

# THIRTIETH REPORT

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (1995-96)

(TENTH LOK SABHA)

### COAL-LINKAGES—POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION—AN EXAMINATION

MINISTRY OF COAL

[Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained  
in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)]

Presented to Lok Sabha on \_\_\_\_\_

Laid in Rajya Sabha on \_\_\_\_\_



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY  
(1995-96)

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3. Shri G.R. Juneja — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Shri A. Louis Martin — *Under Secretary*

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\* Ceased to be a Member of the Committee consequent upon his appointment as Minister in the Union Council of Ministers w.e.f. 13.10.1995.

\*\* Ceased to be a Member of the Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 24.7.1995.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Energy having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Thirtieth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the subject, Coal Linkages—Policy and its implementation—An Examination.

2. The 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy was presented to Lok Sabha on 18th May, 1995. Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the report were received on 16th October, 1995 and reply in respect of recommendation No. 2 was received from Central Electricity Authority on 1st December, 1995.

3. The report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Energy at their Sitting held on 18th December, 1995.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Committee is given in Appendix-IV.

NEW DELHI;  
18 December, 1995  

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27 Agrahayana, 1917 (Saka)

JASWANT SINGH,  
Chairman,  
Standing Committee on Energy.

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

The Report of the Committee deals with Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty Fifth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy which was presented to Lok Sabha on 18th May, 1995.

2. Action Taken Notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 17 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorised as follows:

- (i) Recommendations/Observations that have been accepted by the Government:

Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17

- (ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:

Sl. No. 15.

- (iii) Recommendations/Observations on which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Sl. Nos. 4 & 7.

- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Sl. Nos. 9 & 10.

3. The Committee require that final replies in respect of the recommendations for which only interim replies have been given by the Government ought to be furnished to the Committee at the earliest.

4. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations:—

#### A. *Review of existing System of Coal Linkage*

##### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Part-B)**

5. The Committee had noted the current drive by coal companies for having coal supplies based on legally enforceable contracts,

liberalisation of imports and the measures announced for captive development of coal mining by consuming industries and development of dedicated coal mines by coal companies. The Committee observed that to the extent these measures were being implemented, the need for coal linkages through coal linkage committees might not be felt. The Committee were surprised that inspite of such far reaching measures no critical review of the existing system of linkages had been undertaken by the Government to consider its relevance and the need for its continuance in the emerging market economy.

6. In their reply, the Government have stated that the Ministry of Coal have set up a Committee to review the existing system of linkages and consider its relevance and the need for its continuance in the context of the developments mentioned above. The Committee is headed by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Coal and consists of representatives from Ministries of Railways, Power, Industry, Fertiliser, Steel and the Planning Commission. The other members of the Committee are from Coal India Ltd., Coal Controller, representative of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute. The first meeting of the Committee is stated to have been held on 17.8.1995.

7. The Committee are glad to note that as recommended by them the Government have set up a Committee to review the existing system of linkages and consider its relevance and need for its continuance in the emerging market economy. The Government's reply, however, has not indicated the term of the Review Committee. The Committee would like the Review Committee to complete its task expeditiously and would like to be apprised of the result of the review.

#### B. Underground Mining

##### Recommendation (Sl. Nos. 2 and 3, Part-B)

8. The replies of the Government are silent in respect of the following two points:—

(i) The Committee had, *inter-alia*, emphasised that for extracting quality coal, there is a need for expeditious exploitation of Coal reserves through under ground mining.

(ii) The Ministry of Coal had refuted NTPC's contention that there was inadequate coal supply during certain months. Contrary to Ministry's claim, the Committee found from the figures furnished by the Ministry itself that there was indeed shortfall in coal supply to most of the plants of NTPC in the



**first and second quarter of 1994-95. The Committee, therefore, urged that the matter should be examined to see what best can be done to meet the full requirement of consumers and ensure smooth and uninterrupted supply of coal throughout the year.**

**The Committee expect the Government's response in regard to the above points within a month.**

*C. Assessment of grade-wise requirement of Coal*

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 4, Part-B)**

9. The Committee had observed that assessment of grade-wise requirements of coal by consumers was not done by CIL/Government though such an exercise would have admittedly helped in entering into commercial agreements with consumers. The Committee had stressed that an exercise to assess grade-wise requirements of consumers should be conducted every year and continued as long as supply of raw coal is made.

10. In their reply, the Government have stated that grade-wise requirement of coal can only be assessed if the consumers indicate the requirement based on their boiler para-meters. It has been stated that consumer would have to come forward for concluding coal supplies agreement. It has been further stated that CIL is pursuing with the Consumers, in particular Power Sector, for entering into coal supply agreement. The Government have stated than only when such agreements are finalised quality of coal, as required, can be established by the coal companies.

11. The Committee are not satisfied with the Government's plea that only when coal supply agreements are finalised, quality of coal, as required, can be established. If necessary, consumers may be asked to indicate the requirement of coal based on their boiler parameters. The Committee feel that depending upon the grade and quantity of coal required by the consumers, it should be possible to assess grade-wise requirement of coal and undertake corresponding production planning. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that an exercise for this purpose should be conducted periodically.

*D. Mechanism for preventing theft/pilferage of Coal*

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Part-B)**

12. The Committee observed that during 1993-94 alone, there had been over 1800 cases of theft/pilferage involving an amount of around Rs. 1.50 crores. The Committee required that the problem in all its

aspects should be gone into by the Coal Ministry along with Railways and a viable mechanism evolved to curb theft/pilferage of coal in transit. The Committee had further desired that facilities for correct weighments should be installed at all loading points on a time bound programme.

13. In their reply, the Government have stated that the ownership of coal companies ceases with the loading of coal into the Railway wagons and therefore, the responsibility of preventing *en-route* theft/pilferage should really be discharged by those to whom it rightfully belongs. A mechanism for preventing theft/pilferage should, therefore, apparently be evolved by those agencies who are involved in its transportation, by those who are responsible for maintaining law and order and the owners of the commodity, i.e. the purchaser. It has been stated that the coal companies would have no role to play in this matter.

