

21

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL (2011-2012)
FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA**

MINISTRY OF COAL

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2011-12)

**[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fifteenth Lok Sabha)]**

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
APRIL, 2012/VAISAKHA, 1934(Saka)**

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**[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
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Presented to Lok Sabha on 25.04.2012

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 25.04.2012



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
April, 2012/Vaisakha 1934 (Saka)**

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.....	(iii)
INTRODUCTION.....	(v)
CHAPTER I Report	1
CHAPTER II Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government	17
CHAPTER III Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies.....	27
CHAPTER IV Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee.....	28
CHAPTER V Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited.....	31

ANNEXURES

I. Minutes of the sitting of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2011-12) held on 17.04.2012.....	35
II. Analysis of Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fifteenth Lok Sabha).....	37

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL(2011-12)

Shri Kalyan Banerjee - Chairman

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Hansaraj Gangaram Ahir
3. Shri Jaywant Gangaram Awale#
4. Shri Sanjay Bhoi
5. Shri Udyanraje Bhonsle
6. Shri A.H. Khan Choudhury
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9. Adv.Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar
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18. Shri K. Sugumar
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20. Dr. G. Vivekanand
21. Shri Pakauri Lal@

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari \$
23. Shri Jugul Kishore
24. Shri Kishore Kumar Mohanty ^
25. Dr. Dasari Narayana Rao \$
26. Ms. Mabel Rebello \$
27. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu
28. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
29. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh

30. Shri R.C. Singh \$

31. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani*

* Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 17.09.2011

@ Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 03.01.2012

Ceased to be the Member of the Committee *w.e.f.* 3.01.2012

\$ Retired *w.e.f.* 02.04.2012

^ Retired *w.e.f.* 03.04.2012

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri P. Sreedharan | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Shiv Singh | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Arvind Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Gurpreet Singh | - | Committee Assistant |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Coal and Steel having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2011-12)" of the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 29th August, 2011. Replies of the Government to all the observations/recommendations contained in the Report were received on 19th March, 2012.

3. The Standing Committee on Coal and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 17.04.2012.

4. An analysis on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendation contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at **Annexure-II**.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Chapter-I of the Report.

**NEW DELHI;
20 April, 2012
31 Chaitra, 1934(Saka)**

**KALYAN BANERJEE
Chairman
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

REPORT

CHAPTER – I

This Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel deals with Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Coal which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 29.08.2011

2. The Action Taken replies have been received from the Ministry of Coal in respect of all the 11 Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report on 19th March, 2012. These have been categorised as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (i) Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:
Sl. Nos.1,3,4,5,6,7 | Total – 06
(Chapter II) |
| (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government:
Sl. No. Nil. | Total – 00
(Chapter III) |
| (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:
Sl. Nos. 8,9 and 10 | Total – 03
(Chapter IV) |
| (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:
Sl. Nos. 2 and 11 | Total – 02
(Chapter V) |

3. The Committee regret to note that action taken replies to the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Coal which should have been furnished by November, 2011 has been received on 19th March, 2012 that too after presentation of Budget for the year 2012-13 when the work relating to examination of Demands for Grants (2012-13) has already been started. Expressing their strong displeasure over the casual

approach and inordinate delay in furnishing Action Taken Replies, the Committee expect the Ministry to be more careful in future and exercise due diligence in furnishing desired information in time to the committee.

4. The Committee trust that utmost importance would be given to implementation of the Observations/Recommendations accepted by the Government. In case, where it is not possible for the Ministry to implement the recommendations in letter and spirit for any reason, the matter should be reported to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee desire that further Action Taken notes on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final Action Taken Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter-V of this Report be furnished to them at an early date.

5. The Committee now deal with the Action Taken by the Ministry on some of their observations/recommendations made in the Fourth Report.

UTILISATION OF PLAN OUTLAYS

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

6. The Committee had noted that six central schemes/projects were being implemented by the Ministry of coal with the help of Gross Budgetary support from Government of India and other category of schemes/projects are being Implemented by Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry from their own Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (I&EBRs). The Committee had noted that the total plan outlay of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2011-12 at BE was kept at Rs.9302.85 crores as against Rs.13118.39 crores provided at BE 2010-11 which was further reduced to Rs.7988.12 crores at RE stage and the actual expenditure during 2010-11 was only Rs.5027.62 crores. BE for 2011-12 (Rs.9302.85 Crores) Includes Rs.420.00 crores for implementing various central schemes and Rs.8882.85 crores for implementing schemes/projects by PSUs. The Committee in their earlier Reports on the subject had commented adversely on recurring and substantial under-utilization of plan outlay by the Ministry in last few years. The trend of utilization of funds by the Ministry and its PSUs clearly shows that the budget estimates are prepared

Inflated which are eventually reduced at RE stage, guided by the slow progress of Implementation of on-going projects schemes. While emphasizing the need to review its budget making mechanism for preparing realistic estimate, the Committee had desired that on-going projects/schemes should be implemented on fast track basis to avoid under-utilization of scarce funds provided to the Ministry.

7. In their reply, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under :-
 "Ministry of Coal was taken note of the advise of the Hon'ble Committee for compliance. From 2010-11 onward the fund utilization under the Plan schemes have improved. During 2010-11 Ministry could utilize Rs.395 crores out of Rs.400 crore leaving the provisions for NER which can not be utilized and ministry is hopeful of utilizing entire budget provisions of Rs.420.00 crore for 2011-12 excepting the provisions for NER and EMSC. The provisions for NER are not utilisable and have to be kept every year due to statutory requirements and have to be eventually transferred to non lapsable pool. Provisions for EMSC are to be used only after CIL spends its share of Rs 350.00 crore during a year. These have to be kept to meet the eventual requirements if arising during the year. However from 2012-13 only a token provisions been kept to avoid surrender at the end of year.
 So far as PSUs are concerned the Plan allocations approved by Planning Commission are based on their own valuation and there are not surrender/savings in case of under utilization of non-utilisation. The utilization of plan allocations are dependent on materialization of certain events and PSUs are not able to make their projected investments in the eventuality of non materialization of certain events. However, investment projected by them since these are otherwise also critical for meeting their basic objectives.

Details of the Plan Outlay for XI Five Year Plan (2007-12), MTA revised Plan outlay and 2008-09, 2009-10), (2010-11 Actuals 2011-12 (BE) and Actual upto August 2011 are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Schemes	XI Plan Approved outlay 2007-12	XI Plan MTA revised outlay	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 BE	2011-12 upto August 2011
CIL	17390.07	16090.68	2289.06	2809.99	2539.72	4220.00 + 6000.00#	1075.44
SCCL	3340.30	3802.07	650.44	888.67	680.41	2804.30	152.62
NLC-Mines	2993.00	2334.39	400.05	331.43	--	104.58	42.60
Power	12051.00	6140.61	1159.10	1031.67	--	1753.97	528.94
Total NLC	15044.00	8475.00	1559.15	1363.10	1356.69	1858.55	571.54
Sub Total	35774.37	28367.75	4498.65	5061.76	4576.82	8882.85 + 6000.00	1799.60
Research & Development (S&T)	75.35	75.35	10.00	11.62	10.00	10.62	9.46
Regional	164.02	305.82	30.00	30.39	68.00	62.17	22.00

Exploration							
Detailed Drilling	472.94	523.08	15.00	60.00	110.00	99.22	99.22
EMSC	155.34	---	9.90	0.00	30.00	50.58	0.00
Conservation and safety in coal mines	170.67	690.75	132.00	135.00	134.60	121.11	0.00
Dev. Of Transportation Infra. In coalfield areas	277.63	930.92	0.00	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00
Coal Controller	1.22	180.00	0.21	0.26	5.69	0.25	0.10
Information Technology	8.84		0.00	0.02	11.70	0.45	0.36
Lump sum prov. For NE region	--	----	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.60	0.00
TSP						27.00	0.00
Sub Total Schemes	1326.01	4463.36	197.11	237.29	374.97	420.00	131.14
Grand Total	37100.38	32831.11	4695.76	5299.05	4968.81	9302.85 + 6000.00#	1938.74

#. Ad-hoc provision for proposed acquisition of assets in abroad.

