

15

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL
(2015-2016)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF COAL

“DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2015-16)”

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

FIFTEENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2015/Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

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on Coal and Steel (Sixteenth Lok Sabha)]*

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 16.12.2015
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 16.12.2015*



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

December, 2015/Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL (2015-16)

Shri Rakesh Singh — *Chairperson*

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3. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
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SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ravindra Garimella — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Garg — *Director*
3. Shri Arvind Sharma — *Additional Director*
4. Ms. Miranda Ingudam — *Deputy Secretary*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Coal and Steel having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on “Demands for Grants (2015-16)” of the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 24.4.2015. Replies of the Government to all the observations/recommendations contained in the Report were received on 20.7.2015.

3. The Standing Committee on Coal and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 19.11.2015.

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

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

NEW DELHI;
03 December, 2015

12 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

RAKESH SINGH,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel deals with Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on "Demands for Grants (2015-16)" of the Ministry of Coal which was presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 24.4.2015.

2. The Report contained 16 Observations/Recommendations. Action Taken Replies have been received from the Ministry of Coal in respect of all the 16 Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report on 20th August, 2015. These have been categorized as follows:—

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

Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 16

Total : 11
(Chapter II)

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

Sl. No. 14

Total : 01
(Chapter III)

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

-Nil-

Total : -Nil-
(Chapter IV)

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

Sl. Nos. 6, 8, 12 and 15

Total : 04
(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 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 Seventh Report.

Research and Development (R&D)

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

5. The Committee noted that Research and Development Projects were not allocated specific to companies but were covered under four thematic areas *viz.* 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) was the Apex Body to administer coal related research activities from budgetary Support and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd (CMPDIL), was the nodal agency for coordination and monitoring of Science and Technology plan schemes and of CIL's R&D Projects. The Committee also noted that the cutting edge projects were implemented by pioneering research and academic institutes related to Coal and allied industries with active participation of coal and lignite mining companies. Some of the coal S&T projects which were completed during 2014-15 include Development of Self Advancing (mobile) Goaf Edge Supports (SAGES) for depillaring operations in underground coal mines; Development of Software for prediction of subsidence by 3D numerical modelling for SCCL mines and Development of customized organic coatings for corrosion protection of special mining equipment. The Committee however, noted with concern

that for the year 2015-16, all the 12 projects included under R&D were the spillover projects from the previous year and no new project had been sanctioned for the year 2015-16. Admittedly, though the results cannot be quantified in terms of enhanced production and turnover, many of the R&D studies had a seminal impact on production, energy efficiency and operational costs. The Committee noted that the BE allocated for the year 2015-16 is Rs. 18.00 crore. In this regard, the Committee were happy to observe the increasing utilization of S&T funds over the last three years with utilization of Rs. 9.66, Rs. 11.53 and Rs. 11.76 crore for the corresponding years 2011-12; 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. For the year 2014-15, out of the RE of Rs. 20 crore, funds amounting to Rs. 12.95 crore have been disbursed till 13.3.15. The Committee, therefore, desired that earnest efforts for technology up-gradation in underground and opencast mines in CIL to achieve production/productivity be continued with added fervor for a time bound implementation of R&D projects for more impact on energy efficiency and operational cost.

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

“At present, there are 12 ongoing S&T projects which were spill over from the previous year *i.e.* 2014-15. Also, 3 new projects have been recommended by the Technical sub-Committee of SSRC in its Meeting held on 08.05.2015 at CIL, Kolkata, for consideration and approval of the Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC). Therefore, it is expected that the budget provision of Rs. 18.0 crore for 2015-16 will be utilized, fully.

To obviate the delay in executing the projects and also for full utilization of funds, the following steps are being followed:—

- a. Progress of research projects is being monitored by CMPDI and is also being reviewed by the various Committees of CIL and MoC.
- b. Progress of these projects is also monitored by periodic visits to the implementing institutes by the officials of CMPDI to extend help to the implementing agencies to solve some of the administrative and technical problems faced by them.
- c. Quarterly progress reports of the projects are being received from the implementing agencies and the status of these projects is being placed before the various Committees of CIL and MoC.”

7. The Committee note with appreciation that the Ministry have taken necessary steps for obviating delays in execution of R&D Projects and also for full utilization of funds, in accordance with their observations and recommendations. The Committee, however, wish to re-emphasize that the R&D is a very important component and utmost priority needs to be given to R&D Projects especially those which will have a seminal impact on productivity, energy efficiency and operational costs.

Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control Scheme

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

8. The Committee noted that the objective of the Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC) Scheme was to improve the environmental conditions in the old mined out areas of Jharia and Raniganj coalfields by addressing fire and subsidence problems. The Committee further noted that the Major thrust areas in EMSC during XII Plan period were control of subsidence in the old, abandoned, waterlogged workings in Raniganj coalfields, control of mine fires and subsidence in Jharia coalfields besides rehabilitation of persons residing in these areas. All EMSC Schemes have subsequently being merged in a Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence, Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure within the leasehold areas of BCCL and ECL. It had been brought out to the notice of the Committee that BCCL and ECL were making all out efforts for the implementation of the Master Plan. The Committee while observing that a meager amount of only Rs. 0.40 crore had been allocated under BE/RE for the year 2015-16 note from the explanation furnished by the Ministry that as per the tenets of the Master Plan, the CIL needs to first spend from its own resources upto Rs. 350 crore per year and the additional funds required, if any, were to be made available from the Budget. According to the Ministry, the expenditure during the last few years had remained less than CIL's mandatory contribution and as such, 'NIL' or near 'NIL' expenditure has been reflected in the Ministry's Budget. The Committee noted that BCCL and ECL were making all out efforts for the implementation of Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia coalfields as well as Raniganj Coalfields with rehabilitation of both BCCL and non-BCCL families going on. The Committee were happy to note that BCCL has already shifted 2162 families from fire affected projects to safe colonies in non-coal bearing areas and another 7000 houses to be allocated shortly. The Committee desired that the inherent problems pertaining to land acquisition which were statedly the major constraints impeding implementation of the EMSC Scheme needed to be tackled seriously. The Committee also felt that such an important scheme having ramification

on the environment as well as rehabilitation of persons residing in these locations should be given priority. The Committee, therefore, recommended that efforts made by the Ministry for the implementation of Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields be accelerated to achieve the targets set.

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

“Keeping in mind the importance of the Scheme having ramification on the environment as well as rehabilitation of persons residing in these location, Ministry of Coal has given highest priority in monitoring this Scheme. Accordingly, a High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Coal has been constituted with representatives from different Ministries and State Governments concerned (*viz.* Jharkhand and West Bengal) for speedy implementation of the Scheme. This Committee regularly meets to monitoring the progress of implementation of scheme.

Further, Secretary (Coal) has discussed the issue of land acquisition with Chief Secretary of Jharkhand during various meetings at Ranchi to expedite acquisition of land for rehabilitation of the affected persons.

The issue of permission of Government of West Bengal for construction of houses by ADDA has also been taken up with Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal.

Secretary (Coal) has written to Chairman Railway Board regarding diversion of railway lines in the affected area. Chairman, Railway Board has constituted a Committee to examine the issue whose report is expected to be finalized by August 2015.”

10. The Committee in their original Report while acknowledging the importance of Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC) scheme having ramifications on the environment as well as rehabilitation of persons had recommended for accelerated efforts on the part of the Ministry for implementation of the Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields. On a perusal of the action taken reply of the Government, the Committee note with satisfaction that a High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Coal has been constituted for speedy implementation of the EMSC Schemes. The Committee have been further apprised that another

Committee to examine the issue of diversion of Railway Lines to the affected area have been constituted by the Railway Board. The Committee desire that they may be kept abreast of the tangible outcomes of deliberations of these Committees.

North Eastern Region (NER)

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

11. The Committee were concerned to note that the North-Eastern Region remains a totally neglected area with the lowest implementation record as exuded by the fact that year after year, the budget provisions pertaining to development of NER/Sikkim remained totally unutilized till 2012-13. Regarding this low utilization of funds, the Committee noted that hindrances in exploration work *viz.* difficult geological characteristics, large forest covers, adverse law and order conditions and land issues, very low estimates of coal resources in the region (0.5% of total reported coal reserves of India) coupled with non-implementation of S&T schemes *viz.* complete lack of research proposals for NER were the major constraints responsible for such dismal performance. Admittedly, despite the constraints, efforts had been made to utilize this fund as an amount of Rs. 1.77 crore had been spent from the budgetary provisions during 2013-14 with Rs. 0.70 crore on procurement of drilling rigs for exploration in NE Regions by DGM Nagaland and Assam under promotional exploration and Rs. 1.07 crore for development of transportation infrastructure in coalfields by North Eastern Coalfields. The Committee, however, found that the Budget Estimates for 2014-15 have further raised the amount to Rs. 29 crore whereas expenditure upto December, 2014 is nil, the BE made for the year 2015-16 stands at Rs. 30.60 crore. The Committee, while taking cognizance of the difficult constraints, however, desired that the Ministry need to work harder for a holistic approach. The Committee, therefore, recommended the Ministry to provide needed incentives for evoking adequate response on R&D proposals for effective exploration of Coal reserves in the area. The Committee would like to be apprised of the tangible efforts in terms of concrete deliverables made in this regard.

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

“Promotional (Regional) Exploration

DGM (Nagaland) and DGM (Assam) are doing regional coal exploration under Central Sector Scheme of MoC. Under this scheme, 1 (one) rig each was sanctioned to both the agencies. DGM

(Nagaland) has purchased the rig but DGM (Assam) is facing constraints. About 427.00 metre were drilled by DGM (Nagaland) during April' 14 – March' 15.

Research and Development Projects

In spite of continuous efforts by Coal India Limited (CIL), Ministry of Coal (MoC), CMPDI, quality proposals are not being received from the core research/academic institutes of North Eastern Region (NER). Very limited number of research proposals are being submitted by various institutes located in NER, although the request letters inviting research proposal sent to these institutes and the thrust areas of research for coal industry were widely circulated.

As a matter of fact, recently two research proposals were received from the research/academic institutes of NER. One is related to beneficiation of NER coals, which was not agreed by the Technical Sub-Committee of Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) as the earlier studies concluded that no substantial removal of organic sulphur could be achieved through beneficiation. The other one received from IIT, Guwahati and CMERI, Durgapur is under scrutiny.

Efforts are continued to increase expenditure on R&D in the NER by way of inviting R&D proposals from academic institutes/research organisations from NER for effective exploitation of coal deposits and other issues related to North Eastern Region.”

13. The Committee are constrained to note with concern that while the reply of the Ministry highlights the constraints faced in Production (Regional), Exploration and R&D Projects in North Eastern Regions (NER), the reply is silent on their observation regarding low utilization of budget provisions pertaining to development of NER/Sikkim. The Committee therefore desire that a detailed analysis on the reasons for total non-utilization of funds be made and reply furnished on this aspect. The Committee note from the action taken reply that continuous and consistent efforts are being made to increase expenditure on R&D in the NER by way of inviting R&D proposals from academic institutes/ research organizations from NER for effective exploration of coal deposits in NER. In this context the Committee would like to be apprised of the latest status in this regard and the requests so achieved in terms of concrete deliverables.

