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STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL
(2017-2018)
SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF COAL
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-19)

FORTIETH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
MARCH, 2018 /PHALGUNA, 1939 (SAKA)

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL
(2017-18)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA
MINISTRY OF COAL
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-19)



Presented to Lok Sabha on 13.03.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 13.03.2018

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

MARCH, 2018/PHALGUNA, 1939 (SAKA)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL(2017-18)

Chairperson - Shri Rakesh Singh

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Idris Ali
3. Shri A. Arunmozhithevan
4. Shri Chandulal Sahu
5. Smt. Jyoti Dhurve
6. Shri Shailesh Kumar
7. Dr. Banshilal Mahato
8. Shri Kamalbhan Singh Marabi
9. Shri Godam Nagesh
10. Shri Ajay Nishad
11. Smt. Riti Pathak
12. Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan
13. Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray
14. Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu
15. Shri Tathagata Satpathy
16. Shri Janardan Singh 'Sigrival'
17. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
18. Shri Rama Kishore Singh
19. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
20. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
21. Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane

Rajya Sabha

22. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu
23. Shri Ranjib Biswal
24. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque
25. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev
26. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
27. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey
28. Shri Alok Tiwari
29. Shri Sanjay Singh*
30. Vacant
31. Vacant

* Nominated w.e.f. 13.02.2018.

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Shri U.B.S. Negi | - Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri Ajay Kumar Garg | - Director |
| 3. Shri Arvind Sharma | - Additional Director |
| 4. Shri Girdhari Lal | - Under Secretary |

(iii)

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Coal and Steel having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Fortieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2018-19) relating to the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal were laid on the Table of the House on 09.02.2018. Under rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel are required to consider the Demands for Grants of Ministries under their jurisdiction and make Report on the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Coal on 22nd February, 2018.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 09.03.2018.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Coal for the cooperation extended by them in furnishing written replies and for placing their considered views and perceptions before the Committee.

6. The Committee place on record their profound appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

7. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
09 March, 2018
18 Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

RAKESH SINGH
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel
(iv)

REPORT
PART-I
CHAPTER -I
INTRODUCTORY

There is a perceptible shift in the country in fortifying the energy options currently. Renewable energy sources like Solar and Wind are being explored, encouraged and added as energy upgrades to meet the growing energy demand in the country. As clean energy options, the addition from these sources, to the energy mix, can be viewed as complementary but not competitive to coal's role. They certainly can supplement but cannot substitute coal as preferred energy fuel, at least for now. In India, what makes coal such a preferred energy fuel is its abundance, availability and affordability. The estimated geological resource of coal in India stood 315.149 Billion Tonnes as of 1 April, 2017. Around 73% of the entire power generated in the country is coal based. Reliable energy is a correlate of economic growth and human development. Coal, being reliable, continues to serve the country as its primary commercial energy provider and will remain a mainstay in Indian power generation for decades to come.

COAL AND LIGNITE RESERVES IN INDIA

1.2 Coal reserves have been estimated at 315.149 Billion Tonnes by the Geological Survey of India (01.04.2017). The reserves have been found mainly in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra. The Lignite reserves in the country have been estimated at around 44.70 billion tonnes by the Geological Survey of India (01.04.2017). The major deposits are located in the States of Tamil Nadu, followed by Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Puducherry.

COAL DEMAND AND SUPPLY

1.3 There has been a continuous increase in overall consumption of coal over the years. Consumption / actual supply of coal (including import) increased from 713.39 million tonnes in 2012-13 to 841.56 million tonnes in 2016-17.

1.4 As per data provided by Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO), Demand for coal for 2017-18 was estimated at 908.40 million tonnes against which actual supply of coal in 2017-18 (upto January, 2018) was 527.72 MT registering a growth of 3.25% over the corresponding period of the previous year 2016-17. Further, as against the target, actual coal dispatch offtake was 567.14 during 2017-18 (upto January, 2018) showing a growth rate of 8.9% over the corresponding period of the previous year 2016-17.

1.5 The Annual Report (2017-18) of the Ministry of Coal highlights that the Ministry of Coal has the overall responsibility of determining policies and strategies in respect of exploration and development of coal and lignite reserves, sanctioning of important projects of high value and for deciding all related issues.

1.6 The Annual Report further states the following core objectives of Ministry of Coal that are linked to its vision of securing the availability of coal to meet the demand of different sectors of the economy in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner and the overall mission of augmenting production through Government companies as well as the captive mining route by adopting state-of-the-art, clean-coal technologies; enhancing exploration efforts with thrust on increasing proven resources and developing the necessary infrastructure for evacuation of coal:

OBJECTIVES

- Ensuring achievement of Annual Action Plan targets for coal production and off-take, OBR removal, lignite production and lignite based power generation.
- Infrastructure development to augment coal and washed coal production.
- Leveraging technology to minimize environmental externalities. Cutting edge research and development initiatives.
- Enhancing exploration to augment resource base.
- Quality and reliability in customer services.
- Expeditious and joint solutions to inter-ministerial issues.
- Improving efficiency of Coal India
- Attracting private investments
- Allocating coal blocks in a transparent manner.

FUNCTIONS

Functions of Ministry of Coal as enumerated in Annual Report of the Ministry of Coal are as under:

- Exploration, development and exploitation of coking and non-coking coal and lignite reserves in India.
- All matters related to production, supply, distribution and prices of coal.
- Development and operation of coal washeries other than those for which Department of Steel is responsible.
- Low temperature carbonization of coal and production of synthetic oil from coal.
- All work related to coal gasification.
- Administration of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (28 of 1974), administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), rules under the Mines Act, 1952 (32 of 1952) for the levy and collection of duty of excise on coke and coal produced and despatched from mines and administration of rescue fund, administration of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), administration of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) and other Union Laws in so far the said Act and Laws relate to coal and lignite and sand for stowing, business incidental to such administration including questions concerning various States, administration of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973 (26 of 1973), administration of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 etc.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1.7 The Secretariat of Ministry of Coal is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by one Additional Secretary, five Joint Secretaries (including the Financial Advisor and Nominated Authority), one Project Advisor, one Economic Advisor, twelve Directors/Deputy Secretaries/Joint Director, eleven Under Secretaries, twenty one Section Officers, one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors, one Controller of Accounts, one Deputy Controller of Accounts, two Senior Accounts Officers and three Assistant Accounts Officers and their supporting staff.

1.8 As per the Annual Report(2017-18) of the Ministry of Coal, the key functions of determining policies and strategies in respect of exploration and development of coal and lignite reserves, sanctioning of important projects of high value and for deciding all related issues are exercised through its public sector undertakings, namely Coal India Limited (CIL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLCIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), a joint sector undertaking of State Government of Telangana and Government of India with equity capital in the ratio of 51:49.

PUBLIC SECTOR/JOINT SECTOR COMPANIES

Coal India Limited (CIL)

1.9 Coal India Limited (CIL) is a 'Maharatna' company under the Ministry of Coal, Government of India with its headquarter at Kolkata, West Bengal. CIL is the single largest coal producing company in the world and one of the largest employer with manpower of 302785 as on 31st December, 2017. As on 31st December, 2017, CIL has 394 Mines viz. 193 underground, 177 opencast and 24 mixed mines. CIL further operates 15 coal washeries,(12 coking coal and 3 non coking coal). Coal India has eight fully owned subsidiary companies :

- Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Sanctoria, West Bengal
- Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Dhanbad, Jharkhand
- Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Ranchi, Jharkhand
- South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
- Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), Nagpur, Maharashtra
- Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Sambalpur, Odisha
- The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Ranchi, Jharkhand, a consultancy company.

1.10 In addition, CIL has a foreign subsidiary in Mozambique namely Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL). Mines in Assam i.e. North Eastern Coalfields is managed directly by CIL.

1.11 Coal India's major consumers are power and steel sectors in addition other consumers like Cement, Fertilizer, Brick Kilns, and Small Scale Industries, etc.

NLC India Limited (NLCIL)

1.12 NLC India Limited, a "Navratna" company with its registered office at Chennai and corporate office at Neyveli in Tamilnadu is a pioneer among the public sector undertakings in the energy sector. NLC India Ltd. operates :

- Three opencast lignite mines of total capacity of 28.5 MTPA at Neyveli and one open cast lignite mine of capacity 2.1 MTPA at Barsingsar, Rajasthan.
- Four Thermal Power Stations with a total installed capacity of 2990 MW at Neyveli and one Thermal Power Station at Barsingsar, Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 250 MW.
- The total power generating capacity of NLC India Ltd. as on December, 2017 is 4431 MW.

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

1.13 The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a joint venture of Government of Telangana and the Government of India with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 respectively. SCCL is having 10846 MT of proved reserves in the Pranahita – Godavari Valley. SCCL is presently operating 18 Opencast Mines and 29 Underground Mines in the six districts of Telangana with manpower of 54,744.

SUBORDINATE AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATION

14 Office of the Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) – a subordinate office and Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO) – an autonomous organization are functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal.

Coal Controller's Organisation

1.15 The Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) is a subordinate Office of Ministry of Coal, having its headquarters at Kolkata and field offices at Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Kothagudem and Asansol. Each field office is headed by one GM/DGM level executive working in the capacity of Officer on Special Duty (OSD) being supported by other technical officials. Apart from carrying out inspections for ascertaining quality in selected mines, the field officers also carry out regular inspections to ensure compliance with specific orders relating to coal and resolving statutory complaints. Besides looking after quality surveillance noted above, field officers are also entrusted with field assignments associated with CCDA assistance under Coal Mine (Conservation and Development) Rules 1975 (as amended in 2011);

opening/ re-opening permission of seams of mines under Colliery Control Rules 2004 and coordination with the coal companies.

1.16 The Coal Controller's Organisation discharges various statutory functions derived from the following statutes:

- (i) The Colliery Control Rules, 2004.
- (ii) The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 and The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Rules, 1975 (amended in 2011)
- (iii) The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and the Collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 2011.
- (iv) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) etc.

The Coal Controller's Organisation also discharges the following functions:-

- (a) Monitoring of Coal Blocks (Vested and Alloted)
- (b) Monitoring of washeries
- (c) Follow up of submission of mine closure plan and act as the exclusive representative of Government of India for signing up Escrow account agreement with different coal/lignite companies

Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO)

1.17 The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization is an Autonomous body, established under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 and is responsible for administering the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, and Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998. These three schemes are administered by a tripartite Board of Trustees, consisting of Central and State Governments' representatives, employers and employees' representatives. The headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its 22 Regional Offices are spread all the coal producing states in the country. Besides, the CMPFO also administers the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme; Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme; and Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998.

1.18 The detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal were presented to Lok Sabha on 09.02.2018. Besides analyzing the detailed Demands for Grant (2018-19) of the Ministry of Coal, the Committee in the present Report have examined various schemes/ programmes by the Ministry and other PSUs under its administrative control, In the context of the Demands for Grants 2018-19, the detailed analysis along with observations/ recommendations of the Committee on various issues have been given in the succeeding chapters of the Report.

CHAPTER – II

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2018-19)

A. SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 2018-19

The Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Coal reflect a provision of Rs.770.91crore for Central Sector Scheme and other Scheme / programmes components Gross Budgetary Support. A provision of Rs733 crore has been reflected in the Demand to meet the demands of Central Sector Schemes and CMPS scheme. Likewise a provision of Rs 37.91 crore has been reflected in the Demand to meet the demands of the Secretariat, Coal Controller's Organization and Nominated Authority. In addition to the gross budgetary support reflected in the Demands for Grants, all the three Public Sector Companies of the Ministry of Coal implement their Capital Investment Plans amounting to Rs.15,798.69 crore from their Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBRs) without Budgetary Support from Government of India. The allocations earmarked for Central Schemes//projects being implemented by PSUs for the year 2018-19 are indicated hereunder:-

SCHEMES /PROGRAMMES BEING IMPLEMENTED WITH GROSS BUDGETARY SUPPORT.					
Name of Scheme/ programme		2018-19 (BUDGET)			
(Rs in crore)					
	Revenue	SCHEME	NON-SCHEME	TOTAL	
1	Secretariat - Economic Services	0.00	23.24	23.24	
	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT				
	COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE				
2	Contribution to Coal Mines Pension Scheme	23.00	0.00	23.00	
	COAL AND LIGNITE				
3.	Conservation Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	59.50	0.00	59.50
		Development of Transportation Infrastructure in coalfields areas	140.00	0.00	140.00
		Environmental	0.50	0.00	0.50

		Measures and Subsidence Control			
4	Research & Development Programme		10.00	0.00	10.00
5	Exploration and Detailed Drilling	Regional Exploration	150.00	0.00	150.00
		Detailed Drilling	350.00	0.00	350.00
6	Coal Controller		0.00	10.78	10.78
7	Nominated Authority		0.00	3.89	3.89
	Total Coal and Lignite		710.00	14.67	724.67
	Total (Revenue)		733.00	37.91	770.91

2.2 The Central Sector Scheme component of Rs.710.00 crore includes mandatory provision of Rs. 71.00 crore towards North Eastern Areas under the schemes of Research & Development (Rs. 0.5 crore), Regional Exploration (Rs. 30 crore), Detailed Drilling (Rs. 40.45 crore) & Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (Rs. 0.05 crore).

B. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PLAN) FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS

2.3 The allocations for Scheme, Projects/Programmes for the year 2018-19 are analyzed with reference to allocations / actual utilizations in previous years as follows:

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES BEING IMPLEMENTED WITH GROSS BUDGETARY SUPPORT.

