

the period April- September, 2016 as compared to the same period last year. Further, some of the power plants are regulating off take of coal in view of the high coal stock with them and as per the generation schedule given to these plants.

The declining trend of coal stock position during 2016-17 is as under:

Coal Stock as on	Coal Stock (MT)
31.03.2015	26.10
31.03.2016	38.87
30.06.2016	30.50
30.09.2016	22.78
14.11.2016	18.66

(c) and (d) The all India coal production during the year 2015-16 was 639.23 MT and the coal production target for 2016-17 has been fixed at 724.71 MT. The vendible stock at the coal mines of CIL as on 14.11.2016 was 39.804 MT as against the vendible stock of 32.237 MT as on 14.11.2015. For 2016-17, the CIL has set coal production target of 598.61 MT. CIL has planned to produce more coal and a road map has been prepared to substantially enhance production of coal by 2019-20 by capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing ongoing projects with growth potential.

Accident at NTPC unit in Telangana

*48. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident took place in one of the units of NTPC in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind the same;

(c) whether earlier also one accident took place in the same unit three years ago;

(d) whether NTPC has not learnt any lesson from the earlier accident resulting into the present one; and

(e) what action the Ministry has taken on the errant officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) An equipment failure took place on 30.10.2016 in Unit No.4 of

NTPC Ramagundam in Telangana. The bunker-hopper joint of coal bunker '4B' failed due to which the conical portion of coal bunker '4B' got detached and fell on feeder floor. No casualties or injuries took place due to above mentioned incident.

(c) There was an accident on 07.11.2013 in NTPC Ramagundam due to sliding of coal.

(d) and (e) The present incident has no relation with the accident which occurred on 07.11.2013. Remedial measures related to the previous accident have already been taken and implemented. This incident was due to equipment failure and therefore, no action against any official is envisaged.

Reduction of green house gases

*49. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has pledged that it would reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33-35 per cent of its GDP by 2030;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has also pledged to create an additional carbon sink of 0.25-3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide through additional tree cover;

(c) whether India is expected to emerge as one of the largest emitters of GHGs in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by India to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India has committed to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

(c) and (d) As per India's First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC, the quantum of India's net GHG emissions in 2010 was 1.884 billion tonnes Gg CO₂ eq which is far lower than GHG emissions of China, USA, and the EU. India's per capita GHG emission in 2010 was 1.56 metric tonnes CO₂ eq which is less than one-third of the world's per capita emissions.

Following steps by the government to promote sustainable development while addressing climate change, the emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12% between