Delay in Implementation of Projects

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

14. The Committee noted that the various reasons cited by the Ministry for delay in implementation of projects include delay in grant of Forest Clearances and Environmental Clearances; delays in finalization of global tender for deployment of needed equipments and machineries and consequent delay in their procurement and commissioning; delays in rehabilitation; problem of land acquisition/possession; lack of coal evacuation facility; delay in construction of needed infrastructure such as Rail links, pucca roads etc.; delays in settlement of compensation for land acquisition; Law and Order problems, etc. The Committee viewed these delays seriously as these delays lead to not only time overrun but also consequent cost-overrun of projects running into thousands of crore of rupees. The Committee were however, happy to note that earnest efforts were now being made by the Ministry at all levels *viz.* Project Level; Corporate Level and State Government Level through regular site level follow up as well as putting into place a Central Project Monitoring Division (CPMD) for continuous monitoring of progress of all projects and reporting to the top management besides holding regular meetings with Chief Secretaries of concerned States. The Committee also noted that a web portal namely online Coal Projects Monitoring portal (e-CPMP) had been created for regular monitoring of project related issues connected with different Ministries and State Authorities. The Committee trusted and expected that the Ministry continue the reform process being set in with vigor so that the country attains self sufficiency in coal production and the benefits accrued from coal production were equitably shared.

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

“A growth in production of about 7% during 2014-15 over the previous year as compared to a growth of 2.2% during the year 2013-14 has been registered by CIL.

An incremental EC of about 30 Mty was granted by MoEF during the year 2014-15. 5 nos. final (Stage II) Forestry approvals and 7 nos. in-principle (Stage I) Forestry approvals have also been accorded during the year.

CIL is making an all out effort to ensure that there is no further delay in project implementation. The following actions

are already in place for sorting out the constraints involved therein.

- (a) Issues related to Land acquisition/possession, R&R, EC, FC and Law and order are being taken up at all levels by CIL with respective State Governments and Central Ministries.
- (b) Issues related to EC, FC, Land acquisition and rail infrastructure projects are regularly highlighted at all levels. Matter now being monitored by PMO for expediting the same.
- (c) Crucial issues are being uploaded by CIL and its subsidiary companies on the MoC e-CPMP portal and MoC is vigorously following up with the State governments and other associated ministries by holding meetings with concerned officials to expedite and facilitate acquisition/possession of land, and expediting EC and FC issues.
- (d) Enhanced land compensations are being paid as per the revised rates notified by the State Governments. In States where the rates have not been revised the compensation is being paid as per the revised rates of the neighbouring States.
- (e) A PAP friendly R&R policy has been framed by CIL which is also amended as per the needs of the time.
- (f) Affected parties/villagers are consistently persuaded for accepting compensation and early hand over of land.
- (g) Dedicated departments headed by the subject experts and officials from the Railway, Forest Service's and Land and Revenue cadre have been appointed in the capacity of Advisors by CIL and its subsidiaries for suitable advice, scrutiny and expediting related proposals.
- (h) CIL has already started investing in the three major rail infrastructure projects in order to streamline the output and coal evacuation from three coalfields with high growth potential. Special Participative Vehicles/JVs have been formed in the State of Chhattisgarh. MoU to form JVs have been signed in the State of Odisha and Jharkhand for efficient implementation of the various existing and proposed rail infrastructure projects of CIL.

- (i) The bidding process has been made more participative and transparent in order to ensure successful and timely conclusion of the bids.

Actions initiated at the Ministry level for ensuring effective projects implementation—

- (j) MoC has started an e-portal (e-CPMP) on the Cab-Sec website where crucial issues are being uploaded by CIL and its subsidiary companies and MoC is vigorously following up with the State Governments and other associated Ministries. Issues related to Land acquisition/possession, R&R and Law and order are being regularly taken up at highest level by MoC with respective State Governments. MoC is holding regular meetings with MoEF& CC and Ministry of Railways regarding issues related EC-FC and all major rail infrastructure projects.
- (k) Issues related to EC, FC, Land acquisition and rail infrastructure projects are now being monitored by PMO for expeditious resolution of related issues as a consequence of actions initiated by CIL and MoC.
- (l) MoC also routinely reviews all projects with capacities 3 Mty and above or Rs. 500 crore and above on Quarterly basis to fast track the development of ongoing projects and expedite execution of delayed projects.
- (m) CCI-Projects Monitoring Group reviews all coal projects costing Rs. 1000 crore and above at regular intervals. The institution of PMG has extended the facilities of their portal for online monitoring of coal projects. The issues/constraints faced in implementation of coal projects are being regularly uploaded on the portal for subsequent follow up. PMG has vigorously taken up issues related to land acquisition, law and order, EC and FC with the highest levels of the respective State governments and other concerned agencies.
- (n) The Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation monitors implementation of projects costing Rs. 150 Crs and above at regular intervals.”

16. The Committee are indeed happy to note that major constraints leading to delays in project implementation *viz.* issues related to Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance, Rail Infrastructure Projects, etc. are being monitored by the PMO for expeditious resolution of related issues as a consequence of actions initiated by CIL and Ministry of Coal. The Committee wish to reemphasize that the reform process, which has been set in motion with vigor is further accelerated and the bottlenecks and constraints holding up speedy implementation of Coal Mining Projects, are eliminated so that the country attains self sufficiency in coal production and also that the benefits accrued therefrom are equitably shared.

Coal Theft and Pilferages

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

17. The Committee noted that the vigilance milestones statedly achieved pertaining to vigilance activities undertaken by the Ministry of Coal *inter-alia* include collecting data on real time basis; equipping all projects with electronic weigh-bridges; Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) expected to be operational from March 2015; online file and bill tracking system; Information Technology initiatives; installation of in-motion road weigh-bridges with requisite software for Coal stock measurement, on-line Truck Despatch system put in place in vulnerable areas; Implementation of e-tendering solution for 'works and services' done in all areas except Rajmahal; Online complaint handling system made fully functional; e-tendering and e-procurement made fully implemented; GPS-based vehicle-tracking system installed in 270 vehicles etc. The Committee, during their study tour to Talcher, Odisha in the Mahanadi Coalfields (MCL) on 11.2.2015 observed that the MCL had achieved the laudable completion of installation of Global Positioning System (GPS)/General Packet Radio Services (GPRS) based Vehicle Tracking System on trucks/tippers and for coal production/internal transportation with a view to curb the menace of coal theft and pilferage. Keeping in view the deep concerns that the Committee had expressed time and again on the aspect of illegal mining as well as pilferage of coal causing great loss to the national exchequer, the Committee desired that the laudable step taken by MCL be replicated throughout so that the menace of coal theft and pilferage is checked effectively. The Committee also hoped that as assured to by Secretary, Ministry of Coal, during oral evidence on 1.4.2015, the monitoring mechanism put in place in Talcher be also replicated to all coal bearing areas by the end of the

financial year 2014-15. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter thereon within 3 months of presentation of the Report.

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

“As the coal mines have large number of entry/exit points, physical surveillance of the area is almost impossible. Coal India and its subsidiary companies are emphasising electronic surveillance to obtain accurate data of production, dispatch, etc. Large numbers of such points are required to be connected in a Wide Area Network to obtain data on real time basis.

To check the theft and pilferage of coal at Coal dumps and sidings, it was decided to set up a truck monitoring system for coal transportation through GPS/GPRS in all mines of CIL. The implementation of the IT initiatives is being reviewed from time to time. The main objectives of different IT initiatives are of two folds, *i.e.*:—

- (i) Electronic surveillance to check theft and pilferage; and
- (ii) Capture of real time data of production, dispatch, stores etc. to improve operational efficiency.
- (iii) An integrated system has been conceived consisting of GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system with RFID, CCTV, boom barrier connected through a wide area network connecting all vulnerable points like weigh bridges, material stores, entry/exit points, stock yards, sidings, explosive magazines etc. The objective is to track the movement of vehicles from the time it enters the mine area, *i.e.* coal dump/store yard to sidings along its route. Alerts are received in the form of exception report when a vehicle violates defined routes, *e.g.* stoppage for longer time en-route, deviation from the designated route, etc. The status of different IT initiatives along with their implementation time lines for all subsidiaries Coal India Ltd., and its subsidiaries have been fixed.
- (iv) In the recently held review meeting taken by Secretary (Coal) it was decided to implement the IT initiatives by September 2015.

The status of implementation of IT initiatives as on 31st May, 2015 is as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Requirement	Implementation status as on date
1.	GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System	8865	3516
2.	Electronic Surveillance by CCTV	1904	432
3.	RFID based Boom Barriers and Readers	430	50
4.	Weigh Bridge Status	969	829
5.	Wide Area Networking	912	223
6.	Coal Net Implementation Status	48	27

e-Procurement has been implemented in CIL and all its subsidiaries. Reverse e-auction have been started for HIRED HEEM and coal transportation in BCCL, CCL. Other subsidiaries are in the process of adopting the same. Reverse e-auction for procurement of explosives has been adopted in CIL.”

