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

MINISTRY OF COAL

"DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2018-19)"
**[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (*Sixteenth Lok Sabha*)]**



FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
AUGUST, 2018/ SHRAVANA, 1940(Saka)**

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

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COAL AND STEEL (2017-2018)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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**"DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2018-19)"
[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Sixteenth Lok Sabha)]**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 02.08.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 02.08.2018



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
August, 2018/Shravana 1940(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 'Sigriwal'
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. Shri Ranjib Biswal
23. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev
24. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
25. Shri Sanjay Singh[^]
26. Shri Samir Oraon*
27. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu*
28. Shri Achyutananda Samanta*
29. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha*
30. Shri Prabhaker Reddy Vemireddy*
31. Vacant

[^] Nominated w.e.f. 13.02.2018.

* Nominated w.e.f. 02.06.2018

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 authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Forty-Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on "Demands for Grants (2018-19)" relating to the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Thirty-Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 13.03.2018. Replies of the Government to all the observations/recommendations contained in the Report were received on 12.07.2018.

3. The Standing Committee on Coal and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 25.07.2018.

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

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

**NEW DELHI;
25 July, 2018
03 Shravana, 1940(Saka)**

**RAKESH SINGH
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

(iv)

REPORT

CHAPTER – I

This Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel deals with Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on "Demands for Grants (2018-19)" pertaining to the Ministry of Coal which was presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 13.03.2018.

2. The Report contained 18 Observations/Recommendations. Action Taken Replies have been received from the Ministry of Coal in respect of all the 18 Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report on 12th July, 2018. These have been categorized as follows:

- | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|
| (i) | Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:
Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 18 | Total – 14
(Chapter II) |
| (ii) | Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government:
Sl. No. Nil | Total – 00
(Chapter III) |
| (iii) | Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:
Sl. No. 5 | Total – 01
(Chapter IV) |
| (iv) | Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:
Sl. No. 9, 13 and 16 | Total – 03
(Chapter V) |

3. The Committee trust that utmost importance would be given to implementation of the Observations/Recommendations accepted by the Government. In case, where it is not possible for the Ministry to implement the recommendations in letter and spirit for any reason, the matter should be reported to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee desire that Action Taken Replies on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Action Taken Notes to the recommendations contained in Chapter – V of this Report be furnished to them within three months.

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

Recommendation No. 5

ENVIRONMENT MEASURES & SUBSIDENCE CONTROL MEASURES (EMSC)

5. The Committee noted 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 noted 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 noted 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 were 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 noted 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 noted 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, desired 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 desired 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 recommended that all possible options may be resorted to.

6. The Ministry of Coal in its action taken reply has stated as under:-

"During the year 2016-17 & 17-18 the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th High Power Coordination Committee (HPCC) was held under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal).

Jharia Coal fields :

Besides HPCC, discussion was made regarding fire survey, stretch of DC line to be handed over to BCCL for fire mitigation, shifting of BCCL houses, RSP Collage, demographic survey, construction of houses by JRDA, shifting of LTH. For eliminating hindrances in an amicable manner regular meeting were held with the District Administration 10.03.2017, 30.05.2017, 02.06.2017, 06.06.2017, also the relevant matters was discussed in the JRDA Borad meeting held on 11.10.2017.

Raniganj Coalfields :

Besides HPCC meetings, State Govt. level review meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary was also held quarterly to monitor the progress of RCFA project. ECL also conducted meeting with officials of Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) to emphasize for timely elimination of those constraints that comes as a hindrance for implementation of rehabilitation program as per time line."

7. While observing that the main constraints hampering implementation of the Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence, Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure is the rehabilitation of the non-BCCL and non-ECL families which is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned, the Committee had desired that the Ministry should 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 had also desired that these be sorted out with the help of local/community leaders and beneficiaries by way of counseling the affected families and incentivizing them by offering attractive compensation packages to eliminate such hindrances in an amicable manner. In this regard, the Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has referred to meetings of High Power Coordination Committee (HPCC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) held during the year 2016-17 & 17-18. In addition to this, discussions were also held with the District Administration and the JRDA Board in the year 2017 regarding fire survey, stretch of DC line to be handed over to BCCL for fire mitigation, shifting of BCCL houses, RSP College, demographic survey, construction of houses by JRDA, shifting of Legal Title Holder (LTH) etc. As regards Raniganj Coalfields, the Committee note that the State Govt. level review meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary were held quarterly to monitor the progress of Root Cause Failure Analysis (RCFA) project. ECL also conducted meeting with officials of Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) to emphasize for timely elimination of those constraints causing hindrance for implementation of rehabilitation programme as per time line. The Committee find that the Ministry has not informed about any Action Taken after presentation of this Report on 13.03.2018 and resorted to routine replies. Further, the Ministry's Action Taken Reply is silent on the specific recommendation of the Committee to sort out the ground level problems with the help of local/community leaders and beneficiaries and counseling of the affected families by offering attractive compensation packages etc. With a view to early

settlement of all related issues regarding the implementation of Master Plan, the Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that the implementation of Master Plan be expedited and all local leaders/elected representatives may be taken into confidence besides counseling of the affected families. The Committee trust that a detailed reply covering the latest status of progress made by the Government/CIL will be furnished to the Committee within three months of presentation of this Report.

Recommendation No. 6

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD OF MASTER PLAN

8. The Committee noted 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 desired 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.

9. The Ministry of Coal in its action taken reply has stated as under:-

"A High Powered Coordination Committee (HPCC) under the chairmanship of Secretary Coal reviewed the implementation of Master Plan on 10.11.2017. Further the status was reviewed in Dhanbad during the visit of Secretary Coal on 19.1.2018. The present status of implementation of Master Plan is as follows:

Jharia Master Plan

- **Dealing of Fire:** BCCL had prepared action plan for dousing off the fire from 42 sites out of this, active fire at 10 locations has been doused off. Remaining locations the fire dealing is affected by non-shifting of DC line and also due to non-shifting of non LTH and LTH families.
- **Demographic Survey:** As per master plan total 54159 families were to be surveyed in 595 locations. JRDA has completed the survey for non LTH families and identified 91879 families. Survey of LTH is yet to be done by JRDA. Government of Jharkhand has now proposed to change the cutoff date from 2004 to 2009 and accordingly **Government of Jharkhand** has been advised to complete the survey and find out the impact on the master plan for taking a view.