Actual Expenditure and Outlay

(Rupees in crore)

Name of the scheme and percentage increase over the previous year	Actual 2014-15	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2016-17	Exp. 2017-18 Estimated	BE 2018-19
(i) Research and Development Projects	17.95	18	8.5	10	10
Percentage increase over previous year	54.08	0.28	-52.77	17.65	0
(ii) Promotional (Regional) Exploration	58.82	105.05	45	60	150
Percentage increase over previous year	-8.09	78.60	-57.16	33.33	150.00
(iii) Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks	135.71	151.2	89.5	115	350
Percentage increase over previous year	-26.44	11.41	-40.81	28.49	204.35
(iv) Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Percentage increase over previous year	0	0	0	0	0
(v) Conservation and Safety in Coal	185	170	170	200	59.5

Mines					
Percentage increase over previous year	0	-8.11	0.00	17.65	-70.25
(vi) Development of Transport Infrastructure	75	75	180	299.5	140
Percentage increase over previous year	0	0.00	140.00	66.39	-53.26

2.4 During the oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Coal and Coal PSUs, the Ministry in during their PowerPoint Presentation highlighted the following data pertaining to the Detailed Demands for Grants for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 as under :-

Rs. Crore								
	2016-17			2017-18				2018-19
	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Expenditure th (as on 13 Feb. 2018)	% of Exp. w.r.t BE	BE
Central Sector Schemes	300	500	484.05	685	685	585	85	710
Other Schemes/ Programmes	61	56.36	54.07	60.10	57.61	44.21	77	60.91
Total	361	556.36	538.12	745.10	742.61	629.21	85	770.91

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

The Ministry of Coal in their Background Note highlighted the Outlay of the following six Central Schemes:

- (i) Research and Development Projects
- (ii) Provisional (Regional) Exploration
- (iii) Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks
- (iv) Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines
- (v) Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)
- (vi) Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfields Areas

3.2 Asked about the physical targets and financial requirement in respect of the above schemes, the Ministry of Coal informed the Committee as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Schemes	Physical Targets and explanation of financial requirement	2017-18		BE 2018-19	
		BE	RE	Projected	Approved
(i) Research and Development/ S&T. This scheme supports Coal S&T for application oriented research projects.	2 (two) on-going projects expected to be completed by March, 2018. 4 new projects are to be undertaken during 2017-18.	10.00	10.00	25	10.00
(ii) Regional/Promotional Exploration	Against the drilling target of 1.75 lakh meters for FY 2017-18, 0.98 lakh meters of drilling has been carried out up to December 2017 and it is expected to complete 1.17 Lakh meter of drilling by the end of the March, 2018. The drilling target has been fixed at 1.10 lakh meters for the 2018-19, after taking into account the expected financial Liability of Rs. 64 Crore for 2017-18.	60.00	60.00	170	150.00

(iii)Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks	Against the drilling target of 4.99 lakh meters for FY 2017-18, 3.10 lakh meters of drilling has been carried out up to December 2017 and it is expected to complete 3.92 Lakh meter of drilling by the end of the March, 2018. The drilling target has been fixed at 2.20 lakh meters for the 2018-19, after taking into account the expected financial Liability of Rs. 216 crore for 2017-18.	115.00	115.00	334	350.00
(iv)Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control. This scheme is aimed at addressing environmental issues in the Coalfields at Raniganj and Jharia.	All the EMSC schemes have been merged in the Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence, Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields within the leasehold of BCCL and ECL sanctioned by the Govt. in Aug, 2009 at an investment of Rs. 9657.61 crores spread over a period of 10 years. This is being funded partly by the internal resources of CIL and partly from the amount collected by the levying of stowing Excise Duty under the CM(C&D) Act, 1974.	0.50	0.50	0.5	0.50
(v)Conservation and safety in coal mines	To reimburse partially (stowing/protective works/scientific development work) to ensure enhanced coal production and subsidence control, under the provision of Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act.	200.00	200.00	359.5	59.50
(vi)Development of transportation infrastructure in coalfield areas	To reimburse partially development of transport infrastructure in coalfield areas to facilitate coal/sand transportation, under the provisions of the Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act.	299.50	299.50	558	140.00

3.3 The Committee was also apprised of the status of utilization of funds allocated for various schemes as follows:

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2017-18				2018-19	Remarks
		BE	RE	Actual Upto Dec, 17	% w.r.t RE	BE	
1.	Research and	10.00	10.00	5.5	55	10	100% utilization expected by

	Development						the end of March,2018.
2.	Promotional/Regional Exploration (i) Financial Outlay	60.00	60.00	54	90	150	100% utilization expected by the end of March,2018.
	(ii) Drilling (in lakh meters)	1.75	1.17	0.98	84	1.10	The revised target for 2017-18 is expected to be achieved by the end of March, 2018. The drilling target has been fixed at 1.10 lakh meters for the 2018-19, after taking into account the expected financial Liability of Rs. 64 crore for 2017-18.
3.	Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks (i) Financial Outlay	115.00	115.00	103.5	90	350	100% utilization expected by the end of March,2018.
	(ii) Drilling (in lakh meters)	4.99	3.92	3.10	79	2.2	The revised target for 2017-18 is expected to be achieved by the end of March,2018. The drilling target has been fixed at 2.20 lakh meters for the 2018-19, after taking into account the expected financial Liability of Rs. 216 Crore for 2017-18.
4.	Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)	0.50	0.50	0	0	0.5	Jharia Raniganj Master Plan was approved with an estimated cost of Rs. 9657.61 crore in the year 2009 with an annual outlay of Rs. 977 crore for a period of ten years. Coal India Limited has to first spend Rs. 350 crore from its internal resources and the same amount will be funded from GBS. CIL is not able to spend its share of Rs. 350 crore, hence there is nil expenditure.
5.	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	200.00	200.00	174.3	87	59.5	100% utilization expected by the end of March,2018.
6.	Development of Transportation Infrastructure in Coalfields	299.50	299.50	247.7	83	140	100% utilization expected by the end of March,2018

3.4 The Expenditure of Rs. 585.00 crore upto Dec., 2017 under Central Sector Schemes is about 85% of BE 2017-18

REVIEW OF SCHEMES

A. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Status of research projects under S&T

3.5 The R&D activities in coal sector is administered through an apex body namely, Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) with Secretary (Coal) as its Chairman. The other members of this apex body include Chairman CIL, CMDs of CMPDI, SCCL and NLCIL Director General (DG) of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS),, Directors of concerned CSIR laboratories, representatives of Department of S&T, NITI Aayog and educational institutions, amongst others. The main function of SSRC is to plan, programmes, budget and oversee the implementations of research projects and seek review of the R&D work. The SSRC is assisted by a Technical sub-committee headed by CMD, CMPDI. Research and development (R&D) projects are covered under 4 thematic areas viz. improvement in production, productivity & safety in coal mines, coal beneficiation & utilization, and protection of environment & ecology. CMPDI acts as the Nodal Agency for co-ordination of research activities in the coal sector, which involves identification of 'Thrust Areas' for research activities, identification of agencies which can take up the research work in the identified fields, Research & Development processing of proposals for Government approval, preparation of budget estimates, disbursement of fund, monitoring the progress of implementation of the projects, etc. A total no. of 390 S&T projects were taken up (till 27.12.2017) and 320 S&T projects completed (till 27.12.2017).

Physical performance

3.6 The status of coal S&T projects during 2017-18 is as under:

Projects on-going as on 1.4.2017	12
Projects approved by SSRC during 2017-18	01+02* (*1 project has been sanctioned and will be started w.e.f.01.01.2018 and another project has been approved by SSRC)

Projects completed during 2017-18 (till 27.12.2017)	Nil(one project is expected to be completed by March,2018)
Projects on-going as on 27.12.2017	13

3.7 The amount earmarked (BE, RE) and released in previous three years and during 2017-18 is given below:

Year	Financial (in Rs. crore)			Reasons for variation in BE, RE and actual expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	
2014-15	20.00	20.00	17.95	No variation in BE & RE.
2015-16	20.25	20.25	18.00	
2016-17	10.00	10.00	8.50	
2017-18	10	10	5.5 (15-02-2018)	The fund is likely to be utilized.

There is 100% utilization except the NER component during 2014-16.

3.8 When asked what are the reasons for underutilization of the allocated funds during 2017-18 (up to December 2017) and which R & D projects are likely to be affected due to non- approval of projected demand of Rs. 25 crore for R & D in coal sector, Ministry in a written reply informed the Committee that there is no under-utilization of the allocated funds during 2017-18. An amount of Rs. 5.50 Cr. received by CMPDI from Ministry of Coal on 30.12.2017 against BE provision of Rs. 10.00 Cr. and Rs. 8.25 Cr. has been disbursed till date (including disbursement of Rs. 2.79 Cr. from unutilized fund available from the previous year) and only Rs. 0.04 Cr. is available for disbursement. As on date, demand of about Rs. 7.0 Cr. is pending for disbursement to different implementing agencies for timely completion of the projects. An amount of Rs. 25.0 Cr, has been proposed for the BE 2018-19. The ongoing projects related to Clean Coal Technologies (Shale gas, CBM & CMM), safety in underground coal mines and protection of environment and ecology and new projects, that may be approved during 2018-19, are likely to be affected for non-approval of projected demand.

CMPDIL

3.9 When asked about the initiatives/measures taken by CMPDIL for technological up-gradation works regarding coal mining during the last 3 years, the Ministry in a

written reply stated that CMPDI is fully equipped to monitor and co-ordinate the on-going technology up-gradation through S&T activities under the S&T programme of Ministry of Coal.

1. CBM/CMM exploitation in CIL lease hold areas:

- a) In Raniganj coalfields
- b) In Jharia coalfields
- c) Pre-drainage of methane from XVI top seam of Moonidih mine

Other S&T projects under clean coal technologies:

- a) Shale gas potentiality evaluation of Damodar Basin of India - NGRI, Hyderabad, CIMFR, Dhanbad and CMPDI, Ranchi.
- b) Coal Bed Methane (CBM) reserves estimation for Indian Coalfields - Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST), Shibpur, NGRI, Hyderabad, Tata Consulting Engineers Ltd, Kolkata and CMPDI Ranchi.
- c) Capacity building for extraction of Coal Mine Methane (CMM) resource within CIL command areas - CMPDI, Ranchi & Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia

3.10 There are some major research projects supported under S&T Grant of Ministry of Coal for technology up gradation in respect of coal mining, as outlined below:

2. Development of self-Advancing (Mobile) Goaf Edge Supports (SAGES) for depillaring operations in underground coal mines:

Total approved cost: Rs. 197.75 lakh

Total fund disbursed: Rs. 195.00 lakh

Status: Self Advancing (Mobile) Goaf Edge Supports (SAGES) have been developed so as to avoid the labour intensive and time consuming process in erecting wooden chocks and props at goaf edges for protection of roof during depillaring operations and enhance safety for underground mine workers.

3. Development of customized organic coatings for corrosion protection of special mining equipment at Neyveli Lignite mines:

Total approved cost: Rs. 79.48 lakh

Total fund disbursed: Rs. 43.00 lakh

Status: Three types of coatings (Primer, undercoat & topcoat) were developed for corrosion protection of the Special Mining Equipment (SME) at NLC. By using the above coatings, life of the components of SMEs will be maximised and availability will increase due to less breakdown.

4. Enhancing life of de-watering pipes in coal/lignite mines by prevention of erosion-corrosion with Nano-crystalline surface engineering treatments:

Total approved cost: Rs. 293.99 lakh

Total fund disbursed: Rs. 230.04 lakh

Status: Six types of metallic coating and three types of non-metallic (poly-urea coating) were developed for coating on the Fe410 grade substrate for erosion and corrosion resistance.

3.10 About the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by CMPDIL to ensure timely completion of various ongoing and new projects under R&D, Ministry in a written reply stated the following steps:-

- (a) Progress of Coal S&T projects is monitored by CMPDI and reviewed by the Technical Sub-committee of Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) as well as the SSRC headed by the Secretary (Coal). Implementing agencies submit quarterly progress reports of the projects to CMPDI which, after examination, are placed before Technical Sub-committee and SSRC.
- (b) Periodic visits to the implementing institutes are undertaken by CMPDI officials to monitor the progress of these projects and necessary assistance is extended to them.

B. PROMOTIONAL (REGIONAL) EXPLORATION IN COAL AND LIGNITE

Promotional Exploration

3.11 Geological Survey of India (GSI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), State Governments and CMPDI are coordinating Promotional Exploration under the Ministry of Coal's Plan scheme "Promotional Exploration for Coal & Lignite".

The summary of Promotional Drilling carried out in coal & lignite during the period 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 (anticipated) and target for 2018-19 is given below:

(Drilling in Metres)

Command Area	2015-16 Actual	2016-17	2017-18 Anticipated	2018-19 Proposed BE
Drilling in CIL Command Area	52086	49695	76800	105000
Drilling in SCCL Command Area	0	0	0	5000
Drilling in Lignite Area	60258	55686	40200	90000
Total	112344	105381	117000*	200000*
Growth%	-19.46	-6.19	11.02	70.94

* Achievement of target depends upon timely availability of forest clearance to take up drilling in forest areas, local support and occurrence of lignite in identified blocks.

3.12 The amount earmarked (BE, RE) and released in previous three years and during 2017-18 is given below:-

Year	Financial (in Rs. crore)			Reasons for variation in BE & RE and actual expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	
2015-16	115.00	115.00	105.05	No variation in BE & RE.
2016-17	50.00	50.00	45.00	No variation in BE & RE.
2017-18	60	60	54 (15-02-2018)	No variation in BE & RE. The fund is likely to be utilized.

There is 100% utilization except the NER component during 2014-17.

3.13 When asked to explain why drilling target has been reduced for the year 2018-19 (BE) as compared to that of last year though budgetary support has been increased to Rs. 150 crore, the Ministry in a written reply stated that after settling the tentative liabilities of Rs.63.79 crore of 2017-18, 1.10 lakh meter of regional drilling would be possible in 2018-19 from the balance fund (Rs.86.21 crore) left from allocation of Rs.150 crore. CMPDI can carry out more drilling in 2018-19 if adequate fund is provided and have proposed 2.00 lakh meter of Promotional/Regional drilling along with 2D

Seismic survey for 2018-19, as compared to likely achievement of 1.17 lakh meters in 2017-18 (BE target 1.75 lakh m).

3.14 When asked whether this reduced drilling target would affect the overall target set for coal production, the Ministry in a written reply stated that target has been set as per availability of fund. These blocks are not likely to come into production in next 5 years. CMPDI can achieve higher meterage if more funds are provided.

C. DETAILED EXPLORATION IN NON-CIL BLOCKS

Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks

3.15 Detailed exploration in CIL and Non-CIL blocks is done by CMPDI. This is carried out on strict timelines to bring resources falling in 'indicated' and 'inferred' category into the measured 'proven' category. The exploratory drilling in non-CIL/captive mining blocks is taken up under the Ministry of Coal Plan scheme 'Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks'.

3.16 The details of actual drilling in Non-CIL/Captive mining blocks during the period 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 (anticipated) and target for 2018-19 is given below:

(Drilling in Metre)				
Agency	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Anticipated	2018-19 Proposed BE
1. CMPDI (Departmental)	55769	57663	106000	124000
2. Outsourcing by CMPDI	231502	251044	286000	496000
Total	287271	308070	3920000	620000

Drilling Performance in 2017-18:

3.17 CMPDI deployed its departmental resources for detailed exploration of CIL/Non-CIL blocks whereas State Government of Odisha deployed resources in CIL blocks only. In addition, nine other contractual agencies have also deployed resources for detailed drilling/exploration in CIL/Non-CIL blocks. A total of 150 to 180 drills were

deployed in 2017-18 out of which 64 were departmental drills. Apart from the above, CMPDI continued the technical supervision of Promotional Exploration work undertaken by MECL in coal sector (CIL & SCCL areas) in 6 blocks and DGM (Nagaland) in 1 block. CMPDI is also carrying out promotional exploration work in 2 blocks. Promotional Exploration work was undertaken by MECL in lignite sector in 5 blocks and by GSI in 1 block. A total of 1.17 lakh metre of Promotional drilling is likely to be carried out in coal (0.77 lakh metre) & lignite (0.40 lakh metre) during 2017-18. In 2017-18, CMPDI and its contractual agencies took up exploratory drilling in 110 blocks/mines of 22 coalfields situated in 7 States. Out of 110 blocks/mines, departmental drills of CMPDI took up exploratory drilling in 47 blocks/mines whereas contractual agencies drilled in 63 blocks/mines. In 2017-18, CMPDI is likely to achieve overall drilling targets by 100%. The performance of departmental drilling is better than previous year with likely growth of 3% and recording average operational drills productivity of 555 m/drill/months. Non availability of permission to explore in forest areas & local problems (law & order) has affected the performance of outsourced drilling. GSI has not taken up the promotional exploration in coal, MECL could not achieve the targets of Promotional drilling in coal sector due to forest problems. DGM (Assam) could not deploy its rigs due to adverse law & order condition.

