

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL (2011-2012)
FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF COAL

PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL COAL MINING AND THEFT

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

TWENTIETH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

APRIL, 2012/VAISAKHA, 1934(Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 25.04.2012

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 25.04.2012



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

April, 2012/Vaisakha 1934 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL(2011-12)

Shri Kalyan Banerjee - Chairman

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Hansaraj Gangaram Ahir
3. Shri Jaywant Gangaram Awale#
4. Shri Sanjay Bhoi
5. Shri Udyanraje Bhonsle
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Rajya Sabha

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- 23. Shri Jugul Kishore
- 24. Shri Kishore Kumar Mohanty ^
- 25. Dr. Dasari Narayana Rao \$
- 26. Ms. Mabel Rebello \$
- 27. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu
- 28. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
- 29. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh
- 30. Shri R.C. Singh \$
- 31. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani*

* Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 17.09.2011

@ Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 03.01.2012

Ceased to be the Member of the Committee *w.e.f.* 3.01.2012

\$ Retired *w.e.f.* 02.04.2012

^ Retired *w.e.f.* 03.04.2012

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri P. Sreedharan | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Shiv Singh | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Arvind Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Gurpreet Singh | - | Committee Assistant |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Coal and Steel having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Prevention of Illegal Coal Mining and Theft" of the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 24th February, 2011. Replies of the Government to all the observations/recommendations contained in the Report were received on 27th February, 2012.

3. The Standing Committee on Coal and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 17.04.2012.

4. An analysis on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendation contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth 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;
20 April, 2012
31 Chaitra, 1934(Saka)**

**KALYAN BANERJEE
Chairman
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

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 Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on the subject "Prevention of Illegal Coal Mining and Theft" of the Ministry of Coal which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 24.02.2011

2. The Action Taken replies have been received from the Ministry of Coal in respect of all the 14 Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report on 27th February, 2012. These have been categorised as follows:

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

Sl. Nos.1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14

Total – 09
(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. Nos. 3 and 11

Total – 02
(Chapter IV)

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

Sl. Nos. 4, 8 and 9

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 further Action Taken notes on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final Action Taken Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter-V of this Report be furnished to them at an early date.

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

Measures to control illegal mining

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

5. The Committee had regretted to observe that coal, a vital raw material for many basic industries, is being lost in the form of illegal mining and theft due to negligence and carelessness on the part of those who are mandated under the law to provide for the efficient and optimal utilization of the scarce coal reserves and enforcement of law and orders. The best quality of coal is found in the reserves of Eastern India which is lamentably worst affected by the illegal mining and theft. As the business of illegal mining has been thriving for decades in various States with the connivance of police, mafias, middle-man and administrative officials, the Committee were inclined to conclude that the natural resources of the country are being plundered at the cost of national economy and destruction of environment. The Committee were of the opinion that officials responsible to curb illegal mining are either indifferent or too scared to stop the menace and had desired the Ministry of Coal to take necessary action with coal producing states to check the illegal mining and theft.

6. In their reply, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under:-

"As the law and order is the state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State's Law enforcing authorities. However, whenever incidents of illegal mining within the lease hold areas of the coal company and theft of coal is noticed, immediate action is taken by lodging FIR in local police station. Necessary assistance in dozing/filling of illegal mining sites is given by the concerned coal company.

In this regard, Ministry of Coal has written to the coal producing State Governments to take all necessary action and specifically have been requested as under :

- (i) To undertake a comprehensive review of the situation at their level;
- (ii) To assess and project requirement of additional Central Paramilitary Forces;
- (iii) To give appropriate directions to the concerned authorities at all levels to take effective steps to check blatant illegal and criminal activities in mining areas."