19. The Committee are gravely concerned over the illegal mining as also in regard to pilferage of coal which causes great loss to the national exchequer. The Committee, therefore, feel the imperative need for an effective systemic mechanism to curb and check the menace. In this regard, the Committee in their original Report had appreciated the installation of GPS by MCL on trucks/tippers for coal transportation with a view to curb the menace of coal theft and pilferage and desired that the same may be replicated in all coal bearing areas by the end of financial year 2014-15. The Committee note from the action taken reply of the Ministry that during the review meeting undertaken by Secretary (Coal), it was decided to implement the IT initiatives in all coal mining areas by September, 2015. In this regard, the Committee are concerned to note that as on 31 May, 2015, as against the requisite of 8865 GPS/GPRS based vehicles tracking system, the achievement is only 3516. Similarly, as against the requirement of 1904 electronic surveillance by CCTV, only 432 have been implemented. The

implementation of most of the other items like Boom Barrier, Weighing Bridge, Wide Area Networking, etc. also presents a very dismal progress. The Committee express their unhappiness over this tardy pace of implementation of the crucial IT initiatives and strongly recommend that the process of implementation of the proposed IT initiatives be accelerated so as to ensure their completion by the stipulated time *i.e.* by September, 2015. The Committee may be apprised of the latest status in this regard.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Fund

Recommendation (Serial No. 13)

20. The Committee noted that under the CSR policy, CIL and its subsidiaries Companies and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) undertake different welfare activities with allocation of funds as per DPE Guidelines effective from 1.4.2014 based on Section 135 (1) of Companies Act, 2013 which stipulates to spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years. The Committee further noted that Coal India Limited (CIL) follows its own policy in this regard and funds based on 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2 per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever is higher was earmarked for CSR activities. The Committee were happy to note the quantum jump in utilization of CSR funds by CIL and its subsidiaries. In this regard, the Committee noted that while there was a dismal performance for the year 2012-13 with utilization standing over Rs. 149.55 crore against allocation of Rs. 595.74 crore, there had been a significant improvement during the year 2013-14 wherein Rs. 409.37 crore were utilized out of the Rs. 474.36 crore allocated. The utilization of CSR fund for year 2014-15 upto September, 2014 stood at 111.22 crore out of Rs. 471.65 allocated for the purpose and the Committee hoped and expected that CIL and its subsidiaries gear-up the activities under the CSR funds so that the intended benefits were optimally derived by the beneficiaries. The Committee also appreciated the optimal utilization of CSR funds by NLC during the the last three years with expending of Rs. 14.26 crore out of Rs. 13.00 crore allocated in the year 2012-13; Rs. 26.30 crore utilized out of Rs. 26.04 crore allocated in 2013-14 and Rs. 30.60 crore utilized upto December, 2014 against allocation of Rs. 41.42 crore in the year 2014-15. The Committee felt satisfied to note that almost

50% of the total CSR Budget for the year 2014-15 amounting to Rs. 235 crore had been earmarked for construction of 52,036 school toilets in 35224 schools in six States *viz* Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the Swachh Bharat/Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. The Committee also observed that under the CSR funds of Coal PSUs, welfare measures for SC&ST and disabled persons had also been put into place. Keeping in view the laudable objectives of the provision of CSR funds, the Committee emphasized that all coal PSUs should strive for optimal utilization of such funds and ensure that no earmarked funds remain unutilized.

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

Coal India Limited

“It is a fact that CIL and its subsidiaries have achieved a significant improvement in utilizing CSR fund during 2013-14 in comparison to earlier years. Presently CIL has revised its CSR Policy based on the New Companies Act, 2013 and the Revised Policy has been effective from April, 2015. As per the said policy, CIL is committed to spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2.00 per tonne of Coal Production of previous year whichever is higher.

CSR activities undertaken/being undertaken by CIL and its subsidiaries as per CIL’s CSR Policy broadly covers the following:—

- (a) Welfare measures for the community at large, so as to ensure the poorer section of the Society derived the maximum benefits.
- (b) Contribution to the society at large by way of social and cultural development, imparting education, training and social awareness specially with regard to the economically backward class for their development and generation of income to avoid any liability of employment.
- (c) Protection and safeguard of environment and maintaining ecological balance.

During the year 2014-15 CIL and its subsidiaries have spent an amount to the tune of Rs. 329.82 crore (Provisional) against budget allocation of Rs. 471.65 crore. Besides CIL subsidiaries have also kept provision for expenditure towards construction and renovation of school toilets separately for Boys and Girls as per the list of schools given on the website of MHRD, in six different States towards contribution under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. Further all the Boards of different CIL subsidiary companies have been empowered to sanction additional budget on CSR for Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. The total number of toilets to be constructed/renovated by CIL's subsidiaries is 48,735 in 30,340 schools. Construction/Renovation work for the toilets has already started and the work will be complete by 30.06.2015 tentatively.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

As regards SCCL, CSR Budget, 2014-15 for an amount of Rs. 15.56 crore (equivalent to 3% of average Net Profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years) was approved by the Board of SCCL. Out of CSR Budget of Rs. 15.56 crore for the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 12.85 crore (provisional) has already been appropriated.

CSR activities being undertaken

SCCL is discharging its Corporate Social Responsibility by taking up various Community Development activities in Coal belt Areas and also taking up self-employment generation programmes through Singareni Seva Samithi (SSS).

- Providing Drinking Water Supply by drilling Bore-wells in the surrounding villages/hamlets of coal fields.
- Providing infrastructure *i.e.*, laying approach roads, constructing drains etc. in the surrounding villages.
- Taking up sanitation in the villages/towns of coal belt areas.
- Promoting Sports in the rural areas.
- Contributing for providing Road Side Bus Shelters in Bhupalapalli Assembly Constituency, Warangal District.

- Financial Assistance to JNTU-H, Manthani for providing infrastructure.
- Financial assistance was provided to the District Authority of Adilabad for conducting Army recruitment rally.
- Providing Central Lighting system between Chelpur and Bhupalapalli, Warangal District.
- Skill Development for the Rural unemployed youth for self-employment through Singareni Seva Samithi.
- Conducting Mobile Medical Camps for the benefit of the people living in the peripheral areas. 3422 Mega/Mobile Medical Camps were conducted and medicines supplied free of cost from the year 2003 till date and 2,52,737 villagers of surrounding areas of collieries benefited.
- SCCL introduced "SPANDANA" mobile hospital services, especially for the benefit of villagers of Tiryani Mandal.
- This mobile hospital is run by a male and one female doctor along with 2 technicians, male and female Nurses.
- Diagnostic facilities like Complete Blood Picture, X-Ray, ECG etc., are provided in the mobile vehicle for providing instant results.
- This mobile vehicle covers 35 villages to serve 900 to 1000 persons by making 25 camps in a month and supplies drugs free of cost.
- As recommended by World Health Organisation, 12X12 programme was launched by Singareni with aim to achieve 12% of Hb in girl children of 12 years age. Under this programme, parents, teachers and children are educated about the impact of malnutrition and Iron tablets are distributed on Monday which is observed as "Iron Day". Considerable improvement is observed in Hb% levels. This is first programme of its kind conducted in the State. 34270 children of Government and Company schools have been covered under this programme.

Self-employment training programmes through Singareni Seva Samithi

- 15361 persons including 2043 Project Affected Persons were trained in different vocational/self-employment courses out of which 7622 secured employment/earning and 1761 have established their units.
- About 300 persons are sanctioned loans with 35% (Rural)—25% subsidy under PMEGP (Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme).
- 224 PAP/local people were trained on “Volvo” vehicles at Bangalore and Manuguru. All secured employment.
- Training to Project Affected People and their children and local children to enable them to compete in police/para-military recruitment. 1397 candidates were selected in Police/Army recruitment out of the 14270 candidates trained.
- Two major Army Recruitment Rallies were conducted with the logistic support from SCCL in Prakasam Stadium grounds, Kothagudem during 2014 and 2015 in which 40,000 candidates participated and 8291 candidates have been selected in the physical endurance test.
- To provide Self-employment, SCCL is helping the children of SCCL and local children to start Ancillary Units. SCCL is extending all forms of support including placing orders for their products. At present, 11 Ancillary Units are functioning in Mandamarri Area.

Other initiatives under CSR

- Support to three S.T. orphan homes—One each at Bellampalli, Manuguru and Kothagudem in the form of providing school uniforms, school bags, shoes, books free of cost and also provision of better facilities in the homes including accommodation etc.

- Assistance is being given to 3 special schools for the benefit of 300 differently abled children. SCCL has identified 742 special children and is supporting them and in addition supporting similar service institutions in this coal belt area.
- Infrastructure provided to school for differently abled children 'MANOCHAITANYA' in Godavari Khani.
- Providing employment opportunities in outsourced vacancies like transport, security, Guest houses etc. Extending medical facilities in Colliery hospitals for all employees outsourced. Introduced system of medical attendance books for the benefit of PAPs and their family members.
- For Tiryani Mandal which had been adopted by SCCL, an amount of Rs. 31.30 crore has been sanctioned for carrying out various CSR activities.
- Provision of infrastructure to the schools located near Coal-fields.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

- The CSR funds utilised by NLC in the year 2014-15 is Rs. 47.49 crore (provisional and unaudited) as against the earmarked amount of Rs. 41.60 crore.
- The CSR fund is being optimally utilised for community development in the sectors of health care, sanitation, education, skill, and other sectors identified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. In fact, CSR is a continuing commitment of NLC to the Society and no earmarked CSR funds of NLC remain unutilized."

22. The Committee commend the fact that CIL and its subsidiaries have achieved a significant improvement in utilization of the CSR funds during the year 2013-14 as compared to earlier years. The Committee find it significant to note that during the year 2014-15, CIL and its subsidiaries spent an amount of Rs. 329.82 crore against Budget allocation of Rs. 471.65 crore, keeping provisions for expenditure

towards construction and renovation of school toilets under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. While underscoring the imperative to percolate down for the intended benefits of the CSR fund to the community welfare activities, the Committee do trust that the Ministry would relentlessly strive for ensuring optimal utilization of CSR funds for community development.

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

The Committee are happy to observe the earnest efforts made by the Ministry of Coal consequent to the Supreme Court Judgment cancelling allocation of 204 Coal Blocks out of 218 Blocks allocated since 1993 with the enactment of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 with effect from 30.3.2015. The Committee, therefore, put on record their appreciation for the endeavours made by the Ministry of Coal in this regard with the reported estimated amount of revenue likely to be raised in respect of 33 Coal Mines/Blocks already auctioned standing at Rs. 209740.25 crore with the auction proceeds to be transferred to the respective State Governments. The Committee trust that the Ministry will continue the good work to achieve the various targets set within timelines particularly the momentous milestone set for a projection of coal production of one Billion Tonnes by 2019-2020.

Action Taken

The Committee has appreciated the enactment of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 with effect from 30.03.2015 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, titles and interest in the mines/blocks to new allottees and for the revenue generated to the tune of Rs. 209740.25 crore in respect of Coal Mines/Blocks already auctioned. Hence, no action is required.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Plan Outlays of Ministry of Coal and PSUs

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

The Committee note that the total Budgetary Support to the Ministry of Coal for the year 2015-16 is Rs. 606.00 crore (Plan Rs. 551.00 crore and

Non-Plan Rs. 55.00 crore) against Rs. 600.00 crore (Plan Rs. 550.00 crore and Non-Plan Rs. 50.00 crore) during 2014-15. The Committee also note that a provision of Rs. 1100 crore has been made for Acquisition of Coal Bearing Areas. The Committee also observe that six centrally sponsored schemes *viz.* Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines and Development of Transportation Infrastructure under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (CCDA), Research and Development Projects; Promotional (Regional) Exploration in coal and lignite; Detailed Exploration in non-CIL blocks; Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control and Development of North Eastern Region/Sikkim are being implemented for coal and lignite sector with the help of Gross Budgetary Support. The Committee note that during the financial year 2014-15, out of the budgeted amount of Rs. 550 crore, an amount of Rs. 427.53 crore has been utilized upto December, 2014, amounting to 85.51% of the total plan allocations. The Committee further note that the overall Plan Expenditure of Rs. 522.70 crore in 2013-14 reflects a 33.77% increase over the overall expenditure of RS. 390.76 crore in 2012-13 representing a tangible scaling up of operation in all major schemes as per the Ministry's submission. The Committee are also happy to note that utilization of funds allocated for various Central Sector Schemes undertaken with Budgetary support has been satisfactory with a total Plan Expenditure of Rs. 426.51 crore upto December, 2014 which accounts for 77.54% and 85.30% of BE 2014-15 and RE respectively. Reportedly, the Central Sector Scheme on 'Development of Transport Infrastructure' showed 100 % utilization of funds (BE 2014-15—Rs. 75.00 crore; Actual upto December 2014- Rs. 75.00 crore); Promotional (Regional) Exploration in Coal and Lignite Scheme showed 90% utilization (BE-2014-15: Rs. 56.65 crore; Actual upto December, 2014—Rs. 56.70 crore); 'Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines' showing 100% utilization (BE 2014-15 of Rs. 185.00 crore, Actual utilization upto December, 2014—Rs. 185 crore) and 'Research and Development' showing 85% utilization (BE 2014-15—Rs. 19.95 crore, Actual utilization upto December, 2014—Rs. 17.00 crore). The Committee desire that the Ministry should strive for full utilization of funds so as to ensure that the scarce funds made available are fully utilized to derive the intended benefits therefrom.