- **Acquisition of land:** Out of 2730 acres, 140.92 Acres have been acquired by JRDA and acquisition of 352.27 Acre is under process. Further, BCCL has given no objection to JRDA for transfer of 936.12 Ares of land for construction of houses.
- **Construction of Houses:** JRDA: Construction of 10352 houses for non BCCL families has been taken up by JRDA so far. Out of that 3360 quarters have been constructed. Balance quarters are under various phases of construction from 22% to 96%. BCCL: Out of 15852 quarters to be constructed for BCCL families, 6668 quarters have been constructed. Remaining 9184 are under construction.
- **Shifting of persons** BCCL has shifted 3196 families from unstable locations whereas 2038 non BCCL families have been shifted by JRDA.

Raniganj Master Plan:

- **Dealing with Fire:** Fire at all 3 locations have been doused off.
- **Demographic Survey:** ADDA had conducted extensive Demographic survey. The ongoing survey is on the verge of completion and nearly 4300 households have been found to reside in those affected plots. Now, after considering the inclusion and exclusion errors of the first survey, the total figure of the affected households will come around 29,000, out of which LTH is 6101, NLTH is 22668 & Institution is 222 making a total of 28991. However, the data is yet to be published.
- **Acquisition of Land:** As per demographic surveys, 375 Acre land is required out of which land identified so far is 239.55 Acre.
- **Construction of Houses:** Construction of 160 flats for rehabilitation of families from the affected areas has been started. Work has been awarded for further 4928 flats on 19.3.2018. Tender for 5664 flats was opened on 10.5.2018.

Due to substantial increase in number of non legaltitle holder families in Jharia coalfields from 23847 to 91879, State Government has been advised to recheck the demographic surveys and based on the revised number of families to be shifted. This will help in finalising the revised outlay for the Master plan. On estimation of the revised expenditure, a note will be prepared for consideration and approval of cabinet."

10. Taking note of the fact that the planned implementation period of 10 years for implementation of the Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj coalfields is coming to an end in 2019, the Committee had desired 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. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has inter-alia submitted that due to substantial increase in number of non legal title holder families in Jharia coalfields from 23847 to 91879, the State Government has been advised to recheck the demographic surveys to identify the revised number of families to be shifted for the purpose of finalising the revised outlay for the Master plan. As regards the revised expenditure, the Ministry has stated that a note will be prepared for consideration and approval of the Cabinet. The Committee desire the Ministry to submit the revised time and cost estimation of implementation of the Master Plan and recommend that CIL should impress upon the State Governments for implementation of the Master Plan in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the concrete efforts made in this regard.

Recommendation No. 8

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN COALFIELD AREAS

11. The Committee noted 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-emphasised 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 noted 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 felt 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, desired that the Ministry make earnest efforts to ensure timely commissioning of these projects. The Committee also desired 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.

12. The Ministry of Coal in its action taken reply has stated as under:-

"The following lines have been completed during 2017-18 and commissioned as indicated:

- The Tori-Shivpur Single line upto Bukru commissioned on 09.03.2018.
- The fitness certificate for Jharsuguda Barpali Line has been granted and line has already been commissioned on 05.04.2018

14 projects for coal evacuation have been identified:

- 4 funded by coal companies (3 by CIL & 1 by SCCL)
- 4 funded through SPVs
- 6 Railway funded projects

The following Rail Projects are slated to be complete during FY 2018-19:

On deposit Basis by CIL -

1. Tori - Shivpur (Single Line) from Bukru to Shivpur (EC Railways) – June 2018. (About 10 MTY of coal is envisaged to be evacuated in FY 2018-19)

2. Jharsuguda - Barapalli Sardega Rail link (SECR) – Commissioned on 05.04.2018 (About 10MTY of coal is envisaged to be evacuated from the Basundhara coalfields of MCL)
3. Rail Connectivity Lingaraj Silo with existing Deulbeda siding at Talcher Coalfields of MCL- Dec 2018- (Lingaraj project has the potential to dispatch about 10MTY after the rail connectivity)

To be taken up by Railways -

4. Singrauli to Shaktinagar via Karaila Road (Doubling of the line) (EC Railways) – Dec 2018- (The dispatch from the spur sidings at Singrauli will increase manifold as the waiting time for rake placement will decrease considerably)
5. 4th line in Jharsuguda to Bilaspur (SECR) - Dec 2018- (This will decongest the Howrah- Mumbai main line and smoothen both passenger and freight traffic)

Through JVs/SPVs by CIL -

1. Angul- Balram rail link (through MCRL) - Dec 2018- (This will systematize and ease-out the coal evacuation constraint of the Talcher coalfield)

The balance 8 rail lines that are likely to facilitate coal evacuation are envisaged to come up in the future as detailed below:

Through JVs/SPVs by CIL -

1. Shivpur-Kathautia Railway Line
2. East Corridor through CERL & expected to commission in Mar-19
3. East-West Corridor through CEWRL & expected to commission in Mar-19

To be taken up by Railways –

1. Third line Barkakana-Barwadih-Garhwa Road
2. Fourth line Jharsuguda to Bilaspur
3. DFC- Dadri to Sonenagar & extension upto Koderma
4. Third and fourth lines from Talcher to Budhapank (10 km) & Third line from Budhapank to Rajatgarh (62 km)

On deposit Basis by SCCL -

1. Railway line from Bhadrachalam to Sattupalli"

13. Observing 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 had desired that the Ministry should make earnest efforts to ensure timely commissioning of 14 projects

currently under execution. They had also desired 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. The Committee are happy to note from the Action Taken Reply of the Ministry that the Tori-Shivpur Single line upto Bukru has since been commissioned on 09.03.2018 and after grant of fitness certificate, the Jharsuguda Barpali Line has also been commissioned on 05.04.2018. While appreciating the commissioning of aforesaid two rail lines, the Committee trust that the Ministry would continue its good efforts for ensuring completion of the remaining projects as per schedule.