8. While observing downsizing of budgetary allocations/approved outlays by Ministry of Coal for various schemes/projects, the Committee during the course of examination of the Demands for Grants (2011-12) the Committee had emphasised that the Government should review the budget making process to ensure proper utilisation of plan outlays by Ministry of coal and its PSUs. The Committee are, however concerned to note that instead of taking necessary steps to make the budgetary allocations more realistic, the Ministry of Coal in their reply have stated that there is no Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for projections made by PSUs and as such there are no surrender, savings in case of underutilization of these projections. The Committee would like to remind the Ministry that even annual outlay for Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources(I&EBRs) are approved by the Planning

Commission/Ministry of Finance. The Committee are further perturbed to note that Ministry in their reply has informed that against plant outlays of Rs. 9302.85 crore for the year 2011-12, only Rs. 1938.74 crore could be utilised upto August, 2011. In view of the vague and incomplete replies furnished to them, the committee cannot, but deplore the casual approach of the Ministry and would like that all possible initiative should be taken by the Ministry of coal/PSUs for full utilization of the plan outlays as targeted. Further, the Ministry of coal should also ensure that in future updated and latest information is furnished to the Committee. The Committee would await updated reply regarding utilization of plan outlays by coal PSUs during 2011-12.

LOWER COAL PRODUCTION BY COAL INDIA LIMITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

9. The Committee were constrained to observe that Coal India Limited had to revise their production target from 460.5 MTs to 440.2 MTs for 2010-11 and the plan outlay was correspondingly reduced at RE stage from Rs.9800 crores to Rs.4615.20 crores and the actual expenditure has been Rs.2585.66 crores. This also included Rs.6000 crores kept for acquisition of assets abroad which could not be utilized as no proposals had materialized. The Coal India Limited had listed out a number of reasons for lower coal production during 2010-11 viz. stoppage of environmental clearance due to embargo of CEPI, delay in forestry clearance, coal evacuation problem, law and order problems in Jharkhand and Orissa, excessive rainfall in WCL & NEC areas, delay in possession of acquired land, R&R problems and delay in finalization of tour OB removal contracts due to legal problems at NCL. The Committee, however, felt that not all reasons were beyond the control of Coal India Limited such as coal evacuation, R&R problem, finalization of OB removal contracts were within the reach of the company which could have been easily tackled. The Committee expected the Coal India to refrain from offering lame excuses for lower coal production repeatedly year after year. Had these problems been addressed timely in right perspective, the question of downgrading of production target would not have arisen. The Committee would, therefore, like the Coal India Limited to prepare a comprehensive action plan to overcome these perennial problems affecting the coal production so as to avoid as far as possible the mismatch between the demand and supply of coal.

10. In their reply, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under:-
"In the Annual Plan for 2011-12, Ministry of Coal and Planning Commission have assessed the All India Coal Demand to be 696.03 MT against which production from indigenous sources has been planned at 559 Million Tonnes out of which production from CIL has been planned at 447 Million Tonnes resulting in a demand-supply gap of 137.03 Million Tonnes, which is envisaged to be met through imports.

In view of the demand-supply gap, Coal India Ltd. has prepared an internal action Plan to supply more coal over and above the target finalized in Annual Plan by way of stock liquidation subject to wagon availability. The company has taken up with Railways for adequate wagon supply and accordingly Subsidiary Coal Companies have been directed to make arrangements for adequate transportation of coal to sidings.

Further the company has taken steps to enhance coal production from mines of its subsidiaries. Measures taken by Coal India Ltd. are summarized below:

- (i) CIL has persistently made an effort to augment production level to meet the ever increasing rise in demand of coal. The increase in production in existing mines is being achieved through improving capacity utilization by efficiency improvement and modernization.
- (ii) Action is also being made to implement ongoing project in time bound manner to achieved targeted production as per schedule.
- (iii) Efforts are being taken by all the subsidiaries for obtaining EC/FC within the schedule time frame so that projects could able to start production in time.
- (iv) All out efforts are being made by the subsidiaries with state Government agencies to acquire land for identified & expansion projects."

11. The Committee had emphasized that Coal India Limited should prepare a comprehensive action plan to overcome the perennial problems viz. stoppage of environmental clearances due to embargo of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index(CEPI), delay in forestry clearances, evacuation problem, law and order problems in Jharkhand and Odisha, delay in possession of acquired land, R&R problems and delay in finalization of OB removal contracts due to legal problems at Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), which were responsible for lower coal production during 2010-11 thereby posing mismatch between the demand and supply of coal. According to the Ministry of Coal efforts are being made by all the subsidiary companies for obtaining Environmental Clearances/Forestry Clearances within the schedule time frame to ensure that projects could start production in time. Further, all out efforts are

being made by subsidiaries with State Government agencies to acquire land for identified and expansion projects and CIL has been advised to revise the R&R Policy urgently so that completion of the new projects does not get adversely affected due to this.

The Committee feel that although sincere efforts are reported to have been made by CIL and its subsidiary companies to remove the bottlenecks in implementation of projects, the Ministry and Coal PSUs are unable to speed up the implementation of new projects. The Committee, therefore, desire that all ongoing projects/schemes should be implemented on fast track basis so that proper utilization of planned funds can be made. The Committee also desire that proposed revision of R&R policy by CIL should be in consonance with the proposed new Land Acquisition Act.

PERFORMANCE OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

12. The plan outlay of Neyveli Lignite Corporation had been reduced from 1983.46 crores to Rs.1444.65 crores at RE stage during 2010-11 due to delay in supply and erection of equipment by the mine plant contractor BHEL and the expansion of Barsingsar Mine and Mine-II had been completed and payments for major items had been made and only release of final payments was pending. The production of lignite and power generation by the company had not achieved 100% target in 2010-11 though the production in that year was more than that of 2009-10. The shortfall both in lignite production and power generation had been stated to be mainly due to delay in commissioning of two units of 250MW each in TPS-II Expansion at Neyveli and failure in stabilization of both 125MW units in Barsingsar Rajasthan by BHEL. The Committee would like the status of these projects and the action taken by the Ministry against BHEL for their failure to supply the equipments in time. The committee were of the firm opinion that suitable timely measures ought to be taken by proper advance planning and strict monitoring to ensure that there is no under-utilization of funds.

13. In their reply, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under:-
"Status of the projects: Barsingsar Thermal Power Project:

M/s. BHEL had committed that 2 units of 125 MW of this power plant stabilisation works will be completed before March 2011. Both the units have been commissioning from December, 2011 and other from January, 2012.

TPS-II Expansion Project:

The first 250 MW unit was synchronized with oil in May 2011 and with lignite in June 2011. COD is anticipated in December 2011 as the unit is expected to attend rectification/modification works. Erection activities of Unit - II are in progress and is expected to be commissioned in August/September 2011.

Steps taken for expediting the project:

The slow progress of erection works at site by M/s BHEL is being taken up with the top management of BHEL on a periodical basis, besides appraising with the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and also CEA to curtail the delays and expedite erection work for commissioning the units at the earliest. 20 Nos. of meetings at Ministerial/CEA level and 57 Nos. of meetings at CMD/Director level have been held to expedite the project progress till July 2011. During the review meetings Ms BHEL committed various dates but never adhered to the same. For non compliance of work in time, the maximum liquidated damages (LD) as per agreement is levied. One of the units is expected to get commissioned in June, 2012.

Further action taken by Ministry to expedite the erection activities by Ms. BHEL are

- High level discussion was held on 1st December 2010 with CMD / BHEL in the presences of Secretary Heavy Industries and Secretary Coal.
- A letter was addressed from MOC to the Ministry of Heavy Industries on 31st March 2011 to take up the issue of slow progress of erection works by BHEL and to commission the units at the earliest.

A joint meeting of Hon'ble Minister of Coal and Hon'ble Minister of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises along with Secretary Coal and CMD's of BHEL and NLC is being arranged."

14. Taking note of the shortfall in lignite production and power generation due to delay in commissioning of two units of 250 MW each in TPS II Expansion at Neyveli and failure in stabilization of both 125MW units in Barsingsar, Rajasthan by BHEL, the Committee had desired the Ministry of Coal to take action against BHEL for their failure to supply the equipment in time. The Ministry in their reply have stated that erection activities of Unit II are in progress and is expected to be commissioned in August/September 2011. However, it is lamentable to point out that the Ministry / NLC have not provided updated information as regards completion of TPS II Expansion Project. Moreover, the reply furnished by the Ministry is silent on the committee's recommendation for imposing

penalty on BHEL for delayed supply of equipment. The Committee would like the Ministry to submit updated replies and also desire to know the present status of TPS-II Expansion Project which the Ministry had reportedly stated that it was expected to be completed by August/September, 2011.

ENVIRONMENT & FOREST CLEARANCE FOR COAL PROJECTS

Recommendation (Serial Nos.8, 9, 10)

15. The Committee had anguished to observe that 120 projects have been pending for Stage I forestry clearance, 54 projects pending for stage II forestry clearance and 14 projects pending for environmental clearance. Further, 25 projects have been pending for public hearing and 20 projects are awaiting for Environmental Appraisal Committee approval. 16 opencast projects identified by Coal India Limited under Emergency Coal Production Plan for enhancing higher level yielding additional production of 71.30 MTs coal have also not made any headway in the absence of statutory clearance.