3.18 The amount earmarked (BE, RE) and released by Ministry of Coal in previous three years and during 2017-18 is given below:

Year	Financial <i>(in Rs. crore)</i>			Reasons for variation in BE , RE and actual expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	
2014-15	205.00	155.00	135.71	The targets of drilling were reduced at RE stage (from 4.11 to 2.87 lakh m) due to forest and law & order problems resulting in lesser allocation of fund at RE stage.
2015-16	168.00	168.00	151.20	No variation in BE & RE.
2016-17	89.50	89.50	80.55	No variation in BE & RE
2017-18	115	115	103.5 (Upto (15-02-2018))	No variation in BE & RE. The fund is likely to be utilized

There is 100% utilization except the NER component during 2014-17.

3.19 The Committee were informed that provision has been made for detailed drilling in the non-CIL coal mining blocks so that Geological Reports generated may help prospective investors in taking investment decisions regarding coal mining and reduction of time for preparation of mining plan. This is expected to promote private investment in the coal mining industry. The scheme is implemented by CMPDIL. In the budget 2018-19 [BE], the allocation for detailed drilling is Rs. 350.00 crore as compared to RE of Rs. 115.00 crore during 2017-18 showing a quantum increase. As regards the outlay of Rs. 350 crore that have been allocated for detailed drilling in Non-CIL Blocks for achieving the drilling target set at 2.20 lakh meters for 2018-19, Ministry in a written reply stated that after settling the tentative liabilities of Rs.263 crore of 2017-18, 1.30 lakh meter of detailed drilling in Non-CIL blocks would be possible in 2018-19 from the balance fund (Rs.87 crore) left from proposed allocation of Rs.350 crore. More drilling can be carried out by CMPDI in 2018-19 if adequate fund is provided and have proposed 5.00 lakh meter of detailed drilling along with 750 line km of 2D Seismic survey for 2018-19, as compared to likely achievement of 4.75 lakh meters in 2017-18 (BE target 4.99 lakh m).

3.20 When asked about the targets for detailed drilling during 2017-18 and whether these targets were achieved, the Ministry in a written reply stated that a drilling target of 4.99 Lakh meters was set in BE 2017-18. It is anticipated to achieve 4.75 lakh meters of drilling under the scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks. The non-achievement of targets is mainly due to adverse law & order condition and pending forest clearance.

3.21 Asked to provide details regarding action taken plan on detailed drilling to be undertaken during 2018-19 and beyond, the Ministry in a written reply have informed the Committee that CMPDI has planned for carrying out 13.0 lakh m of detailed drilling in 2018-19, out of which, 5.0 lakh m in association with Seismic/Geophysical supplement will be taken up in Non-CIL Blocks. This will continue in 2019-20 & 2020-21 at the same level, subject to provisioning of fund.

3.22 When asked whether any drilling was carried out by CMPDIL in non-CIL/captive coal blocks during the last 3 years and during 2017-18. Ministry in a written reply stated

that the target and achievement under the scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks in the last 3 years and during 2017-18 is as follow :

Financial Year	Drilling Targets (Lakh Meters)	Achievement (Lakh Meters)
2014-15	4.16	2.82
2015-16	4.82	2.87
2016-17	3.48	3.08
2017-18	4.99	4.75 (anticipated)

The variance is mainly due to non-availability of forest permission and law & order issues in many states.

3.23 The representatives of the Ministry of Coal/Coal PSUs during their oral evidence before the Committee on 22.02.2018 submitted the following data in their visual presentation on Exploration Programme as under:

Exploration Program of MoC:

- Regional Exploration (RE) - 3280 sq.km in 3 years &
- Detailed Exploration (DE) - 4633 sq.km in non-CIL in 5 years
- Fund requirement: Rs.7155 Cr. (2628.45 RE+4526.90 DE) in 3 years
- EFC meeting held in Deptt of Expenditure.

Fund sanctioned: Rs.150 Cr (for RE)+ Rs.350 Cr (for DE) for 2018-19

Central Sector Scheme of Exploration Requirement (2018-19)

	Target (Lakh Meter)	Fund Requirement (Rs. Crore) As per EFC discussion held on 12 th Dec.18	Fund Allocated in 2018-19 (Rs. Crore)
Promotional (Regional) Exploration	3.8	300	150
Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL block	10.5	900	350

- ❖ Possibility to auction coal blocks on Prospecting Lease (PL) cum Mining Lease (ML) basis for coal blocks not having detailed exploration is being explored.

D. Environment Measures & Subsidence Control Measures (EMSC)

3.24 The amount earmarked (BE, RE) and released during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (including North East component-10%) is given below:

Year	Financial (in Rs. crore)			Reasons for variation in BE, RE and actual expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	
2015-16	0.5	0.5	0	As per the tenets of the Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj, CIL has to first spend from its own resources. Additional funds if any are to be made available from the budget. Accordingly only nominal provision has been made under the scheme from the Ministry's budget. The expenditure in all these years has been less than CIL's mandatory contribution of Rs. 350.00 crores every year due to land acquisition problems. Hence there was no requirement of additional funds from the Ministry's budget resulting in Nil or near-nil expenditure under the scheme.
2016-17	0.5	0.5	0	
2017-18	0.5	0.5	0 (15-02-2018)	

3.25 All the EMSC schemes have been merged in the Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence, Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields within the leasehold of BCCL and ECL sanctioned by the Govt. in Aug, 2009 at an investment of Rs. 9657.61crores spread over a period of 10 years. This is being funded partly by the internal resources of CIL and partly from the amount collected by the levying of stowing Excise Duty under the CM(C&D) Act, 1974. As per the information furnished to the Committee, Jharia Raniganj Master Plan was approved with an estimated cost of Rs. 9657.61 crore in the year 2009 with an annual outlay of Rs. 977 crore for a period of ten years. Coal India Limited has to first spend Rs. 350 crore from its internal resources and the same amount will be funded from GBS. CIL is not able to spend its share of Rs. 350 crore, hence there is nil expenditure.

3.26 The Committee note that against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 0.50 crore, during 2017-18 for EMSC, the RE also stood at 0.50 crore. The budget allocation for 2018-19 has also proposed the same amount for Rs. 0.50 crore.

3.27 When asked to explain in detail as to why CIL could not spend Rs. 350 crore from its internal resources, the Ministry in a written reply have informed the Committee that the fund released by CIL for implementation of Master Plan for 2015 till 2018 up to 31/1/2018 is indicated hereunder:

Jharia Master Plan

BCCL is ahead of implementation of Master Plan and utilising the provision of fund and work will be completed before schedule for the affected employees of BCCL. However so far the rehabilitation of Encroachers and Private (Legal Title Holders) is the responsibility of the Jharkhand State Government through JRDA (Jharia rehabilitation development authority) .The JRDA has been unable to place demand of fund for construction of houses due to non-availability of land in chunk in non-coal bearing areas.

Raniganj Master Plan:

- (i) Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) has been identified as nodal agency for rehabilitation of population from identified unstable location of master plan. The delay in implementation of master plan in the lease hold area of ECL is due to non-acquisition of land to be used for rehabilitation. Initially ADDA was not in a position to acquire non coal bearing land in time where it was proposed to construct rehabilitation townships as per master plan. Since construction work could not be started in full swing the demand of fund could not be raised by ADDA.
- (ii) ADDA has taken much of time to finalize demographic survey report and took much time for correction of irregularities identified in the demographic survey report.

Sr No	Financial year	Raniganj Coal fields	Jharia Coal fields	Total
1.	2015-16	-----	312.93	312.93
2.	2016-17	0.8224	270.40	271.23
३	2017-18(Till 1/1/18)	270.32	17.00	287.32

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Thus, the delay of in implementation of the scheme due to :-

- excess no. of encroachers in survey JRDA is reviewing the number of encroachers .Numbers of encroachers not finalised.
- Non availability of land for purchase for further construction of houses.
- Non survey of Legal title holder (LTH) due to protest by villagers.
- People are not agree with the R R Policy under Master Plan.

3.28 In order to sort out the issues of eligibility of encroachers by revising the cut-off date and also to accommodate the revised construction cost of houses, Government of Jharkhand is formulating a proposal for fresh approval of Cabinet.

3.29 The Committee were also informed that at present 172.05 acres of land in under the possession of State Govt. where approx.13,760 flats/houses can be constructed. ADDA is in search for rest 103 acres land in Asansol/Raniganj area. The first phase of construction of 160 flats at Bijoy nagar mouza was started from 10.03.2017 and would be completed by July, 2018. Tender for further construction of 10,572 flats has already been floated by Housing Dept., Govt. of WB in phased manner and all the tenders expected to be matured by 10th Feb., 2018. All out efforts is being taken both State Govt. and ECL for implementation of master plan within the scheduled time frame.

3.30 Elaborating on the subject, the Secretary (Coal) during his deposition on 22-2-2018 assured the Committee that as the developments are now taking place, he is hopeful that funds beyond budgetary support of Rs. 0.50 crore will be required in near future. As regards the status of implementation of the Jharia Master Plan, he explained the Committee that Fire at all three locations have been extinguished. 91879 non Legal Title Holder (LTH) families have been identified against 23847 as per Master Plan. As regards rehabilitation work which would include BCCL and non-BCCL families, out of 15852 houses, 6668 houses have been constructed and 1200 more houses are near completion stage. As regards, non-BCCL families, he added that demographic survey of non LTH families has been completed for all 575 identified fire and subsidence affected locations. Further, Jharkhand Government has planned to propose shifting of cut off date from 2004 to 2009. Against requirement of 53291 quarters as per Master Plan, JRDA has constructed about 4000 quarters (2100 families shifted). 6000 quarters under construction. Action plan has been prepared for construction of 40000 quarters using

prefab technology. As regards the status of Raniganj Master Plan implementation, it was informed that all ECL families have been shifted from unstable locations. and re-validation of the demographic survey has been conducted by district authorities and the Data is expected to be published by the West Bengal Government. Further, ADDA is in possession of 172 acre of land for house construction. Housing Department of West Bengal has started Construction of 160 flats. Tender has been opened for further construction of 10572 by Housing Department of WB.

E. CONSERVATION AND SAFETY IN COAL MINES

Coal Conservation

3.31 Conservation of coal is an important area, particularly when the coal reserves are finite. The aspect of conservation of coal is taken into account right from the planning stage and maximum recovery is ensured during the implementation stage. Mines are designed to work the coal seams either through **opencast** or through **underground** methods, depending on the technical feasibility and economic viability. Mechanised Opencast (OC) mining is presently the commonly adopted technology for extraction of thick seams at shallow depth. This is also important from the conservation point of view since the percentage of recovery by this technology is around 80% to 90%. Presently, this technology dominates the coal industry contributing about 93.3% of Country's coal production.

Sand Stowing

3.32 Sand stowing in underground mines is yet another effective means of coal conservation, which is widely used for extraction of coal pillars from underground coal seams lying below built-up areas, such as important surface structures, railway lines, rivers, nallahs, etc. which otherwise would have resulted in locking of coal in pillars. Stowing also helps in extraction of thick seams in several lifts increasing the percentage of extraction. Due to scarcity of sand, various experimental trials are being conducted to use other materials like fly ash, boiler ash, and crushed overburden material etc for stowing underground mines as substitute for sand. Currently, crushed overburden material is being used commercially for stowing purposes in underground coal mines

where sand is not available in the near vicinity of the mine or where it is costlier to transport sand from distant river sources.

3.33 The amount earmarked (BE, RE) and released in previous three years and during 2017-18 for conservation and safety in coal mines is given below:

Year	Financial <i>(in Rs. crore)</i>			Reasons for variation in BE, RE and actual expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	
2014-15	185.00	185.00	185.00	No variation in BE & RE
2015-16	170.00	170.00	170.00	
2016-17	80.00	170.00	170.00	The allocation was increased in RE 2016-17 to clear pending claims approved by the CCDA Committee.
2017-18	200.00	200.00	174.30 (15-02-2018)	The fund is likely to be utilized

3.34 When asked to give details of activities undertaken under this scheme during 2017-18 and those proposed to be initiated in 2018-19 under the scheme, the Ministry in a written reply submitted the following:-

Scheme	2017-18				2018-19	
	Financial		Physical		Financial	Physical
	BE	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	BE	Target
Conservation & Safety in Coal Mines	200	174.31 (up to December, 2017)	Approx. sand to be stowed 8 million m ³ in U/g coal mines. Approx. 6.67 million T e of Coal will be produced from U/g coal mines	Approximately 3.4 Million M ³ sand stowed in U/g coal mines up to Sept. 2017 Coal production; 2.86 million tonne from stowing panels. No. of Protective work taken up: 9 nos.	59.5	Rs. 33.51 cr. Is spillover from 2017-18 for which no physical target because the jobs are already completed. Rest amount Rs. 26 cr. Will be spent for:- (i) Approx 22 nos. of Protective work in different mines. (ii) 06 nos. of man-riding systems (iii) 03 nos. of Tele-Monitoring systems. (iv) However, the details will be decided in the

						ensuing 82 nd CCDAC Meeting.
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3.35 When asked what effect it may have on this scheme due to reduced allocation in the BE 2018-19, the Committee were informed that in view of the reduced allocation of fund in the scheme, it has been decided that the reimbursement against stowing cost of underground mines will henceforth be discontinued in view of the abolition of Stowing Excise Duty w.e.f. 01.07.2017. Further, only protective works and scientific development works will be funded under the schemes.

3.36 As regards safety measures, the representative of the Ministry of Coal/ Coal PSUs during the oral evidence before the Committee submitted the following data :-

YEAR	NO OF FATAL ACCIDENTS	FATALITIES	SERIOUS ACCIDENTS	SERIOUS INJURIES
2015	54	55	302	316
2016	71	98	268	277
2017	61	67	166	171

As per DGMS site, Data for 2016 and 2017 are provisional.

F. DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN COALFIELDS

Railway Infrastructure Projects

3.37 In order to achieve the planned growth in production and evacuation in future, CIL has undertaken the construction of major Railway Infrastructure Projects. These railway infra-projects are being implemented by either Indian Railways (on deposit basis) or JV companies formed with IRCON representing Railways, subsidiary company (representing CIL) and concerned State Governments. Presently there are three major Rail Infrastructure Projects(CIL-2 & SCCL-1) being implemented on deposit basis and for rail infra projects being implemented by JV companies.