Recommendation No. 13

INITIATIVES ON NEW TECHNOLOGY

14. The Committee noted 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 noted 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, desired 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.

15. The Ministry of Coal in its action taken reply has stated as under:-

"A consortium of independent consultants led by IIT (ISM), Dhanbad has submitted "Study Report on Underground Coal Mining in CIL - Problems, Potential, Technology, Modernisation, Production and Safety". In this report, 90 underground mines of CIL were considered for study. Out of these mines, 19 mines were closed underground mines and out of them 17 such closed mines have been proposed to be either converted to opencast mines (fully or partially) or suggested to be reopened with introduction of Mass Production Technology (MPT). The above report is under consideration for acceptance by CIL.

In general, underground coal mines are planned with Mass Production Technology including Continuous Miner and Longwall wherever the geo-mining condition permits. At present, 13 Continuous Miners are deployed in 11 underground mines of different subsidiaries of CIL. Another 28 Continuous Miners have been proposed to be deployed in 19 underground mines, reports for which have already been prepared. Two Powered Support Longwalls (PSLW) are under operation; one each in Jhanjra, ECL and Moonidih, BCCL. Deployment of 3 such PSLW faces are under different stages of implementation."

16. Noting that a study report prepared by independent consultants for reviving the old, abandoned and dilapidated underground mines with the use of Mass Production Technology (MPT) is currently under deliberation by the Ministry of Coal, the Committee in their Original Report, had inter-alia desired that the study report should be considered and implemented in a time bound manner. The Committee are, however, concerned to note from the Action Taken Reply of the Ministry that the study report is still at the stage of consideration by CIL. The Committee, therefore, while reiterating their earlier recommendation desire that the Ministry should go for active consideration of the said study report and apprise them of the outcome of the action taken in this regard.

CHAPTER – II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation No. 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.

Action Taken

In 2017-18, CIL has produce 567.36 Mt. with 95% achievement against the Annual Plan target of 600.00 Mt. which is 13.22 Mt. higher than the last year production of 554.14 Mt. thereby registering a growth of 2.4% over the last year.

Similarly, During the year 2017-18, total supply of coal from CIL sources has been 580.30 Mt, registering a growth of 6.8% over last year dispatch of 543.32 Mt

SCCL produced 62.01 MT of coal during 2017-18 against the target of 62 MT with 1% growth over previous year. Similarly, 64.62 MT coal is dispatched

during 2017-18 against the target of 62 MT with 6 % growth over previous year.

For the year 2018-19, SCCL has planned for coal production of 65 MT and coal dispatch of 67 MT.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 2

PLAN OUTLAYS OF MINISTRY OF COAL

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.

Action Taken

% expenditure of schemes in 2017-18 is as mentioned below:

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	BE	RE	Exp.	% Exp w.r.t RE
1	Research and Development	10	10	8.8	88
2	Regional Exploration	60	60	55.78	93
3	Detailed Drilling	115	115	103.5	90
4	EMSC	0.5	0.5	0.0531	11
5	Conservation & Safety in Coal Mines	200	200	200	100

6	Development of Transportation infrastructure in Coalfield Areas	299.5	299.5	299.5	100
Sub Total		685	685	667.63	97

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 3

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

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.

Action Taken

The recommendations of the committee have been noted and the enhancement of funds will be taken up at RE stage for budgetary support.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 4

DETAILED DRILLING AND REGIONAL EXPLORATION

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.

Action Taken

The Ministry of Coal took up the matter with the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). The EFC recommended an expenditure of Rs.1875 crore to

be incurred to continue the scheme of 'Exploration of Coal and Lignite from 2017-18 till 2019-20.

Approval of the Cabinet is solicited to approve the Scheme of Exploration of Coal & Lignite and sanction a sum of Rs.1875 crores for carrying out 24,41,500 metre of drilling and 3575 line km of surface geophysical survey for Promotional (Regional) Exploration and Detailed drilling in Non-CIL blocks in Coal & Lignite along with CBM/Shale gas studies and associated studies to estimate and prove coal resources, respectively during 3 years period (2017-18 to 2019-20).

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 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.

Action Taken

A High Powered Coordination Committee (HPCC) under the chairmanship of Secretary Coal reviewed the implementation of Master Plan on 10.11.2017. Further the status was reviewed in Dhanbad during the visit of Secretary Coal on 19.1.2018. The present status of implementation of Master Plan is as follows:

Jharia Master Plan

- **Dealing of Fire:** BCCL had prepared action plan for dousing off the fire from 42 sites out of this, active fire at 10 locations has been doused off. Remaining locations the fire dealing is affected by non-shifting of DC line and also due to non-shifting of non LTH and LTH families.
- **Demographic Survey:** As per master plan total 54159 families were to be surveyed in 595 locations. JRDA has completed the survey for non LTH families and identified 91879 families. Survey of LTH is yet to be done by JRDA. Government of Jharkhand has now proposed to change the cutoff date from 2004 to 2009 and accordingly **Government of Jharkhand** has been advised to complete the survey and find out the impact on the master plan for taking a view.
- **Acquisition of land:** Out of 2730 acres, 140.92 Acres have been acquired by JRDA and acquisition of 352.27 Acre is under process. Further, BCCL has given no objection to JRDA for transfer of 936.12 Ares of land for construction of houses.

- **Construction of Houses:** JRDA: Construction of 10352 houses for non BCCL families has been taken up by JRDA so far. Out of that 3360 quarters have been constructed. Balance quarters are under various phases of construction from 22% to 96%. BCCL: Out of 15852 quarters to be constructed for BCCL families, 6668 quarters have been constructed. Remaining 9184 are under construction.
- **Shifting of persons** BCCL has shifted 3196 families from unstable locations whereas 2038 non BCCL families have been shifted by JRDA.

