

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4144
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2026**

COAL PRODUCTION TARGET

†4144. **SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:
SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:
SMT. KAMLESH JANGDE:
MS KANGNA RANAUT:
SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:
SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:
SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved the production target of 117 Million Tonnes (MT) for the year 2025 including the contribution of mines in Odisha particularly in Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency, Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which 54 per cent reduction in coal imports for blending in the year 2025 transformed into financial savings to Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) including those operating in Odisha and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the new coal SETU window on fair price discovery for the non-regulated sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the various concrete measures taken by the Government to prevent environmental degradation resulting from record-level production including reforestation, dust control and water conservation in densely populated mining areas particularly in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh, Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha, Giridih, Bokaro, Ramgarh and Dhanbad regions of Jharkhand?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL AND MINES
(SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY)

(a): The domestic coal production in the country was 1047.52 Million Tonne (MT) in the FY 2024-25. The quantity of coal produced in the districts of the State of Odisha and the Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh is given below:

[Figures in Million Tonnes]

State	District	FY 2024-25
Odisha	Angul	114.11
Odisha	Jharsuguda	58.98
Odisha	Sambalpur	17.20
Odisha	Sundargarh	79.07
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1.623

(b): During the FY 2024-25, the total coal imported in the country was 243.62 MT, whereas, in FY 2023-24, it was 264.53 MT, leading to a forex saving of around ₹ 60,681.67 Crores during the FY 2024-2025 compared to FY 2023-24.

The cost of generation of electricity is dependent upon the price of coal, freight charges and also on the price of the blended imported coal, in case of blending. The price of imported coal is linked with International Indices, source of origin and factors like ocean freight, insurance etc. which vary with international demand supply scenario. Further, every generating company consumes imported coal as per its requirement. During the year 2025-26 (April - December, 2025), the coal imported for blending is 5.59 MT as compared to 12.0 MT during the same period last year, which is around 54% less than previous year, thereby reducing input fuel cost to the domestic coal-based power plants including those operating in Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) & (d): All the coal linkages under the CoalSETU window shall be auction-based as per the methodology and policy document to ensure transparency and facilitate market driven price discovery by providing a level playing field to all eligible consumers. Linkage auction under CoalSETU will be held by Coal India Limited in the upcoming 10th Tranche of NRS linkage auctions.

(e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) stipulates various conditions in the Environmental Clearances issued to coal mining projects for the implementation of eco-friendly measures to mitigate the environmental impact of mining operations. All the mines are operated with valid Consent to Operate granted by the Pollution Control Board. Periodic compliance reports are submitted to the MoEF&CC as well as to the respective State Pollution Control Boards, thereby ensuring adherence to prescribed standards. The measures undertaken by the coal companies to address environmental degradation in densely populated mining belts including Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh, Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha, Giridih, Bokaro, Ramgarh and Dhanbad regions of Jharkhand are as under:

- i. Adoption of clean coal technologies including extraction of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and Coal Gasification.
- ii. Minimization of road transportation and enhancement of mechanized coal loading and transportation including First Mile Connectivity projects.
- iii. Adoption of blast-free mining technologies through surface miners, X-centric rippers.

- iv. Mitigation of dust pollution by using fixed sprinklers, mist sprinklers, mobile water sprinkler, fog cannons, robotic nozzles water sprayer, mechanical road sweeper, Wheel Washing system, wind barriers etc.
- v. Extensive plantation in and around mining areas for the control of dust, carbon sequestration, restoration of degraded land.
- vi. Development of eco-parks in mined out areas after proper stabilization.
- vii. Regular ecological assessments/ studies by reputed institutions aimed to prepare baseline conditions and action plan for further augmentation of ecology.
- viii. Greening activities such as grassing, bamboo plantation over temporary dumps for stabilization and restoration of ecosystem.
- ix. Black-topping or paving of coal transportation roads including its periodical maintenance to reduce dust generation.
- x. Promoting Underground Coal Mining.
- xi. Installation of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) and Online PM10 Analyzer for real time air quality monitoring.
- xii. Scientific Closure of Mines.