7. The Committee had observed that coal a vital raw material for many basic industries is being lost in the form of illegal mining and theft due to negligence and carelessness on the part of those who are mandated under law to provide for the efficient and optimal utilization of the scarce coal reserve and enforcement of law and order. From the action taken reply it is gathered that the Ministry is absolving itself from the responsibility of curbing illegal mining on the pretext that the law and order is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of law enforcing authorities of concerned State. Though the Ministry is reported to have written to the coal producing State Governments to undertake comprehensive review of the situation, assess the requirement of additional Central Paramilitary Forces (CPF) and issue appropriate directions to concerned authorities to take effective steps to check the blatant illegal and criminal activities in mining area, no visible results are forthcoming as the reports of illegal mining continue to pour in from different parts of the country. The Committee feel that besides writing to the concerned State Governments, the Ministry and coal companies should have made sincere efforts by taking stern action against erring officials of coal companies and by taking the matter at the highest level with the concerned State Governments to have better coordination with local police/law enforcing authorities of the State. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific action taken by different State Governments as requested by Ministry of Coal to put an end to this clandestine business of illegal mining. As illegal mining take place at abandoned mines after cessation of mining activities, the Committee

would also desire that mine closure plans be strictly and immediately implemented in close coordination with State Governments to prevent illegal mining.

STATUS OF FIRs LODGED IN ILLEGAL MINING

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

8. The Committee were constrained to point out that while the Government is aware of the fact that the illegal mining and theft of coal is costing national economy heavily, it is still at the stage of identifying illegal miners with no concrete action being undertaken to put an end to this menace. This is evident from the information furnished to the Committee showing a huge gap between the number of cases of illegal mining and FIRs lodged. What was surprising and shocking was the fact that while 616 FIRs were lodged during the last four years, no information is available about the number of conviction carried out by the concerned State authorities. Even the coal companies have utterly failed in pursuing the FIRs and have left the matter to the mercy of prosecution authorities of the States. The Legal Department and vigilance of Coal Companies has also failed to discharge their duties in not pursuing the matter with the concerned authorities since cases against illegal operators can only be lodged by the government Officials and coal companies. This is nothing but dereliction of their duties and also failure can be part of concerned top officers of coal companies. What has anguished the Committee is that the coal companies have not even cared to claim the huge quantity of coal seized unclaimed in various police stations. This is a sad commentary on the part of Vigilance, Personnel and Legal Departments of the concerned coal companies. Nobody at any point of time bothered at all in above aspect.

Although a large number of cases (616 FIR lodged up to September, 2009) of illegal mining have been reported in Coal India subsidiaries particularly in Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Central Coalfield Limited and Eastern Coalfield Limited and 21702 tonnes of coal was seized during the last four years (upto September, 2009) only one officer has been suspended by the Management for lackluster attitude towards curbing illegal mining. The Committee were surprised to find that action has been taken against only one officer while the number of illegal mining cases reported in coal subsidiaries has been on very high side. The Committee were shocked to note that there has not been an occasion in the last five years where any conviction order has been issued by the competent court. It is a matter of surprise that no one has taken any interest to see that in case of illegal coal mining, appropriate action should be taken and the cases are lodged for order of conviction.

9. In their reply, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under:-

"It is true that in the past FIRs, which were lodged with local police stations, were not pursued due to reluctance of the concerned police authorities to share the status of the cases. But now, CIL has engaged lawyers to pursue the cases in the court.

It may also be mentioned that illegal mining is taking place mostly, where surface right do not belong to CIL. Hence, it is difficult to take action against them. In case any illegal mining is noticed within the area in which CIL has the surface right, action is taken by dozing and filling the area, with the help of CISF, departmental security personnel and state police.

As per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the number of FIRs lodged in connection with illegal mining of coal along with its outcome in different subsidiaries of CIL, during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:-

A. ILLEGAL MINING OF COAL SUBSIDIARYWISE AND STATE-WISE

Co.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto July11) (Prov)	
		Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)
ECL	WB	4203.00	42.030	5763.00	57.63	5650.00	113.000	486.00	9.720
	Jharkhand	2326	23.260	2398.00	23.98	1401	28.02	20	0.4
		6529.00	65.290	8161.00	81.61	7051.00	141.020	506.00	10.120
BCCL	Jharkhand	1986.15	34.630	2127.18	35.932	1309.39	25.031	231.77	4.763
	WB	64.81	1.290	4.00	0.080	10.97	0.219	0.00	0.000
		2050.96	35.920	2131.18	36.012	1320.36	25.250	231.77	4.763
CCL	Jharkhand	93.00	0.855	30.00	0.300	15.00	0.150	0.00	0.000
NCL	UP/MP	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
WCL	Maharashtra	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000

	MP	11.00	0.110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
		11.00	0.110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
SECL	MP	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Chattisgarh	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
		0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
MCL	Orissa	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
NEC	Assam	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Coal India Ltd.		8683.96	102.175	10322.18	117.922	8386.36	166.420	737.77	14.883