Raniganj Master Plan:

- **Dealing with Fire:** Fire at all 3 locations have been doused off.
- **Demographic Survey:** ADDA had conducted extensive Demographic survey. The ongoing survey is on the verge of completion and nearly 4300 households have been found to reside in those affected plots. Now, after considering the inclusion and exclusion errors of the first survey, the total figure of the affected households will come around 29,000, out of which LTH is 6101, NLTH is 22668 & Institution is 222 making a total of 28991. However, the data is yet to be published.
- **Acquisition of Land:** As per demographic surveys, 375 Acre land is required out of which land identified so far is 239.55 Acre.
- **Construction of Houses:** Construction of 160 flats for rehabilitation of families from the affected areas has been started. Work has been awarded for further 4928 flats on 19.3.2018. Tender for 5664 flats was opened on 10.5.2018.

Due to substantial increase in number of non legal title holder families in Jharia coalfields from 23847 to 91879, State Government has been advised to recheck the demographic surveys and based on the revised number of families to be shifted. This will help in finalising the revised outlay for the Master plan. On estimation of the revised expenditure, a note will be prepared for consideration and approval of cabinet.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

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

Recommendation No. 7

CONSERVATION AND SAFETY IN COAL MINES

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.

Action Taken

Safety is one of the priority area and all coal companies have been advised to ensure that sufficient fund is provided under revenue and capital budget of coal companies. CIL and its subsidiaries allocates adequate funds for ensuring safety in mines. Details of funds allocated & utilized in last 2 financial years are as follows:

Status of Funds allocated Expenditure incurred under Capital Head

(amount in Rs Lakh)

Company	Year 2016-17		Year 2017-18	
	Fund allocated	Expenditure incurred	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred (f)
ECL	6478.00	4450.00	6805.00	5872.00
BCCL	2270.5	2088.86	2417.00	2111.11
CCL	600.00	264.45	1000.00	534.10
NCL	632.00	388.00	3495.00	3395.00
WCL	1891.60	1265.53	500.00	492.43

SECL	5000.00	3265.07	2751.00	1234.97
MCL	941.00	870.00	748.98	709.75
NEC	50.50	33.65	150.00	41.00
Total	17863.6	12625.56	17866.98	14390.36

CIL and its subsidiaries have adopted several modern measures including State-of-art Technologies for bringing the fatality rate to the barest minimum. These are as under:

1. Preparation of risk assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPs) – Site-specific risk assessment based SMPs has been prepared for each mine of CIL by involving mine officials and workmen and the same are being updated on continual basis. The process of Risk Assessment in mines is continuous and on-going for improving Safety Standards of Mines on real time basis. All SMPs are being monitored through ISO of each subsidiary.
2. Preparation of Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMPs): Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMP) are formulated as a part of Safety Management Plan (SMP) to avert any mine disaster or major mine accident. Recommended control measures thereof in form of Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) are being implemented to safety deal with emergency, if any.
3. Formulation of risk assessment based Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): Site-specific, Risk Assessment based Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all Mining and Allied operations are framed and implemented. The same are being updated on continual basis to cater to the changing mine dynamics.
4. Online Safety Monitoring System: Online Centralized Safety Monitoring System “CIL Safety Information System (CSIS)” has been developed and uploaded in CIL website. Relevant safety related information from each mine is being uploaded in the same system on continual basis for better safety management.
5. Adoption of the state-of-the art mechanism for Strata Management
 - Scientifically determined Rock Mass Rating (RMR) based Support System.
 - Strata Control Cell for monitoring efficacy of strata support system.
 - Roof bolting by using mechanized Drilling for Roof Bolting.
 - Use of Resin capsules in place of Cement capsules.

- Use of modern Strata Monitoring Instruments.
- Imparting quality training to support crews & front-line mine officials.

6. Mechanism for monitoring of mine environment:

- Continuous monitoring of mine environment by installing Environmental Tele Monitoring System (ETMS) & Local Methane Detectors (LMD) etc. in vulnerable UG mines.
- Regular Mine Air Sampling and Analysis by Gas Chromatograph.
- Personal Dust Sampler (PDS).
- Use of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS) in large OCPs to assess the ambient dust concentration and take suitable mitigative measures.

7. Measures for better Mine Ventilation:

- Pressure-Quantity Survey on regular basis.
- Supply of sufficient quantity air by installing suitable Main Mechanical Ventilator (Surface), Auxiliary Fans, Booster fans (UG), ventilation stoppings, air Crossings etc.
- Central & Peripheral Ventilation for extensive UG mine.
- Modern gadgets for air measurement.

8. Safety measures for OC mines:

- Eco-friendly Surface Miners for blast free mining and avoidance of associated risks.
- Formulation and implementation of Mine-specific Traffic Rules.
- Code of Practices for HEMM operators, Maintenance staff & others.
- Training on Simulators to dumper operators.
- Lighting arrangement using high mast towers for increasing level of illumination.
- Dumpers fitted with Proximity Warning Devices, Rear view mirrors and camera, Audio-Visual Alarm (AVA), Automatic Fire Detection & Suppression system etc.
- Ergonomically designed seats & AC Cabins for operators' comfort.

- Wet Drilling & water Sprinklers for dust suppression.
- Use of Shock Tubes & Electronic Detonators for control of ground vibration & fly rocks.
- GPS based Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) in large OCPs for tracking movement of HEMMs inside OC mine.

Apart from the above, the following steps are initiated for skill upgradation and training of the work force engaged in the coal mining.

