

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Safety Measures in Coal Mines

625. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA':
SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed the coal companies to take up adequate safety measures to check the number of casualties in the coal mines accidents;.

(b) if so, the number of accidents taken place in the coal mines in different States under different coal companies during the last three years;

(c) the specific safety measures adopted in the coal mines during the above period;

(d) the details of action plan proposed to be chalked out to provide adequate safety to the workers in the coal mines in the near future;

(e) whether the Government have received any complaints in regard to illegal and unscientific mining going on in collieries; and

(f) if so, the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by the Coal Companies, the number of accidents that resulted in fatalities in the Coal Mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during the last three years are as below:

State	Coal Company	Number of Accidents		
		1997(Prov.)	1996	1995
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	NEC/CIL	1	2	1
Bihar	BCCL	29	26	30
	CCL	14	17	18
	ECL	2	0	2
West Bengal	ECL	18	19	17
	BCCL	0	2	0
Maharashtra	WCL	4	5	3

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	NCL	1	2	2
	SECL	17	12	21
	WCL	7	4	7
Orissa	MCL	6	7	9
Uttar Pradesh	NCL	1	0	3
Sub Total	CIL	100	96	113
Andhra Pradesh	SCCL	35	28	18
Total	CIL+SCCL	135	124	131

(c) In addition to compliance of the statutory requirement of the Mines Act, 1952 and Coal Mines Regulation, 1957, some of the specific measures adopted during the above period are:

- (i) Conducting periodic safety audits of mines and monitoring of the safety status of mines through the Internal Safety Organisation of Coal Companies and Trade union members of CIL Safety Board;
- (ii) Prior safety clearance of the Coal Production districts before commencement of production;
- (iii) Introduction of Scientific method of roof support through Rock Mass Rating (RMR) and increased use of roof bolting/roof striching and replacement of timber supports by Steel supports;
- (iv) Preparation of emergency organisation plans for every mine and conducting of mock rehearsals; and
- (v) Review of safety performance of mines by tripartite bodies having workers representatives like CIL Safety Board, Standing Committee of Safety in Coal Mines etc.

(d) Some of the measures being taken by the Coal Companies to provide adequate safety to workers in the near future are:

- (i) Continued thrust in the implementation of roof/ side support techniques in underground mines;
 - (ii) Thrust on inspections of mines more frequently by senior executives of Internal Safety Organisation; and
 - (iii) Training and retraining of workpersons and supervisors and increasing their safety awareness through periodic safety campaigns.
- (e) and (f) Coal mining in the organised sector is

carried out scientifically and in accordance with the various statutes laid down in this regard. However cases of illegal mining by anti social elements occur from time to time. Control of illegal mining is squarely a law and order problem which can be tackled only by the respective State Governments acting through the local administration. However, some of the steps taken by the coal companies to check illegal mining are as below:

- (i) Close liaison is kept with the district and State authorities for co-operation in curbing illegal mining.
- (ii) Regular patrolling by security forces in the leased areas of the coal companies.
- (iii) Surprise check/raids of illegal mining sites by security force.
- (iv) Cases of illegal mining are brought to the notice of district authorities and complaints lodged with local police.
- (v) Illegal mining sites are dozed & filled up wherever feasible to stop access to the coal seams

[English]

Bank Frauds

626 DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of frauds continue to take place in the banks unabatedly and the CBI has filed FIRs in many cases of bank frauds;

(b) if so, the number of cases of frauds that have taken place in the public and private sector banks during each of the last three years, bank-wise;

(c) the details of cases in which the CBI has filed FIRs and the present status of all such cases; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the cases of frauds in the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Reserves of Coal

627. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of mines of Coal India Limited and its ancillary Companies in which the shortage in reserve of

coal was found during the last three years at the time of inspection;

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) A list of coal mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL), where coal stock shortage was detected in 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 is given in the enclosed statement. As per information received from CIL the audit of coal inventory for 1997-98 has not yet been completed.

(b) and (c) Whenever any coal stock shortage beyond the permissible limit of 5% of the book stock is detected, the concerned subsidiary company of CIL takes action against the Officials responsible for the shortage. In order to prevent recurrence of the stock shortages, physical measurement of coal stock is done every month by the unit level teams, quarterly by the area level teams, bi-annually by the terms of subsidiary company Hqrs. and annually by CIL teams. Check measurements by survey or team including surveyors from outside CIL are done in 10% of the collieries having high stock. Ministry of Coal had set up three Government Committees to investigate into stock shortage in BCCL, CCL and ECL. On consideration of the reports of these three committees, disciplinary action was initiated against a large number of officers and in many cases penalties have already been imposed. In order to report the stock figures with the break-up of vendible stock and non-vendible stock, a format has been prescribed by the Ministry of Coal for adoption in the annual accounts of 1995-96 and onwards of each subsidiary and of CIL also. The format requires the CIL and its subsidiaries to give proper explanation for shortages. CIL has also been advised by Ministry of Coal to review the progress of inquiries in stock shortage cases at every meeting of the Board of Directors of each subsidiary. This review goes into the reasons of the recurrence of stock shortage in particular collieries and evolve special measures, in addition to disciplinary action, to reduce the incidence of stock shortage. CIL has also been directed to review the annual position of stock shortages and inquiries in all the subsidiaries in the meeting of the CIL's Board of Directors when the annual accounts are put up for being adopted.

Statement

List of coal mines of ECL, BCCL and CCL where coal stock shortage beyond 5% of book stock took place in 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1997-98

Eastern Coalfields Limited

1996-97

Mandherboni, Nakrakonda, Gopinathpur, Moira,