B. STATUS OF FIR LODGED IN ILLEGAL MINING CASES

The number of FIRS lodged in connection with illegal mining of coal in different subsidiaries of CIL during 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given as under :

(Provisional)

ECL

Year	Information sent to Police		No. of FIRs lodged		Outcome
	WB	Jharkhand	WB	Jharkhand	
2008-09	41	2	41	2	14 nos chargesheet filed and balance cases under investigation
2009-10	64	4	64	4	18 nos chargesheet filed and balance cases under investigation
2010-11	8	3	8	3	Cases are under investigation

BCCL

Year	Information sent to Police		No. of FIRs lodged		Outcome
	Jharkhand	WB	Jharkhand	WB	
2008-09	59	10	5	0	3 nos charge sheet filed and FRT (Final report submitted by Police):2
2009-10	45	8	2	1	2 nos charge sheet filed. Under investigation: 1.
2010-11	13	1	2	1	1 no case is pending with honourable court and Under investigation : 2

CCL

Year	Information sent to Police	No. of FIRs lodged	Outcome
	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	
2008-09	47	2	Under trial in the Court
2009-10	8	2	Under trial in the Court
2010-11	7	5	All five cases are sub-judice in the Court

WCL

Year	Information sent to Police		No. of FIRs lodged		Outcome
	Maharashtra	MP	Maharashtra	MP	
2008-09	0	1	0	1	Case pending in court
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2010-11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NEC

Year	Information sent to Police	No. of FIRs lodged	Outcome
	Assam	Assam	
2008-09	3	Nil	Nil
2009-10	8	2	No information received from concerned Police Station.
2010-11	5	2	No information received from concerned Police Station.

As far as data of remaining subsidiaries i.e. NCL, SECL and MCL in this regard is concerned, it is intimated that no FIR was lodged during the last three years in case of illegal mining of coal."

10. The Committee had observed rampant illegal mining in the country as 616 FIRs were lodged during the last four years by subsidiary companies of CIL and had therefore, desired appropriate action and cases to be lodged for order of convictions. The Ministry in their reply have agreed that in the past FIRs were not pursued seriously due to reluctance of the concerned police authorities to share the status of the cases and it is only now CIL has separately engaged lawyers to pursue the cases in the courts. It has also been stated that illegal mining is taking place mostly where surface right does not belong to CIL and hence it is difficult to take action against them. Not satisfied with the reply furnished by the Ministry, the Committee feel that Ministry/Coal PSUs have utterly failed to discharge their responsibilities as far as stopping of illegal mining is concerned. As the Ministry of Coal have overall jurisdiction and responsibility for developing, exploiting and protecting coal reserves in the country, the Committee feel that even if the surface rights of areas where illegal mining of coal is taking place does not belong to the CIL, the Ministry/coal companies should have taken initiatives to check the

menace and protect the valuable minerals from unscientific mining. As far as Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries are concerned, the Committee observe that no concrete action was taken by them until the Committee reprimanded them to pursue the cases in the court. The huge pendency of court cases is an indication towards lack of responsibility on the part of vigilance, personnel and legal departments of coal companies as well as monitoring mechanism with the Ministry of Coal. The gravity of the problem can be gauged from the information furnished by the Ministry about the quantity of coal recovered from illegal mines during the last four years (upto July, 2011), putting a staggering quantity of 28130.10 tonne of coal worth Rs. 401.092 lakh and status of FIR lodged in connection with illegal mining of coal in different subsidiaries of CIL during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 shows dismal outcome. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that Ministry/coal PSUs to categorically tell the concerned State Governments that it is the primary responsibility of the officers of the State Governments to prevent illegal mining taking place outside the leased areas of Coal India subsidiaries and to take suitable action against the erring officers. The Committee also desire that the coal companies should make their legal department more effective and result oriented in order to pursue the FIRs on fast track basis. Stringent actions should be taken against the officers of legal department of coal companies, if they fail to pursue the cases in criminal court and activate the local police officers for speedy trial. The coal companies must see that order of convictions are passed by the appropriate criminal court and speedy trial should be made. During the period even the status of FIRs lodged for the last 3 years is reported to be provisional. The committee would like to be apprised of the final outcome of FIRs.

