

(b) if so, by when such rake points would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Shujalpur, Garoth, Shahdol, Dalauda and Salamatpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh are existing rake points. Obedullaganj is included in the ongoing sanctioned work of third line between Itarsi – Habibganj section of Bhopal division on West Central Railway. Existing facilities are enough to handle the fertilizer consignments at these rake points.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Sulphur in imported coal

1337. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported coal produces four times more sulphur than the Indian coal during burning and causes more pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the real-time demand of coal in the country and the quantity being mined from Indian mines and imported during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) Demand of coal in the country as estimated by NITI Aayog, the quantity of coal being mined from Indian mines and coal imported during last 5 years are as follows:—

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total Coal demand (Million Tonne)	729.53	787.03	822.36	884.87	908.40	991.35
Total domestic Coal Production (Million Tonne)	565.77	609.18	639.23	657.87	676.48	433.90 Upto Nov. 2018
Total Coal Import (Million Tonne)	166.86	217.78	203.95	190.95	208.27	111.60 Upto Sep. 2018

The growing demand of coal has primarily been met with the increased domestic coal production which has grown from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 676.48 MT in

2017-18 (4 years), an absolute increase of 110.71 MT as compared to increase of 33.73 MT between 2009-10 and 2013-14 (4 years).

The imported quantity of coal in 2017-18 at 208.27 MT is less than the imported quantity of coal in 2014-15 which stood at 217.79 MT even as power generation and industrial activity grew substantially after 2014-15.

The entire demand of coking coal is not met from domestic production as the supply of high quality coal/coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal. The increase in import is largely due to growth of coking coal imports in which India is deficient as well as imports by certain thermal power plants which were designed to run on imported coal.

Release of claims

1338. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangement has been made for transfer of ₹ 560 crore payable by M/S HINDALCO on account of TALABIRA-1 to the State of Odisha; and

(b) if not, whether a suitable advisory would be issued for release of the claims of the State Government at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The amount of ₹ 566 crores payable by M/s Hindalco Industries Limited on account of coal block Talabira-I is the additional levy amount @ ₹ 295 per tonne for coal produced from Talabira-I coal block, as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. The issue as to whether this additional levy would accrue to the Central Government or to the State Government concerned is under examination in consultation with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Law and Justice.

Setting up of medical and engineering colleges in mining areas

1339. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited has proposed to set up medical as well as engineering colleges in mining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of hospitals in many mining areas, the employees working in those areas are deprived of medical benefits; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?