14. Regarding facilities for correct weighment, the Government have stated that about 60% of coal despatched by rail by CIL, is being weighed on Electronic weighbridges. It is observed from the information furnished in a statement that at present there are 114 electronic and 10 mechanical weighbridges with CIL. 74 more electronic weighbridges are proposed to be installed by CIL. With the installation of additional weighbridges, it is expected that most of the despatches would be covered by weighment.

15. The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government. The Committee, expect Coal India Ltd. to involve itself in the matter along with Railways and all other concerned to curb theft/pilferage of coal in transit.

16. The Government have informed that CIL has a programme to install 74 additional electronic weighbridges and with the installation of these additional weighbridges, most of the despatches are expected to be covered by weighment. The Committee would like to know the details and time frame for installation of the proposed additional electronic weighbridges.

#### *E. Modernisation and Construction of new Washeries*

##### **Recommendation (Sl. Nos. 9 & 11, Part-B)**

17. The Committee observed that in order to augment supply of coking coal substantially through beneficiation, CIL had taken various steps including modernisation of existing washeries, construction of new washeries at Madhuband and Kedla and identification of three

washeries for private sector investment. The Committee desired that these measures should be implemented and results achieved on a time bound programme. As regard the delay in modernisation of coking coal washeries recommended by Altekar Committee, the Committee desired the Ministry of Coal to ensure that there was no further delay in completing the modernisation schemes by regular monitoring and periodical review.

18. Regarding Modernisation of washeries, the Ministry of Coal, in their reply, have stated that while short-term measures have been completed, the long-term measures have been completed only in case of Moonidih washery. In other seven washeries, the modernisation works are at various stages of implementation. The status report of the implementation of the long term measures as on 1.1.1995 furnished by the Ministry indicates that 65% to 90% of activities have been completed in five washeries and 15% to 60% of activities have been completed in the other two washeries.

19. Regarding construction of new washeries it has been stated that construction of Madhuband washery was anticipated to be completed by October, 1995 against its schedule of March, 1995 and that MAMC has submitted a revised schedule for completing the construction activities of Madhuband washery by December, 1995 and trial on no-load by March, 1996. As regards Kedla washery, it is anticipated that the work will be completed within the scheduled time (December, 1995).

20. The Ministry of Coal have also furnished the Present status of the three coking coal washeries viz. Parej, Tikok & Dhori identified for private investment. It has been stated that installation of these washeries will be subject to acceptance of washed coal price by SAIL.

21. Taking note of the protracted delay in completing modernisation work in Coking Coal Washeries of Coal India Limited, the Committee in their report presented on 18.5.1995 desired the Coal Ministry to ensure that there is no further delay in completing the modernisation schemes by regular monitoring and periodical review. The Coal Ministry in their reply dated 16th October, 1995 have furnished the status of implementation of modernisation works as on 1.1.1995 and have not even bothered to update the information regarding progress made in implementation following the Committee's recommendation. It is obvious that no efforts seem to have been made to monitor or periodically review the progress achieved in implementation of modernisation schemes. The Committee expect the Ministry to furnish the latest position regarding implementation of modernisation scheme within a month and

**undertake regular monitoring of implementation of modernisation schemes.**

*F. Offer of Coal Blocks to SAIL*

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 10, Part-B)**

22. The Committee noted that it had been decided to offer two blocks to SAIL for captive development, to take up one block as joint venture between SAIL and CIL and yet another block to be worked by CIL with Chinese collaboration. The Committee had required that development of these blocks should be undertaken expeditiously keeping in view the need to meet steel Industry's Coking Coal requirement.

23. In their reply, the Government have, *inter-alia*, stated that four prime coking coal blocks, namely, Tasra, Sitanala, Mahal and Parbatpur have been identified by Coal India Limited for captive mining by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The recommendation of CIL is stated to be under consideration. It has been stated that in addition 5 medium coking blocks situated in the command area of CCL have been identified for being taken up. The matter is stated to be under discussion in a Joint Working Group of SAIL and CIL.

**24. The Coal India Limited's proposal to offer four prime coking coal blocks to Steel Authority of India Limited for captive mining is stated to be under consideration. The Committee regret to note that no decision has been taken in the matter even five months after the Committee's recommendation. The Committee require the Ministry to explain the reasons for delay and desire that a decision should be taken in the matter soon.**

*G. Captive Mining of Coal by Cement Industry*

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Part-B)**

25. The Committee had, *inter-alia*, desired the Government to examine the issue regarding captive development of mines by the cement industry keeping in view the need to augment coal production.

26. The Government have stated in their reply that it has been decided in principle to permit captive mining of coal by cement companies for cement production.

**27. The Committee are happy to note that the Government have examined the issue as recommended by the Committee and have decided in principle to permit captive mining of coal by cement**

**companies. The Committee hope that the Government will soon take necessary steps to enable captive mining by cement industry.**

#### *H. Review of Liberalised Sales Schemes*

##### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 13, Part-B)**

28. The Committee observed that there had been complaints about malpractices under Liberalised Sales Schemes (LSS). All India Brick & Tile Manufacturers' Federation had informed that higher grade of coal were sold to traders by resorting to irregular practices. The Ministry of Coal had admitted that in CCL some of the collieries which did not fulfil the laid down criteria were also offered under LSS. An enquiry had reportedly been ordered to examine the issue. The Committee had desired that the enquiry should be completed soon and action taken against delinquent officers. The Committee further suggested that the sponsorship issued by State Government should receive priority in supply of coal.

29. In their reply, the Ministry of Coal have stated that CIL was asked to conduct an enquiry in respect of (i) stock released under LSS, and (ii) supply of coal to brick manufacturers by CCL. It has been stated that the enquiry report has since been received and is under examination. The Coal Ministry have further stated that the Liberalised Sales Scheme is being reviewed to better serve the objective of providing coal to genuine small coal consumers. It has been stated that some suggestions have been received from CIL after review, which are under examination.

