

44

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL (2013-2014)
FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF COAL

"DEMANDS FOR GRANTS(2013-14)"

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



FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
DECEMBER, 2013/AGRAHAYANA, 1935(Saka)**

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 17.12.2013

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 17.12.2013



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
December, 2013/Agrahayana 1935 (Saka)**

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL(2013-14)

Shri Kalyan Banerjee - Chairman

Name of the Member

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir
3. Shri Sanjay Bhoi
4. Shri Bansa Gopal Choudhary
5. Smt. Jyoti Dhurve
6. Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar
7. Shri Sabbam Hari
8. Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar
9. Shri Yashbant N.S. Laguri
10. Shri Pakauri Lal
11. Shri Babu Lal Marandi
12. Shri Govind Prasad Mishra
13. Shri Rajaram Pal
14. Kumari Saroj Pandey
15. Shri Gajendra Singh Rajukhedi
16. Shri K.R.G. Reddy
17. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
18. Smt. Rajesh Nandini Singh
19. Shri Uday Pratap Singh
20. Shri K. Shivkumar alias J.K. Ritheesh
21. Shri O

Sabha

22. Shri
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
26. Shri
- 27.
28. Shri
29. Shri
30. Shri
- 31.

(iii)

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Singh | - | Director |
| 2. | Shri Arvind Sharma | - | Additional Director |
| 3. | Shri Amrish Kumar | - | Executive Officer |

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 Forty-Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-Third Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2013-14)" pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Thirty-Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 2013. Replies of the Government to all the observations/recommendations contained in the Report were received on 18th September, 2013.

3. The Standing Committee on Coal and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 10.12.2013.

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

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;
16 December, 2013
25 Agrahayana, 1935(Saka)**

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

(v)

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 Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2013-14) relating to the Ministry of Coal which was presented to Lok Sabha on 23.04.2013 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 25.04.2013.

2. The Action Taken replies have been received from the Ministry of Coal in respect of all the 26 Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report on 18th September, 2013. These have been categorised as follows:

- (i) Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:
Sl. Nos.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 16, 19,22, 23, 24 and 25

Total – 13
(Chapter II)

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government:
Sl. Nos. 15 and 26

Total – 02
(Chapter III)

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:
Sl. Nos. 6, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20 and 21

Total – 08
(Chapter IV)

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

Sl. Nos. 7, 8 and 9

Total – 03
(Chapter V)

3. 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.

4. The Committee will now deal with the Action Taken by the Ministry on some of their observations/recommendations made in the Thirty-third Report.

S & T PROJECTS

Recommendation Serial No. 6

5. While taking a serious note of the fact that Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) had not taken advance action to approve the new S&T project during 2013-14, the Committee had recommended that the Ministry should make all out efforts for timely completion of various on-going projects and identify the S&T projects to be taken up during the current fiscal. They also desired that the Ministry should take appropriate steps to ensure full utilisation of the funds earmarked for S&T projects during 2013-14 to derive the benefits from such projects. At the same time, the Committee also liked the coal PSUs to earmark sufficient funds to augment the R&D activities in developing new and clean technologies for exploitation of coal reserves.

6. The Ministry of Coal in their action taken reply have informed the Committee as under:-

"For enhancing the research needed to address the complexities of operations of the coal industry and for wider involvement of research agencies, including private organizations, with adequate infrastructure and expertise, the CMPDI on behalf of Ministry of Coal floated Expression of Interest (EoI) for 13 identified areas relating to coal production, productivity and safety, mine

environment and clean coal technologies. During the Meeting of the Committee, for evaluation of EoI proposal, constituted by the SSRC, proposal on six topics were shortlisted for consideration of the Technical Sub-committee of SSRC which is going to be held shortly.

A few Research Projects related to clean coal technology on Coal Bed Methane, Shale gas potentiality evaluation of Damodar basin of India, dry beneficiation of coal using radiometric technique, assessment of prospect of shale gas in Gondwana basin etc., are under implementation by various agencies.

Another Project proposal related to CBM reserves estimation of Indian Coalfields has been short-listed under EoI for consideration of SSRC and is likely to be commenced during 2013-14."

7. The Committee had desired that prime focus should be accorded towards Research & Development area for safe and optimum exploitation of coal reserves by coal companies in the country. The Committee are, however, disappointed to observe that reply of the Ministry of Coal is silent about the detailed efforts made for enhancing the quantum of research work with wider involvement of research agencies including private organizations and making CMPDI fully equipped. The Ministry of Coal have stated in their reply that CMPDI on behalf of Ministry of coal floated Expression on Interest (EoI) for 13 identified areas relating to coal production, productivity and safety, mine environment and clean coal technologies. The Committee have been informed that during the meeting of the Committee for evaluation of EoI proposal, constituted by Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC), proposal on 6 topics were shortlisted, but the further details of the proposals/topics have not been provided. As the Ministry of Coal have submitted only a general description of research projects, the Committee desire that an elaborate details of research projects under implementation by various agencies relating to clear coal technology, shale gas potentiality, coal beneficiation etc. be provided to them. What has more surprised the Committee is that no details of funds for R&D and S&T projects have been furnished by the Ministry of Coal. Not satisfied with the response of the Ministry of Coal, the Committee desire that the Ministry should

provide details of funds earmarked by them and Coal PSUs for R&D activities and their actual utilization as well as progress of implementation in developing new and clean technology for exploitation of coal reserves.

NORTH EASTERN REGION (NER)

Recommendation Serial No.11

8. The Committee were anguished to note that although they had recommended (24th Report on DFG, 2012-13) the Government to come up with concrete schemes for North Eastern Region and the Ministry of Coal in their Action Taken Reply have informed that they had noted the recommendation of the Hon'ble Committee for taking appropriate action yet against the budgetary allocation of Rs. 25 crore during 2012-13 for development of North Eastern Region (NER), the actual expenditure was nil. The Committee was constrained to note that Ministry of Coal had no schemes specifically for development of North Eastern Region and as such no expenditure was incurred thereon. The Committee were further surprised to note that Ministry of Coal had not contemplated any scheme for development of North Eastern Region even during the year 2013-14. While recommending the Government to come up with concrete schemes for North Eastern Regions, the Committee hoped that the budgetary allocation of Rs. 24 crore earmarked for North Eastern Region during 2013-14 would be fully utilised.

9. The Ministry of Coal in their action taken reply have informed the Committee as under:-

"The Ministry has noted the concern of the Hon'ble Committee for utilization of funds earmarked for Development of North Eastern Region. Concerted efforts are being made to utilize the funds earmarked for the North Eastern Region."

10. The Committee find that though North Eastern Region (NER) is being repeatedly subjected to apathy and indifferent treatment by the Ministry of Coal, the reply of the Ministry is vague and too general. No details have been provided by the Ministry of coal about steps taken for utilization of funds earmarked for development of North Eastern Region(NER). The Committee would like to be apprised of the scheme(s) contemplated, if any, during the year 2013-14 for NER by the Ministry of Coal.

COAL PRODUCTION & PERFORMANCE OF COAL PSU'S

Recommendation Serial No.13

11. The Committee observed that the coal demand in the country during the year 2012-13 was estimated at 772.84 million tonnes which was subsequently revised to 691.51 million tonnes. The domestic production during the year 2012-13 was estimated at 574.40 million tonnes leaving a gap of 198.44 million tonnes of the targeted demand. After the revised estimates for 2012-13 were fixed the gap in the coal demand and domestic production was reduced to 117.11 million tonnes. Again during the year 2013-14, the budget estimates for coal demand in the country had been projected at 769.69 million tonnes with the domestic production projected at 604.55 million tonnes leaving a gap of 165.14 million tonnes. The Committee, however, observed that the projected growth of coal production by subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited indicate growth that vary from -1.93% in case of WCL to 10.93% in case of ECL. The Committee were constrained to point out the production of raw coal by CIL and its subsidiaries had not been satisfactory except ECL which registered a growth rate of 10.93% during 2012-13 and achieved 103% of targeted coal production for the year mentioned. The performance of the coal PSU's including CIL had been below the mark failing to meet the targets set for 2012-13. The performance of WCL had been worst with a negative growth of -1.93% in 2012-13 and achieving only 94% of the set target. CCL with 0.10% and NEC with 0.4 % growth rate are other poor performers. CCL had been worst in terms of achieving only 87% of the targeted production for year 2012-13. Performance of CIL with only 3.75% growth in coal production during 2012-13 was also not up to the mark as expected. Consequently, the Indian energy sector had been exposed to import fluctuations. Keeping in view of the unsatisfactory production performance of some of the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. during the year 2012-13, the Committee recommended the ministry/coal companies to take necessary corrective measures to ensure that targeted production of 604.55 million tonnes during the year 2013-14 are fully achieved. The Committee desired that CIL and its subsidiaries should make all our efforts to enhance the coal production in the country so as to meet the ever

increasing domestic demand and take corrective measures to achieve the targets set as much as 100%. The Committee observed that in all respect the performance of WCL was decreasing in every year. Although, in the meetings of the Committee earlier such deterioration was pointed out by the Committee in the presence of all, but there was no improvement in performance of WCL. The Ministry must take immediate steps against such deterioration of performance of WCL.

12. The Ministry of Coal in their action taken reply have informed the Committee as under:-

"Subsidiary-wise Performance of CIL in the F. Y. 2012-13.

(in million tonnes)

Company	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
ECL	33.000	33.901	103
BCCL	31.000	31.211	101
CCL	55.000	48.054	87
NCL	70.000	70.021	100
WCL	45.000	42.287	94
SECL	117.000	118.218	101
MCL	112.000	107.895	96
NEC	1.100	0.604	55
CIL	464.100	452.191	97

Reasons for less Production in the F. Y. 2012-13 and action taken to improve production in F. Y. 2013-14 in CCL, WCL, MCL& NEC are given below:

CCL

The reasons for shortfall in Coal production are recapitulated below:

- Serious law and Order problem due to bandhs called by the MCC and other political parties.
- Withdrawal of DGMS permission for the Kuju Colliery due to unfavourable Geo-Mining Conditions.
- Withdrawal of DGMS permission for the working panel of incline 4, 5 & 6 of Dhori Khas UG.
- Discontinuance of VIII seam working of the Kuju Colliery due to unfavourable Geo Mining Conditions.
- Working near geological disturbances like faults etc. at Topa and Saunda-D UG.
- Strikes called by the Labour Unions on 20.02. 2013 & 21.02.2013 (Joint front).

Action taken:

- Increasing the availability and utilization of HEMM through procurement / replacement of old HEMM and timely

arrangement of spare parts etc. to augment production from existing mines.

- Motivating the workforce, through Incentive Scheme and ensuring that the Incentive Scheme for OC mines is in line with that being followed in NCL.
- Rigorous monitoring and supervision.
- Taking up the matter of Environment Clearance and Land Acquisition with Govt. for early clearance / acquisition of land.
- Improving production in UG mines by opening of new panels / faces. Increasing the efficiency of LHD / SDL's through replacement of old LHD / SDLs.
- Increasing contractual production capacity / additional capacity generation through opening of outsourcing patches for OC mining.

WCL

WCL's coal production in 2012-13 could not be achieved due to the following factors:-

- Due to the sudden inrush of Amb River in Umrer O/C mine (3 MTY) in Sept 2010 the production could not be resumed till 2012-13. Only 0.785 MT of coal could be extracted due to limited working space.
- Due to delay in the acquisition/ physical possession of land, forestry clearance and lease renewal OC mines like Telwasa OC Dhurwasa OC Yekona I&II, Bhanegaon, Singori, Barkui and Pauni II OC, and Durgapur Deep could not contribute to production.
- Some of the HoE tenders for OB removal could not materialize due to high rates quoted by the bidder. As a result mines like Ukni and Padmapur OC could not achieve their target.
- Restricted working space due to the presence of Mana Caves at Hindusthan Lalpeth OC Mine.
- Adverse geo-mining conditions at some of UG mines, affected loss in production at Ballarpur 3&4, HLC-I, Mouri UG, Vishnupuri-II, Saoner-III etc.
- Coal Production was also affected by the strike called by Labour Unions on 20.02.2013 & 21.02.2013 (Joint front).

Action taken to increase coal production in OC mines in 2013-14 are as follows:

- EC capacity of Juna Kunada OC is being enhanced to 1.2 Mt. The mine is expected to contribute additional 0.6 Mt coal in Financial Year 2013-14.
- With increase in EC Capacity of Inder UG to OC from 0.6 MTY to 1.2 MTY attempts are being made to purchase land in dip side property through direct purchase to increase production.
- Order has been placed for supply of 23 4.3 Cu.M Hydraulic excavators and 56 60 T Dumpers. Out of this 13 excavator and 34 60 T dumper have already been supplied and the rest will be supplied shortly. By replacement of old surveyed off equipment

by new equipment coal production and OB removal is expected to achieve the AAP target.

- New HoE contract for OB removal has taken off in mines like Durgapur RCE, Sasti OC, Gouri Deep OC, Kolar Pimpri OC, Ghonsa OC, Gondegaon OC, Inder UG to OC, and Shivpuri OC which have contributed only to the extent of 1.52 Mt of coal and 11.622 MM3 of OBR in year 12-13. These HoE contracts are estimated to contribute to the production of 3.232 Mt of coal and 33.51 MM3 of OBR during the Financial Year 2013-14.
- Fresh HoE proposals of OB removal at Padmapur OC, Ukni OC, Dhurwasa OC, New sethia OC, Junad OC and Narayani OC are under tendering and are expected to commence OB removal and subsequently coal production after the monsoon season. These HoE contracts are estimated to contribute to an additional production of 0.1 Mt of coal and 12.612 M3 of OBR in year 13-14.

Steps taken / being taken for improvement in UG coal Production in 2013- 14:

- To improve LHD productivity, all surveyed off LHDs are expected to be replaced with new LHDs.
- The tender for procurement of 12 SDLs (for replacement of surveyed off SDLs) is in the final stage. This is expected to lead to enhanced UG coal production.
- The tender for procurement of 15 UDMs is in the final stage. This will enhance UG coal production by increasing coal preparation & roof support capacity. It includes 1 Low height UDM on trial basis for thin seam (Bagdona), as thin seam workings are increasing.
- Procurement of 12 hydraulic bolters is under process. This will strengthen roof support and in turn will lead to better safety and productivity.
- Man-riding system is being commissioned in the following mines Kumbharkhani, Shobhapur (2nd system) and Chattarpur-I, and is expected to enhance productivity by increasing the efficiency of work persons.
- Ballarpur 3&4 Pit UG mine sealed in Dec'12 due to spontaneous heating / fire has been reopened. Coal production from the mine is expected to be started shortly.

