

यह सही बात है। इसके मुताबिक यदि हम देखें, तो वर्ष 2009 से जो केसेज़ थे, चाहे वे Armed Forces Tribunal से हों या हाई कोर्ट से हों, उनमें बहुत केसेज़ कम होने लगे हैं। इनके अपील में जाने से पहले हम पूरी तरह से इसकी जांच करते हैं कि किसी के साथ अन्याय न हो, इसका wrong interpretation न हो और यह सब करने के बाद मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 में उच्चतम न्यायालय में 868 केसेज़ थे, वे अभी वर्ष 2019 में 49 हुए हैं, तो इसे कम करने का प्रयास डिफेंस मंत्रालय कर रहा है।

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Madam, my question to the hon. Minister is this. He has said that the number of cases has gone down over the years in terms of the cases filed against the Armed Forces personnel. I would like to know, if it is possible now or later, as the case may be, about the percentage of convictions, if any, over the years, and whether it has also been reducing. What has been the impact? We are spending substantial amount of resources on this. Are we getting some benefits out of the best practices that are being done?

श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न था अपील में जो केसेज़ जाते हैं उनके बारे में, और माननीय सदस्य ने conviction के बारे में पूछा है, तो उनके बारे में मेरे पास अभी information नहीं है। मैं आपको उसके बारे में information उपलब्ध करवा दूंगा। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 230.

Coal stock in the Country

*230. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total estimated coal stock in the country;
- (b) the percentage of coal produced by private owners or parties who got Government lease;
- (c) the amount produced by Government owned companies and mines;
- (d) the amount of coal exported as well as imported by India and the difference between imported coal and coal produced in the country; and
- (e) the amount of foreign exchange used to import coal during the last, three years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As on 01/04/2019, a Total of 326 Billion Tonnes (BT) of Geological reserves of coal has been estimated so far in the country. As on 31/03/2019, the all India pit head closing coal stock was 57.64 Million tonnes (MT).

(b) and (c) The coal production by public sector (Government Companies) and private sector companies alongwith percentage share of coal produced by private companies is given below in the table:-

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	Production of Coal by Public Sector	Coal production by Private Sector	All India Coal Production	% share of Private companies in all India Coal Production
2018-19	694.98	33.74	728.72	4.63
2019-20#	601.00	32.00	633.00	5.06

Upto February, 2020,

(d) The amount of coal exported, imported, domestic production in India and difference between imported coal and coal produced in the country is given below:-

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	Export	Import	All India coal production	Difference between imported coal and coal produced
2018-19	1.313	235.24	728.72	493.48
2019-20#	0.581	186.64	633.00	446.36

Upto December, 2019

(e) The value of imported coal during last three years is given below:-

(Quantity in MT and Value in Million US Dollar)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Quantity	190.95	208.27	235.35
Value	14948	21480	24513

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न है कि कोल का contract market लगभग 15 हजार करोड़ का है। उसमें 10 से 15 main players हैं, जिसके कारण एक cartel बना हुआ है, तो उस cartel को तोड़ने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? उसी से जुड़ा हुआ एक प्रश्न है कि performance guarantee जो private players जमा करते हैं, उनका system inefficiency के कारण 40 to 50 per cent का loss होता है। उस system inefficiency को हटाकर कैसे performance guarantee के loss को कम किया जाए और इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, as far as coal production, privatisation and performance guarantee are concerned, एक नया सिस्टम, जो Total e-auction हम कर रहे हैं, तो e-auction के बाद जो भी perform नहीं करते हैं, उनके लिए हमने उसकी पूरी डिटेल् लेकर, if the performance is not as per the expectation, we are taking serious measures. As far as Total production in the private sector, other than captive, is concerned, it is very less. Now, we are changing the things. We are bringing so many changes. Strict measures will be there. Now, measures are there for the entire commercial mining, that is, coal mining. Recently, day before yesterday, we passed the Bill after the Ordinance. It has already become an Act. We will take stringent action and see that domestic coal production is improved.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, Coal India Limited का profit लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने 17-18 फरवरी, 2020 को चिंतन शिविर में घोषणा की थी कि thermal coal का import बंद होगा। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि thermal coal का import बंद करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और साथ ही coking coal, जो steel industry में use होता है, क्या उसका भी import बंद करने के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, the second part of his question is about coking coal. It has limited availability and also the ash content of the coking coal is more. The overall ash content as far as the Indian coal is concerned is a little more comparatively,