**30. The Ministry's reply has not revealed the findings contained in the enquiry report regarding stock released under the Liberalised Sales Scheme (LSS) nor has it brought out the suggestions made by CIL after reviewing LSS. The Committee would like to be apprised of the same. The Committee also desire that expeditious action be taken under intimation to the Committee on the findings of the enquiry and on the suggestions made by CIL regarding LSS.**

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 1)**

The linkage of coal demand was introduced with the objective among other things of planning of coal supplies, keeping in view indigenous coal resources as well as the need to supply fuel of appropriate quality to the consumers. The Committee's examination of coal linkages reveals that the objective of supplying appropriate quality is yet to be *realised*. There has been also deficiency in supplies particularly of coking coal. These are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. Some of the steps taken by the Government of late also have the effect of diluting the system of coal linkages. The Committee in this connection note the current drive by coal companies for having coal supplies based on legally enforceable contracts, liberalisation of imports and the measures announced for captive development of coal mining by consuming industries and development of dedicated coal mines by coal companies. It is obvious that to the extent these measures are implemented, the need for coal linkages through coal linkage committees may not be felt. The Committee are surprised that in spite of such far reaching measures no critical review of the existing system of linkages appears to have been undertaken by the Government to consider its relevance and the need for its continuance in the emerging market economy. The Committee would await the result of such a review of the system by the Government.

#### **Reply of the Government**

The Ministry of Coal has set up a committee to review the existing system of linkages and consider its relevance and the need for its continuance in the context of the developments mentioned above. The Committee is headed by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Coal and consists of representatives from Ministries of Railways, Power, Industry, Fertiliser, Steel and the Planning Commission. The other members of the Committee are from Coal India Ltd., Coal Controller, representative of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute. The first meeting of the committee was held on 17.8.95.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD dated 16.10.1995]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see paragraph 7 of the Report)

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 2)**

According to the Central Electricity Authority, one of the difficulties experienced in the existing system of linkages is non-acceptance of coal demand in full as projected by it. The Committee in this connection find that the extent of generation loss attributed by CEA to coal shortage is vastly disproportionate in respect of the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 as compared to that of 1992-93 and 1993-94. The Committee hope that CEA will clarify the position in this regard. The National Thermal Power Corporation held that adequate quantity of coal is not received during summer and rainy seasons. The Ministry of Coal has, however, argued that CEA never shares data pertaining to each power station and that power stations refused to take extra supplies during January-March, 1994. The Ministry also refuted NTPC's contention that there is inadequate supply during certain months. Contrary to Ministry's claim, the Committee find from the figures furnished by the Ministry itself that there was indeed shortfall in coal supply to most of the plants of NTPC in the first and second quarter of 1994-95. The Committee, therefore, urge that the matter should be examined to see what best can be done to meet the full requirement of consumers and ensure smooth and uninterrupted supply of coal throughout the year.

#### **Reply of the Government**

There is a system of long term linkages to meet the needs of major consumers such as power stations. Before a power station is set up, Ministry of Coal in consultation with CEA, Railways and other concerned agencies assesses the requirements of coal for each power station taking into account its technical parameters. Thereafter, a long term linkage is given based upon assessed requirement as well as the feasibility of production of coal and its evacuation by rail by or some other appropriate mode of transportation. Further, taking into account the actual production of coal in a given year, a system of short term linkages has been devised which makes adjustments on quarterly basis depending upon the need and the availability of coal. The statement enclosed (at Appendix II) shows the long term linkages accorded to different power stations and the actual supplies made for the last three years to each of them.

As may be seen, supplies to each power station, for the most part, have not been less than the long term linkage accorded, except in a few cases where the demand from the power stations itself has been less than what was initially projected. It is, therefore, seen that the coal demand is generally being fully met. The perception of the CEA as presented to the Committee is in the nature of a reflection of their problem to make accurate projections. For instance, at the beginning of the Eighth Plan, they projected their requirement of coal as 190 MT in the year 1996-97. However, in September, 1994, at the time of the mid-term review carried out by the Planning Commission, CEA indicated a requirement of 199 MT. in the year 1996-97 for the power sector. Later in January, 1995, they further increased these figures to indicate their requirement of coal at 195MT in the year 1995-96 itself and now have indicated the requirement of 215 MT of coal in the year 1996-97. It is submitted that coal projects have a long gestation period of between 5 to 10 years depending on site specific conditions. Whereas marginal increases in demand of coal can be accommodated where possible, substantial increases of the magnitude mentioned above cannot be met at such short notice.

Over the years the budgetary support to CIL has reduced from about 99% in 1985-86 to about less than 10% now. CIL is required to raise resources from the market for making the necessary investments. There are huge coal sale dues outstanding against power houses; this casts additional financial burden by way of interest on working capital. Though coal companies are striving to maximise coal production within these constraints, it is not possible for them to meet unplanned demands for coal. Coal can be imported and the power houses can supplement their need from his source. The option of captive mining is also now available for power generation.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD dated 16.10.1995]

### **Reply of Central Electricity Authority**

Our comments on Para-2, Part-B on Conclusion and Recommendation of the Standing Committee on Energy—Action Taken on recommendation contained in the 25th Report of the Committee on the subject “Coal Linkages—Policy and its Implementation”, are as under

It has been mentioned in the report that Standing Committee finds that extent of generation loss attributed by CEA to coal shortage is vastly disproportionate in respect of the years 1989-90 and 1990-91



as compared to that of 1992-93 and 1993-94. In this connection, the CEA's comments are as under :

The coal demand and supply position from 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given below:

Sl.	Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Demand projected by CEA (Million Tonnes)	123.5	*143	146	153	**167
2.	Coal based generation target in Billion Units	170	190	138	199	216
3.	Actual Coal based generation in BUs	156	161	179	193	215
4.	Growth in actual gen.	11%	3.5%	11.2%	7.8%	11.4%
5.	Coal demand accepted by Min. of Coal (M. Tonnes)	121	131	137	150	160
6.	Reported despatch (MTs)	110.7	118.77	136.88	149.25	165.21
7.	Generation Loss (In BUs)	3.4	8.98	10.36	4.441	2.22
8.	Coal equivalent generation loss (MTs)	2.38	6.8	8.0	3.4	1.63
9.	Coal despatch + Coal equivalent generation loss (Sl. No. 6 + S. No. 8)	113.08	125.57	144.88	152.65	166.84

\* As regards coal demand of 143 million tonnes projected by CEA for the year 1990-91, it is mentioned that these projections included 6.4 Million Tonnes for building stocks.

\*\* Coal demands for the year 1993-94 were subsequently revised to 160 MT on the basis of revised generation targets of 210 BUs instead of 216 BUs.