Deposit basis:

- East Central Railway, Patna is executing the Tori –Shivpur new BG line with a length of about 44.37 Km for North Karanpura Area of CCL, Ranchi, Jharkhand with a project cost of Rs 2399 crore.
- South Eastern Railways Kolkata is executing the Jharsuguda Barpali- Sardega railway infra structure project with a length of about 52.412 km for IB Valley

Coalfield of MCL situated in Sundargarh district of Odisha at a cost of Rs 1044 crore.

- South Central Railway (SCR), Secunerabad is executing Bhadrachalam to Satuupali Railway infrastructure project with a length of about 53.20 km for Godavari Valley Coalfields Coalfields of SCCL situated in Bhadradri-Kothagudam district of Telangana at a cost of Rs 704.31 Cr

JOINT VENTURE BASIS:

- Execution of Shivpur-Kathotia section, with a length of 49.085 Km is being undertaken by JV Company named Jharkhand Central Railway Limited (JCRL) with CCL, IRCON and State Government of Jharkhand as its partner at an estimated cost of Rs 1634.15 Cor. Corridor
- Chattisgarh East Rail Limited (CERL), a JV Company formed by SECL, IRCON and the State Government of Chhattisgarh, is executing the construction of East Rail Corridor in two phases.
 - Phase 1: Kharsia – Dharamjaygarh with Spur to Gare- Palma and three feeder lines of about 132 Km at an estimated cost of Rs 3055 Cr.
 - Phase 2: Dharamjaygarh- Korba with a length of about 62.5 Km at an estimated cost of Rs 1572 Cr.
- Chhattisgarh East-West Rail Ltd.(CEWRL), a JV company formed by SECL, IRCON and State Government of Chhattisgarh is executing the construction of East-West Rail Corridor (Gevra Road to Pendra) via Dipka,Katghora, Sendurgarh and Pasan with a length of about 135 Km, Urga – Kusmunda of about 16 Km and Feeder Lines of about 35Km at an estimated project cost of 4919 crore,
- Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.,(MCRL), a JV company formed by MCL, IRCON and State Government of Odisha is executing the construction of railway infrastructure projects in the Talcher Coalfields of MCL to cater to the evacuation of coal in two phases.

3.38 The amount earmarked (BE, RE) and released in previous three years and during 2017-18 for Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfields is given below:

Year	Financial <i>(in Rs. crore)</i>			Reasons for variation in BE, RE and actual expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	

2014-15	75.00	75.00	75.00	No variation in BE & RE
2015-16	75.00	75.00	75.00	No variation in BE & RE
2016-17	70.00	180.00	180.00	The allocation was increased in RE 2016-17 to clear pending claims approved by the CCDA Committee.
2017-18	299.50	299.50	247.70 (15-02-2018)	The fund is likely to be utilized

3.39 The Ministry of Coal during their oral evidence before the Committee on 22.02.2018 submitted the following information on 'Coal Evacuation (Rail Lines) :

- ❖ 14 ongoing Rail Projects are being monitored for their timely completion to improve coal evacuation.
- ❖ Loading of coal rakes are expected to start in Jharsuguda Barapali Railway line and Tori Shivpur Railway line from March 2018.
- ❖ Out of 14 projects
 - ❖ 1 project has been completed in 2017-18,
 - ❖ 6 projects are expected to be completed by March 2019;
 - ❖ 5 projects will be completed in 2019-20.

3.40 As regards the present status of the railway lines, which are to be used for coal evacuation, the Committee were informed in a post evidence reply by the Ministry of Coal as under:-

- ❖ **TORI -SHIVPUR -**
- ❖ EC Railways has informed that Trains shall start running on the line from 01.03.2018 as Balumath station is going to be opened on the same day for Goods train. The entire section from Tori to Shivpur is expected to open for traffic from May 2018 onwards.
- ❖ **JHARSUGUDA-BARPALI -**
- ❖ Fitness Certificate to be issued by SE railway for commissioning of the said line is awaited from January'2018 vide letter ref. no. MCL/PO/B(W)/17-18/F-74/02 dtd.04-05/01/2018.The issues of Track Fitness Certificate and Commercial Siding notification for commissioning of the Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail line were discussed with

Railways at New Delhi on 08.02.2018. Railways agreed to commission the subject line from 1st March 2018 onwards.

G. LUMPSUM PROVISION FOR NORTH EAST AREAS

3.41 The Committee note that a mandatory provision of Rs. 71.00 crore towards North Eastern Areas under the Schemes of Research and Development (Rs. 0.5 crore), Regional Exploration (Rs. 30 crore), Detailed Drilling (Rs. 40.45 crore) and EMSC (Rs. 0.05 crore) has been made in BE for the year 2018-19 which saw an appreciable increase in the outlay as compared to the BE for the year 2017-18 which stood at Rs. 18.55 crore.

3.42 When asked whether the BE of Rs. 18.55 crore during 2017-18 have been fully utilized, Ministry in their written reply informed the Committee that the detailed and regional exploration in NE region could not be taken up at large scale due to limited availability of exploration agencies, wide forest cover, rugged topography and adverse Law & Order conditions. During 2017-18, Rs. 1.0 Cr. was earmarked under S&T Scheme for NE Region which will be utilized subject to approval of three S&T project proposals which have been recommended by Technical Sub-committee of SSRC for consideration of SSRC scheduled to be held on 16.02.2018.

(LOP, P-32)

3.43 When asked about concrete initiatives taken/ proposed to be taken to ensure optimum utilization of funds allocated for the year 2018-19. Ministry informed that CMPDI has floated tenders for regional and detailed exploration in NE region. However, due to low participation, only one tender is likely to be awarded. More tenders ongoing to be floated to speed up the exploration work. With the continuous efforts being made by CMPDI (on behalf of Ministry of Coal) as the Nodal Agency for S&T projects, one S&T project proposal has been received from Nagaland University in association with North Eastern Institute of Science & Technology (NEIST) titled "Environmental impact of coal mining in Mokokchung District of Nagaland and studies of remedial measures" and another S&T project proposal has been received from IIT, Guwahati titled "Development of facility for utilization of low grade fuel for gasification application and its scale up

studies". The above proposals were scrutinized by CMPDI and the project proponents were requested to submit revised proposal incorporating the suggestions/observations of CMPDI for placing before Technical Sub-committee of SSRC for consideration. Efforts are continuing with various academic institutes/ research organizations/ agencies from NER for their wider participation in research activities beneficial to coal sector.

CHAPTER- IV

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL PSUs

The Physical Targets and financial requirements during 2017-2018 and 2018-19 and explanation of financial requirements of Coal PSUs are as under:

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

(i) Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited

4.2 The physical targets (relating to the Coal Production, dispatches, OMS and Profit/Loss) and achievements of CIL and SCCL during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given as under:

Particulars	Coal India Limited		
	2017-18 Target/BE	2017-18 Actual (Prov up to Dec'17)	2018-19 (Tentative) As per AP Proposal
Production(Mt)	600.00	383.93	630.00
Dispatch(Mt)	600.00	421.41	630.00
OMS (Tonnes)	8.11	7.17 (Prov. Up to Nov'17)	-
Capital Exp. /Outlay (Rs. Crores)	8500.00	3557.50	9500.00

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

Particulars	2017-18 BE	2017-18 Actual upto Dec 2017	2018-19 BE Proposed
Production (MT)	62.00	41.99	64.00
Dispatch(MT)	62.00	46.70	64.00
OMS (Tonnes)	5.29	4.28	5.69
Capital Exp. / Outlay (Rs. Crores)	1600.00	934.30	2000.00

(ii) **NLC India Limited**

4.3 The Physical targets for 2017-18 and actual upto December 17 and BE 2018-19 are given below.-

Particulars	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	Actual 2017-18 upto Dec 17	BE 2018-19
Lignite Production in MT	26.80	24.84	16.43	24.69
Power Generation Gross in MU	22000.00	20500.00	15277.55	20500.00

4.4 The Background Note furnished by the Ministry of Coal highlighted the break-up of Schemes/Projects as included in the Annual Plan 2018-19 are given below for CIL, SCCL & NLC respectively:-

GROUP-WISE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE & OUTLAY PLAN (Rupees in Crore)				
GROUP/ COMPANY	16-17 Actual	17-18		18-19
		BE	Anticipated	Tentative
Coal India Limited (CIL)				
Existing Mines & Completed Projects	1983.30	1884.77	1884.77	1921.69
On Going Projects	3383.17	4071.34	4071.34	4297.49
Future Projects	0.92	119.06	119.06	114.50
TOTAL MINING	5367.39	6075.17	6075.17	6333.68
Non Mining	1993.67	1641.83	1641.83	2586.32
(CMPDIL/CIL(HQ)/DCC/IICM/R&D)	55.81	433.00	433.00	230.00
Master Action Plan(Jharia&Ranigunj Fire)	283.19	350.00	350.00	350.00
TOTAL CIL	7700.06	8500.00	8500.00	9500.00

Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL)	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 BE	2017-18 RE	2018-19 BE
Existing & Completed	445.94	694.48	199.86	
Ongoing Projects	605.64	895.52	820.14	
New Projects		10.00	-	
Total Mining	1051.58	1600.00	1020.00	1200.00
Total Non-Mining *	961.96	-	380.00	800.00

* includes provisions for 2X600MW Singareni Thermal Power Plant.

NLC India Limited (NLCIL)

4.5 The breakup of plan outlay for Actual 2016-17, BE & RE 2017-18 and BE 2018-19 is given below:

(Rs Crore)

Outlay	Actual 2016-17	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	BE 2018-19
NLC India Limited –projects (standalone)	3569.07	3798.12	3328.00	2435.00
JV Projects	1006.61	5150.00	1250.00	1863.69
Total Consolidated	4575.68	8948.12	4578.00	4298.69

4.6 Out of the total outlay of Rs.4298.69 Crore for BE 2018-19, a sum of Rs.2320.62 crore is earmarked for the following projects under implementation. This allocation is about 53.98% of the total outlay for BE 2018-19.

Projects under implementation

(Rs. Crore)

Coal Sector	
Area expansion of Mine-I and Expansion of Mine-IA	120.62
Power Sector	
Neyveli New Thermal Power Station (NNTPS)	400.00
JV NUPPL	1800.00
Total projects under implementation	2200.00
Total Power and Coal	2320.62

Provision for New Projects.

(Rs. Crore)

Particular	BE 2018-19
Coal Sector	83.05
Power Sector	1831.33
Coal & Power Sector	1914.38

Provision for recently completed projects

(Rs. Crore)

Particular	BE 2018-19
JV - NTPL	63.69

4.7 On being asked to state the amount earmarked during previous two Annual Plans, the amount spent and the achievements made against the targets (both physical and financial) fixed for various activities, the Ministry submitted the following details:

(Rs.in crore)

Company	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
	BE	Actual	% of achievement	BE	Actual	% of achievement	RE	Actual UptoDec ,17	% of achievement
CIL	5990.5	6123.03	102.21	7765	7700.06	99.16	8500	3557.50	41.85
SCCL	2390	2820.22	118.00	2300	2013.55	87.55	1400	934.30	58.30

Physical targets during previous two Annual Plans and achievements.

4.8 The coal production targets & achievements of CIL & SCCL during 2015-16, 2016-17 and the target for 2017-18 are as follows:

(in million tonnes)

Company	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
	BE	Actual	% Ach.	BE	Actual	% Ach.	BE	Actual upto Dec 17	% Ach. of BE
CIL	550.00	538.75	98	598.61	554.14	92.5	600.00	383.93	64
SCCL	56.00	60.38	108	58.00	61.34	105.7	62.00	42.00	67.7

Reasons for Variations (CIL):

2015-16:

Out of budget of Rs.5990.50, CIL has incurred expenditure of Rs. 6123.03 crs. with percentage utilization more than 102%.

2016-17:

Out of budget of Rs. 7765, CIL has incurred expenditure of Rs. 7700 crs. with percentage utilization more than 99%.

2017-18

Out of total Capital budget of Rs 8500.00 crore, till December 2016, an amount of Rs. 3557.50 crore has been spent indicating 41% utilization. CIL has envisaged to spend the total capital budget kept in BE 2016-17.

NLC India Limited

4.9 The physical performance is as under:-

Year		Lignite (LT)	Power (Gross) (MU)
2015-16	Target	256.66	20944.52
	Actual	254.51	19182.21
	Achievement (%)	99.16	91.59
2016-17	Target	268.00	21567.76
	Actual	276.17	21033.10
	Achievement (%)	103.05	97.52
2017-18	Target (BE)	264.9	21637.00
2017-18 (UptoDec 2017)	Target	173.50	16020.51
	Actual	164.31	15277.55
	Achievement (%)	94.70	95.36
2018-19	Target	246.9	20500.00

2016-17

Lignite Production: Lignite production achieved 103.055% of the target.

Power Generation: The power gross generation was 21033.10 MU against the target of 21567.76 MU achieving 97.52% of the target. If power surrender of 1307.25 MU is added the power gross generation would be 22340.35 MU with an achievement of 103.58% (against the present level of 97.52%). TPS-I generation was affected due to reduced OPLF due to aging of the plant. In respect of TPS-II Expansion both the units were under stabilization after provisional take over from BHEL.

2017-18

Lignite Production: Lignite production achieved 94.70% of the target. Production was restricted to deplete huge opening stock.

Power Generation: The power gross generation was 15277.55 MU against the target of 16020.51MU achieving 95.36% of the target. If power surrender of 1738.25 MU is added the power gross generation would be 17015.80 MU with an achievement of 106.21% (against the present level of 95.36%).TPS-I generation was affected due to reduced OPLF due to aging of the plant. TPS-II Expansion both the units were under stabilization.

4.10 Financial performance of NLC India Limited is as follows:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Year		Total (Standalone)	JV	NLCIL (Consolidated)
2015-16	Target	3788.13	416.87	4205.00
	Actual	1385.69	280.35	1666.04
	Achievement (%)	36.56	67.25	39.62
2016-17	Target	3540.00	1241.83#	4778.92#
	Actual	3569.07	1004.95	4575.68
	Achievement (%)	100.82	80.92	95.75
2017-18	Target (BE)	3798.12	1150.00	4948.12
2017-18 (Upto Dec 2017)	Target	2935.09	834.13	3769.22
	Actual	1441.88	415.33	1857.21
	Achievement (%)	49.13	49.79	49.27
2018-19	Target	2435.00	1863.69	4298.69

excluding DVC Rs. 1500 Crore

Reason for Shortfall - 2015-16

- Delay in obtaining Forest and Environment Clearances.
- Delay in acquiring M/s DVC Rangunathpur, West Bengal.
- Proposal for acquisition of coal block abroad kept in abeyance keeping in view the 'Make in India' policy.
- Delay in project activities of Barsingsar Power Plant towards payment of construction and power supply.

Reasons for Shortfall – 2016-17

- Delay in Performance Guarantee test delayed of TPS II Expansion and NTPL - 1000 W projects due to certain technical issues.
- Cancellation of Solar Power project tender by the Board of Directors.