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

but still, as far as coking coal is concerned, झारिया में वह बहुत ज्यादा है। Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority of को हम शीघ्र-अति-शीघ्र rehabilitation के संबंध में कोल इंडिया से पूरा सहयोग प्रदान कर रहे हैं। महोदया, ज्यादा से ज्यादा coking coal उधर ही होता है and as far as other thermal coal is concerned, हमने इस संबंध में बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं। Till recently, for Schedule-II and Schedule-III mines, end-use restriction was there. We have Totally abolished that. Methodology for allowing the coal mines for specified end-use, जो अभी तक करते थे, उसमें 25 परसेंट production जो है, over and above 25 per cent for sale of coal, हम allow कर रहे हैं। After this amendment, when we put the terms and conditions on the website in the public domain, we have taken several inputs from the entire sector and from the people who are working in the private sector to make it user-friendly. Why we are doing this is because we have a large coal resource in the country. We have the fourth largest coal resource in the world, still we are importing. So, I have an appeal to all the concerned State Governments. This year, production was reduced comparatively in 3-4 months because of heavy and incessant rains. It was unprecedented rain. But in the last three months, that is, December, January, February and even March, our production is extraordinarily high. Though overall year-wise average is less, but in the last four months, production has increased. Still, many States are importing thermal coal which is substitutable. I have written to the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Telangana, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu requesting them to direct all generation companies to maximize domestic coal lifting and stop coal import. I also requested hon. Minister of Power to ask NTPC to Totally stop imports till we have the stocks. All the thermal power plants in the country are having stocks for 23 days as on date. It is the highest ever in the recent history.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Madam, it appears from the reply given by the hon. Minister that the value of imported coal has risen from 14,948 million US Dollars to 24,513 million US dollars in the past three years. My question is: Is it because of policy paralysis or some other reasons?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I have initially told that. He is a very learned Member coming from West Bengal, he knows the issue. First, the issue is regarding coking coal. Second, I am very open and have no hesitation in saying this, in many States, some import lobbies are also working. Though since the last 3-4 months, we have enough

stock, some of the generation companies are importing. This is a major problem. So, I appeal to all the State Governments including your State Government. It is an appeal; I am not politicizing. There are Governments of different parties. I am saying this irrespective of party affiliations. What I appeal through this august House is this. Whatever coal we have today, its life is for maximum thirty years from now. Before that, we have to utilize that coal. The entire world has utilized but, unfortunately, we have not utilized our coal. Now, it is high time that we have to utilize our coal. That is why, whether it is Rehabilitation and Restructuring (R&R) policy or land records, all these problems have to be addressed by the State. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we get nothing out of it, no income, no revenue. हम कोल ऑक्शन करते हैं, हम कोल ब्लॉक अलॉट करते हैं, but we do not get anything. Keeping that in mind, everything goes to the State Government. State can earn a few lakh crores. That is why, I appeal to the State Governments that all these land problems, rehabilitation problems have to be addressed and we can utilize our coal and we can produce coal so that import can be reduced. I also appeal to all State Governments—I have already mentioned names of the States—they have to stop the import. That is what my appeal is.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन-किन कोयला खदानों में कितनी-कितनी चोरियां हुई हैं और पकड़े जाने पर उस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Actually, the question is on coal production and coal import. Also, चोरी जो भी होती है, it is State issue. Law and order is State issue. As far as Coal India is concerned, wherever such things are happening, Coal India, administratively जो action लेना है, वह लेते हैं। फिर भी अगर यह जानना चाहते हैं कि कोल इंडिया भी कहां जाकर complaint करेगा, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसे भी पुलिस स्टेशन में जाकर ही complaint करनी होगी। कई राज्य सीरियसली एक्शन नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं अपील करता हूँ, this is a national resource. Kindly initiate action, whatever mining we do, whatever coal we produce. And after the auctioning, I mean, sale of coal, अभी जो हो रहा है, उसके बाद प्रीमियम मिलता है, along with royalty they get the premium. That is why, I appeal to the State Government, stop this illegal mining and also the theft of the coal.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा: मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने विस्तार से अपनी बात रखी है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कोल का भंडार है, तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको extract करने के लिए क्या कोल इंडिया सफिशियंट है, क्या उसकी इतनी कैपेसिटी है? अगर नहीं है, तो क्या प्राइवेट पार्टिज़ को enter करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था है?

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : जहां तक नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का सवाल है, मैंने रिसेन्टली असम में विज़िट भी की थी। मैं मणिपुर तक गया था। उधर कुछ NCL का प्रॉब्लम था, उसे भी मैं address कर रहा हूँ। कुछ environment issue था, I had a talk with hon. Minister Shri Prakash Javadekar, he is kind enough to give all the clearances. Now, it is re-opening और मणिपुर में एक है। मणिपुर में coal was already produced but because of that rat-hole mining, it was stopped by the hon. Supreme Court. Now, the clearance has been given. I would like to tell one thing. Wherever coal is available, either Coal India would do it or we would go for the action, that would be decided by the Coal Ministry from time to time.

स्टेडियमों का निर्माण

* 231. **श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे:** क्या युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य, जिला और पंचायत स्तर पर स्टेडियमों का निर्माण करने का निर्णय लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण राज्य, जिला और पंचायत स्तर पर स्टेडिया के निर्माण सहित खेल अवसंरचना प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों की पूर्ति करती है। राज्य, जिला और पंचायत स्तर पर किसी स्टेडिया के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव केंद्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Construction of stadia

†*231. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.