It may please be seen from Sl. No. 1 & Sl. No. 9 that Coal demand projected by CEA and coal required (Coal despatch + Coal equivalent generation loss) are almost tallying for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. Radhakrishnan Committee appointed by Department of Coal for assessment of demand and supply of coal, had commented that increase in demand during the year 1990-91 would be of the order of 15%. Accordingly, very ambitious coal based generation target of 190 BUs was proposed for the year. With the specific consumption of 0.72 Kg./Kwh, coal required for generating

190 BUs was worked out to 136.75 MT. The Department of Coal had agreed to supply only 131 MT. On actual basis, the growth in demand was just 3.5% against the proposed growth of 15%.

[Central Electricity Authority, O.M. No. 2/34/95-(Vol. III/432 dated 1.12.95]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see paragraph 8 of the Report)

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 3)**

Quality of coal is closely linked to effective materialisation of linkages. Various organisations have pleaded that the coal companies should ensure proper grade and quality of coal or smooth running of industries. There is a feeling that this problem is not receiving due attention. According to the Cement Manufacturers' Association, the high ash and variation in ash percentage has many deleterious/harmful effects on the industry. The Ministry of Coal has stressed that quality control on raw coal is difficult and that coal has to be beneficiated or washed to bring it to a uniform level of quality. The Committee also emphasise that for extracting quality coal, there is a need for expeditious exploitation of coal reserves through underground mining. The Chairman, CIL has informed that washing arrangement has been made for roughly about 18 to 20 million tonnes of non-coking coal and the plan is to go in for more and more washing. The Committee would like to know whether it would be desirable and feasible to beneficiate the entire supply of non-coking coal and if so, how the economic would work out to a small consumer.

### **Reply of the Government**

The matter relating to supply of beneficiated coal was discussed at length in the 3rd meeting of National Coal Consumers' Council presided by Chairman, CIL at Calcutta on 9th May, 1995. The members representing Cement and Power Sectors were informed that projects located beyond 500 Kms would be benefited in terms of cheaper per unit of heat value from washed coal, apart from saving in freight and cleaner environment. It was explained that it was not possible to pick out bands in the seams manually and only beneficiation could bring about desired improvement in quality.

Beneficiation of the entire production may not be necessary because :

- (a) Substantial production (*i.e.* of grades A, B & C from underground mines) do not require beneficiation.
- (b) A number of Power houses and short distance consumers would not prefer beneficiated coal because of higher cost of such coal.

To the extent consumers will be agreeable to take beneficiated coal and pay for the same, coal companies would take up construction of washeries subject to availability of funds, land and willing investors.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD dated 16-10-1995]

#### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Paragraph 8 of the Report)

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 5)**

In 1991, CIL switched over the venue of coal sampling from users' end to loading point at pit-heads. The Committee note the plea of various organisations that joint sampling of coal should be carried out at the receiving end as in the past. The Ministry of Coal has taken a stand that coal companies are responsible for supply of correct quality and quantity of coal at the pit-heads and that the legal responsibility of the supplier ceases as soon as the property in goods is transferred to the consumer. The Committee feel that it should be possible for CIL to carry conviction with the bulk consumers and impress upon them the rationale for shifting the venue of joint sampling to loading points. Disputes are reportedly mounting up regarding outstanding based on analysis done of coal samples collected unilaterally by coal companies. The Committee observe that it was decided in March, 1994 to establish a dispute resolution mechanism by setting up single member umpires on a regional basis. A proposal for appointment of for umpires has reportedly been pending with the Government. The Committee emphasise the action to appoint umpires should be expedited.

#### **Reply of the Government**

Four umpires for resolving the disputes with SEBs and Power Utilities have already been appointed. Ministry of Power have also been apprised of the above position and have been requested to advise State Electricity Boards and power utilities to give their full co-operation to those umpires.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD, dated 16.10.1995]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 6)**

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that auto-samplers have been installed only in six out of 195 loading points. There is an apprehension that due to non-availability of auto-sampler, sampling is not being done properly and the coal quality assessed does not reflect actual coal quality supplied to power stations. It has been stated that auto-samplers have been installed only in the pit-head power houses with 'Rapid Loading System'. The Committee have been informed that no automatic sampling equipment for mechanised collection of coal sample from loaded wagon is available. Regrettably, no progress has been made in R&D work in regard to development of suitable equipment for this purpose. The Committee suggest that concerted R&D efforts should be directed towards development of appropriate equipment on a time bound programme. Alternatively, the question of import of technology in this regard should be considered.

### **Reply of the Government**

The Coal Conservation and Development Advisory Committee (CCDA) in its 37th meeting held on 13.2.1995, deliberated upon the revised project proposal submitted by Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI) for Instant Coal Sampler and made recommendations towards developing a suitable mechanical device for collection of sample of coal from stock and from loaded wagons. In the meanwhile efforts are also being made to locate possible sources from which such sampling equipment could be imported for determining its suitability in Indian conditions.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD, dated 16.10.1995]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 8)**

One of the problems confronted at the loading point is stated to be that often the actual weight of the wagons is not done but the estimated quantity is charged on the basis of the level of loading. Even when consumers are present at the time of loading, collieries reportedly show indifference to consumers' grievances. The Committee in this connection observe that the number of complaints received by coal consumers was just 147 during 1992-93 and 86 in 1993-94. Admittedly, complaints coming to consumer councils are not much and as a result the councils have not yet acquired the teeth that is needed. The Committee stress that there is a need to strengthen the consumer councils and make them effective so that consumers will be encouraged to approach the consumer councils for redressal of their grievances.

### **Reply of the Government**

The composition of consumers councils is broad based. To make the Regional Coal Consumer Councils more effective, their functioning is being reviewed. Instructions have been issued to coal companies to convene the meetings of these Councils more often and also take up individual complaints received from consumers for discussions. Coal companies have also been advised to invite the individual complainants to present their cases before the Councils.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD, dated 16.10.1995]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 11)**

The Standing Committee on Energy (1994-95) in their 10th Report on "Modernisation and growth of Coal Industry—A Critique" had noted the delay in modernisation of coking coal washeries recommended by Altekar Committee far back in 1986. The modernisation work was expected to be completed by March, 1995. The Committee have now been informed that completion of schemes in Dugda I and II and Sudamdih will be beyond June, 1995 and possible early 1996 due to delay in supply of deshaling plant by MAMC. The Committee regret to note the protracted delay in completing the modernisation work in these washeries. The Committee would like the Ministry of Coal to ensure that there is no further delay in completing the modernisation schemes by regular monitoring and periodical review.