1. Continual upgradation of Vocational Training Centres for imparting training as per Mine Vocational Training Rules – 1966.
2. Modification of Mine Vocational Training Rules – 1966 is underway so that it can cater need of modern day coal mining operations.
3. Risk Management Training: CIL has trained 40 numbers of executives (20 each in OC & UG) by SIMTARS, Australia on proactive Risk Management system (ISO: 31001). These accredited trainers are engaged for imparting training and upgrading the knowledge of mine level executives as well as members of safety committee of mines to identify the hazards and evaluate the associated risks in mines and prepare Risk assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPs).
4. Training and skill development of manpower: For Skill up-gradation of Frontline Supervisors, one-week mandatory training has been imparted to all concerned. Further, Family Counselling of employees of different mines of CIL has been started. Additionally, behavioural based training for all employees is envisaged to be commenced soon.
5. Training of Dumper Operators on Simulators: Training on simulators has been imparted to dumper operators. Already 2727 numbers of dumper operators have been trained and it is a continual process in which all the dumper operators will be covered to improve their reflex action during actual dumper operation to prevent accidents.
6. Recently one week “Safety Workshop” have been organised in all coal producing areas of CIL and its subsidiaries as per directive of MOC for enhancing safety awareness.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 8

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN COALFIELD AREAS

The Committee notes 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.

Action Taken

The following lines have been completed during 2017-18 and commissioned as indicated:

- The Tori-Shivpur Single line upto Bukru commissioned on 09.03.2018.
- The fitness certificate for Jharsuguda Barpali Line has been granted and line has already been commissioned on 05.04.2018

14 projects for coal evacuation have been identified:

- 4 funded by coal companies (3 by CIL & 1 by SCCL)
- 4 funded through SPVs
- 6 Railway funded projects

The following Rail Projects are slated to be complete during FY 2018-19:

On deposit Basis by CIL -

6. Tori - Shivpur (Single Line) from Bukru to Shivpur (EC Railways) – June 2018. (About 10 MTY of coal is envisaged to be evacuated in FY 2018-19)
7. Jharsuguda - Barapalli Sardega Rail link (SECR) – Commissioned on 05.04.2018 (About 10MTY of coal is envisaged to be evacuated from the Basundhara coalfields of MCL)
8. Rail Connectivity Lingaraj Silo with existing Deulbeda siding at Talcher Coalfields of MCL- Dec 2018- (Lingaraj project has the potential to dispatch about 10MTY after the rail connectivity)

To be taken up by Railways -

9. Singrauli to Shaktinagar via Karaila Road (Doubling of the line) (EC Railways) – Dec 2018- (The dispatch from the spur sidings at Singrauli will increase manifold as the waiting time for rake placement will decrease considerably)
10. 4th line in Jharsuguda to Bilaspur (SECR) - Dec 2018- (This will decongest the Howrah- Mumbai main line and smoothen both passenger and freight traffic)

Through JVs/SPVs by CIL -

1. Angul- Balram rail link (through MCRL) - Dec 2018- (This will systematize and ease-out the coal evacuation constraint of the Talcher coalfield)

The balance 8 rail lines that are likely to facilitate coal evacuation are envisaged to come up in the future as detailed below:

Through JVs/SPVs by CIL -

4. Shivpur-Kathautia Railway Line
5. East Corridor through CERL & expected to commission in Mar-19
6. East-West Corridor through CEWRL & expected to commission in Mar-19

To be taken up by Railways –

5. Third line Barkakana-Barwadih-Garhwa Road
6. Fourth line Jharsuguda to Bilaspur
7. DFC- Dadri to Sonenagar & extension upto Koderma

8. Third and fourth lines from Talcher to Budhapank (10 km) & Third line from Budhapank to Rajatgarh (62 km)

On deposit Basis by SCCL -

2. Railway line from Bhadrachalam to Sattupalli

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

**Comments of the Committee
(Please see para 13 of Chapter I of the Report)**

Recommendation No. 10

VISION 2030 DOCUMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL

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.

Action Taken

Vision 2030 document takes into account all the mines and capacity which have been allocated as on date to players other than Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries including for captive consumption in both regulated and non-regulated sectors, commercial mining to state mining corporations. This capacity is estimated to be 450-500 MTPA. This capacity has been further classified on the basis of development risks that it faces and other constraints related to expected cost of mining and logistics to arrive at the expected production.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 11

COMMERCIAL MINING

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.

Action Taken

Very recently, a decision on opening of commercial coal mining of private sector has been taken to move away from an era of monopoly of Coal India Ltd. to competition. The strength of Coal India Ltd. are in the following areas:

1. Vast Geological Reserves at its disposal, more than 400 operating coal mines.
2. More than 4 decades of experience in working diversity geo-mining condition.
3. Experience manpower, both officers and staff.
4. Dedicated subsidiary to look after planning and designing needs of the company.
5. Major sharing coal production in India.

As the commercial mining at least in the initial year will not be a substantial part of the coal production. So, commercial mining is not perceived as immediate threat to Coal India's business.

However, commercial mining should be seen as an opportunity for weak points such as excess manpower, large number of loss making mines, low man & machine productivity etc. There is sufficient time in hand to address these issues, if corrective measures are taken at an accelerated pace, before the quantum of production for commercial mining become a real threat.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 12

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUS

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 Dhorri of CCL; (iii) Kulda, Basundhara, Lakhampur 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.

Action Taken

The coal production target of CIL for the year 2018-19 was fixed at 630 MT. During May 2018, with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Coal, a revised coal production target of CIL for Financial Year 2018-19 (FY 19) was fixed as 610.00 MT, and the same has been approved by DPE as MoU target. Target for Off-take/Dispatch for FY 19 was also kept as the same level i.e. 610.00

MT. However, keeping in view the increased demand of coal, especially from the power sector, CIL has been instructed to achieve a higher aspirational Production and Off-take target of 652.25 MT and 681.20 MT respectively. MoC is regularly monitoring CIL's achievements against these aspirational targets.

- (1) For effective implementation of coal mining projects for production of domestic coal, CIL has secured Environmental Clearance with proper consultation with the stakeholders and holding Public Consultation.
- (2) The compliance report against EC for each mine is submitted on six monthly basis i.e. as on 30th September & 31st March to MOEF &CC (both at New Delhi & at Regional Office Bhopal) as per norms.
- (3) Environmental statement for all working mines is submitted to the State Pollution Control Boards within the stipulated time i.e. before 30th September on yearly basis.
- (4) Timely Reply to Queries/ clarifications raised in the EAC (Expert Appraisal Committee) meeting for granting EC. CIL and its subsidiaries are ensuring timely submission of reply to queries raised by the other concerned authority and regular persuasion with the respective authorities of the State Pollution Control Boards and the MoEF to expedite the process of obtaining statutory clearances.

