

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COAL  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1834  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.07.2022**

**Shortage of Coal in the Country**

**†1834. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:**

**Will the Minister of Coal be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether there is shortage of coal in the country which is affecting the domestic coal production and power generation and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the cancellation of 204 coal blocks in 2014 is also one of the main reasons of shortage in production;
- (c) if so, whether the Government proposes to make country self reliant by the increasing the coal production after reviewing the situation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, COAL AND MINES**

**(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)**

**(a):** There is no shortage of coal in the country. The all India coal production in the year 2021-2022 was 778.19 Million Tonne (MT) in comparison to 716.083 MT in the year 2020-2021. Further, in the current financial year (upto June'22), the country has produced 204.876 MT of coal as compared to 156.11 MT during the same period of last year with a growth of about 31%. The total domestic raw coal supply to different priority sectors during the year 2021-22 was 818.99 MT in comparison to 690.88 MT in 2020-21.

In 2022-2023 (April, 2022 to June, 2022), as per Ministry of Power, the all India average gap between the Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied was only 1%. Gap between energy demand and supply is generally on account of factors other than inadequacy of power availability in the country, e.g. constraints in distribution network, financial constraints, commercial reasons, forced outage of generating units, etc.

**(b) to (d):** Most of the requirement of coal in the country is met through indigenous production/supply and Coal India Limited (CIL) contributes more than 80% of the indigenous production/supply in the country. CIL has envisaged 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.

Further, the following steps have been taken to boost coal production and to make country self reliant.

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.

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