### **Reply of the Government**

Considering the very slow progress of work by MAMC in installation of deshaling plants at Dugda I, Dugda II & Sudamdih, their work was terminated. However, MAMC in a meeting in June '95 gave a commitment that they would be able to complete installation of all the three deshaling plants in 18 months with adequate fund flow from BCCL. Considering that re-tendering and awarding the work to another agency could take even longer to complete the schemes, their request was acceded to. MAMC have since submitted a time-bound programme.

For the modernisation of Pathardih Washery a decision has been taken to implement the same in collaboration with Russia. Tenders were invited from Russian suppliers and these are under scrutiny/finalisation.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD, dated 16.10.1995]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Paragraph 21 of the Report)

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 12)**

The Committee's attention has been drawn by the Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA) to the point that only 55% of the coal demand of captive power plants (CPP) of the industry is supplied. Obviously, to the extent coal is short supplied generation of power is deprived. The industry's coal based CPPs are stated to have a capacity of 170 MW. The Committee fail to understand why the Standing Linkage Committee has not addressed this issue. The Committee trust that cement industry's coal demand for captive power plants will be looked into with the seriousness it deserves and arrangements made for meeting their full requirement. Another issue raised by the CMA is regarding captive development of mines by the cement industry. It is not clear what is Government's thinking on this matter. The Committee would like the Government to examine this issue keeping in view the need to augment coal production and the outcome reported to the Committee.

#### **Reply of the Government**

The requirements of coal for captive power plants of cement plants are considered by the Standing Linkage Committee (Short Term) separately at the time of making quarterly linkages for cement plants. The actual movement of linkage-based coal to captive power plants of cement plants, however, depends on the availability of wagons. When inadequate movement of coal to cement plants is brought to the notice of Ministry of Coal, the matter is taken up with Railways and coal companies for movement of coal as per linkage.

It has been decided in principle to permit captive mining of coal by cement companies for cement production.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD dated 16.10.1995]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Paragraph 27 of the Report)

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 13)**

There have been complaints about malpractice under the LSS. Though the scheme accords top priority to actual users for the purpose of allotment and supply of coal, actual users have drawn only 5.5% of the total sale, during 1994-95 (upto December 1994). The

reason for this apparent lack of interest of actual users is not far to seek. According to all India Brick and Tile Manufacturers' Federation, higher grades of coal are sold to traders by resorting to irregular practices. The higher grades of coal so concerned is sold to actual consumers at very high premium. There have also been reported instance of malpractices by curtailing notifying period and closing the scheme after a very brief period. The Ministry of Coal has admitted that in CCL some of the collieries which did not fulfil the laid down criteria were also offered under LSS. An enquiry has reportedly been ordered to examine this issue. The Committee desire that the enquiry should be completed soon and action taken against delinquent officers. It appears that no attempt has been made to study why off-take of coal under LSS by actual users has been too low. The Committee feel that such a study will be of interest and an eye opener. The Committee further suggest that the sponsorship issued by State Government should receive priority in supply of coal.

#### **Reply of the Government**

CIL was asked to conduct an enquiry in respect of (i) stock released under LSS and (ii) supply of coal to brick manufacturers by CCL. The enquiry report has since been received. It is under examination.

The Liberalised Sales Scheme is being reviewed to better serve the objective of providing coal to genuine small coal consumers. Coal India Ltd. was advised to complete the review of the scheme at the earliest. Some suggestions have been received from CIL after review, which are under examination.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 54012/4/94-CPD dated 16.10.1995]

#### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see paragraph 30 of the Report)

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 14)**

The Committee observe that 16% of coal movement taken place by 'road'. There have been reports of corruption and malpractices in regard to coal supplies by road. It has been suggested to the Committee that the system of road sales should be streamlined as indicated below:

- (i) Coal mines for road supplies should be earmarked and should be separate from those supply of rail.

- (ii) As in the case of rail, linkage of road linked consumer should be decided and they should file monthly requirement programmes upto the extent of their sponsored quota with respective colliery/area each month.
- (iii) Placement of daily trucks should be in a serial order and daily loading limit of each customer should be fixed as a certain percentage of his total monthly need.
- (iv) As in the case of rail, regular consumers and their accredited agents should be able to provide B.G. cover against their regular monthly order with payment within 3 days as per bill.
- (v) Monitoring and control of total availability, total order and performance of each order should be done by an officer at the Headquarters designated for the purpose (as EDRM does for Rail movement).
- (vi) Rail consumers should have option on quarterly basis to take coal by road if rail supplies are developing arrears or becoming economically unviable due to high freight or transit shortages.

The Committee recommend that the above suggestions in all its details should be examined and if found appropriate action should be taken to implement them at the earliest.

### **Reply of the Government**

The Committee's suggestions for streamlining of Road Sales System have been examined by Coal India Ltd. and appropriate follow up action has been taken as under :

- (i) As far as possible, coal mines for road sales should be earmarked by coal companies. However, at times road supply from rail-head mines may become unavoidable for operational reasons like liquidation of accumulated stocks, etc.
- (ii) A computerised system of road sales has already been implemented in ECL. A similar system is to be implemented in other subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.
- (iii) The computerised system of Road Sales also provides for loading programme for daily loading of trucks from different points. Despatch feedback is provided for on-line booking of orders.



- (iv) Applying B.G. to Road Sales consumers is not considered practicable by Coal India Ltd. It will also affect CIL's liquidity position.
- (v) Computerised system where implemented in coal companies will enable monitoring of execution of orders. Teething troubles in implementation of system in ECL are being attended to.
- (vi) Rail-linked industrial consumers not getting adequate coal supply by rail have been given option to move coal by road to make good the shortfall in supply of linked quantity.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54012/94-CPD dated 16-10-1995]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 16)**

Doubts have been raised in some quarters with regard to constitutional and legal validity of allotment of captive mining blocks to private parties. The Committee recommend that these issues should be examined in depth by undertaking thorough scrutiny of all relevant Acts [Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, Coal Nationalisation Act, Mineral Concession Rules, etc.] including constitutional provisions and the position should be clarified to allay the doubts.