The Committee are further dismayed to observe that the figures given for different subsidiaries appear to be incorrect as the total approximate value of coal recovered by different subsidiaries during 2008-09 and 2009-10 comes out to Rs. 203.49 lakh and Rs. 235.54 lakh against figures of Rs. 102.175 lakh and 117.922 lakh respectively given for CIL. The Committee would like to be apprised of the correct and updated information in this regard.

SETTING UP INTERSTATE JOINT INTELLIGENCE TASK FORCE

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

11. Another disgusting feature of the problem of illegal mining is the lack of coordination between the Central and concerned State Governments and among various coal companies. The Central Government has been passing the responsibility on to the State Governments on the pretext that law and order is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government to prevent illegal mining. Since the State Governments are being paid royalty on coal and other minerals and they are imposing cess on coal, they cannot absolve themselves of their primary responsibility to prevent illegal mining. The Committee have also found that States who have been mandated to frame rules under the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 for prevention of illegal mining have not done so and the States who have framed such rules are not implementing them in letter and spirit. The responsibility for overseeing mines and mineral development including implementation of mineral legislations rests jointly with the Centre and the State Governments. While the Centre has exclusive power to make laws with respect to regulation of mines and major mineral development, the State Governments are mainly responsible for implementing such laws. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should impress upon the coal producing States to immediately frame rules and also to set up an Inter-State Joint Intelligence and Action Force to combat the problem of illegal mining and for having better coordination. The Committee would also like all the concerned State Governments to set up Task Force under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police of the concerned area who should coordinate with all coal companies in this regard.

12. In their reply, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under:-

"Ministry of Coal wrote to the Chief Secretaries of coal producing states on 07.09.2009 requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing suitable Rules under the provision of Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of district authorities in curbing illegal mining activities. The Government of Jharkhand has constituted State as well as District level task Force for this purpose.

The Chief Secretaries of State Governments of the concerned state have been requested again on 01-12-2011 to expedite the action taken in this regard."

13. Expressing their disapproval over the lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments and various coal companies, the Committee had recommended that the Ministry should impress upon the coal producing states to frame rules under Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 for prevention of illegal coal mining, implement them and also set up an Inter State Joint Intelligence and action force to combat the problem of illegal mining for having better coordination. The Committee however, find that Ministry has not vigorously taken up the matter with State Governments and have just stated in their reply that the Chief Secretaries have been again requested to expedite and put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The Ministry's reply is also silent on the recommendation of the Committee for setting up of Inter State Joint Intelligence and action force to share the information of illegal mining. The Committee, are astonished to point out that only one State i.e. Jharkhand has constituted State and District level task force whereas the other states appear to have paid no heed towards the seriousness of the issue of illegal mining. The fact that most of the State Governments have not framed rules and have also not constituted district level task force to curb the illegal mining, the complicity of officials of different departments of the State Governments involved in the business of illegal mining cannot be ruled out. The Committee are deeply

concerned to observe that besides playing havoc on the mineral resources of the country illegal mining has also caused great loss to the national exchequer. Even though the safety of people engaged in such unlawful activities is in danger, some of the States are still oblivious to take stringent steps to stop it. Disapproving lack of interest on the part of the Ministry of Coal and coal PSUs, who have failed to stop the menace of illegal coal mining, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that Ministry should have proper coordination with coal producing states to immediately frame rules and stringently pursue the setting up of Inter State Joint Intelligence and Task Force by State Governments and have periodical review meetings with the concerned State Governments to ensure prevention of illegal mining in the country. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

CHAPTER –II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

The Committee regret to observe that coal, a vital raw material for many basic industries, is being lost in the form of illegal mining and theft due to negligence and carelessness on the part of those who are mandated under the law to provide for the efficient and optimal utilization of the scarce coal reserves and enforcement of law and orders. The best quality of coal is found in the reserves of Eastern India which is lamentably worst affected by the illegal mining and theft. As the business of illegal mining has been thriving for decades in various States with the connivance of police, mafias, middle-man and administrative officials, the Committee are inclined to conclude that the natural resources of the country are being plundered at the cost of national economy and destruction of environment. The Committee are of the opinion that officials responsible to curb illegal mining are either indifferent or too scared to stop the menace. In short all responsible officials including state law enforcement officers are not at all interested to prevent illegal coal mining. Committee feels that if the police officers are serious to prevent illegal coal mining, it can be done without much effort. In fact the day the Committee visited Raniganj Area, there was no illegal coal mining operation on that day. It was prevented by the local police only for that day. This is so unfortunate that it cannot be described by any word.

