

skill development and establish measures for protection of health and safety of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

Ratio of increase in coal production

*7. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:(a)

whether it is a fact that the coal production in the country has increased from 567.77 million tonnes (MT) in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT in 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India had to import 234 MT coal in 2017-18, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b)

- (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT in 2018-19. Absolute increase in all India coal production during this period was 164.58 MT as compared to an increase of 73.01 MT achieved in the preceding five years (2008-09 to 2013-14). Coal India Limited (CIL) has also increased its production from 462.41 MT in 2013-14 to 606.89 MT in 2018-19, an absolute increase of 144.48 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 58.68 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

(c) and (d) Coal imports which had reached a peak of 217.78 MT in 2014-15, declined continuously for the next two years to 203.95 MT in 2015-16 and further to 190.95 MT in 2016-17. However, import of coal increased to 208.27 MT in 2017-18 and further to 235.24 MT in 2018-19. The entire demand of 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. With rising domestic production of Steel from a level of 104.5 MT in 2014-15 to 126.8 MT in 2017-18, coking coal imports increased from 43.7 Mt in 2014-15 to 47 MT in 2017-18.

Coal imported by power plants designed on imported coal and high grade coal required for blending purposes also cannot be fully substituted by domestic coal. However, with enhanced domestic availability of coal, coal imports by power plants have fallen from 91.3 MT in 2014-15 to 56.4 MT in 2017-18. The generation of power from conventional sources increased from 1048.6 BU in 2014-15 to 1206.3 BU 2017-18. Therefore, the demand of coal by power sector has also increased. Domestic coal supply to power sector increased from 497.7 MT in 2014-15 to 585.5 MT in 2017-18. Increased supply to power sector has resulted in lower supply to non-power sector which declined from 106 MT in 2014-15 to 104.5 MT in 2017-18. Thus this sector had no option but to import and subsequently, import of coal by this sector increased from 82.8 MT in 2014-15 to 104.8 MT in 2017-18. The detail of year-wise coal import from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is as under:-

Import of Coal (in MT)

Year	Total
2014-15	217.78
2015-16	203.95
2016-17	190.95
2017-18	208.27
2018-19	235.24

*8. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be
to state: pleased

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to impose an user fee for piped drinking water under 'Nal Se Jal' scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to ask the States to contribute for this scheme, since 'Water' is a State Subject under the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) and (b) Water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs for rural water supply by providing financial and technical assistance. It is States who plan, approve & implement drinking water supply schemes. To enable every rural household in the country to have potable water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with the States/ UTs, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

In consonance with 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India, under JJM, the in-village water supply infrastructure will be planned, implemented, operated and maintained by the Gram Panchayat or it's sub-committee/ users group *i.e.* Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) or Paani Samiti.

For ensuring long-term sustainability of the scheme, State Governments/ UT Administration have been advised to facilitate Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, *i.e.* VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. to take decisions on user charges for providing household connection as well as water supply.

(c) Yes Sir. Under JJM, which is a Centrally Sponsored programme, the fund sharing pattern between Centre and State is 90:10 for Himalayan, North Eastern States & UTs with legislature, 100% for UTs without legislature and 50:50 for rest of the States.