#### **Reply of the Government**

After identification of coal blocks for captive mining, the concerned private sector parties will have to apply for mining lease to the appropriate State Government under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. The concerned State Government can grant the lease for coal mining with the previous approval of the Central Government as required under Section 5(1) of the MMRD Act, 1957.

No specific representations have been received in the Ministry about any constitutional or legal difficulties in the allotment of captive mining blocks. If such problems are brought to Government's notice, they will be examined and clarified in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54012114/94-CPD dated 16-10-1995]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 17)**

With regard to captive development 45 blocks have so far been identified and approved by CIL Board for offering for captive mining purpose. Out of this, 11 companies in power sector and 3 in Iron and Steel sector have been identified for allotment of blocks. Difficulties

experienced in this regard by prospective developers have been brought to the notice of the Committee. These include absence of guidelines for allotment of blocks, difficulties in acquiring exploratory data, acquiring mining lease, etc. The Committee stress that these matters need to be looked into seriously. The Committee suggest that the guidelines adopted for allocation of blocks should be notified and procedure for awarding of mining lease simplified. The Committee also feel that there is a need for establishment of single window for providing exploration details to the allottees of captive mining blocks.

### **Reply of the Government**

Under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 mining lease for coal is to be given by the State Government, with the prior approval of the Central Government in respect of all the major minerals including coal. A mining plan is required to be got duly approved by the Central Government before a mining lease in respect of major minerals including coal can be granted by the concerned State Government.

An inter-Ministerial Screening Committee has been set up in Ministry of Coal which considers the applications for captive mining blocks for the eligible applicants. Upon identification of a block, the applicant has to approach the concerned State Government for grant of mining lease.

A single window for obtaining the exploration details for captive mining blocks has been established. The details can be obtained from the concerned coal company after paying the cost of exploration (which has been computed in consultation with the Institute of Cost and Works Accounts of India) by the intending company.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54012/94-CPD dated 16-10-1995]

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RECOMMENDATION/OBSERVATION WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 15)**

According to the All India Brick and Tile Manufacturers' Federation, 50% of the industry's coal demand is for 'B' and 'C' grades and 50% for 'D' grade coal. The Ministry has stated that brick manufacturers are normally linked to grade D-F slack coals. The Committee in this connection observe that opinion varies with regard to suitable grade for brick manufacturing. While the grade of coal as per Central Fuel Research Institute should be F&G, two Technical Committee appointed by CIL and SCCL have reportedly recommended E&F grades of coal. The National Council for Cement and Building Materials, however, has suggested 'D' and 'E' grades of coal. Considering the differences of opinion with regard to suitable grade of coal for brick manufacturers, the Committee recommend that the matter should be looked into afresh and a scientific study conducted to remove misgivings if any.

#### **Reply of the Government**

The brick manufacturers' demand for superior grades of coal is really based on the fact the conventionally they used to burn such coals in their kilns. But the growing scarcity of higher grade of coal in relation to the competing demands of various segments of industry led to a through examination of the question by technical experts who have opined that grades 'D' and 'E' can adequately meet the requirements of brick manufacturers. In addition, such coals can avoid possible over burning of the bricks. It is felt that further studies of the question will not help because coal companies are not in a position to spare superior coal for uses where it is not considered essential. However, individual cases where modern machinery requires special kind of coal can always be considered on merits.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54012/94-CPD dated 16-10-1995]

## CHAPTER IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 4)**

The Committee observe that assessment of grade-wise requirements of consumers is not done by CIL/Government though such an exercise will admittedly help in entering into commercial agreements with consumers. The Committee wonder why then no initiative has been taken by CIL to assess grade-wise requirements of consumers. The Committee stresses that an exercise for this purpose shall be conducted every year and continued as long as supply of raw coal is made.

#### **Reply of the Government**

Grade-wise requirement of coal can only be assessed if the consumers indicate the requirement based on their boiler parameters. Therefore according to Coal India Ltd., consumers would have to come forward for concluding coal supplies agreement. CIL has been pursuing with the consumers, in particular power sector, for entering into coal supply agreement. Only when such agreements are finalised quality of coal, as required, can be established by the coal companies.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54012/94-CPD dated 16-10-1995]

#### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Paragraph 11 of the Report)

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 7)**

There have been complaints of short receipt of coal by the consumers. It was conceded by the Chairman, Coal India Ltd. that there is a gap between the quantity recorded at the loading point and what consumers record at the receiving end and attributed this gap to pilferage and other reasons. During 1993-94 alone, there have been over 1800 cases of theft/pilferage involving an amount of around Rs. 1.50 crores. The Committee do not appreciate the Coal Ministry's attempt to disown its responsibility in solving this problem. The Committee require that the problem in all its aspects should be gone into by the Coal Ministry alongwith Railways and a viable mechanism evolved to curb theft/pilferage of coal in transit. There have been complaints about short receipt of coal by the power houses due to

wrong recording of the mechanical weighbridges at the collieries. The CIL has informed that 111 electronic wagon weighbridges have already been installed and 22 are at different stages of installation. The Committee require that it should be ensured that facilities for correct weighments are installed at all loading points on a time bound programme. The Committee would like to be apprised of the position in this regard.

### Reply of the Government

Theft is a crime which has to be dealt with by the concerned law enforcing authorities. While the Railways have their own Railway Protection Force and the State Governments have their own police set-up, the coal companies' security apparatus is confined to its own mining areas. As submitted earlier, the ownership of coal companies ceases with the loading of coal into the Railway wagons. It is, therefore, submitted that the responsibility of preventing en route theft/pilferage should really be discharged by those to whom it rightfully belongs. A mechanism for preventing theft/pilferage should, therefore, apparently be evolved by these agencies who are involved in its transportation, by those who are responsible for maintaining law and order and the owners of the commodity, *i.e.*, the purchaser. It is, therefore, felt that the coal companies would have no role to play in this matter.

Some additional weighbridges have since been installed. Presently about 60% of coal despatched by rail by CIL, is being weighed on Electronic weighbridges.