- Delay in the process for Acquisition of Power Plant.
- Delay in installation Solar Power Projects in TN/Other States & Andaman (1000 MW)

Coal Production

4.11 The Committee note that the physical targets set for Coal Production by CIL in 2018-19 stands at 630.00 MT. In the years 2017-18, out of the targets set for production of coal by CIL of 600.00 MT (BE), the actual production (up to December, 2017) stands at 383.93 MT indicating shortfall in achievement of physical targets set.

4.12 When asked what was reason for the shortfall in achievement of the production target set for the year 2017-18, Ministry in a written reply stated that total coal production by CIL upto January 2018 was 440.623 Million Tonne against the progressive target of 469.897 Million Tonne. So there is a shortfall of 29.274 Million Tonne against the target. Subsidiary-wise reasons for shortfall is as below:

Subsidiary	Shortfall in Quantity (Million Tonne)	Major Reasons
ECL	5.096	In ECL the major reasons in shortfall in production is R&R issues in Bhadutola village of Rajmahal OC due to unreasonable demand of villagers. The shifting of villagers after a lot of persuasion by the project authorities started in the month of June 2017 but could be completed on 9 th February 2018. Now production is picking up.
BCCL	7.101	In June 2017 Dhanbad Chandrapura Railway line was stopped for safety reasons on a short notice, which resulted in complete stoppage of coal dispatch and also slowed down production from Kusunda, Sijua, Katras and Govindpur area of BCCL. However, immediate steps were taken to construct temporary road for transportation of coal from collieries to nearby sidings of Kusunda area. Also earlier contracts which became invalid were reworked to start transport of coal. One new Tundu siding was started to cater dispatch need of Govindpur Area. This entire process took about two and half months and resulted in loss of production and dispatch.
CCL	6.567	The delay in grant of enhancement in E.C. capacity for Karo OC and Selected Dhori OC for which the applications were submitted in advance and E.C. was expected in October 2017 but till date enhancement in E.C. has not been granted. This has resulted in stoppage of mines like Karo OCP and Selected Dhori OCP from November 2017.

		Tori – Balumath Railway line, which was to be completed by June 2016 but could not be completed even till date has affected production of coal and dispatch from Magadh and Amrapali OCP of CCL. The above two projects were expected to start in the beginning of 2017-18 when the target was finalized for CCL.
WCL	1.408	a) The agitation by villagers on the issue of payment of compensation at Pauni II & III OCP has affected coal production. b) Geological disturbance at Umrer OC and JunaKunada OC has affected coal production.
SECL	5.439	Delay in grant of enhanced E.C. for Dipka, Gevra, Kusmunda OCPs.
MCL	7.268	a) Delay in grant of enhanced E.C. for Kulda OCP, Basundhara OCP and Lakhanpur OCP

4.13 In view of the above constraints the CIL has presently fallen behind the progressive target by 29.274 Million Tonne. The extent to which the shortfall in target will be wiped out will depend on how expeditiously E.C. capacity for the following vital projects is granted:

- a) Gevra, Dipka, Kusmunda of SECL
- b) Karo – Selected Dhori of CCL
- c) Kulda, Basundhara, Lakhanpur of MCL

4.14 When asked about the corrective steps that have been put into place to achieve the targets of coal production for the year 2018-19, Ministry in a written reply have informed the Committee that in order to ensure achievement of targets, the following actions have already been initiated as detailed below

SL	SUB	PROJECTS INVOLVED	CAPACITY (MTY)	STATUS
APPROVAL OF NEW PRs DURING 2018-19				
1	ECL	Nakrakonda-Kumardih B OC	3.00	Under Recast
2	ECL	North Siarsole OC	2.50	Under Recast
3	ECL	Siduli Mixed OC	2.40	Under approval
4	CCL	North Urimari Expn OC	8.00	Under approval
5	NCL	Block B Expn OC	8.00	Under formulation
6	NCL	BinaKakri Amalgamation OC	10.00	Under approval
7	MCL	Bhubaneswari Expn OC	40.00	Under Recast
8	MCL	LakhanpurBelpaharLilariAmalg. OC	30.00	Under approval
9	MCL	Balaram Expn OC	15.00	Under Recast/ RCE

SL	SUB	PROJECTS INVOLVED	CAPACITY (MTY)	STATUS
COMMISSIONING OF RAIL LINES				
1	CCL	Tori-Shivpur		likely dates of commissioning Feb-18 (uptoBalumath) Mar-18 (UptoBukru)
2	MCL	JharsugudaBarpali		Ready, Fitness certificate from Railways awaited

Requirement of Environment Clearance (EC) identified for FY 2018-19

COMPANY	PROJECTS	Existing EC (MTY)	Proposed EC (MTY)	Incremental EC (MTY)
ECL	Mohanpur OC	1.0	2.00	1.0
	Bansra OC (Cluster 10)	0.15	0.50	0.35
	Amkola/ Nimcha OC (Cluster 9)	0.25	0.35	0.10
	Amalgamated Gourandhi OC	2.5	4.21	1.71
BCCL	CLUSTER-IV (Consisting of AARC, Salanpur, AKWMC, Katars Chotudih, Gaslitand mines)	3.71	9.55	5.84
	CLUSTER-XVII (Consisting of Damagoria colliery)	----	5.20	5.20
CCL	SD OCM	2.25	11.00	8.75
	Karo OC	1.5	15.00	13.50
	Sangam OC	-	1.30	1.30
NCL	Krisnasila	6.25	7.00	0.75
	Jayant	15.50	25.00	9.50
	Dudhichua	15.50	25.00	9.50
WCL	Bhatadih Exp.	0.98	1.46	0.49
	Gondegaon OC	2.5	3.5	1.00
	Dinesh OC	3.00	4.5	1.50
MCL	Kulda OC Ext	10.00	15.00	5.00
	Jagannath OCP	6.00	7.50	1.50
	Samaleswari OC	15.00	15.00 (revised area)	-

COMPANY	PROJECTS	Existing EC (MTY)	Proposed EC (MTY)	Incremental EC (MTY)
	Lakhanpur OC	18.75	21.00	2.25
	Bhubneswari OC	25.00	28.00	3.00
SECL	Dipka Expansion OC	31.00	35.00	4.00
	Gevra OC	41.00	45.00	4.00
	Khairaha	0.59	0.81	0.22
	Jagannathpur	0	3.00	3.00
	Manikpur EXPN	3.5	5.25	1.75
	Kusmunda EXPN	26.00	50.00	24.00
	Batura	0	2.00	2.00
	Malachua	0	3.00	3.00
	Amadand OC	2.15	4.00	1.85
Total		234.08	350.13	116.06

Requirement of Forest Clearance (FC) identified for FY 2018-19

COMPANY	PROJECTS	Stage	Total Forest Area involved (in Ha)
ECL	Chitra OCP	II	124.28
	Hura C OCP	II	160.00
BCCL	Kuya	Online Application to be made	11.17
	Maheshpur	II	6.40
	Murlidih	II	6.41
	DahibariBasnti Mata	Online Application to be made	61.30
CCL	KDH OCP	I & II	126.72
	Karo	I & II	226.67
	Urimari	I & II	34.64
	Rajarappa	I & II	277.15
	Churibenti	I & II	281.17
	Magadh OCP	I & II	854.94
	Amrapali OCP	I & II	432.59
Tarmi OCP	I & II	97.44	

COMPANY	PROJECTS	Stage	Total Forest Area involved (in Ha)
	Purnadih OCP	I & II	323.49
	Pundi OCP	I & II	648.50
	Kedla OCP	II	168.5
	Amlo OCP	I & II	39.66
	Giddi A OCP	II	232.42
	Piparwar OC		47.81
NCL	Nighai Expansion	II	424.51
	Renewal of Nighai	I & II	874.14
	Renewal of Jayant	II	100.00
	Renewal of Amlori	I & II	895.00
	Dudhicha OCP Expansion	I	467.81
WCL	HindusatnLalpet OC	I	36.98
	Padmapur	I	38.87
	Durgapur OC	II	121.58
	Durgapur OC (Renewal)	I	80.77
	Tawa UG	I	201.80
MCL	Samleswari	I	230.20
	Garjanbahal	I	88.00
	Ananta	II	240.67
SECL	Baraoud OC	I & II	238.37
	Chhal OC Seam III	I & II	185.02
	Jagannathpur OC	II	126.43
	Malachua OC	I & II	283.32
	Kanchan OC	I& II	31.15
	Dipka OC	II	148.87
	Ketki UG	II	207.99
	Amgaon OC	I & II	93.58
	Gevra OC	II	112.39
	Kusmunda OC	I	402.97
Total			9791.68

Requirement of Land identified for FY 2018-19

COMPANY	LAND REQUIRED TO BE POSSESSED (in Ha)
ECL	415.00
BCCL	148.16
CCL	263
NCL	200.00
SECL	1207.00
WCL	1915.00
MCL	337.91
Total	4486.07

4.15 In addition to the above specific concerted actions have been taken by the coal companies & Ministry of Coal for overcoming constraints related to possession of land, diversion of forest land & alternate means of coal evacuation. They are as follows:

- a) A multilevel effort has been put in to ensure commissioning of Tori-Shivpur line upto Bukru by Mar-18
- b) Persistent persuasion with State governments to expedite land authentication in States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, MP and Maharastra. Further, land owners are being constantly persuaded to accept compensation and handover land acquired by the company.
- c) Constant coordination and liaising with State governments for expediting the process of grant of FC.
- d) Alternate means of evacuation has been put in place for various areas of BCCL, CCL & MCL
- e) State Governments have been constantly persuaded by the coal companies at all levels to initiate necessary action for curbing the frequent law & order issues.
- f) Enhanced EC under special dispensation has been sought for projects and pending Stage I FC clearances were obtained that facilitated grant of EC.
- g) New OC outsourcing patches have been approved in ECL & BCCL to sustain the production levels.

4.16 When asked what is the production target of coal by CIL & its subsidiaries and SCCL during 2018-19 and 2019-20, Ministry in a written reply stated that the production of CIL & its Subsidiaries is as follows:

(Figs. in Mt.)

Co.	2018-19 (BE)	2019-20 Projection (Excluding NEC)
ECL	50.50	62.00
BCCL	42.40	53.00
CCL	76.35	133.50
NCL	98.00	110.00
WCL	52.50	60.00
SECL	167.00	239.60
MCL	162.50	250.00
NEC	0.75	-
CIL	650.00	908.10

4.17 In 2018-19, coal production target has been envisaged at 650 Mt against a target of 600 Mt of the current year 2017-18 with a growth of 8.33 %. In 2019-20, as per 1 Bt document prepared in 2014-15, coal production projection has been envisaged at 908.01 Mt, subject to timely grant of EC & FC, land acquisition/possession and associated R & R, coal evacuation facilities, allocation of coal blocks & other relevant issues. Ministry of Power has now projected the requirement of coal from domestic sources till 21-22. Also, the demand-supply scenario might be changed against the backdrop of Paris Protocol in climate change. Ministry of Coal is now preparing the Vision 2030 document for coal sector through a reputed consultant in which projection for likely demand of coal in the country are being assessed under different scenarios considering the views of Ministry of Power & Scenario emerged due to Paris protocol. The document will be finalized shortly.

4.18 In view of above, coal production beyond 2018-19, on the basis of that demand forecast, roadmap for coal production beyond 2018-19 along with other related issues would be relooked.

Coal production target in case of SCCL for the next 5 year are as follows.

Year	Production projections (MT)
2017-18	64.00
2018-19	68.00
2019-20	72.00
2020-21	75.00
2021-22	80.00 (including production from Naini projects of SCCL in Odisha State)

4.19 When asked to furnish details of the projects identified in this regard and the schedule of coal production from them, Ministry in a written reply stated that the proposed coal production target of CIL for the year 2018-19 is 650 Mt. The said production will be achieved from following four group of Mines.

Group	Coal Production (Mt)
Existing Mines	37.84
Completed Projects	243.43
Ongoing Projects	361.65
Future Projects	1.57
Gare Palma Block (Custodian Project)	5.52
TOTAL	650.00

4.20 When asked whether any specific measures including fast tracking of approvals/clearances have been taken/ proposed to be taken to increase coal production to match the demand of coal for domestic sector, the Ministry in a written reply informed the Committee as under:-

"The following steps have been put in place for fast tracking of clearances, infrastructure development and possession of land:

- a. Ministry of Coal routinely reviews all projects with capacities 3 Mty and above and Rs 500 crore and above on Quarterly basis to fast track the development of ongoing projects and expedite execution of delayed projects.

- b. Ministry of Coal holds regular meetings with Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Ministry of Railways and the State governments to resolve issues related to Environment Clearance, Forest Clearance, land & associated R&R, law & order issues and expediting implementation of rail infrastructure projects
- c. Cabinet Committee on Investment-Projects Monitoring Group reviews all coal projects costing Rs 1000 crore and above at regular intervals. The issues/constraints faced in implementation of coal projects are being regularly uploaded on the portal and PMG vigorously takes up issues related to land acquisition, law & order, EC & FC with the highest levels of the respective State governments and other concerned agencies
- d. Major ongoing projects are reviewed under PRAGATI by the PMO to expedite issues related to EC, FC, Land acquisition & rail infrastructure projects. Any issue related to CIL, critical for the economy of the country, is separately monitored by PMO for expediting the same. MOSPI, on its part monitors all projects costing Rs 150 Crs and above. Further, crucial issues are being uploaded by CIL and its subsidiary companies on the Ministry of Coal e-CPMP portal and Ministry of Coal vigorously follows up with the State governments and other associated ministries.
- e. Dedicated departments headed by the subject experts & officials from the Railway, Forest Service's and Land & Revenue cadre have been appointed in the capacity of Advisors by CIL & its subsidiaries for suitable advice, scrutiny & expediting related proposals.