Action Taken

As the law and order is the state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State's Law enforcing authorities. However, whenever incidents of illegal mining within the lease hold areas of the coal company and theft of coal is noticed, immediate action is taken by lodging FIR in local police station. Necessary assistance in dozing/filling of illegal mining sites is given by the concerned coal company.

In this regard, Ministry of Coal has written to the coal producing State Governments to take all necessary action and specifically have been requested as under :

- (i) To undertake a comprehensive review of the situation at their level ;
- (ii) To assess and project requirement of additional Central Paramilitary Forces;
- (iii) To give appropriate directions to the concerned authorities at all levels to take effective steps to check blatant illegal and criminal activities in mining areas.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Comments of the Committee

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

According to the Ministry of Coal, illegal mining, theft and pilferage of coal are predominant in Eastern Region particularly in the command areas of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfield Limited (CCL) and Eastern Coalfield Limited (ECL). The number of cases of illegal mining reported in the above subsidiaries of Coal India Limited was about 583 from 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto September, 2009) as per information provided by Ministry of Coal. The Committee are of the view that there may be thousands of cases which go unreported. In this connection it is pertinent to note that the representative of the Ministry of Coal conceded during the evidence that a large number of illegal mining was taking place at the mine sites in the leasehold areas of ECL, BCCL and CCL where extraction of coal is being carried out by miscreants without obtaining valid mining lease from State Government. The Committee are of the view that the coal companies should deploy CISF in coordination with the State police for maintaining more vigil and curb illegal mining and theft of coal in the leasehold areas.

Action Taken

CISF along with departmental security forces are deployed in CIL command areas to curb illegal mining and theft of coal, but they often face resistance from local villagers. The present strength of the CISF personnel deployed in above stated three subsidiaries of CIL i.e. ECL, BCCL and CCL is as under:

CISF deployment in ECL, BCCL & CCL

Sl. No.	Company	Strength of CISF deployment
1	ECL	3239
2	BCCL	1368
3	CCL	1040

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

The Committee during their Study Tour to Raniganj Coalfield areas had found that illegal mining was going on at a number of places in Jamuria and Siripur coalfields. The areas where such illegal mining was going on were mainly the mined out mines where a considerable amount of coal is left out by the coal companies to avoid subsiding. The Committee have been given to understand that illegal mining mostly takes place in mined out/abandoned and old mines, small and isolated patches spread over a large area, exposed coal seam and also in the leasehold areas of public sector coal companies. The coal companies often neglect to refill the voids with sand thereby giving ready access for illegal mining of coal. Illegal coal mining in those areas takes place as a result of non-

implementation of Mine Closure Plan in a scientific manner. The Committee, therefore, would like all the coal companies to strictly adhere to the Mine Closure Plan leaving no scope for illegal coal mining. The Committee would like the Ministry to frame rules for imposing heavy penalties on all the public as well as private coal companies who fail to implement the Mine Closure Plan in a time bound manner. The Committee were shocked to see that weigh machines were existing for weighing illegal coal for transportation. But no one has taken any step to remove the weigh machines. The Committee deprecate the dismal performance of police officers and officers of coal companies.

Action Taken

Underground Mines, where mining had been done in past and had been abandoned due to any reason, actions are taken for sealing off the mouth (entrance) immediately after discontinuance of operations by the concerned coal company. However, where any opening has been created due to any illegal activities within leasehold of mine boundary, they are immediately sealed by dozing, as soon as it comes to the notice of mine management. This is a continuous process and action as such is taken whenever need arises. Also, there are many instances in case of underground mines, where mining activities have been stopped but openings are maintained to provide drinking water to Colonies and nearby villages.