Action Taken

The Budget allocation of Rs. 550 crore for the financial year 2014-15 was reduced to Rs. 500 crore in RE against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 473.87 crore indicating about 95% of RE allocation.

The scheme-wise details of allocation and actual expenditure are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE	RE	Actual	% utilization in respect to RE
1.	Research and Development	17.95	17.95	17.95	100.00
2.	Regional Exploration	56.65	56.65	58.82	104.00
3.	Detailed Drilling	184.45	139.45	135.71	97.31
4.	Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
5.	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	185.00	185.00	185.00	100.00
6.	Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coal Mines	75.00	75.00	75.00	100.00
7.	North Eastern Region Component **	29.00	24.00	1.77*	7.40

*Included in the expenditure shown against the scheme of Regional Exploration.

** Schemes at Sl. Nos. 1 to 4 have provision for North East Component.

- The allocations under the schemes of Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines and Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coal Mines have been fully utilized.
- There is 100% utilization of funds in rest of the schemes except North East Component.

The observation of the Committee to utilize the funds fully during 2015-16 in all the above schemes have been noted for compliance.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Research and Development (R&D)

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

The Committee note that Research and Development Projects are not allocated specific to companies but are covered under four thematic areas *viz.* 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 Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd (CMPDIL), is the nodal agency for coordination and monitoring of Science and Technology plan schemes and of CIL's R&D Projects. The Committee also note that the cutting edge projects are implemented by pioneering research and academic institutes related to Coal and allied industries with active participation of coal and lignite mining companies. Some of the coal S&T projects which were completed during 2014-15 include Development of Self Advancing (mobile) Goaf Edge Supports (SAGES) for depillaring operations in underground coal mines; Development of Software for prediction of subsidence by 3D numerical modeling for SCCL Mines and Development of customized organic coatings for corrosion protection of special mining equipment. The Committee however, note with concern that for the year 2015-16, all the 12 projects included under R&D are the spillover projects from the previous year and no new project has been sanctioned for the year 2015-16. Admittedly, though the results cannot be quantified in terms of enhanced production and turnover, many of the R&D studies have had a seminal impact on production, energy efficiency and operational costs. The Committee note that the BE allocated for the year 2015-16 is Rs. 18.00 crore. In this regard, the Committee are happy to observe the increasing utilization of S&T funds over the last three years with utilization of Rs. 9.66, Rs. 11.53 and Rs. 11.76 crore for the corresponding years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. For the year 2014-15, out of the RE of Rs. 20 crore, funds amounting to Rs. 12.95 crore have been disbursed till 13.3.2015. The Committee, therefore, desire that earnest efforts for technology up-gradation in underground and opencast mines in CIL to achieve production/productivity be continued with added fervor for a time bound implementation of R&D projects for more impact on energy efficiency and operational cost.

Action Taken

At present, there are 12 ongoing S&T projects which were spill over from the previous year *i.e.* 2014-15. Also, 3 new projects have been recommended by the Technical Sub-committee of SSRC in its Meeting held on 08.05.2015 at CIL, Kolkata, for consideration and approval of the Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC). Therefore, it is expected that the budget provision of Rs. 18.00 crore for 2015-16 will be utilized, fully.

To obviate the delay in executing the projects and also for full utilization of funds, the following steps are being followed:—

- (a) Progress of research projects is being monitored by CMPDI and is also being reviewed by the various Committees of CIL and MoC.
- (b) Progress of these projects is also monitored by periodic visits to the implementing institutes by the officials of CMPDI to extend help to the implementing agencies to solve some of the administrative and technical problems faced by them.
- (c) Quarterly progress reports of the projects are being received from the implementing agencies and the status of these projects is being placed before the various Committees of CIL and MoC.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Comments of the Committee

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

Promotional (Regional) Exploration in Coal and Lignite

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

The Committee note that the Ministry of Coal Plan Scheme on Promotional Exploration for Coal and Lignite is being implemented by various agencies *viz.* (CMPDIL, GSI, MECL and State Governments concerned), with the aim to undertake preliminary drilling to assess availability of Coal in various areas. The Committee are happy to note that a higher allocation of Rs. 103.50 crore has been sought for in the BE 2015-16 compared to the RE 2014-15 of Rs. 56.65 crore. At the same time, looking at the overall projected performance of exploratory drilling in 2014-15, the Committee find that against a target of 165000 metre, the actual achievement was 140364 metre which comes to 85% of the projected target. The drilling target for the year 2015-16 has been fixed as 175000 metres. The reasons attributed by the Ministry for shortfall in targets include non-availability of permission to explore in forest areas as well as the local law and order problems. In this regard, the Committee note that in order to remove such hurdles, many meetings were held between the Secretary/Additional Secretary of Ministry of Coal with the Chief Secretary of the concerned States. The Committee desire that such

sustained efforts be continued to be made to realize the drilling targets of 1.75 lakh metre set for the year 2015-16.

Action Taken

The achievement of drilling during April' 14-March' 15 is 1.40 lakh metre which is 85% of the target and has shown positive growth of 6%. The slippage in achievement is due to delay in forest permission, local law and order problems and priority drilling in detailed exploration.

The sustained efforts are continuing to achieve the drilling targets of 1.75 lakh metre set for the 2015-16 subject to early forest permission, favourable law and order and positive response from drilling agencies *i.e.* MECL, GSI and State Governments.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Detailed Exploration in Non-CIL Blocks

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

The Committee note that the scheme of detailed exploration was aimed at bringing resources falling in indicated and inferred category into the proven category is taken up under the Ministry of Coal's Plan Scheme of Detailed drilling in the Non-CIL Blocks. The Scheme is carried out through departmental and contractual modes. The Committee note that while the actual drilling in metres for the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) was 190100 metre, the proposed BE for 2015-16, stands at 481850 metre indicating a very high quantum jump. The Committee further note that while the RE for 2014-15 stands at Rs. 139.45 crore, the actual expenditure upto December, 2014 was only Rs. 92.81 crore and the BE for 2015-16 stands at Rs. 151.20 crore. In view of this shortfall in performance, the Committee desire that the Ministry need to augment its efforts for achieving better utilization of funds already allocated for implementation of this Scheme. The Committee observe that the measures are being taken up by CMPDIL for improving the drilling capacity during the last three years. In this direction, the Committee note that the drill deployment has increased from 53 in 2012-13 to 57 in 2013-14 and specific measures have also been taken to improve existing machineries with total capital investment of Rs. 13.20 crore and another Rs. 13.30 crore for procurement of drills. To this end, the Committee recommend the Ministry to accelerate needed procurement of new drills and other essential machineries and also explore the idea of increasing outsourcing the work of drilling to potential private agencies with accredited track record for

ensuring timely achievement of targets set so that funds are optimally utilized.

Action Taken

The achievement of CMPDI departmental drilling in CIL and Non-CIL blocks during Apr.' 14-Mar.' 15 was 3.56 lakh metre which is 102% of the target and has shown positive growth of 10% over the achievement of 2013-14. The achievement through outsourced drilling was 4.72 lakh metre and has shown positive growth of 27%. The overall achievement was 8.28 lakh metre with positive growth of 19%.

The slippage in achievement through outsourcing is due to local (Law and Order) problem and delay in Forest Clearance. About 3.61 lakh metre of drilling could not be carried out due to delayed forest permission and adverse law and order condition during April, 2014 to March, 2015 in outsourced blocks.

The drill deployment has increased from 57 in 2013-14 to 61 in 2014-15 and specific measures have also been taken to improve existing machineries.

All out efforts are being made to achieve the target of detailed drilling of 4.82 lakh metres in Non-CIL blocks. To enhance drilling capacity by departmental resources, supply order has been placed for 5 new Hi-Tech drills and other essential machineries. To increase outsourcing work of drilling, potential private agencies with accredited track record for timely achievement are invited to participate in pre-bid meeting.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Conservation of Safety in Coal Mines and Development of Transport Infrastructure under CCDA

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

The Committee note that under the schemes for Conservation of Safety in Coal Mines and Development of Transport Infrastructure under Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (CCDA), the expenditure incurred by Coal Companies are reimbursed partially as per the statutory provisions under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974, the principal objective of which is to collect excise duty on coal for disbursing the same to the coal mines for

conservation and development related works including infrastructure development. Accordingly, budget provisions for the scheme are made taking into account existing commitment/liability of the preceding financial year. The Committee while observing that the Ministry of Coal achieved 100% utilization of funds in both the Central Sector Schemes on Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines (RE 2014-15; Rs. 185 crore; Expenditure upto December, 2014—Rs. 185 crore) and Development of Transport infrastructure under CCDA (RE 2014-15; Rs. 75 crore; Expenditure upto December, 2014—Rs. 75.00 crore) are surprised to find that the BE for 2015-16 has been reduced to Rs. 170 crore in respect of Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines Schemes and have remained unchanged at Rs. 75 crore in respect of Development of Transport infrastructure. The Committee are not satisfied with the justification given by the Ministry that it is due to reduction of funds in total plan allocation of the Ministry of Coal by the Ministry of Finance. The Committee expect the Government to extend full support to such important schemes of the coal sector and recommend that more thrust be given on creation of transport infrastructure, an important and essential component for more speedy delivery of coal to defined destination for specified end use.