16. The Ministry had informed the Committee that in order to expedite forest clearance to coal projects, a joint exercise was carried out by Ministry of coal and Ministry of environment and forest by super imposing maps of coal bearing areas over maps of forest cover in nine potential coalfields. On the basis of this, Ministry of Environment and Forest had unilaterally defined a criteria for coal mining in 'go' and no-go' category had not been agreed to by Ministry of Coal. Out of 602 blocks in these 9 coalfields, 203 were coal blocks with proven potential of 660 MT per annum was no go area which could support power generation capacity of 1,30,000 MW. The matter is reported to have been referred to Group of Ministers for consideration.

17. The Committee had serious apprehensions that coal and lignite sector in the country is going to affect adversely if the progress of coal and lignite projects continues to be in such an appalling condition. The Committee strongly believed that the country is definitely heading for energy crisis in near future as substantial number of coal projects has been struck up on 'go' and 'no-go' controversy. What was really needed is serious consultation at the highest level by the Ministry of coal for getting the various statutory clearances. The Committee had liked the Ministry to take up the matter with the Ministry of

environment and Forest at the highest level to resolve the contentious issue of 'go' and 'no-go' in the mineral sector. The Ministry of coal should place their considered views forcefully before the Group of Ministers for hammering out a permanent solution.

18. In their reply, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under:-

"Status of Environmental and Forestry Clearances of CIL projects

During the year 2010-11, 9 forestry proposals were accorded final clearances (5 from CCL & 1 each from NCL, WCL, SECL and MCL).

As on date, 125 proposals are awaiting Stage I clearances at Stage I level. Out of these, 103 are pending at state level & 22 are pending at MoEF. Forest area involved is about 15400 Ha & projected production from involved projects is about 128 Mt.

Also, 53 proposals are awaiting clearances at Stage II level, involving an area of 14000 Ha and a projected production of about 79 Mt. Out of these, 31 proposals are awaiting clearances at State level 22 proposals are awaiting clearances at MoEF level.

24 Nos. of Environmental clearances have been issued during the year 2010-11. However 50 cases are still awaiting clearances at various levels. Out of these, 7 cases are awaiting TOR, 22 cases are awaiting PH, 2 proposals are awaiting dates for EAC meeting and 19 projects are awaiting final clearance. The projected production from the involved projects is about 24 Mt.

16 opencast projects / mines were identified (3 in CCL, 6 in NCL, 3 in SECL & 4 in MCL) under Emergency Coal Production Programme, where production from existing mines / projects could be enhanced at a higher level yielding additional production of 71.30 Mt. The present status of the projects is as shown below:-

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS UNDER ECPP							
Project	Sanc. Capacity (Mty)	Enhanced Capacity proposed (Mty)	Sanc Incr Capital (Rs Crs)	Incr Prod Capacity under ECPP (Mty)	Tgt Prod 2011-12 (Mte)	Incr Contb. (Mte)	Remarks
Lakhanpur OC Expn, MCL	10.00	15.00	116.54	5.00	15.00	5.00	
Asoka OC, CCL	6.50	10.00	341.63	3.50	8.10	1.60	Implementation delayed due to Forestry clearance & Rly siding
Kaniha OC Expn, MCL	3.50	10.00	361.59	6.50	2.00	--	Forestry clearance and R&R activities under progress.
Bhubaneswari Expn, MCL	10.00	20.00	153.411	10.00	10.00	0.00	EMP clearance for incr. 10 Mty awaited. Forestry clearance and R&R activities under progress.
Dipka OC Expn, SECL	20.00	25.00	675.13	5.00	25.00	5.00	
Gevra OC Expn, SECL	25.00	35.00	780.11	10.00	35.00	10.00	
Krishnashila OC	4.00	4.00	741.62	0.00	4.00	0.00	

Amlohri OC Expn, NCL	4.00	5.00	1352.04	1.00	8.00	4.00	
Kusmunda OC Expn, SECL	10.00	15.00	450.66	5.00	15.00	5.00	
Block B OC, NCL	3.50	3.50	--	-	4.00	0.50	
Magadh OC Expn, CCL	12.00	20.00	236.62	8.00	0.00	--	Implementation delayed due to Land acquisition & Forestry clearance
Bharatpur OC Expn, MCL	11.00	20.00	131.39	9.00	11.00	0.00	Implementation delayed due to Land acquisition. R&R activity under progress.
Khadia OC Expn, NCL	4.00	4.80	--	0.80	4.00	0.00	Implementation delayed due to Forestry clearance
Piparwar OC, CCL	6.50	10.00	21.83	3.50	9.90	3.40	
Jayant OC, NCL	10.00	12.00	1060.03	2.00	12.00	2.00	
Dudhichua OC, NCL	10.00	12.00	326.57	2.00	12.00	2.00	

19. In their reply, the Ministry have further informed the Committee as under:-

"In this regard it is stated that this was discussed at various higher levels between this Ministry and MoEF. However, no acceptable solution could be found and it was decided by both the Ministers to place the matter before the CCI. Accordingly, the Note for CCI containing the proposal that all the FC proposals should be considered for approval by MOEF without reference to Go-No Go areas, as per the current statutes and stipulations for according forest clearances unless there are insurmountable issues on the grounds of wildlife forest reserves, was sent on 26.11.2010 for consideration.

The CCI directed that the note be first examined by Group of Ministers (GOM) and make recommendations to CCI. The GOM has held five meetings (17.02.2011, 07.04.2011, 09.06.2011, 02.08.2011 and 20.09.2011) in this connection. In the last meeting held on 20.09.2011, it was decided to do away with the concept of 'Go' and 'No go' areas based on the recommendation of the Chaturvedi Committee."

20. The Committee had expressed their grave concern over the inordinate delay in obtaining forestry clearance and environment clearance for various pending projects. According to the Ministry 125 proposals are awaiting Stage I clearances at Stage I level. Out of these, 103 are pending at state level & pending at Ministry of Environment and Forest(MoEF). Further, 53 proposals are awaiting clearances at Stage II level, involving an area of 14000 Ha and a projected production of about

79 Mt. Out of these, 31 proposals are awaiting clearances at State level and 22 proposals are awaiting clearances at MoEF level.

The Committee have been given to understand that the matter was discussed at various levels between the Ministry and the Ministry of Environment and Forest. Since no acceptable formula could be found it was decided that the both Ministries to place the matter before the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI). A note was accordingly prepared for the consideration of CCI. The CCI directed that the note be first examined by Group of Minister(GoM) and make recommendation to CCI. The GoM had five meetings and in the last meeting held on 20.9.2011, it was decided to do away with the concept of "go" and "no go" areas based on the recommendation of the Chaturvedi Committee.

Though the Committee are sanguine to note that the controversial concept of "Go" and "No go" areas for coal mining has been done away with but still much is needed to realize this objective since the matter will have to be decided by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure/Ministry of Environment and Forest.

However, much will depend on the outcome of CCI findings. The Committee would like the Ministry to act fast and get the issue thrashed out by placing their views with CCI/MOEF forcefully. The committee would like to be apprised in this regard.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MINE CLOSURE PLAN

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

21. The Committee had been given to understand that the Neyveli Lignite corporation had put enormous efforts for taking care of the environment and around the mining areas which is an example for other mining companies to

follow. This was also evident during the study visits of the Committee to their plant last year. The Committee would like to coal companies to depute their concerned officers to visit NLC mines to get an idea about the work done by the company in the field of maintaining flora and fauna thus protecting environment in the mining areas so that they can replicate those efforts in their coal mining areas. Though the coal companies were reported to have carried out massive plantations in the mining areas but much more is needed to be done in this regard. The Committee, however, desired the coal companies to implement the Mine Closure Plan in letter and spirit. The Committee would like the coal companies to put a permanent mechanism in place for ensuring that Mine closure Plan is actually implemented and the mined out area are restored to their original position.

22. In their reply, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under:-

"Steps proposed to be taken/ taken for Conservation of Environment, Flora & Fauna in CIL Subsidiaries, details of plantation carried out in mine areas subsidiary wise .

CIL has accorded the high priority to ecology development and pollution control measures. Regular monitoring in respect of ambient air quality, water and noise is carried out in all units of CIL subsidiaries. The subsidiaries make extensive efforts of planned afforestation programmes and reclamation of degraded land to improve the environment and ecology. Various measures being taken by CIL subsidiaries are as follows :

- Air Pollution control measures

The dust is controlled at source by installation of fixed sprinklers at Coal Handling Plants (CHPs), coal stock yards, weighbridges and along transportation roads. In major CHPs, fixed sprinklers have been provided at the transfer points and bunkers. The mist type water spraying system and water guns have also been installed along the conveyor belts/bunkers in major coal handling plants. The sides of CHPs are also covered by side cladding with GI sheet to control pollution at source.