In addition efforts are being made for the re-opening / recovery of mines / districts sealed due to spontaneous heating / fire viz. depillaring panel in seam V-B2 at Vishnupuri-II UG mine, commencement of regular coal production at HLC-1 UG mine after installation of Environmental Tele-monitoring system for which supply order has been issued.

MCL

The reasons for shortfall in Coal Production are as follows:

- Coal production has been hampered due to continuous and heavy rain during July-Sept 2012 and during the first week of Nov. 2012 due to the onslaught of "Nilam" cyclone.
- Closure of Talcher coalfields on 01.11.2012 by the transport unions demanding pay revision of contractual workmen.
- Production from Kaniha OCP suffered badly due to evacuation problem.
- No production from Talcher UG mine from 22.10.2012 to 09.12.2012 due to problems related to skip / rigid- guide. Also production from 5 UG Mines of Orient Area stopped from 01.09.2012 to 20.09.2012. & from Lajkura OCP of IB valley area from 01.09.2012 to 25.09.2012 due to EC / FC. Again production of Lajkura OCP stopped since from 10th Oct.12 due to EC.
- Disturbances related with R&R / Law & Order problems and Odisha / Bharat Bandhs on 31.05.2012, 10.09.2012 & 20.09.2012.
- Strikes called by Labour Unions on 20.02. 2013 & 21.02.2013 (Joint front).

Action taken:

Coal Production in Financial Year (FY) 2011-12 was 103.118 MT and in FY 2012-13 107.895 MT Growth in FY 2012-13 over FY 2011-12 was 4.6%. AAP target for FY 2013-14 is 120.00 MT which is 11.2% more than the 2012-13 achievement. Bhubaneswari OCP, commenced in FY 2007-08, has produced 17.93 MT and is expected to cross 20.0 MT in 2013-14 and another project Kaniha OCP commenced in FY 2010-11, has produced 0.682 MT in 2012-13 and is expected to produce 5.0 MT in 2013-14. All necessary steps including land acquisition, envt. clearance for project expansion and resolving R & R issues, are being taken to ensure growth. Accordingly, it is fully expected that MCL will achieve the AAP Target of 120.0 MT.

NEC

- Law and order problems. Two officials were abducted from Tikak colliery.
- Outsourcing contractors have not deployed the requisite machineries as per NIT and existing machineries are also undergoing frequent breakdowns.
- Strikes called by Labour Unions on 20.02. 2013 & 21.02.2013 (Joint front).

SCCL has produced 53.19 MT of coal during FY 2012-13 against the target of 53.10 MT registering 1.8% growth over the previous year. SCCL has surpassed the given target of production for the eleventh consecutive year. The company is making all out efforts to achieve the target of 54.30 MT during the year 2013-14.

In respect of lignite there is no demand supply gap in NLC. During the year 2012-13 lignite production was 262.23 LT against the target of 248.00 LT sharing an achievement of 105.74%. NLC registered a growth of 6.64% compared to the production of

245.90 LT in the previous year. In respect of Power Generation gross 19901.77 MU was achieved against the target of 18600 MU with an achievement of 107.00% . A growth of 5.92% was registered compared to the power Generation gross of 18789.44 MU of the previous year. Target set for the FY 2013-14 for lignite production is 252.00 LT and the power generation gross is 18929.00 MU."

13. The Committee note that growth of coal production by subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) varied from - 1.93% in case of WCL to 10.93% in case of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL). Though, the performance of CIL has been below the mark failing to meet the targets set for 2012-13, the performance of WCL is really deplorable which is declining year after year. The Committee feel that the implausible reasons for shortfall of coal production e.g. deficient supply of explosives, problems of coal evacuation, poor performance of new equipments supplied by BEML are given by different coal subsidiaries like Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL). The Committee strongly recommend that responsibility be fixed on the top management of coal companies to remove such bottlenecks in time and also expect a better coordination between management and labourers to avoid labour unrest and strikes. While strongly recommending that CIL and its subsidiaries should make all out efforts for increasing the coal production so as to meet the ever increasing domestic demand, the Committee would like to be apprised of the improvement in coal production by different subsidiaries of CIL after taking the corrective measures. The Committee would also like to know as to what the steps that have been taken for technological up-gradation as regards boosting the coal production during the 12th Plan Period and beyond.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL BLOCKS BY CIL

Recommendation Serial No.14

14. The Ministry had informed the Committee that 119 coal blocks were allotted to Coal India Ltd. in May, 2012 which also included three de-allocated coal blocks. The Coal India Ltd. had reported that project report had been prepared in respect of two coal blocks; geological report was

available in respect of 16 coal blocks exploration activities had been completed in 11 coal blocks, exploration activities were in progress in 24 coal blocks and exploration activities were yet to be taken up in 66 coal blocks. As per the perspective plan submitted by Coal India Ltd, none of the blocks would come into production during 12th Plan Period. The committee noted that on one hand Coal India Ltd. was under obligation to meet the coal demand from different utilities, on the other hand it had not made any serious effort to develop the coal block allotted to it. Needless to say that these coal blocks were allotted to Coal India Ltd in pursuance to the repeated recommendations of the Committee made in their previous reports. What was more surprising is that no further action had been taken in 66 coal blocks since May, 2012. The Committee would like Coal India Ltd. to prepare an emergency action plan for the development of these blocks during 12th Plan itself by roping in specialized agencies besides GSI, MECL and CMPDIL. The Committee would also like the Ministry to monitor the progress of these blocks regularly and take remedial measures for the fast track progress.

15. The Ministry of Coal in their action taken reply have informed the Committee as under:-

"After the allocation of 119 coal blocks to CIL in the year 2012-13, a schedule of activities including exploration, Project Report (PR) preparation, etc was prepared for development of these blocks as desired by MoC. Most of these blocks were regionally explored requiring detailed exploration for formulation of GR and PR. Detailed exploration of blocks, where some exploration was undertaken before the tentative allocation, has been concluded and GRs prepared in 2012-13 itself within a short period. Out of these 119 blocks, geological reports are now available for 25 blocks and detailed exploration is already in progress in 30 blocks. Out of the 25 blocks, for which GR is available, PRs have already been prepared for 2 blocks and will be prepared for 7 more blocks during 2013-14 and the rest of the blocks will be taken up for PR preparation in a phased manner during the balance period of XII Plan. PR preparation for the blocks, for which GR is not yet available, will be taken up after completion of exploration in these blocks.

Considering the urgency of development of coal blocks at faster pace, CMPDI has considerably increased the outsourced amount of drilling by utilizing the capacity of MECL and other agencies. The actual drilling through outsourcing has increased from 0.07 lakh m in 2007-08 to 2.86 lakh m in 2012-13 and target for outsourced drilling in 2013-14 stands at 6.15 lakh m. However, international agencies have not been showing interests in CMPDI's global tenders for drilling and limited domestic agencies are available for carrying out drilling. Also, out of these 119 blocks, 27 have been assessed to be worked with Opencast methodology and 55 with underground methodology, whereas, the balance 37 blocks will have mixed (OC+UG) projects. Hence production realization from underground

blocks would take considerably longer time in comparison to the opencast blocks/projects.

The production programme of a large number of blocks cannot not be preponed due to various constraints e.g. despite of existing mines, environmental clearance, forestry clearance for detailed drilling and for mining operations, land acquisition, R&R, coal evacuation infrastructure, law and order, etc. A large number of these 119 blocks contain forest areas, for which, forest permission to drill with adequate number of boreholes (15 to 20 boreholes per sq km) is required. Application for permission to carry out detailed drilling in forest areas of 22 blocks are pending with MOEF and state level officials since 3-4 years and the no. of applications presently pending has increased to 53. Also, the prevailing law & order condition is adversely affecting the performance of drilling. Estimated cumulative loss due to law and order problems & non-availability of forest clearance during XI plan period and 2012-13 is 2.42 lakh meter (approx.), whereas, that during 2012-13 itself is about 1.08 lakh meter. CIL has been advised to expedite and take necessary steps for operationalization of these blocks at the earliest possible."

16. The Committee find that non-development of captive coal blocks is one of the major contributory factors for low coal production in the country. The scarce coal resources which had been diverted for captive mining continue to remain unutilized. The Committee were apprised that out of 119 coal blocks allotted to CIL in 2012, geological reports are now available for 25 blocks and detailed exploration is already in progress in 30 blocks. Out of the 25 blocks, for which GR is available, PRs have already been prepared for 2 blocks and will be prepared for 7 more blocks during 2013-14 and the rest of the blocks will be taken up for PR preparation in a phased manner during the remaining period of XII Plan. Project Report (PR) preparation for the blocks, for which GR is not yet available, will be taken up after completion of exploration in these blocks. The Ministry have stated that major part of delay in production programme from these coal blocks is due to various constraints like forest and environment clearance, land acquisition, law & order, rehabilitation & resettlement issues. The Committee feel that CIL and Ministry of Coal have not made sincere efforts to develop coal blocks allotted to it, thus hindering coal production. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire the CIL to prepare an urgent action

plan for the development of coal blocks during 12th Plan itself particularly from those 30 blocks where detailed exploration work is already in process, and would like to be apprised of the same. The Committee would also like that besides regular review by the Government/CIL, Coal Controller which is mandated to monitor the progress of coal blocks should make regular quarterly review and take corrective measures for the progress of these blocks on fast track basis. The Committee, also desire that various bottlenecks hampering the operationalization of 119 coal blocks allotted to CIL should also be suitably addressed by the Ministry of Coal in a time bound period. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific measures taken in this regard by Ministry of Coal.

SINGLE WINDOW MECHANISM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST CLEARANCES

Recommendation Serial No.17

17. The Committee observed that although Ministry of Coal was reported to have taken various steps like vigorously following up the actions taken by State Government to expedite land acquisition, holding regular meetings with Government & forest officials at State and Central level, persuading land owners to accept the rehabilitation benefits etc., yet a long list of coal mining projects was pending for various clearances at State and Central level. Thus, the concrete efforts made by the Ministry of Coal had not shown any significant improvement as presently, for forest clearance, nearly 49 projects are pending with MoEF and 138 are pending at respective State levels. Also, 115 projects were pending for environment clearances. The Committee, thus, came to the conclusion that the long waiting list of environmental and forest approvals and problems in land acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) were the primary reasons holding back coal mining projects and for investments in coal sector. The Committee had been informed that Ministry of Coal had also been requesting MoEF to expedite adopting online processing of EC & FC proposals and taking the pending issues with concerned authorities at State and Central levels on regular basis. As regards a proposal of single window clearance mechanism mooted by various stakeholders, the Ministry of Coal have informed the Committee that land acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation were complex issues and were dealt at State level, and hence single window clearance mechanism might not be feasible. However, for single window clearance mechanism for environmental and forest clearance approvals(EC&FC), the issue was being addressed separately by Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF). Taking note of inordinate delays in getting clearance for so many

coal projects which would further delay the projected coal production during the 12th Plan, the committee strongly recommended the Ministry of Coal to take up the matter of getting single window clearance for coal and lignite projects at the highest level in the government in order to avoid inordinate delay at various levels and apprising them the action taken in this regard. According to the Ministry constant persuasion took place for better coordination with various Ministries and agencies for clearance. But this exercise had not brought about desired results. The Committee, therefore, would like the Ministry to set up a separate cell consisting of an exclusive team of dedicated officers who could be assigned the task of coordinating and interacting with different Ministries, State Governments and agencies for obtaining various clearances for the coal projects.

18. The Ministry of Coal in their action taken reply have informed the Committee as under:-

"There are inordinate delays in land acquisition (LA) and related Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) processes, securing environmental clearance (EC) and also forestry clearances (FC) for the coal mining projects. Since LA and R&R are complex issues and are dealt at State level, single window mechanism may not be feasible. However, it is understood that for single window clearance mechanism for EC & FC, the issue is being addressed by Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF). Further, Group of Ministers (GoM) has directed MoEF to go for online processing of applications for EC & FC. The Govt. of India has set up a Cabinet Committee on Investment for Fast Tracking of approvals/clearance in respect of large projects in Infrastructure and Manufacturing Sector. On the issue of remaining cases relating to environment/forest clearances, the Cabinet Committee on Investment [CCI] in its meeting held on 20th February, 2013 directed that Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Secretary, Ministry of Coal will hold mutual discussions and finalize within one months, the time-frame for processing such cases. In this regard, a meeting between Secretary (MoEF) and Secretary (Coal) was held at MoEF in the matter on 05.03.2013 and subsequent meeting(s) were held on 3rd June, 2013 and 5th August, 2013 at MoEF for expediting such clearances."

19. As regards the inordinate delays in getting clearances for many coal projects which further delays the coal production, the Committee have been apprised by the Ministry of Coal that constant persuasion takes place for better coordination with various Ministries and agencies for clearance, but the same has not brought about desired results. Although, the Committee had recommended that the Ministry should set up a separate cell consisting of an exclusive team of dedicated officers who can be

assigned the task of coordinating and interacting with different Ministries, State Governments and agencies for obtaining various clearances for the coal projects, to the surprise of the Committee, the reply of the Ministry is completely silent on the issue. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Government to constitute a separate cell for the purpose.

20. The Committee, however, appreciate the steps taken by the Ministry for single window clearance mechanism for Environment Clearance & Forest Clearance (EC&FC) as the issue is reportedly to have been addressed by Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) and in this regard online processing of applications for EC &FC is also being done. The decision of the Government of India to set up a Cabinet Committee on Investment for fast tracking of approvals/clearances in respect of large projects in infrastructure and manufacturing sector is also commendable in this regard. The Committee have been apprised that on the issue of remaining cases relating to environment/forest clearances, the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) in its meeting held on 20th February, 2013 directed that Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Secretary, Ministry of coal will hold mutual discussions and finalize within one months, the time-frame for processing such cases. In this regard, a meeting between Secretary (MoEF) and Secretary (Coal) was held at MoEF in the matter on 05.03.2013 and subsequent meeting(s) were held on 3rd June, 2013 and 5th August, 2013 for expediting such clearances. The Committee would like to be apprised of the decision taken at the above referred meetings and details of the coal projects cleared during such meetings. A detailed list of the pending coal projects awaiting clearance and the total time taken by MoEF till date be also submitted to the Committee.

LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Recommendation Serial No.18

21. The issue of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement were the prime issues seriously affecting and hampering the initiation, progress as well as completion of various coal and lignite projects in coal mining areas. The Committee observed that though CIL has approved a new R&R policy in March 2012 wherein the subsidiary companies have been granted greater flexibility in redressing R&R issues with a view to facilitate faster acquisition of land at all levels. While appreciating that CIL had come up with a new R&R Policy being implemented by its subsidiary companies, the Committee strongly recommended that the amount of compensation for land and employment to land owners should be uniform in all the mining areas across the country. Further, all additional benefits extended to land oustees as well as in affected villages should be the same. At the same time, the subsidiary companies be also allowed to be flexible to resolve the peculiar problems in the lease hold areas as provided in the new R&R policy of Coal India Ltd. The Committee holded the view that the main hurdle in land acquisition was mostly due to the inadequate compensation or ignoring long term interests of the Project Affected Persons. The Committee was of the opinion that the issue of land acquisition needs to be resolved through substantial increase in compensation on the basis of market rates. The targets of coal production and new coal projects were bound to suffer in the absence of a solution to this problem. Delay in implementing beneficial measures would also frustrate the will of the people to handover their land. The Committee, therefore, had recommended that the whole scheme and implementation thereof should be well planned in a manner so as to attract the affected persons to give their land to the coal companies. The Committee also recommended that the new R&R Policy should be sincerely implemented by safeguarding the interests of the project affected persons by offering them attractive rehabilitation package and generation of long term employment opportunities for them.

22. The Ministry of Coal in their action taken reply have informed the Committee as under:-

"(1) The committee recommends that the amount of compensation for land and employment to land owners should be uniform in all the mining areas across the country.

As per the provisions of the revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, the compensation in lieu of employment is Rs.5.0 lakh per acre on pro-rata basis. This is uniform in all the mines of the subsidiaries of CIL. The land compensation varies as per the classification of land, structures / buildings etc. on it. As per the provisions of revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, land compensation shall be paid as per the provisions of the concerned Act or State Government's notification which is decided by the authorities of State Governments considering all factors including market rate. Where no notification of the State Government is available, the concerned subsidiary Board may decide on the rate of compensation keeping in view the compensation provided by the neighbouring states. In order to provide adequate compensation, following are the additional compensation offered in addition to the land compensation for land:-

(a): Solatium will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as stipulated by the Concerned State Government.

(b): Escalation of land compensation- escalation will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as stipulated by the Concerned State Government or escalation at the rate of 12% per annum for a maximum period of three years.

(c): The provision for offering employment to the land owners is uniform in all the units of the subsidiaries of CIL across the country except Mahanadi Coalfields Limited in which the provisions of R&R Policy of Orissa Government are adopted.

(d): As per the revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, land losers have been offered multiple options that choose R&R Policy of CIL or Policy of the concerned State Government and other modalities as are decided by the Board of the Subsidiary Companies.

(2) All additional benefits extended to land oustees as well as in affected villages should be the same.

All other benefits extended to the land oustees as well as project affected persons in addition to land compensation, solatium, escalation, employment are same. However, at the rehabilitation sites, efforts are being made to provide infrastructure to give better life than earlier as desired by the project affected persons and this may differ from place to place as per requirement and demand of the project affected persons. But the policy to provide all infrastructure at the rehabilitation site and other benefits is same in all the subsidiaries.

(3) Committee recommends flexibility to the subsidiary companies.

As per the revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, subsidiary companies have been delegated greater flexibility to decide other modalities regarding resettlement and rehabilitation to resolve the unique problems prevailing in the companies except the provision to offer employment which should not exceed one employment against two acres of land acquired.

(4) There should not be delay in implementing beneficial measures.

Generally the offering of beneficial measures are not delayed. But in certain cases delay occurs due to late submission of requisite documents by the land losers. All out efforts are being made to implement the new R&R Policy of CIL, 2012 sincerely to safeguard interests of the project affected persons."

23. The Committee are dismayed to note that the Ministry in their action taken reply have just mentioned about the recommendation of a Committee constituted for implementation of their R&R Policy of CIL and have not provided the information regarding implementation status of Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) policy of CIL-2012. As Committee are more interested to know about the actual implementation of CIL's new R&R Policy, the Committee deprecate the vague reply furnished by the Ministry. The Committee would, therefore, like to be apprised of the action taken with regard for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected people, substantiated by appropriate data, facts and figures. The Committee, thus desire the Government to furnish area-wise and subsidiary-wise details of compensation and rehabilitation package for the project affected people by the subsidiaries of CIL as well as data regarding employment given to Project Affected Persons after the new R&R Policy of CIL came into existence.

CHAPTER –II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

PLAN OUTLAYS OF MINISTRY OF COAL AND PSUS

Recommendation Serial No.1

The Committee note that the total Budgetary Support to the Ministry of Coal for the year 2013-14 is Rs. 497.70 crore (Plan Rs. 450.00 crore and Non-Plan Rs. 47.70 crore) against Rs. 498.35 crore (Plan Rs. 450.00 crore and Non-Plan Rs. 48.35 crore) for 2012-13 at BE stage and Rs. 462.03 crore (Plan Rs. 416.00 crore and non-Plan Rs. 46.03 crore) at RE stage. The Committee also observe that six centrally sponsored schemes viz. Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines , Development of Transportation Infrastructure in coalfields areas, Research and Development Programme, Regional Exploration, Detailed Drilling and Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control, are being implemented for coal and lignite sector with the help of Gross Budgetary Support. The Committee's examination and analysis of Demands for Grants(2013-14) of the Ministry of Coal, however, reveal that the Ministry could not utilise the plan budgetary provisions fully for the implementation of many of these central sector schemes and against BE & RE of Rs. 450 crore and Rs. 416 crore under Plan Heads, the actual utilisation was only Rs. 390.64 crore. The Committee are dismayed to note that funds for important schemes including regional/promotional exploration, conservation and safety and Development of Transportation Infrastructure in Coalfields (DTIC) could not be fully utilized during the year 2012-13. While observing underutilization of budgetary allocations in these important schemes as unfortunate, the Committee desire that the Ministry should take necessary corrective measures to ensure proper implementation of these schemes during 2013-14 so that the scarce funds made available are fully utilised to derive benefits therefrom.

Action Taken

The BE 2012-13 for the six Central Sector Plan Schemes was Rs. 449 crore which was reduced to Rs. 415.00 crore in RE 2012-13, despite the Ministry seeking an increase of Rs. 1412.58 crore, against which Rs. 390.00 crore were spent in the concerned schemes. The residual amount of Rs 25 Crore was for the NE component of 3 of the schemes, which remained unspent

Funds provided in BE 2013-14 are expected to be fully utilized during 2013-14. Special efforts have been mounted to ensure that the North East component is also spent to the maximum possible extent.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

Recommendation Serial No.2

The Committee find that for development and acquisition of coal resources abroad, Rs. 4000 crores is reported to have been kept as an adhoc provision during the year 2013-14. The Committee are, however, dismayed to note that against the adhoc provision of Rs. 6000 crore and Rs. 5000 crore during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively, the Ministry/CIL have not made any headway in acquisition of coal resources abroad and no amount was utilized during 2011-12 and only Rs. 15 crore was expended during the year 2012-13 for exploration programme in the two coal blocks in Mozambique. Although early acquisition of coal resource abroad will help in overcoming the shortage of coal in the country, the Committee feel that the Ministry of Coal/CIL should accord highest priority to this proposal and pursue the same vigorously. In view of the gross underutilization of planned adhoc investments, the Committee recommend that the Ministry/Coal PSUs should undertake better planning well in advance to ensure that the provision made in the budget outlays for 2013-14 for the purpose are fully utilized in order to avoid drastic reduction in the plan funds at RE Stage which would further hamper the investment plans of the companies in the domestic coal projects.

Action Taken

Coal India Limited had kept an ad-hoc provision of Rs.6000 crore and Rs.5000 crore during the year 2011-12 & 2012-13 respectively for acquisition of coal assets abroad and exploration & development of two coal blocks in Mozambique. Against this aforesaid budget, no expenditure has been incurred for acquiring coal assets abroad as suitable coal assets could not be identified in target destination countries to potentially meet CILs foreign investment criteria.

As regards investment in Mozambique, a total expenditure of Rs 5.16 crore has been incurred during 2012-13 towards exploration activities in coal blocks of Coal India Africana Limitada, CIL's wholly owned subsidiary in Mozambique. A substantial portion of the capital expenditure which was provided for starting preliminary infrastructure building activities linked to evacuation of coal in Mozambique can also be spent after obtaining outcome of detailed exploration programme.

In Financial Year 2013-14, an ad-hoc provision of Rs.4000 crores has been proposed for acquisition of coal assets abroad and development of coal blocks in Mozambique. A global Expression of Interest (EOI) has been floated in February 2013 to acquire coal assets abroad by way of evincing interest from owners' of coal assets and investment bankers who intend to sell coal assets. Against this EOI, proposals have been received for acquiring coal assets in Indonesia, South Africa, Australia, USA, Columbia etc. The viability of the proposal is under examination after which suitable proposals will be taken up for execution. If the 'due diligence' results are in affirmative, assets shall be acquired with the provisioned amount. The investment outlay for Mozambique, shall be

spent in completing the remaining exploration activities in the two coal blocks.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

UTILISATION OF PLAN OUTLAYS OF COAL PSUS

Recommendation Serial No.3

The Committee are concerned to note that against the plan outlay of Rs. 4275 crore for CIL for the year 2012-13 actual expenditure was only Rs. 3250 crore (tentative) which comes out to 76.02% of the budget estimates. Similarly, the investment plan of SCCL against the budget estimates of Rs. 3220 crore during the year 2012-12 the actual (tentative) was only Rs. 1728 crore. The plan investment of Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Rs. 1814 crore has, however, exceeded the budget estimates of Rs. 1687.45 crore for the year. The reasons adduced by the Ministry of Coal for low utilization of plan outlays by CIL for the year 2012-13, inter-alia, included inordinate delay in environment forests clearances of major projects, delay in implementation of rail infrastructure projects in few of the growing coalfields like IB/Talchar, NK, Mand-Raigarh and law and order problems in the States of Odisha and Jharkhand disrupting working in the projects. However, the projects of SCCL are reported to be not affected due to non utilization-of-funds during the year 2012-13 as SCCL has planned the projects in advance. The Committee is unhappy to note the huge mis-match between the financial outlays of CIL and SCCL during the year 2012-13 which points to systematic flaws in the planning of projects vis-a-vis financial requirements. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that the Ministry of Coal and CIL should take necessary steps to pursue the matters of environment and forests clearances with the concerned agencies with more seriousness. At the same time, the Committee expects the Ministry of Coal/CIL to take up the matter of construction of rail projects in growing/upcoming coalfields in IB/Talchar, NK and Mand-Raigarh area to ensure dispatch of coal from these coalfields. The Committee is also not satisfied with the reply of the Government that no project of SCCL was affected due to downward revision of budget estimates from Rs. 3220 crore to Rs. 1728 crore. The Committee would, therefore, like the Ministry to review the working of the company with a view to bringing about perceptive improvements in finalization of annual investment plan as well as physical targets set to be accomplished and implementation of new/ongoing projects.

Action Taken

Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition officials of State Govts. is being taken to expedite matters related to issue of NoC. Forest Officials are contacted on a regular basis at District & Tehsil levels to fulfill all the requirements & queries. State & MoEF officials are regularly contacted & meetings held at all levels to expedite environmental clearance proposals especially for PH dates & proposals pending for final clearances. Regular discussions are held with the affected parties / villagers for early issuance of Gramsabha resolution.

Further, CIL & its subsidiaries have appointed subject experts & officials from the Forest Service cadre for suitable advice, scrutiny of the forestry & environmental proposals and expediting the same.

In order to further expedite the forestry & environmental clearances as well as resolving the issues related to EC & FC, high level meetings are held with MoEF regularly. Three such meetings have been held between Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forest & Secretary (Coal) as also other senior official from the two Ministries & Coal India Ltd. Ministry of Coal is regularly following up with the state authorities for early clearance of EC & FC proposals. Hon'ble Minister of Coal & the Secretary, Coal are regularly interacting with the State governments for resolving issues related to land acquisition, EC & FC.

In SCCL, the capital expenditure incurred during 2012-13 was Rs. 1727.54 Crores (Provisional) out of the total Rs.3220.33 Crores outlay at RE stage. Out of the Rs.3220.33 Crs. outlay, a provision of Rs.958.94 Crs. Has been made for 2X600 Singareni Thermal Power Plant.

The allocations under major heads, expenditure and shortfall are explained as under -

- **An amount of Rs. 424.22 Crores has been provided for procurement of Heavy Earth Moving equipment.**

Orders have been placed for Rs.350.01 Crores and the Expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs.190.44 Crores.

The balance commitment is of the order of Rs.159.57 Crores against which equipment is yet to be received and expected in the year 2013-14.

- **An amount of Rs.427.36 Crores has been projected for Land Acquisition against which the expenditure incurred is Rs.151.62 Crores.**

The main reason for less expenditure is due to delay in passing of Consent Award by the Government of AP in respect of Private Land for certain Projects, viz., RGOC-II, RGOC-III Extension and SRP OC-II.

In addition to the above reasons, Socio Economic survey is under process at many Project-affected Areas to assess the affected habitats. As soon as this process is completed, the total funds earmarked for the Land will be expended and the same will be spilled to latter years.

- **An amount of Rs.798.90 Crores expenditure has been projected for Adriyala Long Wall project.**

The expenditure incurred against the above is Rs. 659.25 Crores.

An amount of Rs.110.00 Crores is to be released to the supplier after commissioning of the equipment. As the commissioning of the equipment

is likely to take place during 2013-14, instead of 2012-13, expenditure will be incurred in the year 2013-14.

- **An amount of R.958.94 Crores has been projected for 2X600 MW STPP.**

The provisional expenditure incurred against the above is Rs.581.12 Crores. The reason for less expenditure is due to delay in receipt of billing breakup from M/s BHEL (who are the suppliers of BTG package).

The balance amount Rs.1492.79 Crs would be spent during 2013-14 to complete the process of procurement of equipment, land acquisition, etc., to avoid impact on Coal Mining Projects.