Action Taken

The observation of the Committee to extend full support to such schemes of coal sector has been noted for compliance.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Financial and Physical Performance of Coal PSUs

Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

The Committee are concerned to note that there has been under utilization of funds by all the Coal PSUs *viz.* CIL, SCCL and NLC. The Committee find that while the total RE 2014-15 of all Coal PSUs stood at Rs. 11505.00 crore, the actual expenditure upto December, 2014 was only Rs. 5836.20 crore. The Committee further note that the percentage utilization of funds upto December, 2014 for all the Coal PSUs *viz.* CIL, SCCL and NLC *vis-a-vis* RE 2014-15 stands at 53.9% in respect of CIL (RE Rs. 5225.00 crore; Actual Expenditure—Rs. 2815.58 crore) 49.7% in respect of SCCL (RE Rs. 3760.00 crore; Actual Expenditure—Rs. 1867.74 crore) and 45.7% in respect of NLC (RE Rs. 2520.00 crore; Actual Expenditure Rs. 1152.88) respectively. The Committee also note that in

terms of company-wise physical targets set for the Coal PSUs, as against the target set in BE 2014-15 (CIL—Rs. 507.00MT; SCCL—55 MT and Others 68.25 MT) the actual achievement of targets upto December, 2014 for CIL, SCCL and others stand at 342.386 MT, 35.238 MT and 49.10 MT indicating a poor percentage achievement of 67.5%, 64% and 71.9% respectively. While not satisfied with the physical and financial performance of PSUs, the Committee note that the Ministry of Coal have given assurance that it will conduct regular monitoring for ensuring timely implementation of various schemes by the Coal PSUs so that the funds earmarked for them are properly utilized during the year 2015-16 and both the financial and physical targets are achieved. The Committee may be apprised of the additional measures taken in this regard.

Action Taken

Company-wise Physical and Financial parameters for the year 2014-15 and target for the year 2015-16 is stated as under:—

Coal India Limited (CIL)

Item	2014-15 (Actual) Prov.	2015-16 (Tgt.)
<i>Physical Parameters</i>		
Production (in MT)	494.23	550.00
Off-take I (in MT)	489.34	550.00
OMS (Tonnes)	6.20	6.65
<i>Capital Expenditure/Outlay (Rs. in Cr)</i>		
Domestic	5100.38	5990.50
Overseas	50.78	500.00

In order to achieve the planned growth in production and evacuation in future, CIL has undertaken the following major Railway Infrastructure Projects to be executed by Indian Railway Authority:—

1. Tori-Shivpur-Kathotia new BG Line for North Karanpura Coalfields of Central Coalfields Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand. Construction is being implemented in two phases viz. Tori-Shivpur & Shivpur-Kathotia. The work is under execution in Tori-Shivpur Section by East Central Railway, Patna. Tori-Shivpur segment is expected to be completed by 2016-17.

2. Jharsuguda-Barpalli Railway Infrastructure Project for IB Coalfields of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Sambalpur, Odisha. The work is under execution by South Eastern Railway, Kolkata. Expected to be completed by 2016-17.
3. To cater to evacuation of coal from Mand-Raigarh and Korba-Gevra Coalfields of SECL, following 2 SPVs for two Railway Corridors have been formulated:—
 - (a) East Corridor (Bhupdeopur-Gharghoda-Dharamjaigarh upto Korba with a spur from Gharghoda to Donga Mahua to connect mines of Gare-Pelma Block).
 - (b) East-West Corridor (Gevra Road *via* Dipka, Kathghora, Sindurgarh, Pasan). The first phase of the project is expected to be commissioned by 2017-18.

Further, CIL has planned to invest about Rs. 515 crore in procuring a mix of BOB-R and Box-N wagons of 2000 nos. The proposal is under consideration of Indian Railway Authority.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

Coal produced by SCCL was 52.54 MT during 2014-15 against the target of 55 MT with 96% achievement. The shortfall is mainly due to delay in commissioning of Adriyala Long wall Project; premature closure of Blasting Gallery panels and shortage of sand for stowing in semi-mechanized mines. However, Adriyala LW commenced from 15th October, 2014 and 0.57 MT coal is produced from the LW panel during 2014-15. SCCL is putting all efforts to achieve the target of 56MT for the year 2015-16 by stabilizing the production from Adriyala LW, expediting the Forest Land diversion, Non-forest land acquisition, R&R and creation of infrastructure for coal evacuation.

Capital Outlay

Capital expenditure during 2014-15 is Rs. 3085.78 crore against the BE of Rs. 3850 crore and RE of Rs. 3760.00 crore.

2014-15 (Fig. in Rs. Crore)			
BE	RE	Provisional	Shortfall over BE
3850.00	3760.00	3085.78	764.22

Main reasons of less expenditure by Rs. 764.22 crores during 2014-15 are:—

- (i) Delay in procurement of HEMM due to delay in grounding of new projects:—
 - An amount of Rs. 661.98 crore were provided for Plant and Machinery in 2014-15. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 446.77 crore. Hence, there is a short spending to the tune of Rs. 221.22 crore.
 - Purchase Orders are placed on the Vendors for supply of different HEMM for Open Cast Projects *viz.*, Shovels, Dumpers and Drills. Supplies of these items are under process. The supplies will be received during the current year.
- (ii) Delay in land acquisition due to delay in grounding of new projects:—
 - i. An amount of Rs. 451.29 crore were projected for Land acquisition, against which the allocations made under the head is Rs. 221.72 crore (but, the actual expenditure incurred for the year 2014-15 is Rs. 183.38 crore).
 - ii. The less expenditure of Rs. 229.57 crore was due to delay in the proceedings of Land Acquisition cases as operational guidelines for acquisition of Non-Forest land by the New State Government were formulated in September, 2014.
- (iii) 2x600 MW Singareni Thermal Power Project (STPP)
 - i. An amount of Rs. 2397.16 crore were projected for STPP. The expenditure incurred for the 2014-15 is Rs. 2307.11 crore.
 - ii. Reason for less expenditure of Rs. 90.05 crore is due to delay in major capital works such as Balance of Plant works (BoP), Railway siding works and construction of Reservoir etc.

Rs. 2390.00 crore is planned capital outlay for the year 2015-16. All efforts are being made to expedite the grounding of new projects and commencement of Singareni Thermal Power Plant for 100% utilization of the fund.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

Financial Performance: The financial performance of NLC for the year 2014-15 upto December 2014 is furnished below:—

(Rs. in Crore)

	Sales	PBT	PAT
Target (BE)	5994.34	1099.48	769.64
Target (RE)	6251.30	1452.39	958.72
Actual upto 2014 December	4405.59	1333.81	902.87

CAPEX: actual Expenditure of NLC up to March 2015 is Rs. 1969.76 crore as against RE 2014-15 of Rs. 2520 crore. The shortfall is due to delay in implementation of ongoing projects *viz.*, TPS II Expn., NNTPP and Wind Power Project. The percentage of utilisation for 2014-15 is 78.16% with respect to RE 2014-15.

1. TPS –II Expansion (TPS at Neyveli 2 x 250 MW)
RE: 2014-15 Rs. 462.48 crore
Actual: 2014-15 Rs. 281.51 crore
Percentage of Achievement: 61%

The shortfall is due to delay in commissioning owing to Technical snag and hence the balance payments could not be effected. One unit has achieved Commencement of Commercial Operation on 22.04.2015 and the other unit is expected to achieve commencement of commercial operation in June 2015.

2. NNTPP (TPS at Neyveli 2x500 MW)
RE: 2014-15 Rs. 580.26 crore
Actual: 2014-15 Rs. 445.60 crore
Percentage of Achievement: 77%

The shortfall is on account of slow progress in submission of drawings and slow progress of civil works due to poor mobilization of resources by BHEL. Commencement of supply of Boiler main columns was originally scheduled for December 2014 by BHEL but now expected only from June 2015 with a delay of 6 months.

3. Wind Power Project.
RE: 2014-15 Rs. 241.36 crore
Actual: 2014-15 Rs. 86.99 crore
Percentage of Achievement: 36%

Shortfall is mainly due to delay in land registration and delay in supply of material.

4. Solar Power Project, Neyveli.
RE: 2014-15 Rs. 72.27 crore
Actual: 2014-15 Rs. 30.63 crore
Percentage of Achievement: 42%

The delay is due to slow progress in submission of drawings by the contractor M/s. BHEL, delay in start of civil works, poor mobilization of resources and delay in supply of various main equipments.

Physical Performance: During 2014-15, Lignite production of 26.54 MT has been achieved against the target of 25.60 MT with a percentage achievement of 104%.

In respect of power generation 19729.39 MU have been achieved against the target of 20285.00 MU, which is 97.26% of the target. The reason for non-achievement of the target is due to delay in commissioning of the new projects and less generation in five decades old TPS-I due to ageing of the plant.

Additional Measures being taken by Ministry of Coal for monitoring to ensure timely implementation of various schemes by Coal PSUs

In order to ensure timely implementation of various schemes/projects by Coal PSUs, some additional measures are being taken to ensure timely completion of coal projects and physical targets of existing mines can be achieved on time. Additional measures are as under:—

- i. Portal based monitoring and reporting:—

A Coal Project Monitoring Portal (CPMP) has been developed to resolve the pending issues of ongoing projects/schemes of various coal companies/PSUs. Coal companies can update the status of the pending issues at State level as well as at Central Ministries which is then followed up for getting it resolved at the earliest. Further Coal Companies have been asked to upload major activities of the ongoing and future project on the CPMP portal for monitoring at MoC level.

- ii. Regular meetings of Quarterly Performance Report (QPR):—

QPR meeting is being held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) at every quarter at New Delhi in order to

monitor the progress of various projects/schemes of Coal PSUs costing more than 500 crore or 3 MTY.

iii. Meetings with Chief Secretaries of the States concerned:—

A number of issues/clearances *viz.* EC, FC, acquisition of Land, etc. are pending with concerned State Government. These issues are drawn from CPMP portal and are placed as agenda during the visit of Secretary (Coal) to various States in the meeting with Chief Secretary and Senior officials of the concerned State.

iv. Meeting with MoEF, Railways:—

A monthly review meeting is being taken by Secretary (Coal) with the officers of MoEF & CC to resolve the various issues/clearances of EC, FC and with officers of Railways to resolve the various issues pertaining to Railway projects of Coal companies.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Delay in Implementation of Projects

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

The Committee note that the various reasons cited by the Ministry for delay in implementation of projects include delay in grant of Forest Clearances and Environmental Clearances; delays in finalization of global tender for deployment of needed equipments and machineries and consequent delay in their procurement and commissioning; delays in rehabilitation; problem of land acquisition/possession; lack of coal evacuation facility; delay in construction of needed infrastructure such as Rail links, pucca Roads etc.; delays in settlement of compensation for land acquisition; Law and Order problems, etc. The Committee view these delays seriously as these delays lead to not only time overrun but also consequent cost-overrun of projects running into thousands of crore of rupees. The Committee are however, happy to note that earnest efforts are now being made by the Ministry at all levels *viz.* Project Level; Corporate Level and State Government Level through regular site level follow up as well as putting into place a Central Project Monitoring Division (CPMD) for continuous monitoring of progress of all projects

and reporting to the top management besides holding regular meetings with Chief Secretaries of concerned States. The Committee also note that a web portal namely online Coal Projects Monitoring portal (e-CPMP) has been created for regular monitoring of project related issues connected with different Ministries and State Authorities. The Committee trust and expect that the Ministry continue the reform process being set in with vigor so that the country attains self sufficiency in coal production and the benefits accrued from coal production are equitably shared.