In addition, effective dust suppression has been achieved through water sprinkling by mobile water tankers along the coal transportation roads and haul roads. Further, effective plantation in the mine lease area are done to arrest the propagation and dispersion of dust significantly.

CIL is having drills fitted with wet drilling and with dust extractors in some drills. In order to control generation of dust better CIL is replacing dust extractors by wet drilling in all the drill machines.

Controlled blasting / planning of residential colonies / habitation away from the mines as far as possible are also some of the measures taken. The quality of ambient air in and around the mine is monitored every fortnight as per Environment (Protection) Amendment Rule.

Water Pollution Control measures:

The effluent from the mines is treated by settling arrangements before let out. The treated effluent is used for Water supply to the colonies and to some adjoining villages also.

The effluent from workshops in opencast mines is treated in Workshop Effluent Treatment Plants (WETPs) and domestic effluents from some major colonies are treated in the Domestic Effluent Treatment Plants (DETPs) and in several colonies septic tanks have been constructed. The quality of effluent water is also monitored every fortnight as per Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules.

The closed water recirculation system has been adopted in the washeries to stop the discharge of effluent outside the premises. The treated water is used for water sprinkling in coal transfer points, good housekeeping and plantation for overall improvement of the environment

- Land reclamation and Remote Sensing Survey for analysis for land use improvement in large mines.

CIL is taking various steps for land reclamation by technical reclamation followed by biological reclamation in opencast mines.

Objective of the land reclamation monitoring is to assess the area of backfilled, plantation, OB dumps, social forestry, active mining area, settlements and water bodies, distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest land in the leasehold area of the project. This is an important step taken up for assessing the progressive status of degraded land reclamation and for taking up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.

Due to extensiveness of the coalfields and to get a realistic picture, CIL has taken up monitoring of these activities by Remote Sensing Survey through satellite. 50 large opencast mines are monitored for land reclamation by Remote Sensing techniques through CMPDI on annual basis. Other smaller opencast mines and the coalfields are also monitored once in every 3 years.

- Regular air, water and noise monitoring by CMPDI to keep a check on the adverse parameters

All the mines / washeries of CIL are being monitored on regular basis by CMPDI. In case of any adverse parameters reported, immediate action is taken by the areas / projects for amelioration.

- Large scale tree plantation in and around the mining areas.

The plantation in CIL is one of the major activities undertaken for control of air and noise pollution and with the objective of biological reclamation of degraded land. Plantation / afforestation works and its maintenance are done in CIL by expert agencies namely, Forest Corporation of the states concerned. The plantation is of the mixed varieties instead of mono culture. The various varieties of tree saplings with due emphasis on bio diversity and preservation of the native species are planted. In many subsidiaries, the plantation includes timber yielding varieties of trees with a long life such as Teak, Shivan, Shisoo, Shrius etc, medicinal plants like Neem, Awla, Kher, Arjun etc, fruit yielding varieties like Jamun, Bher, Amrut, Mango etc.

So far 74 million tree saplings have been planted over an area of around 32300 ha. During 2010-11, 15.70 lakh tree saplings have been planted by CIL and CIL has a programme of 13.20 lakhs tree plantation during 2011-12. Subsidiary wise the plantation work done in the recent years and the cumulative plantation and the area afforested figures are as under:-

Sub	Upto 08-09		2009-10		During 2010-11		Total upto 2010-11	
	Plantation	Area	Plantation	Area	Plantation	Area	Plantation	Area
	No	HA	No	HA	No	HA	No	HA
ECL	6441300	2570.49	133500	53.40	62500	25.00	6637300	2649
BCCL	3553390	3084.20	12005	4.80	13215	5.29	3578610	3094
CCL	6548800	4343.22	37500	15.00	100000	40.00	6686300	4398
MCL	4098503	2109.00	82675	33.07	98550	39.42	4279728	2181
WCL	15479198	6141.00	282175	113.00	302000	120.80	16063373	6375
SECL	2007533	8030.14	637000	254.80	417600	167.04	21129943	8452
NCL	13627772	4645.59	384750	153.90	482000	192.80	14494522	4992
NEC	1327749	124.91	100000	5.50	100500	28.71	1528249	159
TOTAL	71152055	31048.54	1669605	633.47	1576365	619.06	74398025	32301

Details of Permanent mechanism for implementation of Mine Closure Plan and restoration of mined out areas:

Mine Closure Plans for 181 mines have been prepared by CMPDIL as per the Guidelines of Ministry of Coal and submitted to coal producing companies for approval of competent authority. Mine Closure Plans for the balance mines are being prepared and are expected to be completed by March 2012. Once the Mine closure plans are approved, it will be implemented with strict time frame. The fund provisions for Mine Closure Plans as per MoC guidelines are also kept by the subsidiary companies."

23. The Committee had desired that the coal companies should take care of the environment in and around mining areas and also maintain flora and fauna. The Committee appreciate that the subsidiary companies of CIL have planted various varieties of saplings with due emphasis on bio-diversity and preservation of the native species. Further timber yielding, medicinal and fruit yielding saplings have been planted. As regards their recommendation for implementing the Mine Closure Plan in letter and spirit and to put a permanent mechanism in place for ensuring that Mine Closure Plan is actually implemented and the mined out areas are restored to their original position, the committee are anguished to note that Mine Closure Plan for 181 mines prepared by CMPDIL as per the guidelines of Ministry of Coal are pending with the coal subsidiary companies. Furthermore, Mine Closure Plan for the balance mines are expected to be completed by March, 2012. The Committee would like to

be apprised of the details as to since when these 181 Mine Closure Plan are pending with the coal companies and the time by which these are likely to be approved by the coal producing companies.

CIL	17390.07	16090.68	2289.06	2809.99	2539.72	4220.00 + 6000.00#	1075.44
SCCL	3340.30	3802.07	650.44	888.67	680.41	2804.30	152.62
NLC-Mines	2993.00	2334.39	400.05	331.43	--	104.58	42.60
Power	12051.00	6140.61	1159.10	1031.67	--	1753.97	528.94
Total NLC	15044.00	8475.00	1559.15	1363.10	1356.69	1858.55	571.54
Sub Total	35774.37	28367.75	4498.65	5061.76	4576.82	8882.85 + 6000.00	1799.60
Research & Development (S&T)	75.35	75.35	10.00	11.62	10.00	10.62	9.46
Regional Exploration	164.02	305.82	30.00	30.39	68.00	62.17	22.00
Detailed Drilling	472.94	523.08	15.00	60.00	110.00	99.22	99.22
EMSC	155.34	---	9.90	0.00	30.00	50.58	0.00
Conservation and safety in coal mines	170.67	690.75	132.00	135.00	134.60	121.11	0.00
Dev. Of Transportati on Infra. In coalfield areas	277.63	930.92	0.00	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00
Coal Controller	1.22	180.00	0.21	0.26	5.69	0.25	0.10
Information Technology	8.84		0.00	0.02	11.70	0.45	0.36
Lump sum prov. For NE region	--	----	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.60	0.00
TSP						27.00	0.00
Sub Total Schemes	1326.01	4463.36	197.11	237.29	374.97	420.00	131.14
Grand Total	37100.38	32831.11	4695.76	5299.05	4968.81	9302.85 + 6000.00#	1938.74

#. Ad-hoc provision for proposed acquisition of assets in abroad.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 8 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

For implementation of Master Plan to deal with problem of fire and subsidence and related rehabilitation for Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields a provision of Rs. 50.58 Crores has been provided at BE 2011-12 as against Rs. 30 Crores at BE / RE 2010-11. Keeping in view the significance and sensitivity of the Master Plan, the Committee hardly need to emphasis that the implementation of the master

Plan ought to be given top priority and increased allocation should be optimally utilized since the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields have been declared unsafe for habitation and the implementation programme need to be taken up on war footing to avoid any catastrophe. Though, the master Plan is to be implemented in a phased manner, the Committee would like the Ministry and Coal India Limited to compress the time period for implementation of the Plan.

Action Taken

Initially Master Plan for Raniganj Coalfields was prepared in 1999, in lease hold of ECL, with a time frame of 20 years, to be implemented in 4 phases, each of 5 years duration. Similarly, the Master Plan for Jharia Coalfields was prepared in 1999, in Lease hold of BCCL, to deal 55 nos. of fires within a time frame of 15 years, to be implemented in three phases, each of 5 years duration and subsidence control as well as rehabilitation of families from the unstable and uncontrollable areas within a time frame of 20 years, to be implemented in 4 phases, each of 5 years.