CIL has already started investing in the three major rail infrastructure projects in order to streamline the output & coal evacuation from three coalfields with high growth potential. Special Participative Vehicles/JVs have been formed in the State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & Odisha. The Jharsuguda Barpali Rail Line is ready for commissioning and shall be fully operational during soon. The Tori Shivpur Line upto Bukru shall also be fully operational during the year 2018-19. "

4.21 During the oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Coal and Coal PSUs, the Ministry in during their Power Point Presentation highlighted the following data regarding achievement of the All India Coal Production Targets under:

YEAR	Target (MT)	Actual (MT)	Growth %
2012-13	574.40	556.40	3.04
2013-14	604.55	565.77	1.68
2014-15	630.25	609.18	7.67
2015-16	700.00	639.23	4.93
2016-17	724.71	659.27 (511.11 upto Jan 2017)	1.03
2017-18	730.10	527.72 (Upto Jan-2018)	3.25*
* Growth over the corresponding period of the previous year			

4.22 The Ministry of Coal also highlighted the following data regarding achievement of the All India Coal Dispatch/ Offtake Targets under :-

YEAR	Target (MT)	Actual (MT)	Growth%
2012-13	580.30	567.14	5.95
2013-14	614.55	572.06	0.87
2014-15	643.75	603.77	5.54
2015-16	700.00	632.17	4.70
2016-17	724.71	647.37 (520.74 upto Jan 2017)	1.02
2017-18	730.10	567.14 (upto Jan 2018)	8.9*
*Growth over the corresponding period of the previous year			

4.23 When asked what has been the operating cost of mines of CIL and its subsidiaries during the last three years as compared to that of SCCL, Ministry in a written reply submitted the following information:

Coal India Limited

Per tonne average cost of production of coal at mines of CIL and subsidiaries during the last three years are as follows:

Company		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
ECL	OC	969.26	994.35	1169.29
	UG	8177.62	7935.67	7816.93
	Overall	2247.67	2228.22	2449.73
BCCL	OC	1113.22	1262.35	1289.32
	UG	15854.98	17391.07	20418.50
	Overall	1955.32	2054.10	2136.65
CCL	OC	928.92	896.13	893.99
	UG	12197.69	11740.81	14992.47
	Overall	1099.42	1045.84	1048.85
NCL	OC	910.61	827.54	893.59
	UG	-	-	
	Overall	910.61	827.54	893.59
WCL	OC	1229.53	1247.41	1411.35
	UG	3929.08	4044.34	5615.96
	Overall	1726.41	1695.33	1911.28
SECL	OC	545.28	556.56	592.03
	UG	3637.83	3766.37	4380.46
	Overall	931.64	917.25	985.46
MCL	OC	519.54	513.18	491.49
	UG	5141.84	5724.08	6900.71
	Overall	567.94	555.01	537.99
CIL Total	OC	767.23	760.39	802.21
	UG	5611.13	5720.08	6656.23
	Overall	1107.78	1068.93	1130.79

SCCL:-

The operating cost of the mines of SCCL during the last 3 years is as below –

Parameters	(Rs. / Tonne)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
OC	1307.49	1126.45	1159.91
UG	3837.03	3826.18	5016.95
Overall	1916.61	1771.17	1789.53

4.24 When asked what measures have been taken to bring down the operating cost by CIL and SCCL, the Ministry in a written reply informed the Committee as under:-

"Coal India Limited

Some of the measures taken by CIL to bring down the cost of production includes the following:

- i) e-reverse auction for finalization of contracts for explosives implemented. Action taken for improving competition in tenders and cost reduction by
 - a) In case of procurement, introduction of Reverse Auction (RA) for tenders valued more than 1 crore with Start Bid price as L1-bid
 - b) Introduction of rejection of H-1 bid in RA, to generate competition and to obtain more realistic "Start Bid Price"
 - c) Non-disclosure of Bidder's identity in RA.
 - d) In case of contracts, capping of "Start Bid Price" as Estimate +10% OR L-1 bid, whichever is lower.
 - e) Keeping maximum allowable limit of reduction in Reverse Auction fixed at 2.5% of the Start Bid Price/Last L-1 Price. Making two part evaluation of critical items, such as high value mining equipment and conduct reverse auction thereafter.
- ii) Staggering of rest days to eliminate financial impact under Sunday Wages in mines where the weekly day of rest is not the same day for all persons employed in the mine, the notice shall show the day of rest allowed to each relay or set of persons, or individual. This paves the way for staggering the day of rest so that the infrastructure is utilized for higher number of days without affecting the period of rest for an individual.
- iii) Adoption of mechanization in both underground and opencast mines.
 - a) For adoption of large scale mechanization/Mass production Technology (MPT) as a viable option large capacity mines efforts are being made to plan and approve high capacity mines in the subsidiaries of CIL.
 - b) The major chunk of production of CIL is from OC mines and high capacity mines with State of the Art technology are being operated in the subsidiaries of CIL. However, efforts are being made to deploy high capacity equipment where ever possible.
 - c) In UG mines, the production is mainly from semi-mechanized mines using LHD-SDL technology. High capacity UG mines are now being planned for deploying MPT in form of Continuous Miners & Powered Support Longwalls. The deployment of CM at coal faces are being considered in a big way. A study has been done by independent consultants for reviving the old, abandoned & dilapidated UG mines with use of MPT. The report

submitted is under deliberation and shall be implemented in due course of time.

- iv) Converting unsafe, unviable underground mines into opencast mines.

As on date, 46 unviable mines have been identified out of which 35 have already been closed/abandoned. A few of them have been proposed to be worked by opencast method. However, in addition to the unsafe & unviable mines some abandoned mines are being identified for conversion to opencast. The conversion involves extracting seams standing on pillars or extracting virgin areas/seams locked due to water logging or fire. In the study mentioned above suggestions have been made in this regards

- v) GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system, electronic surveillance by CCTV, RFID based boom barrier and reader & electronic weighbridges have been deployed at various subsidiaries for effective monitoring.

As the vehicles are all monitored via GPS or GPRS based vehicle tracking system, should any cross the geo-fence boundary at any place other than designated entry and exit, data is captured in server via satellite and alerts are generated via email/sms as soon as it happens. Similar geo-fencing has been created for all routes from mine to railway sidings which facilitates capture of deviation of vehicles from designated routes. It helps in generation of alert for violation of prescribed route or stoppages en-route beyond specified period, over-speeding and so on based on pre-determined criteria. These alerts are attended through 99 control rooms set up in area, subsidiary and CIL Hq.

- vi) Higher size HEMM has been planned to be deployed in major open cast projects for maximum extraction of coal economically.

Procurement of High Capacity HEMM's (Dragline Cap. 24/88 - 6 nos. ; Elect. Rope Shovel 42 Cu. Mtr - 6 nos. & 20 Cu.Mtr. - 9 nos. ; Dump Truck capacity: 240 Te 106 nos., 190 Te - 111 nos. & 150 Te - 85 nos. ; Hydraulic Shovel of capacity more than 10 Cu. Mtr capacity - 13 nos.)of different subsidiaries is being processed at CIL Hq. The up-gradation in respect of equipment sizes with stress on higher equipment configuration was made in line with the global trend practiced for lage opencast mines for obtaining higher productivity.

Due to the above measures , per ton average cost of production of coal at mines of CIL & subsidiaries has come down by Rs. 53/ ton.

SCCL

There is increase in the cost of production on account of increased wage bill and increased outsourcing cost in respect of overburden removal activity and general increase in other input costs.

SCCL has been taking following measures –

- a. Effective utilization of men, machinery and other infrastructure of the company.
 - Productivity has increased due to effective utilization of men, machinery and infrastructure in SCCL. The OMS is 3.33, 3.77 and 4.37 for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.
- b. Outsourcing of non core activities
 - Coal and sand transport.
 - OB removal –increasing the quantity of OB removal from 193.57 M Cum in 2014-15 to 269.604 M Cum.(up to Jan. 2108) in 2017-18.
- c. Semi mechanization of mining operation in UG mines and introduction of new technologies to have bulk coal production in improvised condition etc.
 - SDL/LHDs are introduced in UG mines to make the SCCL free from manual loading increasing production capacity and productivity.
 - Two Continuous miners are working in SCCL and 3rd is proposed for bulk production from underground mines.
 - Increase in 5 cum. Shovel in place of 3 cum. Shovel in OC mines for coal handling
 - Introduction of 15 cum. Shovel for OB removal
- d. Day lighting (converting into opencast) the existing underground mines.
 - Production capacity has increased.
 - Average cost of production from UG mines is Rs. 5331 /T while cost of production from Opencast mine is Rs 1550 /T.
 - Productivity has increased."

4.25 According to a press report, the Committee noted that the Government has set up a panel to identify additional mines for allocation to state-owned Coal India Limited as the Company is eyeing an output of one billion tonne.

4.26 When asked about the status of the matter, the Ministry of Coal in their written reply submitted that Ministry of Coal has constituted a Committee to identify additional coal/lignite blocks for allocation under Rule 3 (2) of the Coal Blocks Allocation Rules, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal). Further under the Mines

and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, 11 coal blocks/mines have been approved by Ministry of Coal for allotment to Coal India Ltd./its subsidiaries. Out of these 11 coal blocks/mines, 06 coal blocks have been approved for allotment under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 viz. Ghogarpalli Ib Valley, Odisha), Dip Extension of Ghogarpalli (Ib Valley, Odisha), Pirpaiti Barahat, Mandar Parvat (Rajmahal, Bhagalpur dist., Bihar), Dhulia North (Rajmahal, Jharkhand) and Mirzagaon (Rajmahal, Bhagalpur dist., Bihar) and 05 coal mines viz. Amarkonda Murgadangal (Jharkhand), Brahmani (Jharkhand), Chichro Patsimal (Jharkhand), Rampia (Odisha) and Dipside of Rampia (Odisha) have been allotted to Coal India Limited under the provision of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and directions in respect of coal mines allotted under Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 have also been issued to O/o Nominated Authority vide O.M dated 28.12.2017.

4.27 When asked to furnish their comments on "PPA renegotiation that NLC India Ltd. is to execute with Rajasthan Government on two projects", the Ministry in a written reply informed the Committee as under:

"In the Action Plan formulated for 2017-18, the production targets were fixed excluding the generation from the Rajasthan projects (two nos) since then are yet to be commissioned. Rajasthan Projects are now put on hold by NLCIL under intimation to its Board, awaiting clearance from Government of Rajasthan and Government of India. MD&CEO of RVUNL has communicated to NLCIL in its letter dated: 15th January 2018 that RVUNL Board in its meeting held on 14th December 2017 has decided that in view of anticipated demand/supply scenario and expected tariff of BTPSE & BTPS, 250 MW each it will not be in the interest of the Discoms to purchase power at offered terms and conditions. NLCIL has requested Principal Secretary to Government of Rajasthan, Energy Department on 22nd January 2018 to review their decision and reconsider the advantages in continuing with the projects and the benefits to be garnered by both NLCIL and Rajasthan Discoms, without any loss or drain of exchequer thereby allowing the projects to proceed for mutual gains at the national interest. Response has been sought before the end of February 2018, after which NLCIL will be constrained to prefer its claims. However, the current status of the two projects at Rajasthan, as reported in 'The Hindu' dated: 09.01.2018 will not affect the achievement of the production targets for the year 2017-18."

CHAPTER – V

OUTSTANDING DUES

The details of the State-wise and utility-wise outstanding dues of Coal India Limited, SCCL and NLC India Ltd. for the last 3 years. and recoveries as furnished by the Ministry of Coal are as follows:

1. CIL

(i) Outstanding dues

As on	Dues (in Rs Crore)
31.03.2014	10,830.04
31.03.2015	11,032.20
31.03.2016	13,683.90
31.03.2017	14,518.67
31.01.2018	12,037.86

(ii) Realization by CIL including advances against coal sales and outstanding dues during the last three year are in the table below:-

Year	Realization (in Rs Crore)
2014-15	98,896.30
2015-16	1,06,179.61
2016-17	1,28,242.04

2. SCCL

(i) Outstanding dues

As on	Dues (in Rs Crore)
31.03.2014	840.31
31.03.2015	2,685.83
31.03.2016	4,792.90
31.03.2017	3,156.24
31.01.2018	2,484.44

(ii) Realization by SCCL made against coal sales and outstanding dues of SCCL during the last three year are in the table below:

Year	Realization (in Rs Crore)
2014-15	8,442.82
2015-16	11,588.25
2016-17	16,105.97

3. NLCIL:-

DUES PARTICULARS FOR 3 YEARS

Beneficiaries	2014-15	Beneficiaries	2015-16	2016-17
TANGEDCO, Tamil Nadu	622.85	TANGEDCO, Tamil Nadu	850.93	2,155.23
KSEB, Kerala	104.72	KSEB, kerala	132.66	276.66
PED, Puducherry	112.83	PED, Puducherry	45.22	99.06
AP and TG Discom	204.83	AP - DISCOMS	92.92	194.11
BESCOM, Karnataka	98.77	TELANGANA DISCOMS	136.90	303.07
MESCOM, Karnataka	10.36	BESCOM, Karnataka	132.83	303.00
HESCOM, Karnataka	63.27	MESCOM, Karnataka	15.51	38.35
CESCOM, Karnataka	8.90	HESCOM, Karnataka	78.31	283.08
GESCOM, Karnataka	15.52	CESCOM, Karnataka	21.60	82.86
RAJASTHAN DISCOMS	199.62	GESCOM, Karnataka	48.68	96.60
Total	2,064.51	RAJASTHAN DISCOMS	214.24	372.91
		Total *	1,769.80	4,204.93

* Does not include unbilled amount.

5.2 When asked about the steps taken by the Ministry/PSUs to recover all their dues in a time bound manner, Ministry in a written reply informed the Committee as under:-

"The following steps have been taken for recovery of outstanding dues by:

1. CIL

- (i) Party-wise outstanding dues are reviewed by subsidiary companies on regular basis.
- (ii) CMDs of the subsidiary companies communicate with Chairman/ MDs of defaulting powerhouses / parties to realize the outstanding dues.

- (iii) GM(S&M)s of individual subsidiaries also follow-up regularly with concerned parties.
- (iv) Chairman, CIL and Director (Marketing), CIL also take up the matter with Chief Secretary of State and Secretary (Energy) of respective defaulting parties.
- (v) RSOs under S&M Division, CIL also pursue with respective States towards realization of outstanding dues.
- (vi) Disputes which could not be settled bilaterally are taken up before ADRM forum for resolution.
- (vii) During the meeting to review coal supply to power stations held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State (I/c) for Power and New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India on 25th January 2018, the issue of outstanding dues of different utilities was raised by Chairman, CIL and it was requested that power plants should be impressed upon to clear their dues. It was proposed that the outstanding dues should not be for more than 90 days.

2. **SCCL**

Regular follow-up is being made for getting the timely payments from the power customers. In addition to the follow-up in writing, matter is brought to the notice of C&MDs of the respective customers by CMD of SCCL.

3. **Measures taken by NLCIL for recovery of outstanding dues.**

a. Rebate Scheme

- As per CERC Regulations, rebate of 2% is effected for the payment within 2 days from the date of bill and 1% upto 30 days. From 31st to 60 day no rebate. After 60th day LPS is levied.
- To encourage early realization, company has formulated a special scheme called "Graded Rebate Scheme" which provides for a graded rebate from a maximum of 2% for payment on date of billing to 0% on the 60th day of billing.
- Amendment of Power Purchase Agreements incorporating the following payment priority clause was signed.
- Payment made by any utility shall be appropriated by NLC in the following order of priority
 - ✓ Towards late payment surcharge payable if any, as intimated by NLC through late payment surcharge bills as per CERC Tariff regulations.
 - ✓ Towards earlier unpaid bill(s) including arrear bills, if any
 - ✓ Towards statutory dues like income tax, other tax, royalty etc., in the current bill(s) and

- ✓ Towards other charges in current monthly bill.

b. Periodical reminders

Various letters were being sent to the Sr. officials of beneficiaries, Energy Secretary to Govt. of the beneficiary state by NLC for early settlement from DGM/Commercial, ED/Commercial, Director & CMD. Pursuing with Managing Directors, JMD, Financial Advisers of SEB/DISCOMS by ED/Commercial, DGM/Commercial, Executives from Regional officers of NLCIL were also carried out by visiting their offices regularly.