Mine closure plan is invariably incorporated in the Project Report / EMP, in accordance with the Ministry of Environment and Forest's guidelines. The suggestion for imposing heavy penalties is noted for compliance. As far as removal of weighing machines, used for transportation of illegal coal is concerned, the CMD, ECL has confirmed that the same were removed immediately.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation(Serial No. 6)

The Committee note that coal is transported to Railway sidings from collieries where coal stock is maintained for loading into wagons. There is inadequate security at many points enroute from Mines to the Railway sidings from where there are plenty of opportunities for miscreants for pilferage of coal. The complicity of some insiders of coal companies with the coal mafia cannot be ruled out. The Committee have been given to understand that generally large chunks of coal are thrown off from uncovered wagons and trucks along their routes. Though, coal dispatches by trucks are issued with challans affixed with hologram, marked and duly authenticated by authorized officials, various checks are done at loading point, way-bridges and entry-exit points, the quantity of coal seized by coal subsidiaries during the last four years clearly indicates that the pilferage and theft of coal continue unabated despite a host of measures taken by coal companies. Needless to say, the present system of checking pilferage and theft of coal needs to be strengthened in consultation with concerned State Governments/appropriate officer. Keeping in view the above, the Committee recommend that more security guards and also CISF should be deputed on Railway sidings to prevent pilferage and theft of coal from railway wagons. The steps taken in this regard may be intimated to the Committee.

Action Taken

Adequate numbers of CISF and departmental security personnel have been engaged in different railway sidings of CIL to prevent pilferage and theft of coal. The matter has also been taken up with Railway authorities to improve security of railway wagons when they

leave railway weighbridges. During transportation of coal from colliery to Railway siding following precautions are taken :-

- a. Entry/exit points are manned by establishing proper check posts and barrier where all coal laden vehicles are physically checked.
- b. Patrolling is done within and outside the mine area by the security staff.
- c. Joint patrolling with local police is also being carried out in areas.
- d. Surprise checks/raids are conducted by flying squads of CISF/security department.
- e. Security squads have been introduced to check transportation of coal enroute to Railway Siding.
- f. Surprise re-weighment of coal laden trucks is done, at weighbridges.
- g. Escorting of coal rakes in coordination with RPF up to weighbridge, is arranged in pilferage prone areas.
- h. FIR is lodged in case of theft of coal, whenever it comes to notice.
- i. In 11 large opencast mines of CIL, besides patrolling by the security personnel, it is also proposed to install Electronic Surveillance System for tracking of trucks involved in transportation.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

The Committee note that as a result of increase in the coal price the business of illegal mining has become a more profitable venture, than farming or any other petty trade and has led to a rapid growth to illegal mining. Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields have witnessed illegal mining for many years. The supply of coal and coke by cycle has become a common sight on main roads and highways in coal bearing States. The main reason for delivery of coal by cycle in the coalfields areas is stated to be lack of regular delivery system to small local consumers. The police tend to turn a blind eye to this type of coal distribution. The Coal mafia wields substantial power and influence in their area, and therefore, it is extremely difficult to curb such practices. It appears that a complete unholy nexus among police, administrative officials and officials of coal companies exist for mining, carrying, transporting and distributing illegally mined coal. The Committee strongly feels that in the absence of other economic opportunities, the local villagers would continue to make a livelihood out of coal cycle trade. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the State Governments and coal companies should form village cooperatives for small scale mining and for its transportation so as to put an end to the role being played by coal mafia in illegal mining.

Action Taken

Generally, the illegal mining activity occurs at a shallow depth and doesn't go far below the ground. Working on such shallow deposits scientifically by forming village cooperatives, in a planned way, may not be practical. Besides, it may be difficult to ensure that mining is carried out as per the existing mining Laws/Acts.

If attempts are made to mine such shallow deposits forcibly, there are chances of occurrence of accidents due to the following factors:

- a) Roof fall, in case, the deposit being worked through underground mining, since it is difficult to maintain safe pillar geometry.

- b) In the case of open cast mining it is difficult to maintain bench slope stability.