Both the Master Plans were revised in 2006 in view of one of the main consideration of reduction in the timeframe of implementation for Raniganj Coalfields to 10 years in two phases and Jharia Coalfields to 10 years in two phases, excluding 2 years of pre-implementation activates in order to comply with the suggestion of Planning Commission, Secretary (Coal) and DGMS Committee. Further revision in the Master Plan was made in 2008 keeping the same time frame. Final approvals from Government was accorded in August 2009.

Since the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields have been declared unsafe for habitation and the implementation programme needed to be taken up on war footing to avoid any catastrophe, the availability and acquisition of land in the non coal bearing areas becomes most crucial issue towards implementation of the rehabilitation projects for the endangered people.

Total land requirement delineated in Master Plan for rehabilitation at Jharia Coalfields is 1504 ha (400 ha for BCCL houses and 1104 ha for non BCCL houses) and approximately 896 ha for rehabilitation at Raniganj coalfields. Total number of houses proposed to be rehabilitated as per Master Plan in BCCL is 79159 and in ECL is 33196.

Implementation of the fire control measures and rehabilitation of BCCL houses from the endangered area is the responsibility of BCCL, where as rehabilitation of non-BCCL houses / structures including encroachers from endangered area is the responsibility of concerned state governments. Land acquisition for BCCL employees is being done in association with concerned state government.

Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA) of Govt. of Jharkhand is the implementing agency for implementation of rehabilitation of non-BCCL houses for private and encroachers while Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA), a Govt of WB agency, has been identified as implementing agency for rehabilitation of non-ECL houses.

Further compression of time period as delineated in the Master Plan (2008) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected people from the unstable location entails much faster land acquisition process by the concerned State Governments and subsequent prompt initiatives by both the implementing agencies viz, ADDA and JRDA.

In view of the recent progress of land acquisition process, further compressing of time period for implementation of Master Plans does not seem to be achievable at this stage.

However, in order to expedite the implementation programme the High Powered Central Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal), MOC periodically review the progress of implementation of the Master Plans. 5th High Powered Central Committee meeting was held on 30-08-2011. CIL as well as concerned subsidiaries make regular monitoring with JRDA and ADDA respectively for speedy implementation of the activities and proper utilization of fund allotted to them.

Implementations of Jharia Master Plan Activities in BCCL:

- 1) In Demonstration Township at Belgoria, 2352 quarters have been constructed and about 1600 people have already shifted.
- 2) Rehabilitation of BCCL people has been taken up in Tetulmari Township and existing colonies of BCCL. Construction of 1152 quarters is under progress. Construction of another 4080 quarters also to be taken up shortly.
- 3) For dealing with the fire, excavation method by deploying hired HEMM is being done (prior to approval of Master plan) and still continuing in about 20 sites of the coalfields.
- 4) The demographic survey of 30000 non-BCCL families has been completed.

Implementations of Raniganj Master Plan activities in ECL :

- 1) Acquisition of 1300 acres of land at Banjemahari site is under process at state government level.
- 2) A team comprising representative from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of steel, Government of WB, CIL and ECL has inspected Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) for assessment towards transfer of 2300 acres of vacant land belonging to DSP for rehabilitation of people from the endangered areas of Raniganj Coalfields. Matter is under consideration of DSP and Ministry of Steel.
- 3) Demographic Survey completed in 20 sites and work is in progress in 4 sites. Valuation work completed in 3 sites.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

The Committee are constrained to observe that Coal India Limited had to revise their production target from 460.5 MTs to 440.2 MTs for 2010-11 and the plan outlay was correspondingly reduced at RE stage from Rs.9800 crores to Rs.4615.20 crores and the actual expenditure has been Rs.2585.66 crores. This also included Rs.6000 crores kept for acquisition of assets abroad which could not be utilized as no proposals had materialized. The Coal India Limited have listed out a number of reasons for lower coal production during 2010-11 viz. stoppage of environmental clearance due to embargo of CEPI, delay in forestry clearance, coal evacuation problem, law and order problems in Jharkhand and Orissa, excessive rainfall in WCL & NEC areas, delay in possession of acquired land, R&R problems and delay in finalization of tour OB removal contracts due to legal problems at NCL. The Committee, however, feel that not all reasons were beyond the control of Coal India Limited such as coal evacuation, R&R problem, finalization of OB removal contracts were within the reach of the company which could have been easily tackled. The Committee expect the Coal India to refrain from offering lame excuses for lower coal production repeatedly year after year. Had these problems been addressed timely in right perspective, the question of downgrading of production target would not have arisen. The Committee would, therefore, like the Coal India Limited to prepare a comprehensive action plan to overcome these perennial problems affecting the coal production so as to avoid as far as possible the mismatch between the demand and supply of coal.

Action Taken

In the Annual Plan for 2011-12, Ministry of Coal and Planning Commission have assessed the All India Coal Demand to be 696.03 MT against which production from indigenous sources has been planned at 559 Million Tonnes out of which production from CIL has been planned at 447 Million Tonnes resulting in a demand-supply gap of 137.03 Million Tonnes, which is envisaged to be met through imports.

In view of the demand-supply gap, Coal India Ltd. has prepared an internal action Plan to supply more coal over and above the target finalized in Annual Plan by way of stock liquidation subject to wagon availability. The company has taken up with Railways for adequate wagon supply and accordingly Subsidiary Coal Companies have been directed to make arrangements for adequate transportation of coal to sidings.

Further the company has taken steps to enhance coal production from mines of its subsidiaries. Measures taken by Coal India Ltd. are summarized below:

- (i) CIL has persistently made an effort to augment production level to meet the ever increasing rise in demand of coal. The increase in production in existing mines is being achieved through improving capacity utilization by efficiency improvement and modernization.
- (ii) Action is also being made to implement ongoing project in time bound manner to achieved targeted production as per schedule.
- (iii) Efforts are being taken by all the subsidiaries for obtaining EC/FC within the schedule time frame so that projects could able to start production in time.
- (iv) All out efforts are being made by the subsidiaries with state Government agencies to acquire land for identified & expansion projects.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 11 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

The plan outlay of Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been reduced from 1983.46 crores to Rs.1444.65 crores at RE stage during 2010-11 due to delay in supply and erection of equipment by the mine plant contractor BHEL and the expansion of Barsingsar Mine and Mine-II had been completed and payments for major items had been made and only release of final payments was pending. The production of lignite and power generation by the company has not achieved 100% target in 2010-11 though the production in that year was more than that of 2009-10. The shortfall both in lignite production and power generation has been stated to be mainly due to delay in commissioning of two units of 250MW each in TPS-II Expansion at Neyveli and failure in stabilization of both 125MW units in Barsingsar Rajasthan by BHEL. The Committee would like the status of these projects and the action taken by the Ministry against BHEL for their failure to supply the equipments in time. The committee are of the firm opinion that suitable timely measures ought to be taken by proper advance planning and strict monitoring to ensure that there is no under-utilization of funds.

Action Taken

Status of the projects: Barsingsar Thermal Power Project:

M/s. BHEL had committed that 2 units of 125 MW of this power plant stabilisation works will be completed before March 2011. Both the units have been commissioning from December, 2011 and other from January, 2012.

TPS-II Expansion Project:

The first 250 MW unit was synchronized with oil in May 2011 and with lignite in June 2011. COD is anticipated in December 2011 as the unit is expected to attend rectification/modification works. Erection activities of Unit - II are in progress and is expected to be commissioned in August/September 2011.

Steps taken for expediting the project:

The slow progress of erection works at site by M/s BHEL is being taken up with the top management of BHEL on a periodical basis, besides appraising with the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and also CEA to curtail the delays and expedite erection work for commissioning the units at the earliest. 20 Nos. of meetings at Ministerial/CEA level and 57 Nos. of meetings at CMD/Director level have been held to expedite the project progress till July 2011. During the review meetings Ms BHEL committed various dates but never adhered to the same. For non compliance of work in time, the maximum liquidated damages (LD) as per agreement is levied. One of the units is expected to get commissioned in June, 2012.

Further action taken by Ministry to expedite the erection activities by Ms. BHEL are

- High level discussion was held on 1st December 2010 with CMD / BHEL in the presences of Secretary Heavy Industries and Secretary Coal.
- A letter was addressed from MOC to the Ministry of Heavy Industries on 31st March 2011 to take up the issue of slow progress of erection works by BHEL and to commission the units at the earliest.
- A joint meeting of Hon'ble Minister of Coal and Hon'ble Minister of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises along with Secretary Coal and CMD's of BHEL and NLC is being arranged.