4. Ministry of Coal

1. The DO letters from Hon'ble Minister (Coal) were addressed to Chief Ministers' of States requesting to liquidate the outstanding dues and ensure payments to Coal companies.
2. Secretary (Coal) has taken up the issues with the Chief Secretaries of States' and Secretary (Power) for settling the outstanding dues in a time bound manner.
3. The decisions about disputed outstanding dues are taken up in the Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADRM) for early resolution. The ADRM Committee so far held 15 rounds of meeting and resolved around 61 numbers of disputes between various power utilities of Centre / States. In 2017-18 the committee held 1 meeting and resolved 1 dispute."

CHAPTER – VI

OTHER ISSUES

(I) QUALITY

As regards the efforts being taken for improvement in quality of coal, the representative of the Ministry of Coal in their visual presentation during evidence held on 22.02.2018 submitted the following information :

- ❖ Emphasis on coal preparation through crushing, sizing & washing;
- ❖ Re-gradation of 440 coal mines afresh by CCO; 188 mines were downgraded and 47 were upgraded; fresh grades applicable w.e.f. 01.04.2017;
- ❖ Third party sampling of all coal seams afresh in all coal mines and dispatch points;
- ❖ Adoption of surface mining technology to avoid drilling and blasting and thus dilution of quality of coal in the faces; Expected Surface Miner production in 2017-18 is 259 Mt against 255.5 Mt in 2016-17;
- ❖ Cleaning of benches, shale picking, de-shaling;
- ❖ Selective mining of seams avoiding shale bands using surface miner.

(II) **COAL WASHERIES**

6.2 Regarding washing of coal, the representative of the Ministry of Coal in their visual presentation during evidence held on 22.02.2018 submitted the following information :

- ❖ CIL operates 15 coal washeries - 12 coking and 3 non coking, totaling 36.8 MTY capacity of which 23.3 MTY is coking coal and 13.5 MTY non-coking.
- ❖ 9 new coking coal washeries (28.10 MTY) are at different stages of implementation: Completion by Dec. 2020.
- ❖ Additionally, CIL has planned to set up 9 new non-coking coal washeries (67.5 MTY) by Dec 2020 to ensure supply of less than 34% ash coal to power plants beyond 500 km.
- ❖ Augmentation of washing capacity will help in reducing the import of coking coal.
- ❖ CIL is also planning to install de-shaling plants to ensure consistent supply of quality coal.

PART –II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTORY

1. The Committee note that during the recent years, there has been a perceptible shift in the country in fortifying the energy options. Renewable energy sources like Solar and Wind are being explored, encouraged and added as energy upgrades to meet the growing energy demand of the country. The Committee agree with the perception that the addition of clean energy options to the energy mix can be viewed as complementary but as of now cannot substitute coal as preferred energy fuel due to its abundance, availability and affordability and as such coal is likely to remain a mainstay in Indian power generation for decades to come. In this regard, the Committee note that as on 1-4-2017, the estimated geological resource of coal in India stood at 315.149 Billion Tonnes and around 73% of the entire power generated in the country is coal based. The Committee acknowledge the important role being played by the Ministry of Coal in securing the availability of coal to meet the demand of different sectors of the economy in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner and through Government Companies as well as the captive mining route by adopting state-of-art-clean coal technologies. The Committee appreciate that during the year 2017-18 (upto January, 2018), actual domestic supply of coal has been 527.72 MT registering a growth of 3.25% over the corresponding period of the previous year and in respect of coal dispatch offtake of 567.14 Mt during 2017-18 (upto January, 2018) showing a growth rate of 8.9% over the corresponding period of the previous year. The Committee, therefore, put on record their appreciation for the laudable

achievements made by the Ministry of Coal/Coal PSUs and trust them to carry forward their good work in a sustainable manner so that the available coal resources in the country continue to serve as its primary commercial energy source.

PLAN OUTLAYS OF MINISTRY OF COAL

2. The Committee note that the total Budgetary Support to the Ministry of Coal for the year 2018-19 (BE) is Rs. 770.91 crore (Central Sector Schemes - Rs. 710.00 crore and other Schemes/Programmes - Rs. 60.91 crore) against a provision of Rs. 745.10 crore (Central Sector Schemes - Rs. 685.00 crore and other Schemes/Programmes - Rs. 60.10 crore) during the year 2017-18 (BE). Six centrally sponsored schemes viz, (i) Research and Development Projects;(ii)Provisional (Regional) Exploration;(iii)Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks; (iv) Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines;(v) Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC); and(vi) Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfields Areas are being implemented for coal and lignite sector with the help of Gross Budgetary Support. In this regard, the Committee observe that during the year 2017-18, out of the Budgeted amount of Rs. 685.00 crore, an amount of Rs 585 crore has been utilized upto 13.2.2018 amounting to 85% of total allocations. As regards the under utilization of the funds, the Ministry have assured the Committee that the budget provisions for the year 2017-18 would be fully utilized by the end of this Fiscal year. The Committee hope and trust that the Ministry would strive for full utilization of the allocated funds so that benefits

intended from the scarce funds made available under the various Central Sector Schemes can be derived to the maximum extent.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)/S&T

3. The Committee note that the Research and Development / S&T Scheme supports R&D activities in the Coal Sector and is administered through Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) with Secretary, Coal as its Chairman. The Committee find that the amount of Rs. 10.00 crore which was allocated for R&D at BE stage during 2017-18 has again been kept the same for the year 2018-19 although the proposed projected outlays by the Ministry of Coal were Rs. 25.00 crore. As regards utilization of funds under this scheme for the year 2017-18, the Committee note that against BE provision of Rs. 10.00 crore, Rs. 8.25 Cr. has been disbursed upto December,2017 and a demand of about Rs. 7.0 Cr. is pending for disbursement to different implementing agencies for timely completion of the projects. The Committee, therefore, feel concerned at the meagre allocation of Rs. 10.00 crore against projected requirement of Rs.25.00 crore thereby affecting a number of ongoing projects related to Clean Coal Technologies (Shale gas, Coal Bed Methane (CBM) & Coal Mine Methane (CMM), safety in underground coal mines and protection of environment and ecology and new projects, that may be approved during 2018-19. The Committee find that the issue of inadequacy of funds to implement the important ongoing and proposed R&D projects was also raised during the examination of the Demands for Grants for the year 2017-18, wherein the Committee recommended for enhancement of the funds at RE stage. Now again, the Ministry has brought it to the notice of the

Committee that Rs. 10.00 crore allocated for 2018-19 would be grossly insufficient for implementing the projects. The Committee are of the considered opinion that R&D has an important role to play in growth of Coal Industry in the country in an efficient and safe manner and this area should not be adversely affected on account of dearth of funds. The Committee, therefore, recommend for enhancement of funds and desire that sufficient funds would be sought at the RE stage for budgetary support so that implementation of important R&D Projects do not suffer on account of lack of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

DETAILED DRILLING AND REGIONAL EXPLORATION

4. The Committee note that the prime objective of the Plan Scheme of the Ministry of Coal on Promotional Exploration for Coal and Lignite is to undertake preliminary drilling to assess availability of Coal in various areas. This Scheme is being implemented by various agencies viz CMPDIL, GSI, MECL and State Governments concerned. As regards the Scheme of Detailed Exploration, the Committee note that it aims at bringing coal resources falling in indicated and inferred category into the proven category. Regarding allocation of funds for these Exploration Schemes, the Committee note that in the budget 2018-19 (BE), an amount of Rs. 350 crore and Rs. 150 crore has been approved for Detailed Drilling and Regional Exploration respectively as compared to budgeted amount of Rs.115 crore and Rs.60 crore during the year 2017-18. Although BE allocation for 2018-19 appeared to be substantially higher than those for 2017, the

Committee find that the actual position is quite different while observing that the drilling target set for Detailed drilling and Regional exploration during 2018-19 will be achieved from the balance fund of proposed allocation after settling the tentative liabilities of Rs.263 crore and Rs.63.79 crore of 2017-18. The Committee have also been apprised that more drilling can be carried out by CMPDIL in 2018-19, if adequate funds are provided for detailed drilling as well as regional exploration. Taking into consideration the ambitious plan of the Ministry of Coal to explore 3280 sq. km. in three years under Regional Exploration and 4633 sq.km. in 5 years for Detailed Exploration with total fund requirement of Rs. 7155 crore (Rs.2628.45 crore Regional Exploration + Rs.4526.90 crore Detailed Exploration), the Committee strongly feel that the meagre funds to the tune of Rs.150 crore (for Regional Exploration) and Rs. 350 crore (for Detailed Exploration) for the year 2018-19 may be grossly insufficient for achieving the ambitious drilling targets. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry may pursue the matter with the Deptt. Of Expenditure for ensuring adequate allocation of funds for the next few years for achieving the drilling targets set and they be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

ENVIRONMENT MEASURES & SUBSIDENCE CONTROL MEASURES (EMSC)

5. The Committee note that the objective of the Environmental Measures 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 all EMSC Schemes have subsequently been merged in a Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence,

Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure within the leasehold areas of BCCL and ECL sanctioned by the Government in August 2009 at an investment of Rs. 9657.61 crore with an annual outlay of Rs. 977 crore spread over a period of 10 years. 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. In this regard, the Committee note that CIL has not been able to spend its share of Rs. 350 crore and therefore, the expenditure incurred for implementation of the Master Plan remained within the contribution of CIL and as such, 'NIL' or near 'NIL' expenditure has been reflected in the Ministry's Budget. In this context, Secretary (Coal) in a candid submission during his deposition on 22-2-2018 assured the Committee that as the developments are now taking place, he is hopeful that funds beyond budgetary support of Rs. 0.50 crore will be required in near future. The Committee are happy to note that BCCL is ahead of implementation of the Master Plan and the work is likely to be completed before schedule for the affected employees of the BCCL. However, the area of concern is the rehabilitation of encroachers and private legal title holders which is the responsibility of the State Government of Jharkhand through Jharia Rehabilitation Development Authority (JRDA) who is unable to place demand for funds for construction of houses on account of non-availability of land in coal bearing areas. As regards the status of Raniganj Master Plan implementation, the Committee note that all ECL families have since been shifted from unstable locations and the job of rehabilitation of non-ECL families is the sole

responsibility of the State Government through its administrative agency Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA). In this regard, the Committee note that the re-validation of the demographic survey has been conducted by ADDA and the Data is expected to be published by the West Bengal Government. Further, ADDA is in possession of 172 acre of land for house construction and Housing Department of West Bengal has started Construction of 160 flats. Further, tender has been floated for further construction of 10572 houses by Housing Department of West Bengal Government in a phased manner and all the tenders are expected to be matured by 10 February, 2018. The Committee, thus, note that the main constraints hampering implementation of the Master Plan is the rehabilitation of the non-BCCL and non-ECL families which is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry may play a proactive role in sorting out the issues such as land acquisition for rehabilitation with the State Governments concerned. As regards other ground level problems, the Committee desire that the same may be sorted out with the help of local/community leaders and beneficiaries which may include counseling of the affected families and incentivizing them by offering attractive compensation packages so that such kind of hindrances may be eliminated in an amicable manner. To this effect, the Committee recommend that all possible options may be resorted to.

6. The Committee also note that the planned implementation period of 10 years for implementation of the Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj coalfields is coming to close in 2019. The Committee desire that an overall review of the whole

scheme be carried out to ascertain the extent of achievement of the intended objectives in terms of its efficacy/applicability in execution of the Master Plan.

CONSERVATION AND SAFETY IN COAL MINES

7. The Committee note that the financial requirements in respect of conservation and safety in coal mines has been proposed at BE stage to the tune of Rs.59.50 crore for the year 2018-19 as compared to the budgetary support of Rs.200 crore during the year 2017-18. In view of the reduced allocation of funds, the Committee have been informed that reimbursement against stowing cost of underground mines will henceforth be discontinued on account of abolition of Stowing Excise Duty w.e.f. 1-7-2017 and now only protective works and scientific development works will be funded under the scheme. As regards, the safety aspect, the Committee find it concerning to note that although number of serious accidents has declined from 302 in 2015 to 166 in 2017 and serious injuries from 316 in 2015 to 177 in 2017, but the number of fatal accidents has surged to 61 in 2017 from 54 in 2015 and fatalities to 67 in 2017 from 55 in 2015. In the opinion of the Committee, the larger goals of higher productivity in coal mining industry should be synchronized with the overall sustainable goals of protection and safety of people working in coal mining areas and funds constraint should not be there in achieving these goals. The Committee, therefore, recommend for sufficient augmentation of fund at the RE stage under the scheme coupled with heightened efforts for bringing the fatality rate to the barest minimum by using state of the art technologies and ensuring institutional arrangement for skill upgradation and training of the work force engaged in the coal mining areas.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN COALFIELD AREAS

8. The Committee note that as on date, 14 Rail Projects are currently under execution and the same are being monitored by the Ministry for their timely completion in order to increase the coal evacuation capacity to meet the demand of coal for domestic sector. As per the information furnished to the Committee, out of these 14 projects, one project has been completed in 2017-18, six projects are expected to be completed by March 2019 and five projects in 2019-20. For the purpose, the Ministry have put into place a mechanism to ensure fast tracking of approval clearances by holding regular meetings with concerned Ministries for expediting implementation of rail infrastructure projects. Keeping in view, the production target of 1 billion ton of coal by CIL by the year 2020, the Committee re-emphasise upon the need of timely development of matching coal evacuation infrastructure from the coal fields and desire that the monitoring mechanism in vogue be further strengthened and frequently reviewed with the Railway Authorities in order to avoid unwarranted delays. In this regard, the Committee also note that Tori-Shivpur Rail Lines is likely to be commissioned by March, 2018 and Jharsuguda-Barpali Rail Line is ready for commissioning, though fitness certificate from the Ministry of Railways is awaited. The Committee feel that for ensuring growth in coal sector, enhancement of logistic infrastructure by railways is of paramount importance and related projects required to be expedited so that production shall be in synchronization with the evacuation logistic to avoid wastage. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry

make earnest efforts to ensure timely commissioning of these projects. The Committee also desire that if need be, highest authorities in the railways may be approached to get the fitness certificate at the earliest for Jharsuguda-Barpali Rail Line.

