

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*159
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.07.2022**

Coal Mining

†*159. SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

Will the Minister of Coal be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the domestic production of coal and to reduce the import of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the coal mines which have been closed during the last three years and the mines which are likely to be closed after the completion of the extraction work during the current year and the next three years; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to find new areas for mining and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, COAL AND MINES

(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question no. 159 for answer on 27.07.2022 asked by Shri Ajay Nishad:

(a) & (b): The following steps have been taken to boost coal production and to reduce import of Coal in the country.

A The following steps have been taken to boost coal production:

i. Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021: The Act provides that captive mines owners (other than atomic minerals) may sell up to 50% of their annual mineral (including coal) production in the open market after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government and on payment of such additional amount. This step is an attempt to stimulate the coal block allocattees to enhance coal production.

ii. Commercial auction of coal blocks on revenue sharing basis.

iii. Regular Monitoring: A Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) with Chief Secretaries from respective Host States, Secretary (MoEF & CC), Coal Controller Organization (CCO) & CMPDIL as members of the Committee to conduct regular reviews and to expedite the development of blocks.

iv. Single Window Clearance: The Union government has launched Single Window Clearance portal on 11.01.2021 for the coal sector to speed up the operationalisation of coal mines.

v. Coal India Limited (CIL) contributing more than 80% of the indigenous production/supply has envisaged a plan to enhance its production to reach the level of one Billion Tonne (BT) coal by the year 2024-25 from its current production level of about 600 MT in order to meet the demand of coal indigenously and to eliminate non-essential import of coal in the country. CIL has already identified all resources required and its related issues/enablers like requirement of EC/FC, land acquisition, evacuation constraints etc. to achieve one BT production plan with.

B The following steps has been taken to reduce the import of coal:

i. The Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of power plants has been increased upto 100% of the normative requirement, in the cases where the ACQ was limited to 90% of normative requirement (non-coastal) or where the ACQ was limited to 70% of normative requirement (coastal power plants). The increase in ACQ would ensure supply of more domestic coal to the power plants.

ii. An Inter - Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal for the purpose of coal import substitution. The representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal Companies and Ports are members of this IMC. This Committee provides a platform for discussions on a larger forum with the Administrative Ministries so as to guide them to encourage the coal consumers of their respective sector to eliminate imports of coal. On the directions of the IMC, an Import Data System has been developed by Ministry of Coal to enable the Ministry to track the imports of coal.

iii. In addition to the above, other measures like Introduction of Irrevocable Revolving Letter of Credit (IRLC)/Usance LC in payment mechanism, flexibility for change of mode from Rail to Road etc. are taken for augmenting domestic supplies.

(c): Details of Mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) closed/abandoned/discontinued during the last three years and likely to be closed in current /next three years is given in the table below:

Company name	Number of mines Closed/abandoned/discontinued during the last three years	Number of mines likely to be closed after the completion of the extraction work during the current year and the next three years
CIL	28	28
SCCL	10	11

(d): Yes Sir, finding new areas for mining coal and lignite through exploration is a continuous process. In the FY 2021-22 CMPDI has identified 19 coal blocks (Excluding NER) and 12 Blocks in North East region for exploration of coal in the new areas. The details of the identified blocks for regional exploration are as under:

Sl.No.	State	Coalfield	Block	Area (Sq km)
I Coal EX- NER (Drilling with 2D/3D Seismic survey)				
1	Chattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Barra	24.00
2	Chattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Charbhata East	54.00
3	Chattisgarh	Tatapani Ramkola	West of Bagra	26.00
4	Chattisgarh	Tatapani Ramkola	Reonti Extn	14.00
5	Chattisgarh	Tatapani Ramkola	Ira Valley East Block	63.00
6	Chattisgarh	Tatapani Ramkola	Ira Valley West Block	64.00
7	MP	Sohagpur	Mahai	43.00
8	MP	Singrauli	Thanatola	37.00
9	Odisha	Talcher	Jadunathpur North	12.50
10	Odisha	Talcher	Saradhapur-Jalatap	26.64
11	Odisha	IB valley	Area between Hemagiri-Meenakshi Extn (Ustali)	27.20
12	Odisha	Ib Valley	Tangardihi	19.45
13	MP	Sohagpur	Shahpur (Senduri)	22.80
14	MP	Sohagpur	Nigwani Bakeli A	21.65
15	Chattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Kartala	36.00
16	Chattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Taulipali	37.30
17	Chattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	Rajadahi	40.30
18	Chattisgarh	Hasdeo Arand	Putta Parogia	55.75
19	Jharkhand	Rajmahal	Rajgaon	51.80

II Coal NER

1	Nagaland	Mokokchung District	Mogchen Dubia	7.60
2	Nagaland	Mokokchung District	Tuli- Yimchenkimong	30.56
3	Assam	Karbi Anglong District	Klurdung, Sarpo Teron Gaon & Lal Dera Nepali Basti/Kheleriahat	20.00
4	Assam	Singrimari	Phatapara	10.00
5	Assam	Mikir Hills	Dithor/Garampani/Khonongma	57.70
6	Arunchal Pradesh	Namchik-Namphuk	Miaobum	5.00
7	Arunchal Pradesh	Namchik-Namphuk	Khamdu I & II	5.00
8	Arunchal Pradesh	Namchik-Namphuk	Naitong	5.00
9	Arunchal Pradesh	Namchik-Namphuk	Thalat	5.00
10	Mizoram	Mizoram	Lusaicheera (Thinglum)	33.00
11	Mizoram	Mizoram	West of Rotlang	10.00
12	Meghalya	Meghalya	Umthengkutkut/Damal Asim Dadangiri/Kahaliehriat-Sutanga	12.00