Action Taken

A growth in production of about 7% during 2014-15 over the previous year as compared to a growth of 2.2% during the year 2013-14 has been registered by CIL.

An incremental EC of about 30 Mty was granted by MoEF during the year 2014-15. 5 nos. final (Stage II) Forestry approvals and 7 nos. inprinciple (Stage I) Forestry approvals have also been accorded during the year.

CIL is making an all out effort to ensure that there is no further delay in project implementation. The following actions are already in place for sorting out the constraints involved therein.

- (a) Issues related to Land acquisition/possession, R&R, EC, FC and Law and order are being taken up at all levels by CIL with respective State Governments and Central Ministries.
- (b) Issues related to EC, FC, Land acquisition and rail infrastructure projects are regularly highlighted at all levels. Matter now being monitored by PMO for expediting the same.
- (c) Crucial issues are being uploaded by CIL and its subsidiary companies on the MoC e-CPMP portal and MoC is vigorously following up with the State governments and other associated ministries by holding meetings with concerned officials to expedite and facilitate acquisition/possession of land, and expediting EC and FC issues.
- (d) Enhanced land compensations are being paid as per the revised rates notified by the State governments. In States where the rates have not been revised the compensation is being paid as per the revised rates of the neighbouring States.

- (e) A PAP friendly R&R policy has been framed by CIL which is also amended as per the needs of the time.
- (f) Affected parties/villagers are consistently persuaded for accepting compensation and early hand over of land.
- (g) Dedicated departments headed by the subject experts and officials from the Railway, Forest Service's and Land and Revenue cadre have been appointed in the capacity of Advisors by CIL and its subsidiaries for suitable advice, scrutiny and expediting related proposals.
- (h) CIL has already started investing in the three major rail infrastructure projects in order to streamline the output and coal evacuation from three coalfields with high growth potential. Special Participative Vehicles/JVs have been formed in the State of Chhattisgarh. MOU to form JVs have been signed in the State of Odisha and Jharkhand for efficient implementation of the various existing and proposed rail infrastructure projects of CIL.
- (i) The bidding process has been made more participative and transparent in order to ensure successful and timely conclusion of the bids.

Actions initiated at the Ministry level for ensuring effective projects implementation:—

- (a) MoC has started an e-portal (e-CPMP) on the Cab-Sec website where crucial issues are being uploaded by CIL and its subsidiary companies and MoC is vigorously following up with the State Governments and other associated Ministries. Issues related to Land acquisition/possession, R&R and Law and order are being regularly taken up at highest level by MoC with respective State Governments. MoC is holding regular meetings with MoEF & CC and Ministry of Railways regarding issues related EC-FC and all major rail infrastructure projects.
- (b) Issues related to EC, FC, Land acquisition and rail infrastructure projects are now being monitored by PMO for expeditious resolution of related issues as a consequence of actions initiated by CIL & MoC.

- (c) MoC also routinely reviews all projects with capacities 3 Mty and above or Rs. 500 crore and above on Quarterly basis to fast track the development of ongoing projects and expedite execution of delayed projects.

CCI-Projects Monitoring Group reviews all coal projects costing Rs. 1000 crore and above at regular intervals. The institution of PMG has extended the facilities of their portal for online monitoring of coal projects. The issues/constraints faced in implementation of coal projects are being regularly uploaded on the portal for subsequent follow up. PMG has vigorously taken up issues related to land acquisition, law and order, EC and FC with the highest levels of the respective State governments and other concerned agencies.

The Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation monitors implementation of projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above at regular intervals.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Comments of the Committee

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

Coal Block Auction Process

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

The Committee are happy to note that the Government has enacted the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 with effect from 30.3.2015 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, titles and interest in the mines/blocks to new allottees selected through auction or allotment to Government Company, as the case may be. The Committee also appreciate that the process of Coal Blocks auction has been made transparent by live webcasting of Auction. The Committee are particularly satisfied to note that the total estimated amount of revenue likely to be raised in respect of 33 Coal Mines/Blocks already auctioned which is Rs. 209740.25 crore is to be transferred to respective State Governments. The Committee reiterate their trust that the Ministry will continue the good work to achieve the various targets set within time lines particularly the momentous milestone set for a projection of coal production of one Billion Tonnes by 2019-2020.

Action Taken

The Committee has appreciated the enactment of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 with effect from 30.03.2015 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, titles and interest in the mines/blocks to new allottees and for the revenue generated to the tune of Rs. 209740.25 crore in respect of Coal Mines/Blocks already auctioned. Hence no action is required.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Fund

Recommendation (Serial No. 13)

The Committee note that under the CSR policy, CIL and its subsidiaries Companies and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) undertake different welfare activities with allocation of funds as per DPE Guidelines effective from 1.4.2014 based on Section 135 (1) of Companies Act, 2013 which stipulates to spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years. The Committee further note that Coal India Limited (CIL) follows its own policy in this regard and funds based on 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2 per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever is higher is earmarked for CSR activities. The Committee are happy to note the quantum jump in utilization of CSR funds by CIL and its subsidiaries. In this regard, the Committee note that while there was a dismal performance for the year 2012-13 with utilization standing over Rs. 149.55 crore against allocation of Rs. 595.74 crore, there has been a significant improvement during the year 2013-14 wherein Rs. 409.37 crore were utilized out of the Rs. 474.36 crore allocated. The utilization of CSR fund for year 2014-15 upto September, 2014 stands at 111.22 crore out of Rs. 471.65 allocated for the purpose and the Committee hope and expect that CIL and its subsidiaries gear-up the activities under the CSR funds so that the intended benefits are optimally derived by the beneficiaries. The Committee also appreciate the optimal utilization of CSR funds by NLC during the last three years with expending of Rs. 14.26 crore out of Rs. 13.00 crore allocated in the year 2012-13; Rs. 26.30 crore utilized out of Rs. 26.04 crore allocated in 2013-14 and Rs. 30.60 crore utilized upto December, 2014 against allocation of Rs. 41.42 crore in the year 2014-15. The Committee feel satisfied to note that almost 50% of the total

CSR Budget for the year 2014-15 amounting to Rs. 235 crore has been earmarked for construction of 52, 036 school toilets in 35224 schools in six States *viz.* Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the Swachh Bharat/Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. The Committee also observe that under the CSR funds of Coal PSUs, welfare measures for SC&ST and disabled persons have also been put into place. Keeping in view the laudable objectives of the provision of CSR funds, the Committee emphasize that all coal PSUs should strive for optimal utilization of such funds and ensure that no earmarked funds remain unutilized.

Action Taken

Coal India Limited

It is a fact that CIL and its subsidiaries have achieved a significant improvement in utilizing CSR fund during 2013-14 in comparison to earlier years. Presently CIL has revised its CSR Policy based on the New Companies Act, 2013 and the Revised Policy has been effective from April, 2015. As per the said policy, CIL is committed to spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2.00 per tonne of Coal Production of previous year whichever is higher.

CSR activities undertaken/being undertaken by CIL and its subsidiaries as per CIL's CSR Policy broadly covers the following:—

- (a) Welfare measures for the community at large, so as to ensure the poorer section of the Society derived the maximum benefits.
- (b) Contribution to the society at large by way of social and cultural development, imparting education, training and social awareness specially with regard to the economically backward class for their development and generation of income to avoid any liability of employment.
- (c) Protection and safeguard of environment and maintaining ecological balance.

During the year 2014-15 CIL and its subsidiaries have spent an amount to the tune of Rs. 329.82 crore (Provisional) against budget allocation of Rs. 471.65 crore. Besides CIL subsidiaries have also kept

provision for expenditure towards construction and renovation of school toilets separately for Boys and Girls as per the list of schools given on the website of MHRD, in six different States towards contribution under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. Further all the Boards of different CIL subsidiary companies have been empowered to sanction additional budget on CSR for Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. The total number of toilets to be constructed/renovated by CIL's subsidiaries is 48,735 in 30,340 schools. Construction/Renovation work for the toilets has already started and the work will be completed by 30.06.2015 tentatively.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

As regards SCCL, CSR Budget, 2014-15 for an amount of Rs. 15.56 crore (equivalent to 3% of average Net Profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years) was approved by the Board of SCCL. Out of CSR Budget of Rs. 15.56 crore for the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 12.85 crore (provisional) has already been appropriated.

CSR activities being undertaken

SCCL is discharging its Corporate Social Responsibility by taking up various Community Development activities in Coal belt Areas and also taking up self-employment generation programmes through Singareni Seva Samithi (SSS).

- Providing Drinking Water Supply by drilling Bore-wells in the surrounding villages/hamlets of coal fields.
- Providing infrastructure *i.e.*, laying approach roads, constructing drains etc. in the surrounding villages.
- Taking up sanitation in the villages/towns of coal belt areas. Promoting Sports in the rural areas.
- Contributing for providing Road Side Bus Shelters in Bhupalapalli Assembly Constituency, Warangal District.
- Financial Assistance to JNTU-H, Manthani for providing infrastructure.
- Financial assistance was provided to the District Authority of Adilabad for conducting Army recruitment rally.

- Providing Central Lighting system between Chelpur and Bhupalapalli, Warangal District.
- Skill Development for the Rural unemployed youth for self-employment through Singareni Seva Samithi.
- Conducting Mobile Medical Camps for the benefit of the people living in the peripheral areas. 3422 Mega/Mobile Medical Camps were conducted and medicines supplied free of cost from the year 2003 till date and 2,52,737 villagers of surrounding areas of collieries benefited.
- SCCL introduced "SPANDANA" mobile hospital services, especially for the benefit of villagers of Tiryani Mandal.
- This mobile hospital is run by a male and one female doctor along with 2 technicians, male and female nurses.
- Diagnostic facilities like Complete Blood Picture, X-Ray, ECG etc., are provided in the mobile vehicle for providing instant results.
- This mobile vehicle covers 35 villages to serve 900 to 1000 persons by making 25 camps in a month and supplies drugs free of cost.
- As recommended by World Health Organisation, 12x12 programme was launched by Singareni with aim to achieve 12% of Hb in girl children of 12 years age. Under this programme, parents, teachers and children are educated about the impact of malnutrition and Iron tablets are distributed on Monday which is observed as "Iron Day".
- Considerable improvement is observed in Hb% levels. This is first programme of its kind conducted in the State. 34270 children of Government and Company schools have been covered under this programme.

Self-employment training programmes through Singareni Seva Samithi:

- 15361 persons including 2043 Project Affected Persons were trained in different vocational/self-employment courses out

of which 7622 secured employment/earning and 1761 have established their units.

