

in 1979-80 (upto February) at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 314 crores. These mines when completed will add 22.8 million tonnes/annum of coal production capacity.

(v) The implementation of the many schemes are delayed because of land acquisition problems, particularly in Bihar-Bengal area. The matter has been taken up with the state government to expedite the release of land for mining operations on a priority basis.

(vi) Steps are being taken to monitor the implementation of new projects with a view to eliminating delays in attaining production targets.

Annual Output of Coal

110. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual output of coal in the States of Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to increase the output and to save the wastage thereof to meet the increasing demand of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) The total annual output of coal of Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh during the last years is as follows:—

(In million tonnes)

	1977-78	1978-79
Bihar	39.25	39.54
Bengal	22.79	19.77
Orissa	2.16	2.66
Madhya Pradesh	20.31	21.81

(b) and (c). The following steps are under implementation to step up production and supply of coal to consumers:

(i) Power supply to coal companies in the Eastern Region is being improved through better generation by DVC.

(ii) Steps are being taken to increase the supply of diesel to the coal companies.

(iii) Explosives are being imported to make up the shortfall in indigenous availability.

(iv) Steps are being taken in consultation with the State Governments to bring about an improvement in the law and order situation in the Bengal-Bihar coalfield. A special cell has been constituted for this purpose by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(v) A constant liaison is maintained with the Railways to maximise the movement of coal to the various consumers so as to reduce distress at the consumer end. Coal companies are also releasing coal by road to consumers in distress against their sponsored quantities.

Effect of Power Shedding on Agriculture and Industry

111. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is constant power shedding in the country and more particularly in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of its adverse effects on agriculture and industry in the country and particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to overcome such hindrance

and save the consumers from heavy losses?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHRI): (a) A number of States are presently facing shortage of power and power cuts/restrictions or use of power have been enforced in the States to meet the situation. In addition, load shedding is also done when the availability of power is less than the restricted demand or in the event of simultaneous outage of generating units due to faults etc. The power position in Delhi is, by and large satisfactory. However, load shedding is done on some occasions when the availability of power becomes less than the demand due to outage of some generating units at Badarpur and Indraprastha power station.

(b) Although shortage of power has, no doubt affected the agricultural and industrial production in the country including Madhya Pradesh, it is difficult to quantify its impact as a number of other inputs like availability of raw materials, labour etc. also affect the production in agriculture and industry.

(c) A number of short-term and long-term measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) addition of 17122 MW of new generating capacity during the period 1978-83, of which about 3000 MW has already been commissioned during 1978-79.

(ii) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(iii) Coal supplies to thermal power stations is being improved so that they can operate at a high plant load factor.

State-wise Requirement of Coal

112. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of coal, State-wise position regarding their requirements and the shortages during each of the last three years; and

(b) what steps have Government taken or propose to take to improve the position and how much period will the Government take to liquidate the shortages in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHRI): (a) The coal production during the last 3 years is as under:

	(Million tonnes)
1976-77	101.04
1977-78	101.00
1978-79	101.94

The demand for coal is assessed on an All India basis in respect of the various consuming sectors and not State-wise. The consumption of coal by the major consuming States for the last three years is as under:

	(Million tonnes)		
States	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77
Bihar	15 90	15 43	13 17
West Bengal	12 96	14 08	14 35
Madhya Pradesh	11 24	10 99	10 44
Orissa	3 88	3 77	3 85
Maharashtra	5 21	5 14	4 93
Uttar Pradesh	10 59	11 16	10 38
Assam	0 31	0 32	0 30