CIL is taking steps to provide weighbridges at more such loading points where installation of weighbridge is technically feasible. The position regarding existing weighbridges and CIL's programme of installation of the weighbridges is as under:

Name of Company	No. of Existing Weighbridges		Electronic weighbridges proposed to be installed	
	Electronic	Mechanical		
1	2	3	4	
ECL	7	6	6	
BCCL	16	3	10	
CCL	27	—	2	
NCL	6	—	7	

1	2	3	4
MCL	7	—	8
SECL	30	—	34
WCL	20	—	6
NEC	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>74</b>

With the installation of additional weighbridges, it is expected that most of the despatches would be covered by weighment.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54012/94-CPD dated 16.10.1995]

#### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see paragraph 15 and 16 of the Report.)

## CHAPTER V

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 9)**

The Steel plants are designed to operate with coking coals having 17% ash. The Committee have been informed that over the period the quality of raw coking coal to washeries has deteriorated. Presently, the ash content of raw coal is stated to be in the range of 30 to 35% ash against the earlier level of 22.25%. The higher ash content results in higher coking coal requirement. In order to augment supply of coking coal substantially through beneficiation, CIL has reportedly taken various steps including modernisation of existing washeries, construction of new washeries at Madhuband and Kedla and identification of three washeries for private sector investment. It should be ensured that these measures are implemented and results achieved on a time bound programme.

#### **Reply of the Government**

The position in respect of three parts of the recommendation is as follows:

##### **(i) Modernisation of Washeries**

Recommendation of Altekhar Committee, comprises both short-term and long-term measures. While short-term measures have been taken the long-term measures have been completed only in case of Moonidih washery. In other washeries, the modernisation works are at various stages. The status report of the implementation of the long term measures is annexed at appendix III.

##### **(ii) Construction of Madhuband and Kedla Washery**

Construction of Madhuband washery was anticipated to be completed by October, 1995 against its schedule of March 1995 as per RCE. MAMC has submitted a revised schedule for completing the construction activities by December 1995 and trial on no-load by March 1996.

As regards Kedla washery, it is anticipated that the work will be completed within the scheduled time (December, 1995). All the milestones up to the end of 94-95 have been achieved. Achievement in

overall project implementation is 95.5%. Progress in erection of equipment is 79%.

**(iii) The three coking coal washeries identified for private investment are Peraj, Tikok and Dhori. Present status of these is as follows:**

**Parej Washery :** The Stay Order given by the Honourable Calcutta High Court was vacated recently with a stipulation that CIL may go for re-tender. Meanwhile Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) has informed that due to delay in land acquisition problem there may not be enough coal for washing before 2000/2001. The proposal is under re-examination by Coal India Ltd.

**Dhori Washery :** The contractor who has to set up the Washery under BOO Scheme has been given time by CIL for testing the coal. Extension of time had been granted upto 11th September, 1995. The contractor has asked CIL for some more time for collecting the samples and getting them tested.

**Tikok :** CIL has received 4 pre-qualification bids for a new 0.6 MT washery at Tikok. The pre-qualification bids were opened on 5th May, 1995 and the same have been scrutinised. NITs have been issued to the pre-qualified tenderers. The last date for submission of bids is 25.9.95.

Installation of these washeries will be subject to acceptance of washed coal price by SAIL.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54012/94-CPD dated 16.10.1995]

#### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Paragraph 21 of the Report.)

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 10)**

The Committee note with dismay that the gap between the demand and indigenous availability of coking coal has been widening over the years owing to gradual decline in production. The indigenous supply of coking coal to the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is observed to have fallen from 12.48 MT in 1983-84 to 10.33 MT in 1993-94. Imports on the other hand is expected to go up to 6MT in 1996-97 from a negligible level of 0.44 MT in 1983-84. The fall in indigenous supply is attributed to non-materialisation of anticipated increase in production and de-linking of certain mines. Though the Committee have not gone into details, the failure of Coal India in this context is glaring. It is only now concrete steps are proposed to be taken to



augment indigenous supply of coking coal. It has reportedly been decided to offer two blocks to SAIL for captive development to take up one block as joint venture between SAIL and CIL and yet another block to be worked by CIL with Chinese collaboration. The Committee require that development of these blocks should be undertaken expeditiously keeping in view the need to meet steel industry's coking requirement.

### **Reply of the Government**

A Technical Group constituted for preparing an Action Plan for reducing dependence on coking coal imports submitted its report in May, 1993. The Group recommended various steps for augmenting coking coal supplies. One of the major recommendations of the Group was to set up additional washery capacity to wash low volatile coking coals for increasing coking coal supplies to steel plants.

More importantly, four prime coking coal blocks, namely, Tasra, Sitanala, Mahal and Parbatpur have been indentified by Coal India Ltd. for captive mining by Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). The recommendation of CIL is under consideration.

In addition, 5 medium coking blocks situated in the command area of CCL have been identified for being taken up. The matter is under discussion in a Joint Working Group of SAIL and CIL.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54012/94-CPD dated 16.10.1995]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Paragraph 24 of the Report.)

NEW DELHI;  
18 December, 1995  

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27 Agrahayana, 1917 (Saka)

JASWANT SINGH,  
Chairman,  
Standing Committee on Energy.

## APPENDIX I

### MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY HELD ON 18TH DECEMBER, 1995.

The Committee sat from 16.00 hrs. to 16.30 hrs.

#### PRESENT

Shri Jaswant Singh — Chairman

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Khelsai Singh
3. Shri K.P. Reddiah Yadav
4. Shri Arjun Singh Yadav
5. Shri Virender Singh
6. Shri Anil Basu
7. Shri Rajesh Kumar
8. Shri Chitta Basu
9. Smt. Dil Kumari Bhandari
10. Shri Dipankar Mukherjee
11. Smt. Ila Panda
12. Shri Rajni Ranjan Sahu
13. Smt. Kamla Singh

#### SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.R. Juneja — *Deputy Secretary*
2. Shri A. Louis Martin — *Under Secretary*

2. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following Draft Reports:—

\*\*                      \*\*                      \*\*                      \*\*

(v) Draft Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (1995-96) on "Coal Linkages—Policy and its implementation—An examination."

3. The Committee placed on record their appreciation of the work done by the Sub-Committees.

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\*\* Para 2(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) relating to consideration and adoption of after 5 draft Reports are not included.

