

### Health Care Facilities

3805. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted some proposals regarding improvement in the quality of health care facilities, setting up of waste disposal system in District Hospitals, setting up of an institute of Immunology and Laboratory Services at T.D. Medical College, Alleppey and to provide better facilities at the Intensive Coronary Care Unit at Thiruvananthapuram for approval and financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The action is pending with the State Government which has been requested to suitably modify the proposals.

### Allotment of Coal

3806. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any gap between the supply and demand of coal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the annual allocation coal from the Central pool made to West Bengal is comparatively less than other States:

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any representation has been made to the Union Government in this respect; and

(f) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Production targets are fixed and assessment of demand is made by the Planning Commission. For the year 1995-96 the Planning Commission has fixed the overall demand of different sectors at 288 million tonnes. The production programmes of the coal companies in India is geared to meet this level of demand as was agreed to in the Planning Commission. Besides coal supplies are diverted to the power sector to meet their demand in times of emergencies like strikes etc. At such times shortages can be felt by others consumers.

(c) and (d) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the allocation of soft coke and CILCOKE made by the Government for domestic use.

The monthly allocation of soft coke and CILCOKE to various states for the period April, 1995 to March, 1996 are as follows :

(Figures in 000 tonnes)

States	Soft Coke	CILCOKE	Total
West Bengal	10.83	54.17	65.0
Bihar	10.00	50.00	60.0
Delhi	1.5	7.5	9.0
J & K	0.42	2.08	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.42	2.08	2.5
Uttar Pradesh	3.33	16.67	20.0
Orissa	0.30	1.50	1.8
Assam	0.16	0.84	1.0
Sikkim	0.17	0.83	1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.08	0.1
Mizoram	0.04	0.21	0.25
Nagaland	0.17	0.83	1.0
Tripura	0.09	0.41	0.5
Manipur	0.02	0.08	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	0.92	4.08	5.0
Meghalaya	0.02	0.08	0.1
Maharashtra	0.33	1.67	2.0
Gujarat	0.33	1.67	2.0

The above table illustrates the fact that West Bengal enjoys highest allocation of soft coke and CILCOKE during the year 1995-96.

(e) and (f) There had been representations for increased allocation of soft coke from various States. With the availability of soft coke having come down considerably, the allocations are primarily made to the States where soft coke is produced, namely West Bengal and Bihar. Small quantities are only allocated to the adjoining States. Higher allocation of CILCOKE are being made so that the total availability of soft coke and CILCOKE for domestic purposes for various States remains unaffected.

The State Governments have been requested to popularise the use of CILCOKE in their States. This coke is smokeless and ideal for house hold use and has a higher calorific value, though the price is higher as compared to that of soft coke.

Coal is being supplied to briquetting units and several