None of the Coal mining Projects have suffered due to the less Capital expenditure. During 2012-13, SCCL has produced 53.19 MT against the target of 53.10 MT. During the XI Plan period also SCCL had surpassed given production targets.

SCCL will make every effort to ensure the achievement of physical and financial targets in the current year and the remaining period of XII Plan.

The Performance of NLC during 2012-13 is given below:

(Rs. in Crs.)

Sector	Performance 2012-13			Outlay 2013-14
	Outlay	Actual	% Acht	
NLC	1687.45	1827.90	108.32	2490.14

It can be seen from the above that the actual expenditure in NLC during 2012-13 exceeded the Budget estimate.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

NLC- DIVERSIFICATION PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Recommendation Serial No.4

The Committee note that as part of NLC's growth plan, it is proposed to go for non-conventional energy like wind power and solar power. The investment of Rs. 133.19 crore for implementing solar power project (10 MW) and Rs. 364.75 crore for wind power has been planned. Further, Rs. 142.23 crore and Rs. 200 crore in RE 2012-13 and BE 2013-14 has been allocated for UP Coal Board Power Project (Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Project). However, approval of Public Investment Board (PIB) is yet to be received. The Committee consider the diversification plan of NLC as a step in right direction for its sustainable growth but these projects are required to be completed as per schedule since some of the

NLC's projects which were approved way back in 2004 and 2008 are still under various stages of implementation. The Committee, however, would like NLC to accord top priority to these projects for which an advance action plan is needed. The Committee would also like the Government to approve the Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Project without any further loss of time.

Action Taken

The plan outlay for the proposed non-conventional energy projects such as wind and Solar projects and for Coal based thermal power project at Ghatampur, Uttar Pradesh for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given below:

Project	BE 2012-13	RE 2012-13	Actual 2012-13	BE 2013-14
Wind (50 MW) Project	--	--	0.06	364.75
Solar Power (10 MW) Projects	30.00	0.10	0.19	133.19
Ghatampur Thermal Power Project	32.00	142.23	119.73	200.00

Status of the above projects is as follows;

Coal based Thermal Power Project, Ghatampur: NLC proposed to set up a Coal based Thermal Power Project with a capacity of 1080 MW (3x660 mw) at an estimated cost of Rs.14375 Crore at Ghatampur, Uttar Pradesh. In this regard a Joint Venture Company NUPPL (Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd) between NLC and UPRVUNL was incorporated in November, 2012. The PIB Meeting held in January, 2013 recommended the project to the Cabinet Committee on Investment. The GOI sanction is expected shortly. Public Hearing was held on 23rd March, 2013. An Advance Action Proposal for Rs. 73.05 crore been initiated for taking up the pre-project activities. The final Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environment Management Plan (EIA/EMP) and Socio Impact Assessment (SIA) Report along with Public Hearing minutes was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOE&F) on 6th May, 2013 MOE&F. Clearance is expected to be obtained shortly.

Wind Power Project: NLC proposes to set up a wind power project of Capacity 50 MW at an estimated cost of Rs.364.75 crores. Three firms viz. M/s. Suzlon Energy, M/s. Leitwind Sriram and M/s. Siva Venture participated in the tender. Tender committee scrutinized the offer and shortlisted two firms viz. M/s. Suzlon Energy, M/s. Leitwind Shriram based on the approved Pre-qualification Requirement (PQR) conditions. Tendering process is in progress to finalize the bidder.

Solar Power Project: NLC also proposes to set up a 25MW Solar Power Project to be located at Neyveli and in a first phase to set up 10 MW

capacity at an estimated cost of Rs.133.19 crores. Only four bidders qualified techno commercially out of 10 bidders short listed on PQR. Due to the steep decline in the cost of Solar Power Projects, the Tender Committee has recommended going for a re-tender with revised PQR. The tender work is in progress.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Recommendation Serial No.5

The Committee note that the Government of India through Ministry of Coal's Science & Technology (S&T) Plan and Coal India Limited through its R&D Board support research and development activities for improvement in production, productivity and safety in coal mines, coal beneficiation and utilization and protection of environment and ecology. Further, Standing Scientific Research committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) is the Apex Body to administer coal related research activities from budgetary Support and research grant of Coal India is administered through CIL R&D Board under the Chairmanship of Chairman, CIL. The Committee are, however, concerned to note that although actual requirement of funds for S&T scheme for 2013-14 is expected to be Rs. 16.00 crore, the approved outlays for the year are Rs. 11.65 crore only. The committee are further unhappy to observe that against the turnover of Rs. 50299.28 crore and Rs. 62415.43 crore during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively; the allocation for R&D by CIL was merely Rs. 33 crore (0.65% of the turnover) and Rs. 30 crore (0.5% of the turnover) respectively. What further dismayed the Committee is the fact that disbursement of R&D fund by CIL during 2011-12 was only Rs. 16.65 crore against allocated funds of Rs. 30.00 crore. The committee are also concerned to note the reduced allocation of funds for R&D activities during 2012-13 which were pegged at Rs. 12 crore against Rs. 48398.17 crore turnover of the company (upto December 2012). While deprecating the lowest ever completion of S&T projects (3 projects completed) during 2012-13, the Committee cannot but deplore the project monitoring by CMPDIL which are further reviewed by the technical sub-Committee of Standing Scientific Research Committee as well as Standing scientific Research Committee headed by the Secretary, Coal.

Action Taken

i) S&T Scheme of MoC

Though requirement of funds for S&T scheme was indicated as Rs. 16.00 Crores for the year 2013-14, the approved BE is of the order of Rs. 13.00 Crores which is higher than the actual disbursement of Rs.11.40 Crores in 2012-13. At present, no project is held up for want of funds and in case, there is a need for any additional funding, the same would be provided. The year-wise actual utilization and the budget provision (excluding NER component) of S&T Grant of MoC during 2008-09 to 2012-

13 and also anticipated expenditure during 2013-14(including NER component) are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year										
2008-09		2009 -10		2010 -11		2011 -12		2012 -13		2013-14
RE	Act.	RE	Act.	RE	Act.	RE	Act.	RE	Act.	BE
10.0	10.0	11.0	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.62	10.62	11.40	11.40	13.00

As is indicated in the table above, there are sufficient funds for R&D proposals. Allocation is made after a realistic assessment of quality proposals. As a special move and in order to ensure quality and State of the Art Research, requests were sent to around 75 institutes /organisations in India for participation in R&D proposals.

The monitoring of S&T Projects is done by CMPDIL. Three (03) projects have been completed during 2012-13. Two ambitious projects of high value are, however, taking time. The first one is regarding Coal to Liquid (CTL). At present, no indigenous technology exists in India for the conversion of Coal to Liquid. Under this project, it is proposed to develop indigenous suitable catalysts through pilot scale studies and then scale them up for commercialization. Very few companies in the world have developed such products for which they are having Patent / Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). The project is a time taking one and not much information is available at present. However, success of this project will be of a great value.

The above project has been somewhat delayed due to Non-availability of competent firms for procurement of Coal-To-Liquid (CTL) pilot plant. After floating Global tender four times, three firms have responded and technical evaluations are under progress.

The second project is for developing indigenous Self Advancing (mobile) Goaf Edge Supports (SAGES). Wheresome, delay has occurred due to time taken by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), (Under Ministry of Labour and Employment) in according approval for underground trial. Underground trial is under progress now at Bastacola Colliery, BCCL.

ii) R&D Project of CIL

The year-wise actual utilization and the budget provision of R&D of CIL

during 2010-11 to 2012-13 and anticipated expenditure during 2013-14 are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year						
2010 -11		2011 -12		2012 -13		2013-14
RE	Actual	RE	Actual	RE	Actual	BE
28.00	30.20	30.00	16.65	12.00	11.19 (Unaudited)	20.00

During 2012-13, six (06) R&D projects were successfully completed. During 2013-14, Budget provision is expected to be utilized in the 23 on-going projects and new R&D projects to be approved by the R&D Board of CIL. Efforts are being made to enhance the R&D expenditure through active participation of pioneering research organization/institutes to improve the production, productivity and safety in CIL mines.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

DETAILED DRILLING

Recommendation Serial No.10

As regards the detailed drilling in non CIL blocks, the Committee note that against the targets set at 1.75 lakh metres during 2012-13, the RE were 2.79 lakh metres . As against this 1.96 lakh metre of drilling has been carried out till February 2013. The target for detailed drilling in non-CIL/Captive Mining blocks is 3.62 lakh metres during 2013-14. The Committee observes that higher drilling target of 2.79 lakh Mtr. envisaged at RE 2012-13 could not be achieved due to lack of forest clearance in some blocks. The Ministry of Coal have stated that achievement of targets in respect of these centrally sponsored schemes depends upon availability of entry permission to explore in forest areas, improvement in law and order conditions in some coal fields etc. The committee are, however, concerned to note the lower allocation of funds of Rs. 143.05 crore during 2013-14 which are less than 50 percent of the proposed fund of Rs. 292.73 crore to achieve the detailed drilling target of 3.62 lakh meter. While stressing the need to take adequate steps by the government to obtain the environment and forest clearance and improvement in law and order conditions with the Ministry of Environment & Forests and the state administrations concerned, the Committee desire that the funds earmarked for the scheme during 2013-14 be suitably enhanced to achieve 3.62 lakh meter of detailed drilling.

Action Taken

The BE target for detailed drilling in the Non-CIL blocks was 1.75 lakh m which was increased to 2.79 lakh m at the RE stage to take up additional drilling in blocks to be allocated through competitive bidding. As

against these targets, a total of 2.28 lakh m of detailed drilling has been achieved in non-CIL blocks in 2012-13. The reason for non-achievement of the RE target was lack of permission to drill in forest area and adverse law & order conditions in some areas. MoC/CMPDI has requested the Chief Secretary of Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh to help in the planned execution of drilling programme.

A general fund of Rs.143.05 crores and TSP fund of Rs.14.40 crores has been provided to undertake 3.62 lakh m of detailed drilling in the Non-CIL blocks in 2013-14. The immediate shortage of fund will not hamper the execution of drilling programme as MoC has envisaged loan funding from CIL till shortage of budgetary allocation is restored. The actual achievement will depend on timely forest entry permissions, suitable law & order conditions and availability of suitable agency through an open tender process. However all measures will be taken to ensure that the targets are achieved.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

TRIBAL SUB PLAN(TSP)

Recommendation Serial No.12

The Committee observes that as per instructions from Ministry of Tribal Affairs in February, 2011, Ministry of Coal was required to earmark 8.2% of the outlays for Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) and accordingly they had earmarked Rs. 31.00 crore from the outlays provided in the budget estimates for the year 2012-13 for 3 plan schemes i.e. (i) Regional/Promotional Exploration; (ii) Detailed Drilling in non-Coal India Blocks; and (iii) conservation and safety in coal mines. During 2013-14 as well, funds of Rs. 31.60 crore have been earmarked for the above 3 schemes. The Committee is, however, dismayed to note that though the implementing agencies were directed to utilize these amounts earmarked for TSP for their exploration/conservations and safety programmes falling in tribal areas, the utilization of earmarked amount of Rs. 31.00 crore during 2012-13 was nil. As Ministry of Coal have informed the Committee that they do not have any beneficiary oriented plan schemes for earmarked funds for TSP, the Committee desires that the scheme-wise utilization of funds during the year 2013-14 be planned well in advance by the Ministry to ensure that funds allocated and earmarked under the plan are fully utilized.

Action Taken

The allocated funds for the Tribal Sub-plan in 2012-13 under the schemes of Promotional Exploration, Detailed drilling in Non-CIL blocks and Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines have been fully utilized . It is expected that the TSP fund earmarked for Financial Year 2013-14 will also be fully utilized.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

PPP ROUTE FOR INCREASING COAL PRODUCTION

Recommendation Serial No.16

The Budget document states that despite abundant coal reserves, import of large volumes of coal is still continued. Coal imports during the period April-December, 2012 have crossed 100 million tonnes. It is estimated that imports will rise to 185 million tonnes in 2016-17. If the coal requirements of the existing power plants and the power plants that will come into operation by 31.3.2015 are taken into account, there is no alternative except to import coal and adopt a policy of blending and pooled pricing. In the medium to long term, our dependence on imported coal must be reduced. The Committee, therefore feel that one of the ways forward is to devise a Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy framework, with CIL as one of the partners, in order to increase the production of coal for supply to power producers and other consumers. The Committee have been apprised that in pursuance of the announcement in the Union Budget, 2013 regarding Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy Framework with Coal India as one of the partners, Ministry of Coal has set up a Committee with Secretary (Coal) as the Chairman. The Committee, therefore recommend that the process regarding PPP framework formulation may be accorded priority and the same may be expedited in the interest of meeting ever increasing coal demand for domestic industries. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made and steps taken in this regard.

Action Taken

The Committee on Public Private Partnership (PPP) held its first meeting on 9th April, 2013 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal). The meeting was attended by the representatives of Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance(DEA), Labour, Law and Justice (DLA) among others and deliberated on various models including the MDO model already in vogue in CIL. A copy of the Minutes is enclosed at Annexure – I. The Committee will finalise its recommendations shortly.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

E-AUCTION OF COAL

Recommendation Serial No.19

The Committee observes that New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) issued by Government of India on 18.10.2007 paved way for launching of a fresh scheme for sale of coal through e-auction. E-auction is of two types i.e. Spot E-auction and Forward E-auction. Spot E-auction is almost similar to the old E-auction scheme introduced earlier prior to NCDP, where an intended buyer can participate in auction. In case of Forward e-auction, only end-users/actual consumers are eligible to have assured supply over a long period of one year. Under New Coal Distribution Policy(NCDP), CIL has been mandated to offer around 10% of estimated annual production of coal and the quantity allocated to the successful

bidders has been 10% or above. The data furnished by the Ministry of Coal regarding performance of E-Auction of Coal after implementation of the NCDP reveals that during 2011-12 total quantity of coal offered for e-auction by SpotE-Auction was 574.79 lakh tonnes against which 497.21 lakh tonnes were actually allocated. Similarly, in case of Forward E-auction for 2011-12 against 124.17 lakh tonnes of coal offered, only 75.5 lakh tonnes could be actually allocated. The data also reveals a big gap between the quantity of coal offered and actually allocated and is higher in case of spot e-auction and much below in case of Forward e-auction where end users/actual consumers are eligible to participate. The Committee are unhappy to observe that while in case of Spot E-auction coal is presently offered at 30% above the notified price as minimum reserve price and in case of Forward e-auction where end users can only participate, the reserve price is fixed at the notified price of all grades of coal plus 60% of the notified price of coal irrespective of whether the mine is running in profit or not. The Committee does not favour the present system adopted by the Government where the end-users have been allowed to participate in bid under forward e-auction at a price higher than 60 percent of notified price of coal whereas under Spot E-Auction anyone who intend to participate in bid, it is only 30 percent. As the current system is unfavorable and disadvantageous to end-users of coal, the Committee is of the firm view that unscrupulous traders may create artificial scarcity to make profit by hoarding coal and other manipulations on the ground of technicalities. The Committee, therefore, reiterates their earlier recommendation (24th Report, 15th Lok Sabha) and desires the Government to review the present policy to safeguard the interest of coal users instead of promoting trading in coal supply and more coal be e-auctioned to end users under forward E-Auction Scheme. The Committee feels that entire e-auction of coal under NCDP by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries be done through Public Sector Undertakings like MSTC Ltd. Further, the government should frame a policy whereby the coal companies should ensure that unless a person is involved directly/indirectly in use of coal, he should not be allowed to participate in coal e-auction. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Government in the matter.