In order to achieve the target in 2018-19, CIL subsidiaries have envisaged to obtain Incremental Environmental Clearance of 105.512 MTY in 2018-19 including 4 proposals of ECL, 8 proposals of BCCL, 3 proposals of CCL, 2 proposals of NCL, 2 proposals of MCL, 2 proposals of WCL and 7 proposals of SECL.

For achieving the assigned production and offtake target in 2018-19, CIL and all its subsidiaries are already in the process of finalizing Annual Plan (AP) and Annual Action Plan (AAP).

In order to ensure achievement of targets the following actions have already been initiated as detailed below:

- New Projects - 11 Nos. of expansion projects are envisaged to add incremental production capacity of 9.37 Mt during the current year.
- Expansion ECs under special dispensation which have been accorded to Gevra, Kusmunda, Kulda, Bhubaneshwari, Lakhanpur during the 4th quarter of previous and utilised partially will be fully utilised during 2018-19.

- Approval of OC patches- New OC outsourcing patches have been approved in ECL & BCCL to sustain the production levels
- Action for EC required during the year for relevant projects has been initiated. About 105.51 MTY of incremental EC is required during the year:

Exist EC (MTY)	Proposed EC (MTY)	Incr EC (MTY)
105.60	211.11	105.51

- Action plan for FC required during the year for relevant projects is in place and action has been initiated accordingly for obtaining Stage I & Stage II approval for 7957.79 Ha forest land
- Possession of Land required during the year for relevant projects: 4470.98 Ha
- SILO/CHP: The silos at Linagraj MCL, Bharatpur MCL, Khadia NCL, Gevra SECL are to commission during the year 2018-19
- Rail Infrastructure:

The envisaged despatch during the year 2018-19 is 681.20 MT as against 580.296 MT during the year 2017-18, an enhancement of about 100 MT with a growth of 17.39%.

- Efforts are being made to despatch coal through Other Modes likes MGR/Road/Conveyor to Power houses located within 50 Kms from Pit top. As indicated by an assessment, about 50 rakes can be freed/made available for despatch of additional coal.
1. Further, the following Rail Projects are slated to be completed during FY 2018-19.
 - Tori- Shivpur (Single Line) (EC Railways)- June 2018. (About 10 MTY of coal is envisaged to be evacuated in FY 2018-19)
 - Singrauli to Shaktinagar via Karaila Road (Doubling of the line) (EC Railways) – Dec 2018- (The dispatch from the spur sidings at Singrauli will increase manifold as the waiting time of rakes placement will decrease considerably). Project is included in Pink Book of IR

- Jharsuguda - Barapalli Sardega Rail link (SECR)- Ready for commissioning (About 10MTY of coal is envisaged to be evacuated from the Basundhara coalfields of MCL)
- Rail Connectivity Linaraj Silo with existing Deulbeda siding at Talcher Coalfields of MCL- Dec 2018- (Lingaraj project has the potential to dispatch about 10MTY after the rail connectivity)
- 4th line in Jharsuguda to Bilaspur (SECR) - Dec 2018- (This will decongest the Howrah- Mumbai main line and smoothen both passenger and freight traffic)
- Angul- Balram rail link (through MCRL) - Dec 2018- (This will systematize and ease-out the coal evacuation constraint of the Talcher coalfield)

With regard to SCCL

- SCCL produced 62.01 MT of coal during 2017-18 against the target of 62 MT with 1% growth over previous year. Similarly, 64.62 MT coal is dispatched during 2017-18 against the target of 62 MT with 6 % growth over previous year.
- SCCL has planned for coal production of 65 MT For the year 2018-19.
- Advance Action Plan related to procurement of Plant and Machinery, awarding the contract of works related to overburden removal, coal transportation, sand transportation etc. are being prepared and the progress is being monitored regularly.

With regard to NLCIL

The physical performance is as under:-

Year		Lignite (LT)	Power (Gross) (MU)
2017-18	Target (BE)	264.90	21637.00
	Actual	251.53	20744.73#
	Achievement (%)	94.95	95.88
2018-19	Target	246.90	20500.00#

Excluding Surrender and including URS Sales.

LIGNITE: 94.85 % of the target was achieved in respect of lignite production for the year 2017-18. Though the attained lignite production is lesser than the target, the lesser quantity was on account of power surrender, less off take by the IPP and other consumers.

Considering the proportionate lignite quantity for power surrender, the equivalent lignite production would be about 280.16 LT with the percentage achievement of 105.76%.

Power Generation: Power Generation Gross for the year 2017-18 has achieved 95.88% of the target. If power surrender of 2566.36 MU (Provl) is added the power gross generation for the period April 2017 to March 2018 would be 23311.09MU with an achievement of 107.74% of target. NLCIL will make all out efforts to achieve the targets set for the year 2018-19.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 14

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF PSUS

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.

Action Taken

CIL Reply:

Financial performance of CIL is as under:-

(Rs. Crore)

Year		Total (CIL Standalone)	Total (CIL Subsidiaries)	Total CIL Overall (Consolidated)
2017-18	Target	810.00	7690.00	8500.00
	Actual	794.25	8426.11	9220.36
	Achievement (%)	98.06	109.57	108.47
2018-19	Target	590.00	8910.00	9500.00

NLCIL Reply:

Financial performance of NLC India Limited is as under:- **(Rs. Crore)**

Year		Total (Standalone)	JV	NLCIL (Consolidated)
2017-18	Target (BE)	3798.12	1150.00	4948.12
	Actual	3230.04	1252.09	4482.13
	Achievement (%)	85.04	108.88	90.58
2018-19	Target	4080.00	3565.00	7645.00

Reason for shortfall in Capex for 2017-18

Capex achievement for the year 2017-18 was Rs. 4482.13 Crore (90.58%) against the target of Rs.4948.12 Crore. Major Reasons attributable to the shortfall in Capex are (1) Putting on hold of Rajasthan Projects, awaiting clearance from GoR, and (2) delay in land acquisition for the Solar Projects in Tamil Nadu and delay in getting the consent/signing of PPA in respect of proposed Solar Power projects in other states.

