

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COAL
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1105

ANSWERED ON:25.11.2009

REHABILITATION CAMPAIGN IN JHARIA AND RANIGANJ

Mahto Shri Baidyanath Prasad;Rajaram Shri Wakchaure Bhausahab;Saroj Shri Tufani

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal mines where fire incidents have taken place during the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons thereof, company-wise and subsidiary-wise;
- (b) the details of the total loss incurred by the Coal India Limited (CIL) due to fire in coal mines and the number of families affected thereof, company-wise and subsidiary-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has launched any rehabilitation campaign for saving the families residing in Jharia and Raniganj areas of West Bengal;
- (d) the total amount spent/likely to be spent on this rehabilitation campaign;
- (e) the details of pending cases of resettlement and rehabilitation of the persons/ families affected due to fire incidence, company-wise;
- (f) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry to check the incidents of fire in coal mines; and
- (g) if so, the outcome thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION(SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL)

(a): As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), company-wise details where fire incidence have taken place during the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons thereof are as under:-

Company No. of coal mines fire for last 3 years and current year	Reasons of fire in coal mine
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ECL 16	The basic cause of coal mine fire is self-heating or auto-oxidation of coal that starts as soon as it is exposed to the oxygen of the air in the course of mining operations. When the heat generated by the reaction of oxidation of coal is not dissipated at an adequate rate, rise in temperature occurs. This rise in temperature leads to acceleration in the rate of oxidation, which can ultimately lead to an outbreak of fire. This is termed as spontaneous heating, which depends on the intrinsic characteristics of coal and other extrinsic causes encountered in the course of mining operations, which may facilitate or retard initiation of mine fire. The intrinsic properties include chemical
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composition of coal (presence of certain macerals e.g. vitrinite etc.), moisture contents, volatile matters, presence of pyrites and other geological factors presence igneous intrusion, faults etc.). The extrinsic causes include method of mining (such as depillaring with caving etc.), ventilation, presence of external combustible materials, unscientific mining in past etc.

BCCL 5

CCL 2

WCL 14

SECL 2

CIL 39

(b): There were no loss of lives involved in those mine fires in last three years and current year.

(c): For rehabilitation and resettlement of people affected due to fire and subsidence of Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields, the Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields dealing with fire subsidence and rehabilitation and diversion of surface infrastructure has been approved by the Govt. in August, 2009 at an estimated investment of Rs. 9657.61 crores (Rs. 7028.40 crores for Jharia Coalfield and Rs. 2629.21 crores for Raniganj Coalfield) excluding Rs. 116.23 crores sanctioned earlier for various Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC) schemes for implementation in 10 years in two phases of five years each and in case of BCCL 2 years additional pre- implementation period.

(d): In ECL, total 139 sites are proposed to be rehabilitated including ongoing schemes which will be done in 2 phases within a time frame of 10 years. A total of 33196 houses owners are proposed to be rehabilitated / resettled in fully developed Satellite Townships with all basic amenities and infrastructural facilities. The total amount earmarked in the Master Plan for rehabilitation is Rs. 2610.10 crores. Prior to the sanction of the Master Plan, a demonstration scheme for rehabilitation of 4 villages for an amount of Rs. 32.52 crores was sanctioned by Government.

In BCCL, as per Master Plan, a total nos. of 79159 houses are required to be resettled / constructed. Out of this, 25000 families are BCCL employees, 29444 are private, authorized families while 23847 are private unauthorized and 868 are service holdings. An amount of Rs. 4780 crores has been allocated for rehabilitation. Parallely, Rs. 2311 crores are allocated for dealing with the fire.

(e): The Master Plan for Jharia Coalfields has been approved by Government in August, 2009. In the meantime some initiatives have already been taken for rehabilitation of persons affected due to fire / subsidence in BCCL which are under process of implementation.

(f & g): The enquiry of such incidence in mines are entrusted to Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), the Regulatory Authority under the Mines Act, 1952.