Action Taken

The reserve price of coal for both Spot and Forward e-auction has been made uniform since 01.01.2012 in the following manner:
When the midpoint of the GCV range for the colliery/source exceeds 5500 K.Cal/Kg, the notified price of the GCV band corresponding to such midpoint as applicable for sectors other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer and Defense shall be the reserve price for e-auction.
When the midpoint of the GCV range for the colliery/source does not exceed 5500 Kcal/kg, the notified price of the GCV band corresponding to such midpoint as applicable for sectors other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer and Defense, plus 20% shall be the reserve price for e-auction.
As regards offering more coal under spot e-auction than Forward e-auction is concerned, offer of coal in Spot e-auction is as per the availability of coal during a particular month, whereas Forward e-auction

is conducted for assured supplies for a longer period i.e. for four quarters of a year. Prior assessment depends on several factors e.g. production, law and order situation, climate etc. Besides in Forward e-auction, only end users are allowed to participate whereas in Spot e-auction all section of buyers e.g. consumers/traders/seasonal buyers etc can participate.

To select service provider for conducting e-auctions, open tendering was done by CIL where only two service providers viz MSTC Ltd. and m- junction services Ltd. qualified and were selected. Two service providers have been selected to ensure that if one fails; the other can take up the job.

As regards debarring a person who is not involved directly/indirectly in use of coal in participation of e-auction, it is to state that New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) states that any buyer will be entitled to buy coal under e-auction. Government has taken note of the recommendations made by the Committee and will take follow up action in consultation with Coal India Ltd. and other stakeholders.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

CLEAN COAL AND SETTING UP OF NEW COAL WASHERIES

Recommendation Serial No.22

Coal washing is one of the clean coal technologies prior to combustion of coal. Indian coal contains higher percentage of ash and washing of coal is of utmost importance, from the point of view of efficiency in user plants as well as environmental concerns and fetching higher returns. A number of studies carried out earlier have highlighted the benefits of using washed coal in improving the economics of power generation and emission reduction. The present installed capacity of washery for thermal coal is about 103 Mty and is envisaged to reach about 263 Mty in the next five years time. The Committee has been informed that the directive of Ministry of Environment & Forests restricting the use of coal containing more than 34% ash content in power stations located 1000 km away from pit heads. MoEF is contemplating to further reduce this distance to 500 km. With this as a driver, the numbers of power utilities have shown inclination to use washed coal for power generation. The Committee has also been apprised that CIL has undertaken a massive programme of setting up of new coal washeries and have proposed to set up 20 washeries in its various subsidiaries with total installed capacity of 111 Mty. In addition to the above, CIL have identified to set-up 17 nos. of washeries during XII five year plan(second phase) with a total capacity of 128.8 Mty. The Committee though appreciates the honest intentions and long term planning by CIL in this regard by deciding in principle to wash all inferior grade coal linked to non-pit head power stations by setting up washeries with the state-of-the-art technology on Build-Operate-Maintain [BOM] concept where CIL will provide the capital funding and other infrastructure facilities to the BOM operator but regret to observe that not even a single washery has been set up during the entire XIth Plan. The Committee is not satisfied with the slow progress of setting up and starting of new coal washeries. Although, the Committee

has been given to understand that tenders for 10 washeries have already been floated and agreements for two washeries have been signed and for two more washeries agreements are expected to signed soon, the Committee consider it as a serious executional lapse on the part of Ministry of Coal/CIL. The Committee therefore, recommends that the Ministry/CIL should prepare an action plan to expedite the work of commissioning coal washeries envisaged during XI Plan and also new proposals during second phase in XII Five Year Plan. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Government/CIL and progress made in this regard.

Action Taken

Agreement to set up two washeries has been signed. LoA has been issued to set up two washeries. Tender offers to set up four washeries are under evaluation.

Pre-tendering activity for other washeries are in progress. Action plan for construction of 18 (Eighteen) proposed washeries in first phase is given below:-

Action plan for construction of Proposed 18 Washeries					
	Name of Washeries	Milestone Activities			
		RFP issue & evaluation of offer	MoEF clearance	Signing of Agreement	Commissioning of Washery
	Madhuband, 5MT, Coking, BCCL	Completed	Completed	Completed	2014-15
	Patherdih(5MT), Coking, BCCL	Completed	Completed	Completed	2014-15
	Dahibari,1.6MT, Coking, BCCL	Completed	Completed	Jun.'13	2014-15
	Patherdih (2.5MT),Coking,BCCL	May'14	Sept'14	Nov'14	2016-17
	Bhojudih,2MT, Coking, BCCL	May'14	Sept'14	Nov'14	2016-17
	Dugda, 2.5MT,Coking, BCCL	May,14	Nov'14	Jan.'15	2016-17
	Dhori,2.5MT, Coking, CCL*	-	-	-	-
	Ashoka,10MT, Non-coking, CCL	Completed	Completed	Sep.'13	2014-15

Karo, 2.5MT, Non-coking, CCL	Jun.' 14	Jun.'15	Aug.'15	2016-17
Konar, 3.5MT, Non-coking, CCL	Jul.'14	Jul.'15	Aug.'15	2016-17
Newpiparwar, 3.5MT, Non-coking, CCL	Mar.'14	Mar.'15	May'15	2016-17
Kusmunda, 10MT, Non-coking, SECL	Nov.'13	Nov.'14	Jan.'15	2016-17
Baroud, 5 MT, Non-coking, SECL	Jul.'14	July'15	Sept.'15	2016-17
Basundhara, 10MT, Non-coking, MCL	May.'14	Apl.'15	Jun.'15	2016-17
Jagannath, 10MT, Non-coking, MCL	May.'14	May'15	Jul.'15	2016-17
Hingula, 10MT, Non-coking, MCL	Dec.'13	Jun.'14	Aug.'14	2015-16
Ib-Valley , 10MT, Non-coking, MCL	Jul.'14	Jul.'15	Sep.'15	2016-17
Chitra, 2.5MT, Non-coking, ECL	Jul.'14	Jul.'15	Sept.'15	2016-17

* Approval of TEFR for setting up of Dhori washery is deferred. Proposal to set up Sonepur-Bazari washery has been dropped by the ECL Board in its 261th board meeting held on 19.5.2013. As per record notes of the 75th CMDs meeting of CIL held on 7.5.2013, CMD, WCL stated that WCL does not require to set up any washery.

Regarding the second phase of 17 washeries, identification of land, linkages and basic structures are under process of selection & finalization by different subsidiary coal companies.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

QUALITY OF COAL SUPPLIED TO POWER COMPANIES AND END USERS

Recommendation Serial No.23

The Committee observes that there are several complaints/reports whereby Ministry of Power/Power Companies have complained regarding poor quality of coal supplied to them. The Committee has been informed that CIL tests the quality of coal in its laboratory and categories it into different grades. Every grade of coal is priced differently. The subsidiary

coal companies of CIL are supplying the requisite quality/ grade and quantity of coal to the power plants and other consumers in terms of the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) executed between the concerned subsidiary coal company and the power plant/ consumer. As per the FSA, joint sampling & analysis at loading ends are extended to the power plants/ consumers and payment against supply of coal is settled as per analyzed grades. However, the Committee observe that the Ministry of Coal has accepted that Coal India Limited receives some complaints on oversized coal and coal mixed with some stones /boulders normally from power plants which altogether cannot be ruled out due to geo-mining factors/ conditions present in coal seams. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommends that immediate corrective measures be taken by Ministry of Coal/CIL to ensure supply of declared quality of coal to Power Companies and other consumers. In this regard, the Committee desire that CIL should also go for re-doing and re-evaluation of the present mechanism of coal sampling and high quality checks using latest available technology is adopted.

Action Taken

The coal companies are supplying the requisite quality and quantity of coal to all power stations under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). The FSA clauses provide for joint sampling and analysis facilities to the power utilities for assessment of quality of coal at loading end jointly. Accordingly, quality of coal to the power stations is ensured. The Power Utilities are free to supervise the quality of coal at the time of loading into wagons. Further, payment of coal is to be made by the power houses as per the jointly assessed grade of coal. As per the FSA provision, power plants are compensated for the stone / boulders of (+) 250 mm size segregated at the Plant after joint assessment by both the seller and the purchaser.

Coal is a highly heterogeneous material found in nature, so the foreign materials (Ash & Impurities) present in coal seams, are not fully recoverable. This is due to different geo-mining conditions / factors of coal seams in India. The inherent ash content in coal seams cannot be ruled out totally. However, to reduce ash content and impurities present in the coal, supplies to various Power Plants and other Industries and to improve the quality of coal, CIL and its subsidiaries coal companies, are adopting latest available technologies such as Continuous Miners, Selective Mining, Surface Miners and System of Clean Coal Technology etc. for U/G as well as Surface mining. Moreover CIL has re-evaluated the present mechanism of coal sampling. For high quality check , latest international technology like testing with automatic Bomb Calorimeters have been introduced in all the subsidiaries of CIL.

CIL and its subsidiary coal cos. have adopted the following mining technological parameters for improving the Quality of Coal:-

- i) Selective mining of bands of > 1 meter thickness.
- ii) Appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- iii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.

- iv) Installation of metal detectors / magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading.
- v) All major projects with high capacity coal handling plants to dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of the consumers.
- vi) Establishment of well equipped laboratories at all the projects for regular quality assessment.
- vii) Arrangement for joint sampling with consumers, based on which consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.
- viii) Arrangement of awareness programmes / imparting training to the personnel involved in production of coal regarding importance of coal quality and need to improve and maintain the same during mining operations.
- ix) Shale picking, if any, at mine face, stocks, sidings and from the wagons.
- x) Beneficiation of non-coking coal in washeries have been planned of a "Build Operate & Maintain" (BOM) model in addition to the existing capacity of non-coking coal.

There has been a general demand from the PSUs / Gencos for introduction of the system of 3rd party sampling to bring more transparency in the system of sampling and analysis through the introduction of GCV. Accordingly, Coal India Limited has mooted a proposal for engaging a 3rd party sampling agency for sampling and analysis at loading points by the subsidiary coal companies of CIL. A tender has been floated for the same and is in the final stage of evaluation.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

OUTSTANDING DUES OF COAL INDIA LTD.

Recommendation Serial No.24

In a written reply the Ministry have informed the Committee that different State and power utility owe a sum of Rs. 4461.24 crore to Coal India Ltd. as on 31.03.2012, although a recovery of Rs. 43790.87 crore has already been effected. The steps taken by Coal India Ltd. for recovery of the above amount have not brought about any significant progress. The Committee feels that if the power utilities continue to default in making payment to Coal India Ltd., its profitability is bound to be affected adversely. The committee, therefore, desire the Coal India Ltd. to pursue the recovery of dues vigorously and take the action against them as per the Fuel Supply Agreement.

Action Taken

The higher Management of the subsidiaries and also Sales & Marketing Department of CIL, Regional Sales Managers of Regional Sales Offices located in different states are pursuing the matter with the concerned State Authorities and CEOs of the concerned Power Houses on regular

basis. The Secretary (Coal) has also written to the Secretary, MoP requesting to expedite clearing the dues of the Central generating companies and advising State utilities to clear outstanding dues payable to coal companies.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

COAL CONTROLLER

Recommendation Serial No.25

The Office of the Coal Controller is entrusted to monitor the progress of allocated coal blocks and associated end use projects on quarterly basis. Apart from carrying out inspection for ascertaining quality in selected mines, the field officers also carry out regular inspections to ensure compliance with specific orders relating to coal quality and resolving statutory complaints. Among the total manpower of the office of Coal Controller, he is the only technical man and that also is a temporary post and the organisation has one Surveyor. Other personnel in the organisation are LDCs, UDCs and promotees. The committee observes that Coal Controller Office does not have sufficient officers and staff to implement the work/mandate of the Coal Controller. Therefore, the Committee recommends that manpower of Coal Controller Office should be increased.

Action Taken

The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has been entrusted with a consultancy project to study the working and strengthening of the Coal Controller's Organisation. As soon as the ISM Report is received, appropriate action will be taken.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

CHAPTER – III

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

Recommendation Serial No.15

A sustained programme of investment and greater thrust on application of modern technology has made it possible to raise the production of coal from a level of about 96 million tonnes at the time of nationalization of coal mines in early seventies to about 539.94 million tonnes (All India) by 2011-12. As per the assessment during the formulation of Working Group for XII Plan, the targeted coal production in the year 2012-13 will be 575.00 million tonnes. With a view to meet the increased demand of coal, new coal mining projects are proposed to be taken up. CIL has floated Expression of Interest (EOI) for engaging international consultants for modernization and technology development in their mines. The Ministry have often quoted the problems of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, constraints in obtaining environmental and forestry clearances, non-availability of railway rakes and delay in infrastructure facilities, law and order problems in some of the coalfields. Though CIL has taken some corrective measures to increase coal production by improving capacity utilization, timely completion of ongoing projects, better coordination with State and Central Departments for obtaining statutory clearances etc, these steps appears to have not yielded the desired results so far. The progress in the completion of various ongoing projects has been tardy since the above problems have remained unresolved since long. The Committee holds the view that reasons cited are mainly administrative in nature and these could have been resolved by proper planning, anticipation and discharge of responsibility by the management of the coal PSUs. The Committee would, therefore like the Ministry to facilitate the coal PSUs in removing the bottlenecks by taking appropriate steps.