LUMPSUM PROVISION FOR NORTH EAST AREAS

9. The Committee note that a mandatory provision of Rs. 71.00 crore towards North Eastern Areas under the Schemes of Research and Development (Rs. 0.5 crore), Regional Exploration (Rs. 30 crore), Detailed Drilling (Rs. 40.45 crore) and EMSC (Rs. 0.05 crore) has been made in BE for the year 2018-19 which saw an appreciable increase in the outlay as compared to the BE for the year 2017-18 which stood at Rs. 18.55 crore. As regards exploratory initiatives and utilization of the fund, the Committee feel concerned to find that the detailed and regional exploration in NE region could not be taken up at large scale due to limited availability of exploration agencies, wide forest cover, rugged topography and adverse Law & Order conditions. However, an amount of Rs. 1.0 Cr earmarked under S&T Scheme for NE Region during 2017-18 is likely to be utilized subject to approval of three S&T project proposals which have been recommended by Technical Sub-committee of Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) for consideration of SSRC. The Committee have time and again observed with concern that the North-Eastern Region remains a totally neglected area with the lowest implementation record as exuded by the fact that the budgetary provisions pertaining to development of NER/Sikkim remain almost totally unutilized year after year. The Committee while expecting that SSRC should have by now

considered all the three S&T project paving the way for start of exploratory work in this region, desire that Nagaland University and IIT Guwahati be requested to place the revised project proposal incorporating the suggestions/ observation of CMPDI before the technical committee of SSRC for consideration with due promptitude so that regional and detailed exploration in NE Region can take off. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan of Ministry of Coal to ensure full utilization of Rs. 71 crore targeted to be spent in North Eastern Region (NER) under different schemes of the Ministry.

VISION 2030 DOCUMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL

10. The Committee observe that as per 1 BT document prepared by the Ministry in 2014-15, coal production projection has been envisaged at 908.01 MT in 2019-2020 subject to timely grant of environmental and forest clearances, land acquisition/possession, coal evacuation facilities etc. At the same time, the Ministry of Power has now projected the requirement of coal from domestic sources till 2021-22. However, as per the new developments, the demand supply scenario in respect of coal is expected to change against the backdrop of Paris Protocol in Climate Change. In view of this, the Committee note that Vision 2030 document, in which projection for likely demand of coal in the country are being assessed under different scenario considering the views of Ministry of Power and scenario emerged due to Paris Protocol, is under finalization. In this context, the Committee desire that beside coal production scenario beyond 2018-19 on the basis of demand forecast, the related issue of opening up of commercial coal mining for private sector may also be taken into account in the Vision 2030

document before its finalization and road map for coal production and marketing may accordingly be formulated.

COMMERCIAL MINING

11. Regarding the efforts for increasing the production of coal, the Secretary, Coal during the oral evidence held on 22-2-2018 stated that the Government has decided to allow commercial mining by private players also. This will also result in rise in production of coal in the country. The Committee also note that very recently a decision on opening up of commercial coal mining for private sector has been taken moving from an era of monopoly of Coal India Limited to competition. In this background, the Committee desire the Coal India Limited to reassess their areas of strength and weaknesses to stay competitive in the coal sector, particularly, when use of other eco-friendly energy options are being encouraged.

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUS

12. The Committee note that the physical targets set for coal production by CIL for the year 2018-19 stands at 630 MT. In the year 2017-18, against the target of 600 MT coal production, the actual production upto January, 2018 has been 440.62 MT which was 29.27 MT short of even the progressive target of 469.89 MT upto January, 2018. As regards the reasons for shortfall, the Ministry has attributed the same to Resettlement & Rehabilitation issues, sudden stopping of Dhanbad to Chandrapura Railway Line, delay in grant of Environment Clearance (EC) capacity in respect of some projects etc. Looking at subsidiary wise

position, the Committee also note that during the year 2017-18 (upto January, 2018) Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Central Coalfields Limited have achieved their physical target only by 87%, 78% and 87% respectively over BE. During the evidence held on 22-2-2018, Secretary (Coal) assured the Committee that the shortfall in target in respect of CIL will be wiped out depending upon how expeditiously EC capacity is granted in respect of 3 vital projects, namely, (i) Gevra-Dipka, Kusmunda of SECL (ii) Karo-Selected Dhori of CCL; (iii) Kulda, Basundhra, Lakhanpur of MCL. Similarly, in the case of SCCL, against the coal production target of 62 MT during 2017-18, the actual production upto December, 2017 has been 42 MT accounting for just 67 %. In the case of NLC India Limited, the Committee note that upto December, 2017, there has been 94.7% achievement in respect of lignite production and 95.36% in respect of power generation. The Committee while expressing concern at the shortfall in coal production targets by CIL and its subsidiaries, note that for achievement of coal production target of 630 MT during 2018-19, the Ministry have initiated number of corrective measures which includes approval of new project reports in respect of 9 mines, commissioning of Tori-Shivpur and Jharsuguda-Barpali Rail Lines, pursuing environmental clearance for a total capacity increase of 116.06 MTy and obtaining forest clearance for 9791.68 hectare forest area, besides 4486.07 hectare of land required to be possessed. The Committee do hope and trust that the Ministry/CIL would make earnest efforts in fructifying the above issues into tangible results so that the ambitious production targets for 2018-19 are fully achieved.

INITIATIVES ON NEW TECHNOLOGY

13. The Committee note that as part of efforts to bring down the operating cost, Coal India Limited has planned for deploying Mass Production Technology (MPT) in the form of Continuous Miners and Powered Support Longwalls in the high capacity underground mines. The Committee also note that a study report prepared by independent consultants for reviving the old, abandoned and dilapidated underground mines with the use of MPT is currently under deliberation of the Ministry of Coal. In the opinion of the Committee, the plan of focusing on high capacity underground mines using large scale mechanization/MPT is a welcome step, particularly in view of the fact that the production from the underground mines in such manner would be more environment friendly. The Committee, therefore, desire that the study report in this regard should be considered and implemented in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome of the actions taken in this regard and also the amount of reduction in per tonne average cost of production of coal mines of CIL and subsidiary as a result of implementation of Mass Production Technologies.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF PSUS

14. The Committee further note that in addition to the gross budgetary support reflected in the Demands for Grants, all the three Public Sector Companies of the Ministry of Coal implement their Capital Investment Plans from their Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBRs) without Budgetary Support from the

Government of India and an amount of Rs. 15,798.69 crore (CIL-Rs 9500 crore + NLCIL- Rs. 4298.69 crore +SCCL- Rs. 2000 crore) has been proposed for the year 2018-19. As regards the extent of implementation of the Capital Investment Plans against the allocations during the year 2017-18, the Committee find that while the total Plan outlays (RE) 2017-18 of all Coal PSUs stood at Rs.14478 crore, the actual expenditure upto January, 2018 was Rs. 8064.91 crore indicating 56% utilization of capital outlay. The Committee further note that the percentage utilization of outlays upto January, 2018 for all the Coal PSUs viz. CIL, SCCL and NLC vis-a-vis RE 2017-18 stands at 58% in respect of CIL (RE Rs. 8500.00 crore; Actual Expenditure - Rs.4963.08 crore) 74% in respect of SCCL (RE Rs. 1400.00 crore; Actual Expenditure Rs.1036,54 crore) and 45% in respect of NLCIL (RE 4578 crore; Actual Expenditure Rs.2065,29 crore) respectively. Reasons cited for non achievement of financial targets include *inter-alia* Law and Order problem; Delays in getting EC/FC and handing over of forest land; R&R Problem, delay in poor performance of outsourced OB removal agencies; delay in land acquisition, putting on hold of Rajasthan projects, etc. Taking note of the reasons cited for non-achievement of targets by Coal/Lignite PSUs, the Committee hope that the Ministry of Coal/PSUs would step up efforts towards better performance, so that the Plan outlays are optimally utilized during the Financial Year 2018-19 and the financial as well as physical targets are achieved.

OUTSTANDING DUES OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUS

15. The Committee are concerned to note that a huge amount of dues are outstanding from the States and other utilities for years and as a result,

outstanding dues of CIL, SCCL and NLCIL upto January, 2018 has soared to Rs. 12,037.86 crore, Rs. 2484.44 crore and Rs. 4204.93 crore respectively. As regards the steps taken to recover the outstanding dues, the Committee find that several initiatives viz. communication through letters and reminders from Secretary (Coal) to Chief Secretary of State Governments concerned; pursuing with Secretary (Power); exploring resolution through Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism; communication from CMDs of subsidiary companies to Chairman/MDs of defaulting power houses; formulation of 'Graded Rebate Scheme' in NLCIL; entering into Power Sales Agreement with State utilities incorporating Payment priority Mechanism, etc. were taken at level of the Ministry and Coal PSUs to recover these outstanding dues in a time bound manner. While appreciating the initiatives taken/being taken up by Coal PSUs to recover huge outstanding dues, the Committee desire that more vigorous efforts should be made by all Coal PSUs to recover outstanding dues and if warranted, the Ministry should not shy away from taking strict action, including imposition of Late Payment Surcharge(LPS) on the defaulting parties.

16. The Committee further note that the Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADRM) forum where bilaterally unsettled disputes were taken up by CIL for early resolution has so far resolved around 61 number of disputes including 1 dispute which was resolved during 2017-18. In view of the enormous amounts locked in the outstanding dues which could otherwise have been utilized gainfully for setting up of more infrastructure for coal/ lignite sector, the Committee recommend that Ministry of Coal / Coal PSUs urge upon ADRM to hold

more frequent meetings for early resolution of disputed cases. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives taken by the Ministry in this regard.

IMPROVING QUALITY OF COAL

17. As regards improvement in the quality of coal, the Ministry of Coal informed the Committee that various initiatives are currently underway viz. emphasis on coal preparation through crushing, sizing and washing, re-gradation of 440 coal mines afresh by Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) resulting in down grading of 188 mines and upgrading of 47 mines and making fresh grades applicable w.e.f. 1-4-2017; third party sampling of all coal seams afresh in all coal mines and dispatch points; adoption of surface mining technology to avoid drilling and blasting and thus dilution of quality of coal in the faces; expected rise in coal production using Surface Miner Technology to 259 MT in 2017-2018 against 255.5 Mt in 2016-17; shale picking, de-shaling; selective mining of seams avoiding shale bands using surface miner, etc. While appreciating the initiatives taken by the Ministry and CIL for improvement of coal quality, the Committee desire that Coal Companies should continue such efforts that assume added significance in view of paradigm shift in improving the quality of coal supplied to end Consumers.

SETTING UP OF COAL WASHERIES

18. The Committee have been informed that in addition to 15 coal washeries in operation, 9 new coking coal washeries are at different stage of implementation and expected to be completed by December, 2020. It was also informed to the Committee that CIL is planning to set up 9 new non-coking coal washeries (67.5

MTY) by Dec 2020 to ensure supply of less than 34% ash coal to power plants beyond 500 km. The Committee are of the opinion that augmentation of washing capacity will not only supplement its commitment for reduction in emission by adopting clean coal technologies but also the same may prove economical resulting in reduction in the quantum of coking coal by importing and saving of precious foreign exchange. The Committee, therefore, while appreciating the efforts for addition of washery capacity, desire that a monitoring mechanism is also put in place to ensure implementation of the envisaged projects in a time bound manner.

NEW DELHI;
09 March, 2018
18 Phalguna, 1939 (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 22 FEBRUARY, 2018 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'B', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1130 hrs. to 1400 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh- Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Chandu Lal Sahu
3. Shri Shailesh Kumar
4. Dr. Banshilal Mahato
5. Shri Godam Nagesh
6. Shri Ajay Nishad
7. Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray
8. Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu
9. Shri Janardan Singh "Sigriwal"
10. Shri Rama Kishore Singh
11. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane

Rajya Sabha

13. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu
14. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev
15. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
16. Shri Sanjay Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Garg - Director
2. Shri Arvind Sharma - Additional Director
3. Shri Girdhari Lal - Under Secretary

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF COAL

1. Shri. Susheel Kumar, Secretary
2. Shri.Suresh Kumar, Additional Secretary
3. Smt Reena Sinha Puri, JS & FA
4. Shri Ashish Upadhyaya, Joint Secretary
5. Shri Rajesh Kumar Sinha, Joint Secretary
6. Shri. Niranjan Kumar Sudhanshu, Joint Secretary

COAL PSUs

7. Shri Animesh Bharti, Economic Adviser/ Commissioner, CMPFO
8. Shri Anindya Sinha, Adviser (Project)
9. Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, Coal India Limited/CCL,
1. Shri A.K. Jha, CMD, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited,
2. Shri P.K. Sinha, CMD, Northern Coalfields Ltd.,
3. Shri B.R. Reddy, CMD, Southern Eastern Coalfields Limited,

4. Shri S. Chakraborty, CMD, Eastern Coalfields Limited
5. Shri Shekar Saran, CMD, CMPDIL,
6. Shri A.K. Singh, CMD, BCCL
7. Shri R.R. Mishra, CMD, Western Coalfield Limited
8. Shri Anjani Kumar, Coal Controller
9. Shri. Chandan Kumar Dey, Dir (Finance), Coal India Limited
10. Shri. S.N. Prasad, Dir (Marketing), Coal India Limited
11. Shri. R.P. Srivastava, Dir (Personnel, Coal India Limited
12. Shri Binay Dayal, Dir (Technical), CIL

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry of Coal and Public Sector Undertakings to the sitting of the Committee convened in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Coal. The Chairperson then drew their attention to Direction 55 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings. .

3. Thereafter, the Secretary, Ministry of Coal briefed the Committee about the Plan Outlays *vis-a-vis* actual utilization during 2017-18 by the Ministry and PSUs under its administrative control. In a visual presentation, the Committee were apprised about the financial and physical targets set and achieved by the Ministry and Coal PSUs during 2017-18 and the major thrust areas envisaged for the development of Coal Sector for 2018-19.

4. The Committee then discussed the issues relating to the utilization of plan outlays and expenditure by Coal PSUs, research and development initiatives being taken up by the Coal Ministry and Coal PSUs, reasons for decline in the physical and financial performance of some of the subsidiaries of CIL and NLC India Ltd., steps being taken by these Companies to overcome them, reasons for delay in implementation of projects, Vision Document, 2030 for Coal, Law and order problem, exploration programme, etc.

5. The Members raised their concerns on the above issues and sought clarifications from the representatives of the Ministry of Coal. The Chairperson directed the representatives of the Ministry of Coal to furnish written replies to the queries raised by the Members which could not be responded to during the sitting of the Committee. The Secretary, Ministry of Coal assured the Committee that the same would be furnished within the stipulated time.

A copy of verbatim proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept on record.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE-II

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL HELD ON 9 MARCH, 2018 IN HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON'S CHAMBER, ROOM NO. '210', B-BLOCK, PHA EXTENSION BUILDING, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1000 hrs. to 1030 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh - **Chairperson**

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Chandulal Sahu
3. Dr. Banshilal Mahato
4. Shri Godam Nagesh
5. Smt. Riti Pathak
6. Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray
7. Shri Janardan Singh 'Sigriwal'
8. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
9. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
10. Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev
12. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
13. Shri Sanjay Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri U.B.S. Negi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Garg - Director
3. Shri Arvind Sharma - Additional Director

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

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

- | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|----|----|
| (i) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| (ii) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| (iii) | Draft Report on "Demands for Grants(2018-19)" relating to the Ministry of Coal; | | | |
| (iv) | ** | ** | ** | ** |

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

The Committee then adjourned.

** Do not pertain to this Report.