- About 300 persons are sanctioned loans with 35% (Rural)—25% subsidy under PMEGP (Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme).
- 224 PAP/local people were trained on “Volvo” vehicles at Bangalore and Manuguru. All secured employment.
- Training to Project Affected People and their children and local children to enable them to compete in police/para-military recruitment. 1397 candidates were selected in Police/Army recruitment out of the 14270 candidates trained.
- Two major Army Recruitment Rallies were conducted with the logistic support from SCCL in Prakasam Stadium grounds, Kothagudem during 2014 and 2015 in which 40,000 candidate participated and 8291 candidates have been selected in the physical endurance test.
- To provide Self-employment, SCCL is helping the children of SCCL and local children to start Ancillary Units. SCCL is extending all forms of support including placing orders for their products. At present, 11 Ancillary Units are functioning in Mandamarri Area.

Other initiatives under CSR

- Support to three S.T. orphan homes – One each at Bellampalli, Manuguru and Kothagudem in the form of providing school uniforms, school bags, shoes, books free of cost and also provision of better facilities in the homes including accommodation etc.
- Assistance is being given to 3 special schools for the benefit of 300 differently abled children. SCCL has identified 742 special children and is supporting them and in addition supporting similar service institutions in this coal belt area.
- Infrastructure provided to school for differently abled children ‘MANOCHAITANYA’ in Godavari Khani.

- Providing employment opportunities in out-sourced vacancies like transport, security, guest houses etc. Extending medical facilities in Colliery hospitals for all employees out sourced. Introduced system of medical attendance books for the benefit of PAPs and their family members.
- For Tiryani Mandal which had been adopted by SCCL, an amount of Rs. 31.30 crore has been sanctioned for carrying out various CSR activities.
- Provision of infrastructure to the schools located near coal fields.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

The CSR funds utilised by NLC in the year 2014-15 is Rs. 47.49 crores (provisional and unaudited) as against the earmarked amount of Rs. 41.60 crore.

The CSR fund is being optimally utilised for community development in the sectors of health care, sanitation, education, skill, and other sectors identified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. In fact, CSR is a continuing commitment of NLC to the Society and no earmarked CSR funds of NLC remain unutilized.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para 22 of Chapter I of the Report)

Need for Development of Rail Infrastructure for Coal Evacuation

Recommendation (Serial No. 16)

The Committee note that the CIL has set up for itself an ambitious plan of one billion tonne coal production by the year 2020. The Committee feel that to achieve this target, it is equally important to put into place a matching evacuation of coal mechanism by simultaneous development of Rail Infrastructure. The Committee note that in order to achieve the planned growth in production and evacuation in future, CIL has

undertaken few major Railway Infrastructure Projects to be executed by Indian Railways which include Tori-Shivpuri-Khatotia new BG line with length of about 93.45 km. for North Karanpura Coalfields of CCL in Jharkhand; Jharsuguda-Barpalli Railway 52.4 km. line for IB coalfields of MCL and for evacuation of coal from Mand-Raigarh and Korba Gevra coalfields of SECL. In this regard, the Committee note from the submissions made by the Secretary, Coal, during evidence before the Committee that an institutional arrangement has been made under which, meetings are held every month on pre-fixed dates for sorting out the bottlenecks in respect of 3 major lines one each in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha which were hampering the coal evacuation plans. According to him, the initial clearances have now been obtained and these projects are likely to be completed by December, 2017. The Committee were also apprised that an MoU is being signed under which Railways, CIL and the respective State Government will form SPV which to a great extent will take care of the hurdles on account of State Government issue by making them partners under such arrangement. The Committee express their satisfaction at the proposed initiatives being undertaken by the Government for development of required Railway Infrastructure for coal evacuation. The Committee, however, at the same time emphasize that constant monitoring must be maintained by the Ministry for ensuring that the projects are not delayed on account of avoidable hurdles/bottleneck.

Action Taken

Three major critical rail projects namely Tori-Shivpur-Kathotia in Jharkhand, Jharsuguda-Barpalli in Odisha and Baroud-Bijari EW corridor in Chhattisgarh has already been taken up by CIL wherein CIL plans to invest about Rs. 12000 crore. An expenditure of about Rs. 1400 crore have already been incurred. These three lines are envisaged to facilitate the evacuation of about 180 Mt of coal from the coal projects involved therein. Special Participative Vehicles/JVs involving CIL, Railways and State Government have been formed in the State of Chhattisgarh. MoU to form such JVs have been signed in the States of Odisha and Jharkhand for efficient implementation of the various existing and proposed rail infrastructure projects of CIL.

CIL has appointed ex-Railway Services officer of senior rank as Advisor (Railways) for effective implementation of these Rail infrastructure projects. MoC is all holding monthly meetings with the Sub Group consisting of CIL, Ministry of Railways, RITES and

IRCON for review of status of the three major railway lines. Meetings are also being regularly held with MoEF&CC and State Governments regarding issues related EC-FC and other related issues involved in these projects.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

CHAPTER III

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

Outstanding Dues of Coal PSUs

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

The Committee are concerned to note that there are large amount of outstanding dues of all Coal PSUs *viz.* CIL and SCCL standing at Rs. 8452.98 crore and Rs. 2198.56 crore respectively as on 28.02.2015 and for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), Rs. 2216.08 crore as on 31.3.2014. The Committee note that a number of steps are being taken for regular follow up to realize outstanding dues with concerned Ministries/parties which *inter-alia* include putting in a system of issue of coal only against advance deposit in all CIL subsidiaries; levy of late payment surcharge etc. are being taken up to recover outstanding dues in a time bound manner. The Committee desire that the coal PSUs should not undermine this important aspect of recovery of outstanding dues and take more proactive steps to considerably bring down the due amount.

Action Taken

Coal India Limited

The outstanding dues of various subsidiaries of CIL receivable on account of sale of Coal were Rs. 10,830.04 crore as on 31.03.2014. The total outstanding coal sale dues of CIL came down to Rs. 8452.98 crore (provisional) as on 28.02.2015, reduced by Rs. 2377.06 crore (provisional) compared to the total outstanding dues as on 31.03.2014.

Continuous efforts are being made at the subsidiary level and the CIL level to realize the coal sale dues from debtor/parties. The following actions have been taken for recovery of outstanding dues:—

1. The party-wise outstanding dues are being reviewed by the subsidiary companies from time to time. The General Manager

(S&M) of concerned subsidiaries follows-up regularly with concerned parties to realize the outstanding dues.

2. Regional Sales Offices under Sales and Marketing (S&M) Division, CIL also pursue towards realization of outstanding dues.
3. CMDs of subsidiary companies also communicate with Chairman/MDs of the defaulting power-houses/parties.
4. At CIL level, GM (S&M) also communicates with the major defaulting power-houses to clear the outstanding dues.
5. Director (Marketing), CIL has also taken up the issue of non-payment with major defaulting power-houses/parties.
6. Chairman, CIL has also communicated with Chief Secretaries of States so that dues of major defaulting parties are cleared.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited

The details of outstanding dues from various major parties for coal supply as on 31.05.2015 are as below:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Current Dues	Representing No. of Days
1.	APGENCO	204.99	25
2.	TSGENCO	1651.13	224
3.	NTPC	73.33	6
4.	MSEB	168.52	52
5.	KPCL-Undisputed	438.31	73
6.	KPCL-Disputed	9.31	-
7.	FCI	2.60	-
	TOTAL	2548.19	

The outstanding dues are on high side from Power customers like TSGENCO, APGENCO, KPCL and MSEB. In addition to the regular follow up in writing, matter is brought to the notice of C&MDs of respective power customers by highest Authority of the company. Though, as per terms of agreement, SCCL has liberty to withhold coal supplies if the bills are not paid within 7 days from due date, it could not be exercised

as they are engaged in generation of Power and are Government companies.

In addition to the above, two Committees of Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADRM) for resolving disputes between claims of CIL's subsidiaries/Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and other PSUs have been formed as per detailed below:—

- (i) The ADRM Committee having members of JS level officers from MOC and MOP has been assigned to resolve the disputes between CIL and its subsidiaries/NLC and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)/Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).
- (ii) The ADRM Committee having members as Adviser (P), JS (MOC) and JS from Department of Heavy Industries has been assigned for resolving the disputes between CIL and its subsidiaries/NLC and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)/ Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HECL).

The ADRM Committee at Sl.No. (ii) in its meeting held on 2.6.2015 decided to constitute a Technical Committee comprising officials from CIL, CEA and NTPC to discuss the disputes/claims in detail and submit a report.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

CHAPTER IV

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

-Nil-

CHAPTER V

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

Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control Scheme

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

The Committee note that the objective of the Environmental and Subsidence Control (EMSC) Scheme is to improve the environmental conditions in the old mined out areas of Jharia and Raniganj coalfields by addressing fire and subsidence problems. The Committee further note that the Major thrust areas in EMSC during XII Plan period are control of subsidence in the old, abandoned, waterlogged workings in Raniganj coalfields, control of mine fires and subsidence in Jharia coalfields besides rehabilitation of persons residing in these areas. All EMSC Schemes have subsequently being merged in a Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence, Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure within the leasehold areas of BCCL and ECL. It has been brought out to the notice of the Committee that BCCL and ECL are making all out efforts for the implementation of the Master Plan. The Committee while observing that a meager amount of only Rs. 0.40 crore has been allocated under BE/RE for the year 2015-16 note from the explanation furnished by the Ministry that as per the tenets of the Master Plan, the CIL needs to first spend from its own resources upto Rs. 350 crore per year and the additional funds required, if any, are to be made available from the Budget. According to the Ministry, the expenditure during the last few years has remained less than CIL's mandatory contribution and as such, 'NIL' or near 'NIL' expenditure has been reflected in the Ministry's Budget. The Committee note that BCCL and ECL are making all out efforts for the implementation of Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia coalfields as well as Raniganj Coalfields with rehabilitation of both BCCL and non-BCCL families going on. The Committee are happy to note that BCCL has already shifted 2162 families from fire affected projects to safe colonies in non-coal

bearing areas and another 7000 houses to be allocated shortly. The Committee desire that the inherent problems pertaining to land acquisition which are statedly the major constraints impeding implementation of the EMSC Scheme need to be tackled seriously. The Committee also feel that such an important scheme having ramification on the environment as well as rehabilitation of persons residing in these locations should be given priority. The Committee, therefore, recommend that efforts made by the Ministry for the implementation of Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields be accelerated to achieve the targets set.

Action Taken

Keeping in mind the importance of the Scheme having ramification on the environment as well as rehabilitation of persons residing in these location, Ministry of Coal has given highest priority in monitoring this Scheme. Accordingly, a High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Coal has been constituted with representatives from different Ministries and State Governments concerned (*viz.* Jharkhand and West Bengal) for speedy implementation of the Scheme. This Committee regularly meets to monitoring the progress of implementation of scheme.

Further, Secretary (Coal) has discussed the issue of land acquisition with Chief Secretary of Jharkhand during various meetings at Ranchi to expedite acquisition of land for rehabilitation of the affected persons.