All out efforts are being made to achieve the target set for the year 2018-19.

SCCL reply:Rs. 1266.40 Crores (provisional) expenditure incurred which is 90.46 % of the RE 2017-18.

(Rs. Crores)

Projects	2017-18			2018-19
	RE	Provisional	%	BE
Mining projects	1020.00	986.86	96.75	1100.00
Non-Mining Projects (STPP)	380.00	279.54	73.56	900.00
Total	1400.00	1266.40	90.46	2000.00

The shortfall is mainly in the capital expenditure planned for Singareni Thermal Power Plant.

Advance actions are being taken for procurement of Plant and Machinery, awarding of contracts for the works related to overburden removal, coal and sand transport.

It can be seen that CIL, NLCIL and SCCL achieved CAPEX targets to the extent of 108%, 90.5% and 90.4% respectively. All efforts would be made to achieve financial and physical CAPEX targets for the year 2018- 19.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 15

OUTSTANDING DUES OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUS

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.

Action Taken

(A) CIL

The outstanding dues of CIL and its subsidiaries have been reduced to Rs. 10,599.92 crore (01.06.2018) from Rs. 13,114.27 crore (01.10.2017) from power sector consumers. The following steps have been taken by Coal India Limited(CIL) for getting the timely payment from Powers Station/customers.

- 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 power houses/ parties to realize the outstanding dues.
- iii. GM(S&M) of individual subsidiaries also follow-up regularly with concerned parties.
- iv. At CIL level, communication with major defaulting powerhouses to clear outstanding dues is made. 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 a/c 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. Coal Companies have raised an interest claim of Rs. 3276.49 Cr. (Provisional) on account of delayed payments from Power customers as per Fuel Supply Agreement which provides for levy of interest on delayed payment.

3. In this regard, DO letters were issued from Secretary, Ministry of Coal on 24.04.2018 for clearing the outstanding dues in a time bound manner to Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chief Secretaries of four States.

(B) NLCIL

The following steps have been taken by NLC to improve realization

1. Graded Rebate Scheme

To encourage early realisation, a special scheme called "Graded Rebate Scheme" was formulated which provides for a graded rebate from a maximum of 2% for payment within 2 days from the date of billing to 0% on the 60th day of billing.

2. Payment Priority Clause

Amendment of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for incorporating payment priority clause for appropriation of receipts was entered into with all beneficiaries (except Rajasthan Discoms). As per the payment priority mechanism, payment made by beneficiaries will be appropriated in the following order of priority:

- a) towards late payment surcharge payable, if any.
- b) towards earlier unpaid bill(s) including arrear bills, if any
- c) towards statutory dues like income tax, other tax, royalty etc., in the current bill(s) and
- d) towards other charges in the current monthly bill.

3. Follow up

Efforts are being put up for early realization of Dues by regular follow up with beneficiaries, reconciliation exercise, meeting with DISCOMS Officials at various levels.

(C) SCCL

SCCL was having the outstanding dues of Rs. 3156.24 crores in the beginning of year 2017-18 which was Rs 2484.44 Crores by the end of January 2018. Outstanding dues had reduced to Rs. 2214.79 crores by the end of February 2018.

SCCL is regular following up with the Power customers for timely payments. Matter is also brought to the notice of CMD of respective customers by the C&MD of SCCL in writing.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 17

IMPROVING QUALITY OF COAL

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.

Action Taken

In accordance with the reassessment done for 2017-18, CCO has again reassessed 386 mines for the year 2018-19. Out of the reassessed mines, 61 mines have been downgraded and 42 mines have been upgraded. Invoices are being raised by coal cos on revised grades, with effect from 1st April 2018.

Entire supplies to power sector under FSA, MOU (Under import substitution at ECL) or Special Forward e-auction are covered under third party sampling and analysis. The work is assigned to CIMFR, QCI and ISM at present. As on 19.04.2018, CIMFR has signed tripartite agreements for 540 Mt and sampling has commenced for 529 Mt.

Third Party Sampling and analysis facility is also provided under Linkage Auction FSAs. All new FSAs after 01.04.16 to non-regulated sector are through the mechanism of Linkage Auction. The work is assigned at present to IIT-ISM and QCI.

Further, CIL has issued directives to Coal Companies to extend Third Party Sampling, for entire supplies through all modes, to the following remaining categories as well.

- Non-Power (including CPP) FSAs under NCDP for low (ACQ upto 50,000 MT) and medium (ACQ 50,000 and above but below 4 LT) models where no sampling facility was provided. For high demand model (ACQ 4 LT and above), joint sampling is currently available.
- Coal Supplied to SNAs (through FSAs)
- Spot e-auction (consumers as well as traders are eligible to participate)
- Special Spot Auction
- Exclusive e-auction

In addition to above, the other steps taken by Coal Companies to ensure supply of declared quality to coal consumers are given as below:

- i. Selective mining of bands of > 10 cm thickness.
- ii. Supply of < 100 mm sized coal
- iii. Deployment of Surface miners wherever feasible. The total coal production through Surface Miner was 265.73 Mt in 2017-18 (Prov.) compared to 255.87 Mt in 2016-17
- iv. Appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- v. Scrapping / cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- vi. Installation of metal detectors / magnetic separators over running conveyors before loading coal.
- vii. Shale-picking, at mine face, stocks & loading points/sidings.

Further, the progress of Third Party Sampling is being monitored by a Committee jointly chaired by Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Power. Last meeting of the Committee was held on 24.04.2018.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 18

SETTING UP OF COAL WASHERIES

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.

