plan period. These recommendations will be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power in its next meeting, as and when held, for consideration of 12th Five Year Plan power projects.

Shortage of coal in NALCO and NTPC

2794. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal blocks identified and given to various public sector and private sector entities;

(b) whether those coal blocks have already started the work and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the generation of power in various public sector entities like NALCO and NTPC is repeatedly affected because of short supply of coal; and

(d) whether shortage of coal is the main reason for not achieving the target of power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) 216 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes have been allocated to eligible public and private companies under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Out of that, 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 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 44.44 billion tonnes. Out of these 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. 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.

(c) Coal India has reported that during April-July, 2011, dispatches to NALCO's Captive Power Plant (CPP) and Aluminium plant were 1.828 million tonnes against the pro-rata Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) of 1.91 million tonnes with 96% materialization. Dispatches to NTPC power stations were 36.622 million tonnes as against the pro-rata ACQ of 40.126 million tonnes with 90% materialization.

(d) The coal stock with Power Stations has increased from 11.517 million tonnes at the end of July, 2010 to 13.164 million tonnes at the end of July, 2011. Coal India Limited has offered to supply 447 million tonnes of coal to Power Utilities in 2011-12 subject to availability of wagons by the Railways at an average of 190.4 rakes per day during the year.

Evacuation facilities for coal production

2795. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a coal shortage situation for the private power developers, where as it has already been pointed out that 50 million tonnes of coal is lying in the coal mine fields and cannot be transported for want of rail rakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 10 per cent of India's coal production was lying idle due to want of evacuation facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) were having pithead stocks of about 69.17 million tonnes, as on 1.4.2011. After maintenance of some stock by the coal companies to ensure coal availability in force majeure situations, the remaining stock could have been supplied to consumers including private power developers. CIL has reported that the major reasons for the accumulation of pithead stocks were the frequent law and order problems in Jharkhand and Orissa, constraints in transportation of coal from the pitheads to railway sidings and the lesser availability of railway rakes during the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2010-11.

(c) and (d) While the all India coal production during 2010-11 was 533.076 million tonnes, the total despatches and the closing stock were 523.247 million tonnes and 71.468 million tonnes respectively.

(e) The Hon'ble Minister of Coal *vide* his letter dated 1.6.2011 has written to Chairman, CIL as well as CMDs of CIL subsidiaries to liquidate the pithead stocks to the maximum extent