

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COAL AND MINES
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1490

ANSWERED ON:16.07.2004

PRODUCTION OF COAL

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Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of coal produced in the country during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether the production of coal in the country is much higher than other minerals;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the value of coal in terms of rupees produced during the year 2002-2003;
- (e) whether Government is aware that productivity of coal in the country is very less in comparison to other coal producing countries;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and g) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the productivity in the coal sector?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL & MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO)

(a): Quantum of coal produced in the country during the last three years is given below:

(in million tonnes)

Company 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04

(Provisional)

CIL 279.646 290.688 306.386 SCCL 30.811 33.236 33.852 OTHERS 17.330 17.348 20.930 ALL INDIA 327.787 341.272 361.168

(b)&(c): Yes, Sir. The details are given as under:-

(In million tonnes)

Mineral	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Coal	304.1	313.7	327.8
Lignite	22.5	24.2	24.8
Limestone	128.8	127.2	129.8
Iron ore	78.0	81.0	83.0
Petroleum	31.9	32.4	32.0
(crude)			
Bauxite	7.1	8.0	8.6
Dolomite	2.8	3.1	3.1

(d): Value of coal produced during 2002-03 is Rs. 241873.883 million.

(e)&(f): Yes, Sir. The details are given as under:

(in 1000t / man-year)

Country 2001-02

India 0.708
Australia 12.9

U.S.A	12.8
South Africa	4.74
Poland	0 .729

The productivity of Indian coal mines do not compare favourably with those in other countries. This is because of the fact that large scale mechanisation in underground mines is not feasible due to adverse geo-mining conditions and developed pillars in large no. of old mines.

Again the method of computation of productivity, as followed in Indian coal mines, in general is quite different from the same followed internationally. In India, even persons engaged in services like hospital, water supply, sanitation, workshops, watch and ward etc., are included in calculating manshifts employed. In foreign countries, only persons engaged directly in production of coal are considered. Many service jobs are done through contractors and those are therefore excluded.

(g): The steps being taken to increase the productivity in the coal sector are:

- 1) Open new mines both opencast and underground.
- 2) Introduction of more powered support Longwall method in suitable underground mines.
- 3) Introduction of new technologies like continuous miner, short longwall etc.
- 4) Deployment of SDL/LHDs in more U/G mines.
- 5) Introduction of higher capacity HEMM, surface miner in OC mines.
- 6) Optimise utilization of HEMM/other equipment and also to increase system capacity.
- 7) Through removal of bottlenecks in land acquisition and project clearance for speedier implementation.

Apart from above the following measures to improve the productivity of coal miner are being taken :

- (a) Improved working condition in mines through better lighting, ventilation and communication.
- (b) Improved manpower planning including redeployment as well as rationalization of manpower
- (c) Introduction of "All man all job concept" wherever feasible.
- (d) Improvement in industrial relations through participative management at all levels.