Considering the above, venturing into such proposition shall unnecessarily invite disaster and disrepute to the Mining profession. However, few feasible employment generation programme, can substantially help the persons residing in and around mining areas and particularly for those involved in illegal mining. Some of these ventures are as given below:

- a) Villagers may be encouraged to form co-operatives, to participate in any civil contract/other contract, having value less than Rs.5 lakhs.
- b) There is a general reluctance by Forest department for guarding forests developed by subsidiaries of CIL; posting of guards can generate considerable employment for local unemployed youth.
- c) Reclamation of degraded land due to opencast mining can also generate employment. The land after reclamation can be handed over to local villagers for agriculture etc. through District Administration/State Government.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation(Serial No. 10)

The representatives of the Coal companies had informed the Committee during their recent tour to coalfield areas that assistance in a number of fields was needed from the State Governments which inter-alia included appropriate administrative checks to contain mushroom growth of brick-kiln/sponge iron units, fixing responsibility of land owners to curb illegal mining in their areas, support of local police for preventing theft of coal and making available copies of FIRs in respect of illegal mining to coal companies and periodic action taken reports. The Committee feels that there is utter lack of coordination between the coal companies and State administration for checking illegal coal mining and theft. Needless to say that coal is a national property and it is the bounden duty of every Government official to preserve coal from being illegally taken away by unscrupulous elements. The Committee would like the Ministry to persuade all the State Governments to be sensitive and take proactive steps to curb the massive illegal coal mining going on under the very nose of administrative authorities. The Committee would also like the State Governments to use Goonda Act against those involved in the illegal mining and theft of coal.

Action Taken

The matter has been taken up with the Chief Secretaries of the concerned State Governments to sensitize the administrative officers for taking necessary action to curb the illegal coal mining.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

The Committee also note that the poor and the tribals who struggle to earn a livelihood, are exploited by the unscrupulous elements in enticing them to join the illegal coal mining business and forcing them to work in in-human conditions. The Committee strongly feels that the poor quality of governance in coal bearing areas is primarily responsible for this menace. What is needed is better monitoring, policing and creating job opportunities for the poor in the areas where the problem of illegal mining is prevalent. The Committee would like the Ministry to impress upon the concerned States to prepare an action plan for the

socio-economic development of coal bearing areas in general and tribal inhabited areas in particular.

The Chief Secretaries of the coal producing states have been requested to prepare an action plan for socio-economic development of coal bearing areas.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation (Serial No. 13)

The astronomical figure of illegal mining in various States clearly shows that State Governments are insensitive and indifferent towards the problem of illegal mining and failed to discharge their constitutional responsibilities. The Committee are extremely unhappy to note that though the business of illegal mining has been going on for decades causing considerable loss of human lives and to the environment and national exchequer, no proper documented evidence on the actual loss to the economy and environment is available. This clearly indicates lack of will and effort on part of the Government to combat this problem which is considered to be a national security threat. The Committee would like the Ministry of Coal to ask all the coal companies to prepare a comprehensive document inter-alia the details of human lives lost, environmental degradation and resultant loss to the national economy due to illegal mining. The Committee would like the Ministry to take corrective measures in overhauling the vigilance, personnel and Legal Departments of the concerned coal companies and necessary action may be taken against those officials who have failed to discharge their designated duties. The Committee would like to be apprised about the action taken in the matter. They would also like the Ministry to take stringent preventive measures to curb clandestine activities in all the affected coalfields and the outcome reported to them within 3 months of the presentation of this Report to Parliament.

Action Taken

The CMD of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and CMD's of subsidiary companies have been directed to take corrective measures to streamline the intelligence and legal department of coal companies. The CMDs have also been requested to take disciplinary action against the officials who fail to discharge their duties, while handling activities of illegal coal mining.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

The Committee have been given to understand that coal has been removed as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodity Act, 1955 by an Amendment Act. The Committee would like the Ministry of Coal to approach the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for inclusion of coal as an essential commodity to control the production, supply, distribution etc. of coal. The Committee expects that this would help to curb the theft/pilferage and illegal mining of coal.

Action Taken

Certain essential provisions, which were sustained under the Colliery Control Order, which in turn draws support from the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, were brought under the

Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act (MMDR Act, 1957) in January, 2000. Hence, a decision was taken by the Ministry to delete coal from the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of 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 (Serial No. 3)

The Committee are constrained to point out that while the Government is aware of the fact that the illegal mining and theft of coal is costing national economy heavily, it is still at the stage of identifying illegal miners with no concrete action being undertaken to put an end to this menace. This is evident from the information furnished to the Committee showing a huge gap between the number of cases of illegal mining and FIRs lodged. What is surprising and shocking is the fact that while 616 FIRs were lodged during the last four years, no information is available about the number of conviction carried out by the concerned State authorities. Even the coal companies have utterly failed in pursuing the FIRs and have left the matter to the mercy of prosecution authorities of the States. The Legal Department and vigilance of Coal Companies has also failed to discharge their duties in not pursuing the matter with the concerned authorities since cases against illegal operators can only be lodged by the government Officials and coal companies. This is nothing but dereliction of their duties and also failure can be part of concerned top officers of coal companies. What has anguished the Committee is that the coal companies have not even cared to claim the huge quantity of coal seized unclaimed in various police stations. This is a sad commentary on the part of Vigilance, Personnel and Legal Departments of the concerned coal companies. Nobody at any point of time bothered at all in above aspect.