[Ministry of Coal O.M.No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 14 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) had also reduced their plan outlay to Rs.1124.57 crores at RE stage against 1334.93 crores projected at BE 2010-11 and the actual expenditure during this period was only Rs.680.41 crores. Now an increased outlay of Rs.2804.03 crores has been made at BE 2011-12 as against Rs.1124.57 crores at RE 2010-11 for implementation of various on-going projects, procurement of equipments and other development works. The Ministry have informed that decrease in the outlay in respect of SCCL was due to deferment of procurement of some of the Heavy Earth Moving Machine projected in BE 2010-11 and commissioning of 2x600 MV power projects could not be completed. The plea advanced by the Ministry for decrease in the allocation have failed to convince the Committee and they would like the Ministry to explain the reasons for delay in procurement of HEMM and non-commissioning of power projects. The Committee, therefore, desire that SCCL should prepare an action plan anticipating bottlenecks, if any, which could affect the implementation of on-going projects so as to remove them expeditiously and earmarked funds are fully utilized to maximize coal production. The Committee expect the SCCL to utilize

fully the plan outlay during 2011-12 so that they are able to meet the production target.

Action Taken

The reasons for delay in procurement of HEMM in SCCL are given below:-

1. As the performance of 60T dumper was not established. Less number of dumpers were procured.
2. There was delay in diversion of Forest land at RG OCII Ext
3. There was delay in launching of some of the projects for which funds were provided for procurement of HEMM.
4. There was procurement delay of certain equipment due to changes in specifications.

(ii) Procurement / supply of equipment under BTG package for 2x600 MW power Projects of SCCL could not take place due to unforeseen delay in obtaining various approval / sanction from Government & statutory organizations as detailed below:

- GoAP accorded approval for setting up 2X600 MW TPP on 03/09/20
- MoEF clearance obtained on 27/12/2010
- Total acquisition of required land for the said Power Project completed only by 21/01/2011
- Consent for Establishment from A.P Pollution Control Board was obtained on 16/06/2011
- GoAP approval for procurement of main package from M/s BHEL given on 25/06/2011

Only after completion of all the above activities, The company's Board approved for placement of order on M/s BHEL for supply of main equipment on 12/09/2011, resulting in the subsequent delay in commissioning of the said Power Project.

As all the bottlenecks for the commissioning of the Power Project has been cleared now, zero date of the said project would be starting shortly and the remaining funds allocated for the power plant will be utilized in RE 2011-12.

(iii) The plan outlay of SCCL during 2011-12 is Rs.2804.30 crores.

The company is making all-out efforts to utilize the funds as planned to achieve the targeted production of 51.00 million tonnes during the year 2011-12.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

The Committee find that the operating cost of coal and lignite companies has been on increase year after year. The operating of coal India Limited during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 has been Rs.23805.52 crores, Rs.33977.61 crores and Rs.32368.76 crores respectively. While the operating cost of Neyveli Lignite Corporation during these years has been Rs.1705.86 crores, Rs.2589.33 crores and Rs.2800 crores respectively the same has been Rs.1212.70 crores, Rs.1122.72 crores and Rs.1216.86 crores respectively in the case of SCCL during the same period. Though these companies are reported to have taken a slew of measures to bring down the operating cost but there has not been any perceptible improvement in this regard. The Committee would like to emphasise the coal and lignite companies to take extra austerity measures without

compromising the quality and quantity output which would go a long way in increasing their efficiency to a large extent, the Committee feel.

Action Taken

In Coal India Ltd., the operating cost for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11 showing therein total expenses on Salaries & Wages and Other expenses is given below: -

Fig in Rs. Crores

Company	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Salaries	12384.56	19742.09	16768.70	18211.04
Other Expenses	11420.96	14235.52	15600.10	17255.69
Total	23805.52	33977.61	32368.80	35466.73

Pay revision for workmen w.e.f. 01/07/2006 and executives from 01/01/2007 were finalized during 2008-09. Financial impact of revision of wages of Wage Board employees and that of executives are Rs. 10104.78 crores out of which liability provided in accounts of 2007-08 was Rs.1756.08 crores and the balance of Rs.8348.70 crores has been provided in 2008-09. Out of the aforementioned financial impact of Rs.8348.70 crores, Rs.3129.26 crores relates to actuarial liability for increased salary & wages and increased ceiling of gratuity from Rs.3.50 lacs to Rs. 10.00 lacs.

Because of IPO of CIL, Accounts were restated and as per restated accounts, operating costs of respective years are given below with the break-up of salary and wages cost and the other expenses.

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Salaries	13238.06	17646.96	16550.15	18211.04
Other Expenses	11895.32	14259.11	15350.52	17255.69
Total	25133.39	31906.07	31900.67	35466.73

From the above, it may be seen that Salary & Wages cost of 2008-09 remained higher because of the inclusion of one time cost of Rs.3129.26 crores towards actuarial liability for increase of Salary & Wages and increased ceiling limit.

Other Expenses shown in 2010-11 for Rs.17255.69 crores includes provision for Revised Mine Closure Plan (after adjusting earlier provisions) of Rs.353.58 crores and Excise Duty amounting to Rs. 363.96 crores introduced w.e.f. March 2011.

This may also be noted that operating cost increases with the increase in production and OBR. Salary and Wages cost increases mainly because of increase in AICPI and increase in WPI has an adverse impact on Other expenses. Change in production, OBR, WPI and AICPI during the period under reference is shown below:-

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Production (MT)	379.46	403.73	431.26	431.32
Growth (%)	5.14	6.40	6.82	0.01
OBR (Mcum)	607.56	645.13	682.03	732.13
Growth (%)	13.00	6.18	5.72	7.35
Composite Production (Mcum)	876.98	931.78	988.22	1038.37
Growth (%)	10.46	6.25	6.06	5.07
WPI	116.53	125.89	130.39	143.33
Growth (%)	4.81	8.03	3.57	9.92

AICPI	2958	3181	3510	3957
Growth (%)	6.59	7.54	10.34	12.74

If the amounts as mentioned in the above paragraphs regarding Salary & Wages cost, Revised Mine Closure Plan and Excise Duty are excluded from Salary & Wages and Other expenses, the growth in expenditure is shown in the following table.

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Salaries	13238.06	14517.70	16550.15	18211.04
Growth (%)	11.09	9.67	14.00	10.04
Other Expenses	11895.32	14259.11	15350.52	16538.15
Growth (%)	15.83	19.87	7.65	7.74
Total	25133.39	28776.81	31900.67	34749.19
Growth (%)	13.28	14.50	10.86	8.93

However, following measures have been taken by CIL to bring down the operating cost:

- a) Efficiency improvement;
- b) Increase of OMS;
- c) Energy Audit;
- d) Optimum utilization of resources like HEMM and manpower.

Singareni Collieries Co.Ltd. (SCCL)

The cost of major inputs for coal industry, viz., salaries and wages, explosives, spare parts and power etc., are increasing year-on- year.

Due to the following measures being taken in SCCL, the operating cost of production of coal during last three years is almost constant.

- Conservation of energy
- Operation of manpower
- Optimization of Technology in Under Ground mines
- Selecting right combination of HEMM like 12cum shovels with 100 tonne dumpers to suit SCCL conditions for optimum utilization
- Rationalization of consumption pattern of POL
- Improving maintenance procedures
- Outsourcing of non-core activities
- Pragmatic amalgamation of mines & departments.

With the above measures and dedicated efforts, SCCL could achieve substantial increase in production during the last three years, but with almost the same cost of production.

2007-08 : 40.604 million tonnes
2008-09 : 44.546 million tonnes
2009-10 : 50.429 million tonnes

Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC)

In the company, SME technology, presently applied in all lignite mines in Neyveli, is capital intensive and imposing high cost of lignite excavation. Sensing the urgency and need of further cost reduction in Mines, the company was fast enough to adopt the outsourcing methodology in new lignite mine commissioned in Barsingsar, Rajasthan. Shift has been made not only in adopting cheaper CME technology, but also fully outsourced to undertake the major tasks of overburden removal and lignite excavation. This has resulted in huge saving in unit cost of lignite.

Though the cost reduction is followed as a continues measure, still certain areas, such as bulging wage bill due to periodical wage pacts pose a formidable challenge and calls for more and more capacity additions to minimise the labour cost per unit of production. In line with the above, construction activities for a new coal based power plant with 1000 MW capacity has been commenced, expecting the generation of power in 2013-14.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

CHAPTER – III

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT
DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

-NIL-

CHAPTER – IV

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

Recommendation (Serial No.8)

The Committee are anguished to observe that 120 projects have been pending for Stage I forestry clearance, 54 projects pending for stage II forestry clearance and 14 projects pending for environmental clearance. Further, 25 projects have been pending for public hearing and 20 projects are awaiting for Environmental Appraisal Committee approval. 16 opencast projects identified by Coal India Limited under Emergency Coal Production Plan for enhancing higher level yielding additional production of 71.30 MTs coal have also not made any headway in the absence of statutory clearance.