Action Taken

Presently there are 116 mining projects, at the cost of Rs. 20 Crores and above, that are under various stages of implementation. Out of 116 mining projects, 48 projects are running on schedule & 68 are delayed. Implementation of these projects involves a number of external agencies & stake holders other than CIL which include the State governments, local Panchayat & majority of local populations. Hence the implementation of projects is severely affected due to extraneous factors in respect to land acquisition and R&R problems, issues related to Environmental & Forestry Clearance as well as due to law & order problems. All the subsidiaries are affected due to Land, R&R, EC& FC issues. However, two subsidiaries, namely CCL & MCL are also affected due to poor law & order situation.

At present there are 103 projects affected due to issues of land acquisition. Out of these, 58 proposals are awaiting notification under the

LA Act either u/s 4(i) or for final award & the 45 proposals are awaiting notifications under various sections of the CBA Act. The average pendency for acquisition under the LA Act is more than 6 years & the CBA Act is about 2 years.

Out of the 103 proposals pending for acquisition under various acts, 54 proposals involve R&R issues. 193 forestry proposals (145 at State level & 48 at MoEF level), involving an area of about 29500 Ha, are now awaiting clearances. The average pendency in case of forestry clearances is more than 5 years. Similarly, 48 environmental clearance proposals, with an incremental capacity of about 109 Mty, are awaiting clearances at different levels. The average pendency of environmental clearances is more than 2 years.

Status of engaging international consultants for technology development & modernization in mines of CIL.

CMPDI, on behalf of CIL, had floated Expression of Interest (EOI) on 01.02.2013, inviting EOIs from International Consultancy Firms/ Organization for providing consultancy services for "Technology Development and Modernisation of mines of CIL". In response to the advertisement, 14 International Organizations/ Companies submitted their EOIs. & a meeting was held with the representatives of the participating firms for further interaction and discussions. The RFQ for "Technology Development and Modernisation of mines of CIL" has been floated by the CMPDI.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE CONTAINED IN 24TH REPORT

Recommendation Serial No.26

The Committee has analyzed the implementation of the observations/recommendations contained in their Twenty-Fourth Report on Demands for Grants for the year 2012-13 of the Ministry of Coal. The analysis of the Committee shows that out of the 25 recommendations pertaining to the Ministry of Coal contained in their Report, 1 recommendation have been implemented by the Government. 15 recommendations are under the process of being implemented by the Ministry and 9 recommendations are yet to be implemented. The Committee would review its implementation in due course. The Committee, therefore, wishes that the process of implementation of the recommendations under process be also expedited at the earliest.

Action Taken

The Hon'ble Committee had made 9 recommendations on the 24th Report of Standing Committee contained in the 27th Report Tabled in the House. The implementation status on these recommendations will be sent to Standing Committee on Coal and Steel shortly.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

CHAPTER – IV

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

Recommendation Serial No.6

While taking a serious note of the fact that Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) has not taken advance action to approve the new S&T project during 2013-14, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should make all out efforts for timely completion of various on-going projects and identify the S&T projects to be taken up during the current fiscal. They also desire that the Ministry should take appropriate steps to ensure full utilisation of the funds earmarked for S&T projects during 2013-14 to derive the benefits from such projects. At the same time, the Committee also like the coal PSUs to earmark sufficient funds to augment the R&D activities in developing new and clean technologies for exploitation of coal reserves.

Action Taken

For enhancing the research needed to address the complexities of operations of the coal industry and for wider involvement of research agencies, including private organizations, with adequate infrastructure and expertise, the CMPDI on behalf of Ministry of Coal floated Expression of Interest (EoI) for 13 identified areas relating to coal production, productivity and safety, mine environment and clean coal technologies. During the Meeting of the Committee, for evaluation of EoI proposal, constituted by the SSRC, proposal on six topics were shortlisted for consideration of the Technical Sub-committee of SSRC which is going to be held shortly.

A few Research Projects related to clean coal technology on Coal Bed Methane, Shale gas potentiality evaluation of Damodar basin of India, dry beneficiation of coal using radiometric technique, assessment of prospect of shale gas in Gondwana basin etc., are under implementation by various agencies.

Another Project proposal related to CBM reserves estimation of Indian Coalfields has been short-listed under EoI for consideration of SSRC and is likely to be commenced during 2013-14.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 7 of Chapter I of the Report)

NORTH EASTERN REGION (NER)

Recommendation Serial No.11

The Committee are anguished to note that although they had recommended (24th Report on DFG, 2012-13) the Government to come up with concrete schemes for North Eastern Region and the Ministry of Coal in their Action Taken Reply have informed that they had noted the recommendation of the Hon'ble Committee for taking appropriate action yet against the budgetary allocation of Rs. 25 crore during 2012-13 for development of North Eastern Region (NER), the actual expenditure was nil. The Committee is constrained to note that Ministry of Coal has no schemes specifically for development of North Eastern Region and as such no expenditure is incurred thereon. The Committee are further surprised to note that Ministry of Coal have not contemplated any scheme for development of North Eastern Region even during the year 2013-14. While recommending the Government to come up with concrete schemes for North Eastern Regions, the Committee hope that the budgetary allocation of Rs. 24 crore earmarked for North Eastern Region during 2013-14 will be fully utilised.

Action Taken

The Ministry has noted the concern of the Hon'ble Committee for utilization of funds earmarked for Development of North Eastern Region. Concerted efforts are being made to utilize the funds earmarked for the North Eastern Region.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 10 of Chapter I of the Report)

COAL PRODUCTION & PERFORMANCE OF COAL PSU'S

Recommendation Serial No.13

The Committee observes that the coal demand in the country during the year 2012-13 was estimated at 772.84 million tonnes which was subsequently revised to 691.51 million tonnes. The domestic production during the year 2012-13 was estimated at 574.40 million tonnes leaving a gap of 198.44 million tonnes of the targeted demand. After the revised estimates for 2012-13 were fixed the gap in the coal demand and domestic production is reduced to 117.11 million tonnes. Again during the year 2013-14, the budget estimates for coal demand in the country have been projected at 769.69 million tonnes with the domestic production projected at 604.55 million tonnes leaving a gap of 165.14 million tonnes. The Committee, however, observes that the

projected growth of coal production by subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited indicate growth that vary from -1.93% in case of WCL to 10.93% in case of ECL. The Committee are constrained to point out the production of raw coal by CIL and its subsidiaries has not been satisfactory except ECL which registered a growth rate of 10.93% during 2012-13 and achieved 103% of targeted coal production for the year mentioned. The performance of the coal PSU's including CIL has been below the mark failing to meet the targets set for 2012-13. The performance of WCL has been worst with a negative growth of -1.93% in 2012-13 and achieving only 94% of the set target. CCL with 0.10% and NEC with 0.4 % growth rate are other poor performers. CCL has been worst in terms of achieving only 87% of the targeted production for year 2012-13. Performance of CIL with only 3.75% growth in coal production during 2012-13 is also not up to the mark as expected. Consequently, the Indian energy sector has been exposed to import fluctuations. Keeping in view of the unsatisfactory production performance of some of the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. during the year 2012-13, the Committee recommend the ministry/coal companies to take necessary corrective measures to ensure that targeted production of 604.55 million tonnes during the year 2013-14 are fully achieved. The Committee desire that CIL and its subsidiaries should make all our efforts to enhance the coal production in the country so as to meet the ever increasing domestic demand and take corrective measures to achieve the targets set as much as 100%. The Committee observe that in all respect the performance of WCL is decreasing in every year. Although, in the meetings of the Committee earlier such deterioration was pointed out by the Committee in the presence of all, but there is no improvement in performance of WCL. The Ministry must take immediate steps against such deterioration of performance of WCL.

Action Taken

Subsidiary-wise Performance of CIL in the F. Y. 2012-13.

(in million tones)

Company	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
ECL	33.000	33.901	103
BCCL	31.000	31.211	101
CCL	55.000	48.054	87
NCL	70.000	70.021	100
WCL	45.000	42.287	94
SECL	117.000	118.218	101
MCL	112.000	107.895	96
NEC	1.100	0.604	55
CIL	464.100	452.191	97

Reasons for less Production in the F. Y. 2012-13 and action taken to improve production in F. Y. 2013-14 in CCL, WCL, MCL& NEC are given below:

CCL

The reasons for shortfall in Coal production are recapitulated below:

- Serious law and Order problem due to bandhs called by the MCC and other political parties.
- Withdrawal of DGMS permission for the Kuju Colliery due to unfavourable Geo-Mining Conditions.
- Withdrawal of DGMS permission for the working panel of incline 4, 5 & 6 of Dhori Khas UG.
- Discontinuance of VIII seam working of the Kuju Colliery due to unfavourable Geo Mining Conditions.
- Working near geological disturbances like faults etc. at Topa and Saunda-D UG.
- Strikes called by the Labour Unions on 20.02. 2013 & 21.02.2013 (Joint front).

Action taken:

- Increasing the availability and utilization of HEMM through procurement / replacement of old HEMM and timely arrangement of spare parts etc. to augment production from existing mines.
- Motivating the workforce, through Incentive Scheme and ensuring that the Incentive Scheme for OC mines is in line with that being followed in NCL.
- Rigorous monitoring and supervision.
- Taking up the matter of Environment Clearance and Land Acquisition with Govt. for early clearance / acquisition of land.
- Improving production in UG mines by opening of new panels / faces. Increasing the efficiency of LHD / SDL's through replacement of old LHD / SDLs.
- Increasing contractual production capacity / additional capacity generation through opening of outsourcing patches for OC mining.

WCL

WCL's coal production in 2012-13 could not be achieved due to the following factors:-

- Due to the sudden inrush of Amb River in Umrer O/C mine (3 MTY) in Sept 2010 the production could not be resumed till 2012-13. Only 0.785 MT of coal could be extracted due to limited working space.
- Due to delay in the acquisition/ physical possession of land, forestry clearance and lease renewal OC mines like Telwasa OC Dhurwasa OC Yekona I&II, Bhanegaon, Singori, Barkui and Pauni II OC, and Durgapur Deep could not contribute to production.
- Some of the HoE tenders for OB removal could not materialize due to high rates quoted by the bidder. As a result mines like Ukni and Padmapur OC could not achieve their target.

- Restricted working space due to the presence of Mana Caves at HindusthanLalpeth OC Mine.
- Adverse geo-mining conditions at some of UG mines, affected loss in production at Ballarpur 3&4, HLC-I, Mouri UG, Vishnupuri-II, Saoner-III etc.
- Coal Production was also affected by the strike called by Labour Unions on 20.02.2013 & 21.02.2013 (Joint front).

Action taken to increase coal production in OC mines in 2013-14 are as follows:

- EC capacity of Juna Kunada OC is being enhanced to 1.2 Mt. The mine is expected to contribute additional 0.6 Mt coal in Financial Year 2013-14.
- With increase in EC Capacity of Inder UG to OC from 0.6 MTY to 1.2 MTY attempts are being made to purchase land in dip side property through direct purchase to increase production.
- Order has been placed for supply of 23 4.3 Cu.M Hydraulic excavators and 56 60 T Dumpers. Out of this 13 excavator and 34 60 T dumper have already been supplied and the rest will be supplied shortly. By replacement of old surveyed off equipment by new equipment coal production and OB removal is expected to achieve the AAP target.
- New HoE contract for OB removal has taken off in mines like Durgapur RCE, Sasti OC, Gouri Deep OC, Kolar Pimpri OC, Ghonsa OC, Gondegaon OC, Inder UG to OC, and Shivpuri OC which have contributed only to the extent of 1.52 Mt of coal and 11.622 MM3 of OBR in year 12-13. These HoE contracts are estimated to contribute to the production of 3.232 Mt of coal and 33.51 MM3 of OBR during the Financial Year 2013-14.
- Fresh HoE proposals of OB removal at Padmapur OC, Ukni OC, Dhurwasa OC, New sethia OC, Junad OC and Narayani OC are under tendering and are expected to commence OB removal and subsequently coal production after the monsoon season. These HoE contracts are estimated to contribute to an additional production of 0.1 Mt of coal and 12.612 M3 of OBR in year 13-14.

Steps taken / being taken for improvement in UG coal Production in 2013- 14:

- To improve LHD productivity, all surveyed off LHDs are expected to be replaced with new LHDs.
- The tender for procurement of 12 SDLs (for replacement of surveyed off SDLs) is in the final stage. This is expected to lead to enhanced UG coal production.
- The tender for procurement of 15 UDMs is in the final stage. This will enhance UG coal production by increasing coal preparation & roof support capacity. It includes 1 Low height UDM on trial basis for thin seam (Bagdona), as thin seam workings are increasing.
- Procurement of 12 hydraulic bolters is under process. This will strengthen roof support and in turn will lead to better safety and productivity.

- Man-riding system is being commissioned in the following mines Kumbharkhani, Shobhapur (2nd system) and Chattarpur-I, and is expected to enhance productivity by increasing the efficiency of work persons.
- Ballarpur 3&4 Pit UG mine sealed in Dec'12 due to spontaneous heating / fire has been reopened. Coal production from the mine is expected to be started shortly.

In addition efforts are being made for the re-opening / recovery of mines / districts sealed due to spontaneous heating / fire viz. depillaring panel in seam V-B2 at Vishnupuri-II UG mine, commencement of regular coal production at HLC-1 UG mine after installation of Environmental Tele-monitoring system for which supply order has been issued.

MCL

The reasons for shortfall in **Coal Production** are as follows:

- Coal production has been hampered due to continuous and heavy rain during July-Sept 2012 and during the first week of Nov. 2012 due to the onslaught of "Nilam" cyclone.
- Closure of Talcher coalfields on 01.11.2012 by the transport unions demanding pay revision of contractual workmen.
- Production from Kaniha OCP suffered badly due to evacuation problem.
- No production from Talcher UG mine from 22.10.2012 to 09.12.2012 due to problems related to skip / rigid- guide. Also production from 5 UG Mines of Orient Area stopped from 01.09.2012 to 20.09.2012. & from Lajkura OCP of IB valley area from 01.09.2012 to 25.09.2012 due to EC / FC. Again production of Lajkura OCP stopped since from 10th Oct.12 due to EC.
- Disturbances related with R&R / Law & Order problems and Odisha / Bharat Bandhs on 31.05.2012, 10.09.2012 & 20.09.2012.
- Strikes called by Labour Unions on 20.02. 2013 & 21.02.2013 (Joint front).