Action Taken

Secretary Coal reviews the progress of construction of washeries on regular basis. During the review meeting of Secretary Coal, Director (T) CIL has been advised to review the progress once in a month at CIL level and CMD of the concerned subsidiary to monitor it on fortnightly basis.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

CHAPTER III

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

-NIL-

CHAPTER IV

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

Recommendation No. 5

ENVIRONMENT MEASURES & SUBSIDENCE CONTROL MEASURES (EMSC)

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.

Action Taken

During the year 2016-17 & 17-18 the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th High Power Coordination Committee (HPCC) was held under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal).

Jharia Coal fields :

Besides HPCC, discussion was made regarding fire survey, stretch of DC line to be handed over to BCCL for fire mitigation, shifting of BCCL houses, RSP Collage, demographic survey, construction of houses by JRDA, shifting of LTH. For eliminating hindrances in an amicable manner regular meeting were held with the District Administration 10.03.2017, 30.05.2017, 02.06.2017, 06.06.2017, also the relevant matters was discussed in the JRDA Borad meeting held on 11.10.2017.

Raniganj Coalfields :

Besides HPCC meetings, State Govt. level review meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary was also held quarterly to monitor the progress of RCFA project. ECL also conducted meeting with officials of Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) to emphasize for timely elimination of those constraints that comes as a hindrance for implementation of rehabilitation program as per time line.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

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

CHAPTER V

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

Recommendation No. 9

LUMPSUM PROVISION FOR NORTH EAST AREAS

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.

Action Taken

Promotional (Regional) Exploration / Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks:

The issue of exploration in North Eastern Region is co-ordinated by the CGPB Committee-VIII comprising members from GSI, MECL, Ministry of Mines,

CMPDI and DGMs of North Eastern States. GSI, NER has informed that they have taken up Regional Coal Exploration in Eastern Part of Namphuck Coalfield, Arunachal Pradesh.

CMPDI has requested GSI for identification of new potential areas for coal exploration in North Eastern Regions and list of potential area circulated to all concerned States due to special land issue. A team from CMPDI visited Phatapara Coal block, Singrimari Coalfield; East of Tipong Area, Makum Coalfield, Assam and Namchik-Namphuk coal block in Arunachal Pradesh during 02.03.2017 to 08.03.2017. CMPDI has given job of Promotional (Regional) exploration in Sarpoterang Area (Laldera Nepali Basti) to DGM, Assam.

CMPDI, through open tendering, has invited bid for taking up Promotional Exploration in Phatapara Coal block, Singrimari Coalfield and detailed exploration in Namchik-Namphuk coal block in Arunachal Pradesh. The work order has been issued in Phatapara block & the retendering has been recommended for Namchik-Namphuk block.

Efforts are also being made for the exploration work in Mizoram state. A meeting with DGM (Mizoram) was held at Ranchi for tendering & monitoring of work.

R&D/S&T Scheme:

The following two research projects have been approved by MoC during 2017-18.

- 1) Reclamation of coal mined land of North Eastern Coalfields, Assam through soil amendment and revegetation with native plant species using integrated biological approach - Rain-Forest Research Institute, Jorhat and North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), Margherita;
- 2) Hybrid PRESRIX process for simultaneous remediation of acid mine drainage and recovery of individual metal sulphides - Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), Margherita and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), Kothagudem.

Efforts are continuing with various academic institutes/research organizations /agencies from NER for their wider participation in research activities beneficial to coal sector.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation No. 13

INITIATIVES ON NEW TECHNOLOGY

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.

Action Taken

A consortium of independent consultants led by IIT (ISM), Dhanbad has submitted "Study Report on Underground Coal Mining in CIL - Problems, Potential, Technology, Modernisation, Production and Safety". In this report, 90 underground mines of CIL were considered for study. Out of these mines, 19 mines were closed underground mines and out of them 17 such closed mines have been proposed to be either converted to opencast mines (fully or partially) or suggested to be reopened with introduction of Mass Production Technology (MPT). The above report is under consideration for acceptance by CIL.

In general, underground coal mines are planned with Mass Production Technology including Continuous Miner and Longwall wherever the geo-mining condition permits. At present, 13 Continuous Miners are deployed in 11 underground mines of different subsidiaries of CIL. Another 28 Continuous Miners have been proposed to be deployed in 19 underground mines, reports for which have already been prepared. Two Powered Support Longwalls (PSLW) are under operation; one each in Jhanjra, ECL and Moonidih, BCCL. Deployment of 3 such PSLW faces are under different stages of implementation.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

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

Recommendation No. 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.

Action Taken

As soon as any disputes are referred to MoC's ADRM forum, steps are taken towards their resolution by holding meetings of ADRM Committee.

[O.M. No. 20011/7/2018-IFD, Dated: 12.07.2018, Ministry of Coal]

**NEW DELHI;
25 July, 2018
03 Shravana 1940(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 25 JULY, 2018 IN HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON'S CHAMBER, ROOM NO. '210', B-BLOCK, PHA EXTENSION BUILDING, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh - Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Chandulal Sahu
3. Smt. Jyoti Dhurve
4. Dr. Banshilal Mahato
5. Shri Godam Nagesh
6. Shri Ajay Nishad
7. Smt. Riti Pathak
8. Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan
9. Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray
10. Shri Janardan Singh 'Sigrwal'
11. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh

Rajya Sabha

12. Shri Samir Oraon
13. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
14. Shri Prabhaker Reddy Vemireddy

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 Draft Reports on:-

(i) ** ** ** **

(ii) ** ** ** **

(iii) ** ** ** **

(iv) ** ** ** **

(v) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ recommendations contained in their Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Coal.

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

The Committee then adjourned.

**Do not pertain to this Report.

ANNEXURE-II

(Vide Para IV of Introduction)

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

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made	18
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 1, 2,3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 12, 14, 15, 17 and 18)	14
	Percentage of total	77.80%
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (<i>vide</i> Recommendation at Sl. No. Nil)	00
	Percentage of total	0%
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. No. 5)	01
	Percentage of total	05.50%
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 9, 13 and 16)	03
	Percentage of total	16.70%