Action Taken

Status of Environmental and Forestry Clearances of CIL projects

During the year 2010-11, 9 forestry proposals were accorded final clearances (5 from CCL & 1 each from NCL, WCL, SECL and MCL).

As on date, 125 proposals are awaiting Stage I clearances at Stage I level. Out of these, 103 are pending at state level & 22 are pending at MoEF. Forest area involved is about 15400 Ha & projected production from involved projects is about 128 Mt.

Also, 53 proposals are awaiting clearances at Stage II level, involving an area of 14000 Ha and a projected production of about 79 Mt. Out of these, 31 proposals are awaiting clearances at State level 22 proposals are awaiting clearances at MoEF level.

24 Nos. of Environmental clearances have been issued during the year 2010-11. However 50 cases are still awaiting clearances at various levels. Out of these, 7 cases are awaiting TOR, 22 cases are awaiting PH, 2 proposals are awaiting dates for EAC meeting and 19 projects are awaiting final clearance. The projected production from the involved projects is about 24 Mt.

16 opencast projects / mines were identified (3 in CCL, 6 in NCL, 3 in SECL & 4 in MCL) under Emergency Coal Production Programme, where production from existing mines / projects could be enhanced at a higher level yielding additional production of 71.30 Mt. The present status of the projects is as shown below:-

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS UNDER ECPP							
Project	Sanc. Capacity (Mty)	Enhanced Capacity proposed (Mty)	Sanc Incr Capital (Rs Crs)	Incr Prod Capacity under ECPP (Mty)	Tgt Prod 2011-12 (Mte)	Incr Contb. (Mte)	Remarks
Lakhanpur OC Expn, MCL	10.00	15.00	116.54	5.00	15.00	5.00	
Asoka OC, CCL	6.50	10.00	341.63	3.50	8.10	1.60	Implementation delayed due to Forestry clearance & Rly siding
Kaniha OC	3.50	10.00	361.59	6.50	2.00	--	Forestry

Expn, MCL							clearance and R&R activities under progress.
Bhubaneswari Expn, MCL	10.00	20.00	153.411	10.00	10.00	0.00	EMP clearance for incr. 10 Mty awaited. Forestry clearance and R&R activities under progress.
Dipka OC Expn, SECL	20.00	25.00	675.13	5.00	25.00	5.00	
Gevra OC Expn, SECL	25.00	35.00	780.11	10.00	35.00	10.00	
Krishnashila OC	4.00	4.00	741.62	0.00	4.00	0.00	
Amlohri OC Expn, NCL	4.00	5.00	1352.04	1.00	8.00	4.00	
Kusmunda OC Expn, SECL	10.00	15.00	450.66	5.00	15.00	5.00	
Block B OC, NCL	3.50	3.50	--	-	4.00	0.50	
Magadh OC Expn, CCL	12.00	20.00	236.62	8.00	0.00	--	Implementation delayed due to Land acquisition & Forestry clearance
Bharatpur OC Expn, MCL	11.00	20.00	131.39	9.00	11.00	0.00	Implementation delayed due to Land acquisition. R&R activity under progress.
Khadia OC Expn, NCL	4.00	4.80	--	0.80	4.00	0.00	Implementation delayed due to Forestry clearance
Piparwar OC, CCL	6.50	10.00	21.83	3.50	9.90	3.40	
Jayant OC, NCL	10.00	12.00	1060.03	2.00	12.00	2.00	
Dudhichua OC, NCL	10.00	12.00	326.57	2.00	12.00	2.00	

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see para 20 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 9 & 10)

The Ministry have informed the Committee that in order to expedite forest clearance to coal projects, a joint exercise was carried out by Ministry of coal and Ministry of environment and forest by super imposing maps of coal bearing areas over maps of forest cover in nine potential coalfields. On the basis of this, Ministry of Environment and Forest has unilaterally defined a criteria for coal mining in 'go' and no-go' category has not been agreed to by Ministry of Coal. Out of 602 blocks in these 9 coalfields, 203 are coal blocks with proven potential of 660 MT per annum is no go area which could support power generation capacity of 1,30,000 MW. The matter is reported to have been referred to Group of Ministers for consideration.

The Committee have serious apprehensions that coal and lignite sector in the country is going to affect adversely if the progress of coal and lignite projects continues to be in such an appalling condition. The Committee strongly believe that the country is definitely heading for energy crisis in near future as substantial number of coal projects has been struck up on 'go' and 'no-go' controversy. What is really needed is serious consultation at the highest level by the Ministry of coal for getting the various statutory clearances. The Committee would like the Ministry to take up the matter with the Ministry of environment and Forest at the highest level to resolve the contentious issue of 'go' and 'no-go' in the mineral sector. The Ministry of coal should place their considered views forcefully before the Group of Ministers for hammering out a permanent solution.

Action Taken

In this regard it is stated that this was discussed at various higher levels between this Ministry and MoEF. However, no acceptable solution could be found and it was decided by both the Ministers to place the matter before the CCI. Accordingly, the Note for CCI containing the proposal that all the FC proposals should be considered for approval by MOEF without reference to Go-No Go areas, as per the current statutes and stipulations for according forest clearances unless there are insurmountable issues on the grounds of wildlife forest reserves, was sent on 26.11.2010 for consideration.

The CCI directed that the note be first examined by Group of Ministers (GOM) and make recommendations to CCI. The GOM has held five meetings (17.02.2011, 07.04.2011, 09.06.2011, 02.08.2011 and 20.09.2011) in this connection. In the last meeting held on 20.09.2011, it was decided to do away with the concept of 'Go' and 'No go' areas based on the recommendation of the Chaturvedi Committee.

[Ministry of Coal O.M.No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 20 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER – V
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL
REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

The Committee note that regional exploration in coal and lignite have been proposed at 1,63,355 drilling in meters in BE 2011-12 as against that of 1,55,000 drilling in metres which was earmarked at BE/RE stage in 2010-11. Similarly, detailed exploration in CIL and non-CIL blocks has been proposed at 1,96,100 drilling in metres as compared to that of 1,91,200 in metres in RE 2010-11. The Committee are, however, surprised to find that while physical targets in above two schemes have been increased for the year 2011-12 as compared to those of preceding year, the budget allocation for these schemes have been reduced from Rs. 68 crores and Rs. 110 crores provided at BE 2010-11 to Rs. 62.17 Crore and Rs. 99.22 Crores earmarked for 2011-12 respectively. The Committee would like to be satisfied as to how increased physical target would be achieved with decreased allocation. The Committee hope that regional exploration in coal and lignite would not suffer on account of constraints of funds.

Action Taken

The details of Estimates (BE & RE) for 2010-11 and 2011-12 in respect of drilling along with achievement during 2010-11 are given below:

(Drilling in lakh metres)

Schemes	2010-11			2011-12		
	BE (Ex-NE)	RE (Ex-NE)	Actual	BE (Ex-NE) (Proposed)	BE (Ex-NE) (Revised)	RE (Ex-NE) under approval)
Promotional Exploration in Coal & Lignite	1.55	1.55	1.03	1.63	1.34	1.34
Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks	1.85	1.91	2.48	1.96	1.96	2.09

For Promotional Exploration in Coal & Lignite, 1.63 lakh meter of drilling against fund requirement of 83.33 crore was initially proposed as BE for 2011-12 but, fund of 62.17 crore only was approved. Accordingly, 1.34 lakh meter of drilling was kept in the revised BE 2011-12.

The detailed drilling in Non-CIL blocks is carried out by CMPDI departmentally and through outsourcing. The rate of drilling varies from coalfield to coalfield. Although higher amount of drilling is targeted in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11, lesser fund requirements in 2011-12 (BE - Rs. 99.22 crs. and RE- Rs. 103.54 crs. excluding 75.63 crores for payment against work done in 2009-11 & 2010-11) have been envisaged in comparison to estimates of 2010-11 (BE - Rs. 110 crs. and RE - Rs. 110.00 crs. excluding Rs. 66.36 crore of payment against work done in 2008-09 & 2009-10) as more drilling will be carried out in areas where rates (Rs. per metre) of drilling are lower. This will involve lesser expenditure.

Further, Tribal Sub Plan has been introduced from 2011-12. Therefore, after accounting for the TSP components of Rs. 6.23 Crore and Rs. 9.95 Crores in Promotional Exploration and Detailed drilling schemes respectively, the allocations to these schemes during 2011-12 are Rs. 68.40 Cr and Rs. 109.17 Cr respectively which are almost at same level as last year.