Action taken:

Coal Production in Financial Year (FY) 2011-12 was 103.118 MT and in FY 2012-13 107.895 MT Growth in FY 2012-13 over FY 2011-12 was 4.6%. AAP target for FY 2013-14 is 120.00 MT which is 11.2% more than the 2012-13 achievement. Bhubaneswari OCP, commenced in FY 2007-08, has produced 17.93 MT and is expected to cross 20.0 MT in 2013-14 and another project Kaniha OCP commenced in FY 2010-11, has produced 0.682 MT in 2012-13 and is expected to produce 5.0 MT in 2013-14. All necessary steps including land acquisition, envt. clearance for project expansion and resolving R & R issues, are being taken to ensure growth. Accordingly, it is fully expected that MCL will achieve the AAP Target of 120.0 MT.

NEC

- Law and order problems. Two officials were abducted from Tikak colliery.
- Outsourcing contractors have not deployed the requisite machineries as per NIT and existing machineries are also undergoing frequent breakdowns.
- Strikes called by Labour Unions on 20.02. 2013 & 21.02.2013 (Joint front).

SCCL has produced 53.19 MT of coal during FY 2012-13 against the target of 53.10 MT registering 1.8% growth over the previous year. SCCL has surpassed the given target of production for the eleventh consecutive year. The company is making all out efforts to achieve the target of 54.30 MT during the year 2013-14.

In respect of lignite there is no demand supply gap in NLC. During the year 2012-13 lignite production was 262.23 LT against the target of 248.00 LT sharing an achievement of 105.74%. NLC registered a growth of 6.64% compared to the production of 245.90 LT in the previous year. In respect of Power Generation gross 19901.77 MU was achieved against the target of 18600 MU with an achievement of 107.00% . A growth of 5.92% was registered compared to the power Generation gross of 18789.44 MU of the previous year. Target set for the FY 2013-14 for lignite production is 252.00 LT and the power generation gross is 18929.00 MU.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 13 of Chapter I of the Report)

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL BLOCKS BY CIL

Recommendation Serial No.14

The Ministry has informed the Committee that 119 coal blocks have been allotted to Coal India Ltd. in May, 2012 which also included three de-allocated coal blocks. The Coal India Ltd. has reported that project report has been prepared in respect of two coal blocks; geological report is available in respect of 16 coal blocks exploration activities have been completed in 11 coal blocks, exploration activities are in progress in 24 coal blocks and exploration activities are yet to be taken up in 66 coal blocks. As per the perspective plan submitted by Coal India Ltd, none of the blocks would come into production during 12th Plan Period. The committee note that on one hand Coal India Ltd. is under obligation to meet the coal demand from different utilities, on the other hand it has not made any serious effort to develop the coal block allotted to it. Needless to say that these coal blocks were allotted to Coal India Ltd in pursuance

to the repeated recommendations of the Committee made in their previous reports. What is more surprising is that no further action has been taken in 66 coal blocks since May, 2012. The Committee would like Coal India Ltd. to prepare an emergency action plan for the development of these blocks during 12th Plan itself by roping in specialized agencies besides GSI, MECL and CMPDIL. The Committee would also like the Ministry to monitor the progress of these blocks regularly and take remedial measures for the fast track progress.

Action Taken

After the allocation of 119 coal blocks to CIL in the year 2012-13, a schedule of activities including exploration, Project Report (PR) preparation, etc was prepared for development of these blocks as desired by MoC. Most of these blocks were regionally explored requiring detailed exploration for formulation of GR and PR. Detailed exploration of blocks, where some exploration was undertaken before the tentative allocation, has been concluded and GRs prepared in 2012-13 itself within a short period. Out of these 119 blocks, geological reports are now available for 25 blocks and detailed exploration is already in progress in 30 blocks. Out of the 25 blocks, for which GR is available, PRs have already been prepared for 2 blocks and will be prepared for 7 more blocks during 2013-14 and the rest of the blocks will be taken up for PR preparation in a phased manner during the balance period of XII Plan. PR preparation for the blocks, for which GR is not yet available, will be taken up after completion of exploration in these blocks.

Considering the urgency of development of coal blocks at faster pace, CMPDI has considerably increased the outsourced amount of drilling by utilizing the capacity of MECL and other agencies. The actual drilling through outsourcing has increased from 0.07 lakh m in 2007-08 to 2.86 lakh m in 2012-13 and target for outsourced drilling in 2013-14 stands at 6.15 lakh m. However, international agencies have not been showing interests in CMPDI's global tenders for drilling and limited domestic agencies are available for carrying out drilling. Also, out of these 119 blocks, 27 have been assessed to be worked with Opencast methodology and 55 with underground methodology, whereas, the balance 37 blocks will have mixed (OC+UG) projects. Hence production realization from underground blocks would take considerably longer time in comparison to the opencast blocks/projects.

The production programme of a large number of blocks cannot not be preponed due to various constraints e.g. dipside of existing mines, environmental clearance, forestry clearance for detailed drilling and for mining operations, land acquisition, R&R, coal evacuation infrastructure, law and order, etc. A large number of these 119 blocks contain forest areas, for which, forest permission to drill with adequate number of boreholes (15 to 20 boreholes per sq km) is required. Application for permission to carry out detailed drilling in forest areas of 22 blocks are pending with MOEF and state level officials since 3-4 years and the no. of applications presently pending has increased to 53. Also, the prevailing law & order condition is adversely affecting the performance of drilling. Estimated cumulative loss due to law and order problems & non-

availability of forest clearance during XI plan period and 2012-13 is 2.42 lakh meter (approx.), whereas, that during 2012-13 itself is about 1.08 lakh meter. CII has been advised to expedite and take necessary steps for operationalization of these blocks at the earliest possible.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 16 of Chapter I of the Report)

SINGLE WINDOW MECHANISM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST CLEARANCES

Recommendation Serial No.17

The Committee observe that although Ministry of Coal is reported to have taken various steps like vigourously following up the actions taken by State Government to expedite land acquisition, holding regular meetings with Government & forest officials at State and Central level, persuading land owners to accept the rehabilitation benefits etc., yet a long list of coal mining projects is pending for various clearances at State and Central level. Thus, the concrete efforts made by the Ministry of Coal have not shown any significant improvement as presently, for forest clearance, nearly 49 projects are pending with MoEF and 138 are pending at respective State levels. Also, 115 projects are pending for environment clearances. The Committee, thus, come to the conclusion that the long waiting list of environmental and forest approvals and problems in land acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) are the primary reasons holding back coal mining projects and for investments in coal sector. The Committee has been informed that Ministry of Coal has also been requesting MoEF to expedite adopting online processing of EC & FC proposals and taking the pending issues with concerned authorities at State and Central levels on regular basis. As regards a proposal of single window clearance mechanism mooted by various stakeholders, the Ministry of Coal have informed the Committee that land acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation are complex issues and are dealt at State level, and hence single window clearance mechanism may not be feasible. However, for single window clearance mechanism for environmental and forest clearance approvals(EC&FC), the issue is being addressed separately by Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF). Taking note of inordinate delays in getting clearance for so many coal projects which would further delay the projected coal production during the 12th Plan, the committee strongly recommend the Ministry of Coal to take up the matter of getting single window clearance for coal and lignite projects at the highest level in the government in order to avoid inordinate delay at various levels and apprising them the action taken in this regard. According to the Ministry constant persuasion takes place for better coordination with various Ministries and agencies for clearance. But this exercise has not brought about desired results. The Committee, therefore, would like the Ministry to set up a separate cell consisting of an exclusive team of dedicated officers who can be assigned the task of coordinating

and interacting with different Ministries, State Governments and agencies for obtaining various clearances for the coal projects.

Action Taken

There are inordinate delays in land acquisition (LA) and related Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) processes, securing environmental clearance (EC) and also forestry clearances (FC) for the coal mining projects. Since LA and R&R are complex issues and are dealt at State level, single window mechanism may not be feasible. However, it is understood that for single window clearance mechanism for EC & FC, the issue is being addressed by Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF). Further, Group of Ministers (GoM) has directed MoEF to go for online processing of applications for EC & FC. The Govt. of India has set up a Cabinet Committee on Investment for Fast Tracking of approvals/clearance in respect of large projects in Infrastructure and Manufacturing Sector. On the issue of remaining cases relating to environment/forest clearances, the Cabinet Committee on Investment [CCI] in its meeting held on 20th February, 2013 directed that Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Secretary, Ministry of Coal will hold mutual discussions and finalize within one months, the time-frame for processing such cases. In this regard, a meeting between Secretary (MoEF) and Secretary (Coal) was held at MoEF in the matter on 05.03.2013 and subsequent meeting(s) were held on 3rd June, 2013 and 5th August, 2013 at MoEF for expediting such clearances.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see paras 19 & 20 of Chapter I of the Report)

LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Recommendation Serial No.18

The issue of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement are the prime issues seriously affecting and hampering the initiation, progress as well as completion of various coal and lignite projects in coal mining areas. The Committee observe that though CIL has approved a new R&R policy in March 2012 wherein the subsidiary companies have been granted greater flexibility in redressing R&R issues with a view to facilitate faster acquisition of land at all levels. While appreciating that CIL has come up with a new R&R Policy being implemented by its subsidiary companies, the Committee strongly recommends that the amount of compensation for land and employment to land owners should be uniform in all the mining areas across the country. Further, all additional benefits extended to land oustees as well as in affected villages should be the same. At the same time, the subsidiary companies be also allowed to be flexible to resolve the peculiar problems in the lease hold areas as provided in the new R&R policy of Coal India Ltd. The Committee holds the view that the main

hurdle in land acquisition is mostly due to the inadequate compensation or ignoring long term interests of the Project Affected Persons. The Committee is of the opinion that the issue of land acquisition needs to be resolved through substantial increase in compensation on the basis of market rates. The targets of coal production and new coal projects are bound to suffer in the absence of a solution to this problem. Delay in implementing beneficial measures will also frustrate the will of the people to handover their land. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the whole scheme and implementation thereof should be well planned in a manner so as to attract the affected persons to give their land to the coal companies. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the new R&R Policy should be sincerely implemented by safeguarding the interests of the project affected persons by offering them attractive rehabilitation package and generation of long term employment opportunities for them.

Action Taken

(1) The committee recommends that the amount of compensation for land and employment to land owners should be uniform in all the mining areas across the country.

As per the provisions of the revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, the compensation in lieu of employment is Rs.5.0 lakh per acre on pro-rata basis. This is uniform in all the mines of the subsidiaries of CIL. The land compensation varies as per the classification of land, structures / buildings etc. on it. As per the provisions of revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, land compensation shall be paid as per the provisions of the concerned Act or State Government's notification which is decided by the authorities of State Governments considering all factors including market rate. Where no notification of the State Government is available, the concerned subsidiary Board may decide on the rate of compensation keeping in view the compensation provided by the neighboring states. In order to provide adequate compensation, following are the additional compensation offered in addition to the land compensation for land:-

(a): Solatium will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as stipulated by the Concerned State Government.

(b): Escalation of land compensation- escalation will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as stipulated by the Concerned State Government or escalation at the rate of 12% per annum for a maximum period of three years.

(c): The provision for offering employment to the land owners is uniform in all the units of the subsidiaries of CIL across the country except Mahanadi Coalfields Limited in which the provisions of R&R Policy of Orissa Government are adopted.

(d): As per the revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, land losers have been offered multiple options that choose R&R Policy of CIL or Policy of the concerned State Government and other modalities as are decided by the Board of the Subsidiary Companies.

(2) All additional benefits extended to land oustees as well as in affected villages should be the same.

All other benefits extended to the land oustees as well as project affected persons in addition to land compensation, solatium, escalation, employment are same. However, at the rehabilitation sites, efforts are being made to provide infrastructure to give better life than earlier as desired by the project affected persons and this may differ from place to place as per requirement and demand of the project affected persons. But the policy to provide all infrastructure at the rehabilitation site and other benefits is same in all the subsidiaries.

(3) Committee recommends flexibility to the subsidiary companies.

As per the revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, subsidiary companies have been delegated greater flexibility to decide other modalities regarding resettlement and rehabilitation to resolve the unique problems prevailing in the companies except the provision to offer employment which should not exceed one employment against two acres of land acquired.

(4) There should not be delay in implementing beneficial measures.

Generally the offering of beneficial measures are not delayed. But in certain cases delay occurs due to late submission of requisite documents by the land losers. All out efforts are being made to implement the new R&R Policy of CIL, 2012 sincerely to safeguard interests of the project affected persons.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

Comments of the Committee

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

FUEL SUPPLY AGREEMENT (FSA) WITH POWER COMPANIES

Recommendation Serial No.20

The New Coal Distribution Policy has introduced the concept of "Letter of Assurance" (LoA), thus providing for assured supply of coal to developers, under the condition of meeting the stipulated milestones. Once the milestones as stipulated in the LoA are met by the developers, LoA holders are entitled to enter into Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with the coal companies for long-term supply of coal. Supply of Coal to all existing valid consumers has been brought under legally enforceable FSAs. The quantity of coal to be supplied along with other commercial terms and conditions are covered in the FSA itself. The Committee observes that in power generation, fuel supply constraints are affecting production prospects. The Indian Power Sector may face a serious crisis if the LoAs and FSAs are not entered into by the coal companies, urgently. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the issue regarding signing of Fuel Supply Agreements with power utilities must be resolved at the earliest on priority basis so as to avoid a situation of energy crisis in the country. To address this concern, Coal India Limited(CIL) should sign

Fuel Supply Agreements, with eligible power plants, expeditiously. The Committee also desires that a regulatory and monitoring mechanism should be put in place in New Coal Distribution Policy to ensure that the benefit of cheap coal is passed on to the customer by power producers to whom cheaper domestic coal is sold at regulated rates.