The issue of permission of Government of West Bengal for construction of houses by ADDA has also been taken up with Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal.

Secretary (Coal) has written to Chairman Railway Board regarding diversion of railway lines in the affected area. Chairman, Railway Board has constituted a Committee to examine the issue whose report is expected to be finalize by August, 2015.

[Ministry of Coal, File No. 20011/09/2015-IFD,
dated 20/07/2015]

North Eastern Region (NER)

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

The Committee are concerned to note that the North-Eastern Region remains a totally neglected area with the lowest implementation record as exuded by the fact that year after year, the budget provisions pertaining to development of NER/Sikkim remain totally unutilized till 2012-13. Regarding this low utilization of funds, the Committee note that hindrances in exploration work *viz.* difficult geological characteristics, large forest covers, adverse law and order conditions and land issues, very low estimates of coal resources in the region (0.5% of total reported coal reserves of India) coupled with non-implementation of S&T schemes *viz.* complete lack of research proposals for NER were the major constraints responsible for such dismal performance. Admittedly, despite the constraints, efforts have been made to utilize this fund as an amount of Rs. 1.77 crore has been spent from the budgetary provisions during 2013-14 with Rs. 0.70 crore on procurement of drilling rigs for exploration in NE Regions by DGM Nagaland and Assam under promotional exploration and Rs. 1.07 crore for development of transportation infrastructure in coalfields by North-Eastern coalfields. The Committee, however, find that the Budget Estimates for 2014-15 have further raised the amount to Rs. 29 crore whereas expenditure upto December, 2014 is NIL, the BE made for the year 2015-16 stands at Rs. 30.60 crore. The Committee, while taking cognizance of the difficult constraints, however, desire that the Ministry need to work harder for a holistic approach. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to provide needed incentives for evoking adequate response on R&D proposals for effective exploration of Coal reserves in the area. The Committee would like to be apprised of the tangible efforts in terms of concrete deliverables made in this regard.

Action Taken

Promotional (Regional) Exploration

DGM (Nagaland) and DGM (Assam) are doing regional coal exploration under Central Sector Scheme of MoC. Under this scheme, 1 (one) rig each was sanctioned to both the agencies. DGM (Nagaland) has purchased the rig but DGM (Assam) is facing constraints. About 427.00 metre were drilled by DGM (Nagaland) during April 14—March 15.

Research and Development Projects

In spite of continuous efforts by Coal India Limited (CIL), Ministry of Coal (MoC), CMPDI, quality proposals are not being received from the core research/academic institutes of North-Eastern Region (NER). Very limited number of research proposals are being submitted by various institutes located in NER, although the request letters inviting research proposal sent to these institutes and the thrust areas of research for coal industry were widely circulated.

As a matter of fact, recently two research proposals were received from the research/academic institutes of NER. One is related to beneficiation of NER coals, which was not agreed by the Technical Sub-Committee of Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) as the earlier studies concluded that no substantial removal of organic sulphur could be achieved through beneficiation. The other one received from IIT, Guwahati and CMERI, Durgapur is under scrutiny.

Efforts are continued to increase expenditure on R&D in the NER by way of inviting R&D proposals from academic institutes/research organisations from NER for effective exploitation of coal deposits and other issues related to North Eastern Region.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Coal Theft and Pilferage

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

The Committee note that the vigilance milestones stately achieved pertaining to vigilance activities undertaken by the Ministry of Coal *inter-alia* include collecting data on real time basis; equipping all projects with electronic weigh-bridges; Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) expected to be operational from March, 2015; online file and bill tracking system; Information Technology initiatives; installation of in-motion road weigh-bridges with requisite software for Coal stock measurement, on-line Truck Despatch system put in place in vulnerable areas; Implementation of e-tendering solution for 'works and services' done in all areas except Rajmahal; Online complaint handling system made fully functional; E-tendering and e-procurement made fully implemented; GPS-based vehicle-tracking system installed in 270 vehicles

etc. The Committee, during their study tour to Talcher, Odisha in the Mahanadi Coalfields (MCL) on 11.2.2015 observed that the MCL has achieved the laudable completion of installation of Global Positioning System (GPS)/General Packet Radio Services (GPRS) based Vehicle Tracking System on trucks/tippers and for coal production/internal transportation with a view to curb the menace of coal theft and pilferage. Keeping in view the deep concerns that the Committee had expressed time and again on the aspect of illegal mining as well as pilferage of coal causing great loss to the national exchequer, the Committee desire that the laudable step taken by MCL be replicated throughout so that the menace of coal theft and pilferage is checked effectively. The Committee also hope that as assured to by Secretary, Ministry of Coal, during oral evidence on 1.4.2015, the monitoring mechanism put in place in Talcher be also replicated to all coal bearing areas by the end of the financial year 2014-15. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter thereon within 3 months of presentation of the Report.

Action Taken

As the coal mines have large number of entry/exit points, physical surveillance of the area is almost impossible. Coal India and its subsidiary companies are emphasising electronic surveillance to obtain accurate data of production, dispatch, etc. Large numbers of such points are required to be connected in a Wide Area Network to obtain data on real time basis.

To check the theft and pilferage of coal at Coal dumps and sidings, it was decided to set up a truck monitoring system for coal transportation through GPS/GPRS in all mines of CIL. The implementation of the IT initiatives is being reviewed from time to time. The main objectives of different IT initiatives are of two folds, *i.e.*:

- (i) Electronic surveillance to check theft and pilferage; and
- (ii) Capture of real time data of production, dispatch, stores etc. to improve operational efficiency.

3. An integrated system has been conceived consisting of GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system with RFID, CCTV, boom barrier

connected through a wide area network connecting all vulnerable points like weigh bridges, material stores, entry/exit points, stock yards, sidings, explosive magazines etc. The objective is to track the movement of vehicles from the time it enters the mine area, *i.e.* coal dump/store yard to sidings along its route. Alerts are received in the form of exception report when a vehicle violates defined routes, e.g. stoppage for longer time en-route, deviation from the designated route, etc. The status of different IT initiatives along with their implementation time lines for all subsidiaries Coal India Ltd., and its subsidiaries have been fixed.

4. In the recently held review meeting taken by Secretary (Coal) it was decided to implement the IT initiatives by September, 2015. The status of implementation of IT initiatives as on 31st May, 2015 is as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Requirement	Implementation status as on date
1.	GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System	8865	3516
2.	Electronic Surveillance by CCTV	1904	432
3.	RFID based Boom Barriers and Readers	430	50
4.	Weigh Bridge Status	969	829
5.	Wide Area Networking	912	223
6.	Coal Net Implementation Status	48	27

e-Procurement has been implemented in CIL and all its subsidiaries. Reverse e-auction have been started for HIRED HEEM and coal transportation in BCCL, CCL. Other subsidiaries are in the process of adopting the same. Reverse e-auction for procurement of explosives has been adopted in CIL.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

Delay in Getting Environmental and Forestry Clearances

Recommendation (Serial No. 15)

The Committee note that a total of 187 forestry clearance proposals and 22 Environmental Clearance proposals are pending for CIL; 5 forestry clearance proposals and 11 Environmental Clearance proposals are pending for SCCL and 3 Environmental clearance proposals are pending for NLC as on March, 2015. In this regard, the Committee note that the Ministry have opined that a single window clearance mechanism may not be feasible in granting these clearances as the statutory EC&FC clearances require many agencies including State Governments as well as Central Ministries. The Committee were, however, apprised that the Cabinet Secretariat have started a Project Monitoring Group to monitor such issues online for all major projects and critical projects with the Ministry of Coal launching a web based portal for resolving pending issues for all coal mining projects to help resolve and expedite clearances. The Committee while emphasizing that the Ministry should not ignore the Environmental and Forestry requirements, recommend that in addition to the initiatives statedly being taken up on these fronts, the Ministry should explore the feasibility of creating a mechanism for streamlining the process of obtaining environmental and forest clearances in a coordinated manner.

Action Taken

During the XII Plan period, Stage II clearance for 20 forestry proposals, involving an area of 1891.72 Ha., has been approved by MoEF&CC up to May, 2015.

At present, 183 forestry proposals are awaiting clearances at various levels. Out of these, 120 proposals, involving an area of about 15838.20 Ha., are awaiting clearances at Stage-I level and 63 proposals, involving an area of about 16116 Ha., are awaiting clearances at Stage-II level.

Similarly, 89 environmental clearance proposals for an effective incremental capacity of 132 Mty. have been approved by MoEF&CC during the XII Plan up to May 2015.

At present 22 EC proposals, involving an incremental EC capacity of 102 Mty. are pending for clearances at various levels. Out of these

6 are awaiting for TOR, 10 proposals are awaiting for gates of EAC meeting, 3 are awaiting dates for public consultation and 3 proposals are awaiting final clearance.

[O.M. No. 20011/09/2015-IFD, dated 20/07/2015 of
Ministry of Coal]

NEW DELHI;
03 December, 2015

12 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

RAKESH SINGH,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

ANNEXURE I

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL HELD ON 19 NOVEMBER, 2015 IN HON'BLE
CHAIRPERSON'S CHAMBER, ROOM NO. '112', FIRST FLOOR,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1130 hrs. to 1330 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh—*Chairperson*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve
3. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
4. Shri Shailesh Kumar
5. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
6. Shrimati Ranjit Ranjan
7. Dr. Ravindra Kumar Ray
8. Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu
9. Shri Janardan Singh "Sigriwal"
10. Shri Rama Kishore Singh
11. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
13. Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane

Rajya Sabha

14. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu
15. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque

16. Shri B.K. Hariprasad

17. Shri Jugul Kishore

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri U.B.S. Negi — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Arvind Sharma — *Additional Director*
3. Ms. Miranda Ingudam — *Deputy Secretary*

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

3. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration the following Draft Reports:—

(i) Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 7th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on “Demands for Grants (2015-16)” relating to the Ministry of Coal.

(ii) *** *** *** *** ***

(iii) *** *** *** *** ***

4. The Committee adopted the Reports without any changes/modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalise the Reports and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

5. *** *** *** *** ***

The Committee then adjourned.

*** Do not pertain to this Report.

ANNEXURE II

(Vide Para IV of Introduction)

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN
THE SEVENTH REPORT OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

- I. Total No. of Recommendations made: 16
- II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:
(Vide recommendation at Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13
and 16)
Total : 11
Percentage of total : 68.75%
- III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue
in view of the Government's replies:
(Vide Recommendation at Sl. No. 14)
Total : 01
Percentage of total : 6.25%
- IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government
have not been accepted by the Committee:
(Vide recommendation at Sl. No. NIL)
Total : 00
Percentage of total : 0%
- V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the
Government are still awaited:
(Vide recommendation at Sl. Nos. 6, 8, 12, and 15)
Total : 04
Percentage of total : 25.00%

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