4. The Committee also authorised the Chairman to finalise the above mentioned reports and present the same to Parliament after factual verification of the reports by the Ministries concerned.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

## APPENDIX II

(Vide Reply to Recommendation No. 2)

### POWER STATION-WISE LONG TERM LINKAGES AND SUPPLY OF COAL FOR 1992-93, 1993-94 AND 1994-95

(in '000 tonnes)  
(Data Provisional)

STATE	NAME OF POWER HOUSE	1992-93    1993-94    1994-95				REMARKS
		LONG-TERM LINKAGE	SUPPLY	SUPPLY	SUPPLY	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudam	3340	3571	3619	3682	Old Power Station. Supplies made as per demand.
	Nellore	110	97	132	46	
	Ramgundem B	310	990	243	267	
	Ramgundem STPS (NTPC)	7430	7761	9772	9108	
	Vijaywada	6320	4164	4223	5261	
	Muddanore	1400	—	—	39	Power station not fully commissioned.
Assam	Bongaigaon	NA	292	238	318	
Bihar	Barauni	490	732	595	866	Power station not lifting coal by road as per linkage.
	Bokaro (DVC)	2600	1670	1980	1730	
	Chandrapura (DVC)	1800	1489	1663	1409	
	Muzaffarpur	430	476	660	402	
	Patratu	1600	1860	1809	1197	
	Kahalgaoon	1740	9	—	492	
	Tenughat	600	—	—	—	Less lifting due to technical problems at power house end. Power station not fully commissioned. Yet to be commissioned.
Delhi	Badarpur (NTPC)	3770	3791	4338	4421	
	IP Station	870	1811	914	989	
	Rajghat	600	—	551	679	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	AECO	960	1373	1498	15119	
	Gandhinagar	2260	2776	2929	2276	
	Sikka	820	412	409	917	
	Ukai	2660	3827	3310	2920	
	Wanakbori	3720	4056	4473	5103	
Haryana	Faridabad	640	759	673	667	
	Panipat	1940	2466	1539	2151	
Karnataka	Raichur	3030	2019	2741	3095	
Maharashtra	Bhusawal	1820	2827	2022	2211	
	Chandrapur	6200	4867	6967	8205	
	Khaperkheda	1340	2451	2341	2137	
	Koradih	3700	4751	5706	5318	
	Nasik	3530	3940	4228	4035	
	Paras	470	261	231	121	Old power station. Supplies as per demand.
	Parli Trombay	2630 —	1794 319	2713 204	2949 206	
Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak	1090	1016	1016	1098	
	Korba East	1770	1485	1764	1963	
	Korba STPS (NTPC)	7470	11030	12068	10427	
	Korba West	3400	3357	3315	3177	Less lifting by power house by belt.
	Satpura Vindhyaachal STPS (NTPC)	4180 4140	4429 3659	4487 5465	5382 5531	
	Birsinghpur	1340	—	—	921	Newly commissioned power station.
Orissa	Ib-Valley	750	—	—	324	Newly commissioned power station.
	Talcher (OSEB) Talcher STPS	1350 4650	1309 —	1403 —	1207 —	Not commissioned.
Punjab	Bhatinda	1990	2064	2330	17652	
	Ropar	3740	3361	4498	4218	
Rajasthan	Kota	2530	2995	3306	3355	
Tamil Nadu	Ernore	1990	2651	2601	2821	
	Mettur	3000	3202	3514	3946	
	Tuticorin	3980	2912	3669	3301	
	North Madras	2010	—	—	15	Not commissioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	—	3523	3457	6437	
	Harduaganj B	1110	943	1225	568	Supplies as per demand.
	NCTPP (Dadri)	2730	430	1377	1602	Wagon unloading arrangements not ready.
	Obra	5510	5868	5493	3899	
	Panki Extn.	660	325	545	:	: 516
	Panki Old	110	54	121	:	
	Paricha	780	770	661	250	Supplies as per demand.
	Rihand (NTPC)	3200	3891	4487	4301	
	Singrauli STPS (NTPC)	7230	8014	8971	9299	
	Tanda	990	723	578	693	supplies as per demand
	Unchahar (NTPC)	1200	1774	2217	1281	...
	Bandel	1260	806	1363	1347	
	CESC	940	997	1068	986	
	Durgapur (DPL)	650	761	581	583	
Durgapur (DVC)	1140	455	1088	1219		
Farakka STPS (NTPC)	6630	3480	3541	4494	Supplies as per demand. Power station not fully commissioned. Caused loss of production capacity of linked mines.	
West Bengal	Kolaghat	3300	2881	3424	3908	
	Santalidih	870	925	971	1038	
	South Gen. Plants	420	532	549	622	

### APPENDIX III

(Vide reply to recommendation no. 9)

Progress of implementation on the recommendations of Altekar Committee (As on 1.1.1995)

Coal Company/Washery	Activities in hand	Status in percentage
<b>BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.</b>		
1. Bhojudih	(a) Installation of Deshaling Plant	90%
	(b) Installation of tippler for loading of different type of wagons	90%
2. Dugda-I	(a) Installation of Deshaling Plant	70%
3. Dugda-II	(a) Installation of Deshaling Plant	70%
4. Moonidih	All the recommendations have since been implemented	100%
5. Sudamdih	(a) Installation of Deshaling Plant	65%
<b>CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED</b>		
6 Kargali	(a) Installation of Deshaling Plant	60%
7. Kathara	(a) Installation of additional ball mills	55%
	(b) Increasing capacity of clean & middling bunkers	45%
	(c) Installation of Solid Bowl Centrifuge	25%
	(d) Replacement of floatation cell and screen bowl	20%
	(e) Oversize protection feed to thickener	65%
8. Gidi	(a) Replacement of existing jig by modern jig	15%

## APPENDIX IV

(Vide Para 3 of Introduction)

*Analysis of Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (Tenth Lok Sabha).*

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made	17
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government ( <i>Vide</i> Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11 to 14 and 16, 17)	12
	Percentage of total	70.6%
III.	Recommendation which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies ( <i>vide</i> Recommendation Sl. No. 15)	1
	Percentage of total	5.8%
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee ( <i>vide</i> Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 4 & 7)	2
	Percentage of total	11.8%
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited ( <i>vide</i> Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 9 & 10)	2
	Percentage of total	11.8%