The progress in the schemes depends upon forest and Environmental clearances. If more funds are required, it is sought at RE stage.

[Ministry of Coal O.M.No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

The committee have been given to understand that the Neyveli Lignite corporation have put enormous efforts for taking care of the environment and around the mining areas which is an example for other mining companies to follow. This was also evident during the study visits of the Committee to their plant last year. The Committee would like to coal companies to depute their concerned officers to visit NLC mines to get an idea about the work done by the company in the field of maintaining flora and fauna thus protecting environment in the mining areas so that they can replicate those efforts in their coal mining areas. Though the coal companies are reported to have carried out massive plantations in the mining areas but much more is needed to be done in this regard. The Committee, however, desire the coal companies to implement the Mine Closure Plan in letter and spirit. The Committee would like the coal companies to put a permanent mechanism in place for ensuring that Mine closure Plan is actually implemented and the mined out area are restored to their original position.

Action Taken

Steps proposed to be taken/ taken for Conservation of Environment, Flora & Fauna in CIL Subsidiaries, details of plantation carried out in mine areas subsidiary wise .

CIL has accorded the high priority to ecology development and pollution control measures. Regular monitoring in respect of ambient air quality, water and noise is carried out in all units of CIL subsidiaries. The subsidiaries make extensive efforts of planned afforestation programmes and reclamation of degraded land to improve the environment and ecology. Various measures being taken by CIL subsidiaries are as follows :

- Air Pollution control measures

The dust is controlled at source by installation of fixed sprinklers at Coal Handling Plants (CHPs), coal stock yards, weighbridges and along transportation roads. In major CHPs, fixed sprinklers have been provided at the transfer points and bunkers. The mist type water spraying system and water guns have also been installed along the conveyor belts/bunkers in major coal handling plants. The sides of CHPs are also covered by side cladding with GI sheet to control pollution at source.

In addition, effective dust suppression has been achieved through water sprinkling by mobile water tankers along the coal transportation roads and haul roads. Further, effective plantation in the mine lease area are done to arrest the propagation and dispersion of dust significantly.

CIL is having drills fitted with wet drilling and with dust extractors in some drills. In order to control generation of dust better CIL is replacing dust extractors by wet drilling in all the drill machines.

Controlled blasting / planning of residential colonies / habitation away from the mines as far as possible are also some of the measures taken.

The quality of ambient air in and around the mine is monitored every fortnight as per Environment (Protection) Amendment Rule.

- Water Pollution Control measures:

The effluent from the mines is treated by settling arrangements before let out. The treated effluent is used for Water supply to the colonies and to some adjoining villages also.

The effluent from workshops in opencast mines is treated in Workshop Effluent Treatment Plants (WETPs) and domestic effluents from some major colonies are treated in the Domestic Effluent Treatment Plants (DETPs) and in several colonies septic tanks have been constructed. The quality of effluent water is also monitored every fortnight as per Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules.

The closed water recirculation system has been adopted in the washeries to stop the discharge of effluent outside the premises. The treated water is used for water sprinkling in coal transfer points, good housekeeping and plantation for overall improvement of the environment

- Land reclamation and Remote Sensing Survey for analysis for land use improvement in large mines.

CIL is taking various steps for land reclamation by technical reclamation followed by biological reclamation in opencast mines.

Objective of the land reclamation monitoring is to assess the area of backfilled, plantation, OB dumps, social forestry, active mining area, settlements and water bodies, distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest land in the leasehold area of the project. This is an important step taken up for assessing the progressive status of degraded land reclamation and for taking up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.

Due to extensiveness of the coalfields and to get a realistic picture, CIL has taken up monitoring of these activities by Remote Sensing Survey through satellite. 50 large opencast mines are monitored for land reclamation by Remote Sensing techniques through CMPDI on annual basis. Other smaller opencast mines and the coalfields are also monitored once in every 3 years.

- Regular air, water and noise monitoring by CMPDI to keep a check on the adverse parameters

All the mines / washeries of CIL are being monitored on regular basis by CMPDI. In case of any adverse parameters reported, immediate action is taken by the areas / projects for amelioration.

- Large scale tree plantation in and around the mining areas.

The plantation in CIL is one of the major activities undertaken for control of air and noise pollution and with the objective of biological reclamation of degraded land. Plantation / afforestation works and its maintenance are done in CIL by expert agencies namely, Forest Corporation of the states concerned. The plantation is of the mixed varieties instead of mono culture. The various varieties of tree saplings with due emphasis on bio diversity and preservation of the native

species are planted. In many subsidiaries, the plantation includes timber yielding varieties of trees with a long life such as Teak, Shivan, Shisoo, Shrius etc, medicinal plants like Neem, Awla, Kher, Arjun etc, fruit yielding varieties like Jamun, Bher, Amrut, Mango etc.

So far 74 million tree saplings have been planted over an area of around 32300 ha. During 2010-11, 15.70 lakh tree saplings have been planted by CIL and CIL has a programme of 13.20 lakhs tree plantation during 2011-12. Subsidiary wise the plantation work done in the recent years and the cumulative plantation and the area afforested figures are as under:

Sub	Upto 08-09		2009-10		During 2010-11		Total upto 2010-11	
	Plantation	Area	Plantation	Area	Plantation	Area	Plantation	Area
	No	HA	No	HA	No	HA	No	HA
ECL	6441300	2570.49	133500	53.40	62500	25.00	6637300	2649
BCCL	3553390	3084.20	12005	4.80	13215	5.29	3578610	3094
CCL	6548800	4343.22	37500	15.00	100000	40.00	6686300	4398
MCL	4098503	2109.00	82675	33.07	98550	39.42	4279728	2181
WCL	15479198	6141.00	282175	113.00	302000	120.80	16063373	6375
SECL	2007533	8030.14	637000	254.80	417600	167.04	21129943	8452
NCL	13627772	4645.59	384750	153.90	482000	192.80	14494522	4992
NEC	1327749	124.91	100000	5.50	100500	28.71	1528249	159
TOTAL	71152055	31048.54	1669605	633.47	1576365	619.06	74398025	32301

Details of Permanent mechanism for implementation of Mine Closure Plan and restoration of mined out areas:

Mine Closure Plans for 181 mines have been prepared by CMPDIL as per the Guidelines of Ministry of Coal and submitted to coal producing companies for approval of competent authority. Mine Closure Plans for the balance mines are being prepared and are expected to be completed by March 2012. Once the Mine closure plans are approved, it will be implemented with strict time frame. The fund provisions for Mine Closure Plans as per MoC guidelines are also kept by the subsidiary companies.

[Ministry of Coal O.M. No. 20011/12/2011-IFD, dated 19.3.2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 23 of Chapter I of the Report)

**NEW DELHI;
20 April, 2012
31 Chaitra, 1934 (Saka)**

**KALYAN BANERJEE
Chairman
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

**MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND
STEEL (2011-12) HELD ON 17.04.2012 IN COMMITTEE ROOM D,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI**

The Committee sat from 1400 hrs. to 1645 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Kalyan Banerjee- **Chairman**

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Hansraj G. Ahir
3. Shri Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury
4. Smt. Jyoti Dhurve
5. Adv. Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar
6. Shri Ismail Hussain
7. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
8. Shri Govind Prasad Mishra
9. Shri Deoraj Singh Patel
10. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
11. Shri K. Sugumar
12. Dr. G. Vivekanand

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Jugul Kishore
14. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
15. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh
16. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri P. Sreedharan | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Shiv Singh | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Arvind Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary |

** ** ** ** **

2. At the outset, Chairman, welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration the following Draft Report and Action Taken Reports:-

- | | | | | |
|-------|--|----|----|----|
| (i) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| (ii) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| (iii) | Action Taken Report on observations/recommendations contained in the 16 th Report on Demands for Grants(2011-12) of the Ministry of Coal; | | | |
| (iv) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| (v) | ** | ** | ** | ** |

4. The Committee adopted the above Reports without any changes/modifications and authorized the Chairman to finalise the Report(s) on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Ministry and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 5. | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| 6. | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| 7. | ** | ** | ** | ** |

A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

**Do not pertain to this Report.

ANNEXURE- II**(Vide Para IV of Introduction)****ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE
RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SIXTEENTH REPORT
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made	11
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos.1,3,4,5,6 and 7)	06
	Percentage of total	54.54%
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	00
	Percentage of total	Nil
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 8, 9 and 10)	03
	Percentage of total	27.27%
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 2 and 11)	02
	Percentage of total	18.18%