Action Taken

As per the provisions of NCDP, CIL has to issue a Letter of Assurance (LoAs) to the Power Plants recommended by an Inter-ministerial Committee i.e. Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term). With a view to fulfill the coal requirement of all the power plants to whom LoAs were issued, a Presidential Directive was issued by Ministry of Coal on 4.4.2012, to enter into FSA with the identified Power Plants who had entered into long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with DISCOMs and were commissioned after 31.3.2009 or are likely to be commissioned by 31.3.2015, aggregating a total capacity of 60,000 MW. This is now being revised to 78000 MW capacity. CIL accordingly revised the FSA model and is signing FSAs with these Power Plants. As on 11.5.2013 CIL has signed 62 FSA, involving a capacity of 24,991 MW with the power plants, which includes Government/State Power Utilities namely UPRVUNL, APGENCO, TANGEDCO, RRVUNL, DVC, MAHAGENCO, MPPGCL and KPCL. In the meanwhile, Coal India has been directed to sign FSAs with these power plants without waiting for long-term PPAs. However, coal supply would commence only after production of long-term PPA. Since Long term PPA with the Distribution Companies (DISCOM), is a prerequisite for supply of coal, it ensures that the benefit of supply of cheap coal to power producers for selling generated power under regulatory tariff is passed on to the customers through the DISCOMS.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

CHECKING ILLEGAL MINING

Recommendation Serial No.21

The Committee observes that coal mines are generally located in isolated places often, many areas being quite interior and sparsely populated which are not routinely inspected or monitored by law enforcing agencies. Further, the surrounding areas of coal mines are generally under developed and the socio-economic conditions are very bad which causes a fertile ground for coal theft, pilferages and all sorts of anti-social activities. The data submitted by the Ministry of Coal reveals that during the year 2011-12, 125 FIRs were lodged and 78 arrests were made in cases of illegal mining and theft. As no information has been provided as regards the criminal trial pending for illegal and un-authorized coal mining ending with conviction, the Committee feel that non persuasion of such cases either by the appropriate Government or by the coal companies are resulted in present day unfortunate situation whereby not only the activities of illegal mining and theft has been carried out stealthily and clandestinely, there is a huge loss to the revenue to be generated by the State/Central government. What has further disappointed the Committee

is that the Ministry of Coal in their reply has submitted that no separate study has been conducted by CIL to identify the total quantity of coal theft during the last 4 years. The Committee, therefore, reiterates their earlier recommendation (24th Report, 15 Lok Sabha) and desires that the responsibility in this regard should be immediately fixed on personnel and legal officers of the companies for their reluctance to pursue the criminal cases in appropriate criminal court. The Committee also reiterates their earlier recommendation that Core Committee with the participation of State government, CIL and Para Military Forces to check on illegal mining and transportation of coal in the States which is reported to be under consideration of the Government shall be constituted at the earliest. The Committee also recommends that Ministry of Coal/Coal PSU's to maintain a better coordination and liaisoning with local police, intelligence forces, security forces, district administration and State Governments as regards checking illegal mining and ensuring higher conviction rate against illegal miners.

Action Taken

The Subsidiaries of CIL have their own set of infrastructure and set-up to check illegal mining and theft of coal which includes physical security as well as mechanical gadgets. In the physical security there are different layers operating in the coalfields which are manned round the clock with the help of Coal India's own Security Guards, CISF Personnel, DGR sponsored security agencies and different State forces.

As far as follow-up of criminal cases relating to theft and illegal mining of coal is concerned, after investigation by the concerned Police Station, the State Authorities take needful action for onward process. Company officials as well as Panel Advocate engaged by the subsidiaries remain in constant touch with concerned State Authorities and extend all possible help for the speedy trial of the cases.

To check the theft and pilferage of coal, the subsidiaries of CIL take all the necessary actions and precautions. The proactive actions result in reporting more cases of theft and pilferage of coal and have also helped in the arrest of the miscreants involved. During the year 2012-13, in total 179 FIRs were lodged and 128 persons were arrested. The subsidiary-wise details are as follows:-

Name of subsidiary	No. of FIRs lodged	Persons arrested
ECL	21	26
BCCL	14	13
CCL	19	07
NCL	Nil	Nil
MCL	27*	Nil
SECL	14	24
WCL	22	24
NEC	62	34
Total	179	128

* 1 FIR lodged & 26 cases handed over to DDM (DY. Director Mines)

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

CHAPTER – V

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

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF PELLETTISATION TECHNOLOGY

Recommendation Serial No.7

The Committee strongly desire that for the development of alternate energy means and resources for meeting domestic energy needs, whatever latest technologies and possible methods are known or available must be explored and exploited to the fullest. The Committee is very well aware about the pelletisation method which essentially seeks to convert lignite into pellets that can compete with coal in terms of calorific value and ability to be transported to longer distances. Pelletisation could give a significant boost to India's power generation capacity as the country's vast lignite resources could be used in more significant scoops for meeting domestic energy needs. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the pelletisation technology should be encouraged in the country and consultations/collaborations can be entered into with other countries which have expertise in it. The Committee expect that Neyveli Lignite Corporation(NLC) should give a serious consideration towards developing capacity and right technology for pelletisation. The Committee would, therefore, like to be apprised of the initiatives and measures taken by NLC in this regard. The Committee also desires that Ministry of Coal should divert greater funds towards development, promotion and absorption of pelletisation technology for lignite sector in the country.

Action Taken

1. Upgradation of Brown Coal:

Study on upgradation of NLC's lignite conducted by M/s Kobe Steel (KSL) of Japan has been completed. The study was funded by the METI (Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry, Japan) and NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Development Organization). For this study NLC provided 80.30 Tonnes of Lignite to KS-pilot plant Indonesia for drying and making pellets for testing purpose. The product has been tested for fitting in boiler at Japan. The pellets are suitable for Ultra Super Critical boiler. A team from NLC along with Secretary Coal visited Japan and participated in the discussion with METI. A team of M/s KSL also visited NLC in March, 2013 for discussions.

2. Coal Dry Process:

M/s Environmental Clean Coal technology, Australia a Public Limited Company has specialized on the Cold & Dry Technology. The technology is a two step process viz; 1. Paste formation with or without binder. 2. Hot air drying to get dry pellet. A team has visited Australia to study the

facilities for palletizing the lignite. Discussions are ongoing for exploring the prospect of setting up a pilot scale plant in Neyveli.

3. Drying of Lignite using Waste Heat:

NLC and M/s UBE Industries Ltd are undertaking preliminary discussions for R&D work on upgradation of brown coal by Mizuho Information & Research Institute along with M/s UBE Industries Ltd. The process involves Lignite crushing, removal of sulphur from flue gas, drying of Lignite using flue gas (Waste heat) from Power Plant.

4. Dewatering of Lignite:

A project proposal from the Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research has been received and is under consideration.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

IMPLEMENTATION OF EMSC

Recommendation Serial No.8

The Committee notes that Environmental and Subsidence Control Scheme (EMSC) is aimed at addressing environmental issues in the coal field at the erstwhile mines in Raniganj and Jharia arising out of unscientific mining carried out by the owners. Although, Ministry of coal have informed the Committee that all the EMSC schemes have been merged in the Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence, rehabilitation and diversion of surface infrastructure in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields within the leasehold areas of BCCL and ECL, the Committee are totally dismayed to note that a budgetary support of Rs. 9.00 crore provided at BE 2012-13, was withdrawn at RE stage. From the year-wise funding arrangement for implementation of Master Plan in Jharia and Raniganj area, the committee observe that besides CIL contribution of Rs. 350 crore per annum for implementation of Plan, Rs. 669.61 crore as CCDAC contribution during the 4th year of the start of the plan has to be infused to ensure the implementation of plan in 10 years as targeted . Taking note of a token provision of Rs. 0.90 crore that has been made for 2013-14 for implementing this scheme, the Committee cannot but deplore the way the implementation of the Plan has been reduced to a mockery. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Ministry of Coal should play a pro-active role and issue necessary direction to CIL for regularly expending its share of funds for the scheme and pursue the matter with implementing agencies to evolve a suitable mechanism for implementation of the scheme in a time bound manner.

Action Taken

Environmental Measures and subsidence control (presently merged with Master plan) for Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields were sanctioned by the Government in August 2009.

As per the funding mechanism for joint implementation of Jharia&Raniganj Master plans, CIL will contribute Rs.350 crores per annum from its internal resources and the balance amount will be provided from the collection of SED under CCDA Act as per 'year wise' funding arrangement.

The Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA), a state Govt. organization has been identified as implementing agency for Rehabilitation of Non-ECL houses. The Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA), a state Govt.organization has been identified as implementing agency for Rehabilitation of Non-BCCL houses.

The implementation of various activities contained in the Master Plan is being monitored consistently by a High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal). Review meetings are also conducted periodically by the Adviser (Projects) to ensure follow up action on the decisions of HPCC. Last review meeting was held on 23rd April 2013.

Coal India Limited has infused Rs.102.04 Crores for the implementation of Master plan during the financial year 2012-13. The major amount proposed in the Master plan is for the rehabilitation schemes viz, about Rs.4780.60 crores for Jharia Coalfields and Rs.2610.10 crores for Raniganj Coalfields. Land requirement for rehabilitation as delineated in Master plan is 896.29 Ha. for Raniganj Coalfields and 1504.99 Ha for Jharia Coalfields.

The foremost constraint for speedy implementation of rehabilitation scheme is the dearth of large tract of rehabilitation site beyond coal bearing areas with basic economic activity for sustainable livelihood. CIL's contribution is envisaged to be Rs. 350 Cr per annum; it has been decided to first spend the resources from CIL.Since CIL has only been able to utilise 102.04 cr. during FY 2012-13 towards the implementation of Master Plan, demand for additional contribution from CCDA has not been placed.

Demographic survey has been completed in 357 sites out of 595 fire affected/subsidence prone sites in Jharia Coalfields. Out of 142 sites, demographic survey has been completed in 125 sites in Raniganj Coalfields as on 30th May 2013.

The Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) has shown significant progress in construction of residential buildings required for rehabilitating BCCL employees living in fire affected areas. By the end of April 2013,BCCL has completed construction of 344 houses at Bhuli, Bhimkanali, Nichitpur and Katras Coal Dump in triple storied blocks in non-coal bearing zone. 1152 quarters in triple storied buildings have been erected at various places in non-coal bearing zone of Kusunda, Katras, and Lodna. Development works are in progress around these sites. Work has already been started at KusumVihar and Jagjiwan Nagar and Karmik Nagar for construction of 4080 quarters / houses in triple storied building. Award of work for construction of 4020 triple storied quarters is in final stage.

JRDA constructed 2352 houses in Belgoria rehabilitation Township "JhariaVihar" for shifting of affected non BCCL persons. 1162 families have shifted there as on 30-04-2013.

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Recommendation Serial No.9

The Committee observes that for identification of additional resources of coal and lignite, the Ministry of Coal sponsor a regional/promotional exploration scheme. The Committee are, however, surprised to note that the funds allocated for the scheme during 2012-13 were drastically reduced from Rs. 62 crore at Budget Estimate Stage to Rs. 13 crore at Revised Estimate Stage. The allocation of funds for the scheme during 2013-14 are also reduced to Rs. 40.90 crore against the projected demand of Rs. 107.35 crore. What further perturbed the Committee is the fact that despite the increasing demand of coal and lignite to support the infrastructure projects in the country, the Revised Estimates of 91000 meter of promotional exploration during 2012-13 has been lowered and it is less than the actual of Rs. 93721 crore achieved during 2011-12. With the increased target of promotional drilling of 1.53 lakh meter in new areas during 2013-14, the Ministry of Coal was candid enough to admit that the budgetary support needs to be projected at RE level. Since the achievements of drilling target for regional/promotional drilling will help in identifying the new and additional coal & lignite resources, the committee recommend that the target of 1.53 lakh meter during 2013-14 be fully achieved and the funds for the scheme be suitably enhanced.

Action Taken

The allocation of fund for 2012-13 was reduced from Rs. 62 crore to Rs.13.00 crore (excluding-NE & TSP component) at the Revised Estimate Stage in order to reappropriate funds from this scheme to the Detailed Drilling scheme where the target of drilling has been substantially enhanced. However, the BE targets of 1,11,000m (RE-91,000m) has been achieved by the actual drilling of 1,13,351m. The shortage of funds in 2012-13 due to reduced allocation at the RE stage will be bridged by the allocation of Financial Year 2013-14 but only to a degree.

The allocation in Financial Year 2013-14 has also been reduced to Rs. 40.90 crore (ex-NE & TSP) against the projected demand of Rs.107.35 crore (ex-NE). However, the physical target of 1.53 lakh m has been retained and communicated to executing agencies. The blocks for executing work have been identified, but actual achievement will depend on enhanced allocation of fund, timely forest permissions & suitable law & order conditions, etc.

Promotional Exploration in Coal & Lignite	Annual Plan 2012-13		Annual Plan 2013-14	
	Proposed RE (Ex-NE)	Approved RE (Ex-NE)	Proposed BE (Ex-NE)	Approved BE (Ex-NE)
Physical (drilling in lakh metre)	0.91		1.53	
Financial (Rs. Crore)	55.15*	19.00**	107.35*	45.00***

Note: 1) * including Tribal Sub-plan. 2) ** Including Rs.6.0 cr for Tribal Sub-plan

3) *** Including Rs.4.10 cr for Tribal Sub-plan

[Ministry of Coal, F.No. 20011/12/2013-IF, dated 18.09.2013]

NEW DELHI;
 ___December, 2013
 ___ Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)

KALYAN BANERJEE
 Chairman
 Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL HELD ON 10 DECEMBER, 2013 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'E', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1530 hrs. to 1600 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Kalyan Banerjee - Chairman

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Hansraj G. Ahir
3. Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar
4. Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar
5. Shri Yashbant N.S. Laguri
6. Shri Pakauri Lal
7. Shri K.R.G. Reddy
8. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari
10. Shri T. Rathinavel
11. Shri Sanjay Raut

SECRETARIAT

1. 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 Action Taken Reports:-

- | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|
| (i) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| (ii) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| (iii) | ** | ** | ** | ** |

(iv) Draft Action Taken Report on “Demands for Grants (2013-14)” relating to the Ministry of Coal

(v)	**	**	**	**
(vi)	**	**	**	**

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

The Committee then adjourned.

**Do not pertain to this Report.

ANNEXURE- III
(Vide Para IV of Introduction)

**ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE
RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTY-THIRD REPORT
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made	26
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24 and 25)	13
	Percentage of total	50%
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies(<i>vide</i> Recommendation at Sl. No. 15 and 26)	02
	Percentage of total	8%
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 6, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20 and 21)	08
	Percentage of total	31%
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 7, 8 and 9)	03
	Percentage of total	11%