Although a large number of cases (616 FIR lodged up to September, 2009) of illegal mining have been reported in Coal India subsidiaries particularly in Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Central Coalfield Limited and Eastern Coalfield Limited and 21702 tonnes of coal was seized during the last four years (upto September, 2009) only one officer has been suspended by the Management for lackluster attitude towards curbing illegal mining. The Committee are surprised to find that action has been taken against only one officer while the number of illegal mining cases reported in coal subsidiaries has been on very high side. The Committee are shocked to note that there has not been an occasion in the last five years where any conviction order has been issued by the competent court. It is a matter of surprise that no one has taken any interest to see that in case of illegal coal mining, appropriate action should be taken and the cases are lodged for order of conviction.

Action Taken

It is true that in the past FIRs, which were lodged with local police stations, were not pursued due to reluctance of the concerned police authorities to share the status of the cases. But now, CIL has engaged lawyers to pursue the cases in the court.

It may also be mentioned that illegal mining is taking place mostly, where surface right do not belong to CIL. Hence, it is difficult to take action against them. In case any illegal

mining is noticed within the area in which CIL has the surface right, action is taken by dozing and filling the area, with the help of CISF, departmental security personnel and state police.

As per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the number of FIRS lodged in connection with illegal mining of coal along with its outcome in different subsidiaries of CIL, during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:-

A. ILLEGAL MINING OF COAL SUBSIDIARYWISE AND STATE-WISE

Co.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto July11) (Prov)	
		Qty. Recovere d (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)
ECL	WB	4203.00	42.030	5763.00	57.63	5650.00	113.000	486.00	9.720
	Jharkhand	2326	23.260	2398.00	23.98	1401	28.02	20	0.4
		6529.00	65.290	8161.00	81.61	7051.00	141.020	506.00	10.120
BCCL	Jharkhand	1986.15	34.630	2127.18	35.932	1309.39	25.031	231.77	4.763
	WB	64.81	1.290	4.00	0.080	10.97	0.219	0.00	0.000
		2050.96	35.920	2131.18	36.012	1320.36	25.250	231.77	4.763
CCL	Jharkhand	93.00	0.855	30.00	0.300	15.00	0.150	0.00	0.000
NCL	UP/MP	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
WCL	Maharashtra	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	MP	11.00	0.110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
		11.00	0.110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
SECL	MP	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Chattisgarh	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
		0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000

MCL	Orissa	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
NEC	Assam	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Coal India Ltd.		8683.96	102.175	10322.18	117.922	8386.36	166.420	737.77	14.883

B. STATUS OF FIR LODGED IN ILLEGAL MINING CASES

The number of FIRS lodged in connection with illegal mining of coal in different subsidiaries of CIL during 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given as under :

(Provisional)

ECL

Year	Information sent to Police		No. of FIRs lodged		Outcome
	WB	Jharkhand	WB	Jharkhand	
2008-09	41	2	41	2	14 nos chargesheet filed and balance cases under investigation
2009-10	64	4	64	4	18 nos chargesheet filed and balance cases under investigation
2010-11	8	3	8	3	Cases are under investigation

BCCL

Year	Information sent to Police		No. of FIRs lodged		Outcome
	Jharkhand	WB	Jharkhand	WB	
2008-09	59	10	5	0	3 nos charge sheet filed and FRT (Final report submitted by Police):2
2009-10	45	8	2	1	2 nos charge sheet filed. Under investigation: 1.
2010-11	13	1	2	1	1 no case is pending with honourable court and Under investigation : 2

CCL

Year	Information sent to Police	No. of FIRs lodged	Outcome
	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	
2008-09	47	2	Under trial in the Court
2009-10	8	2	Under trial in the Court
2010-11	7	5	All five cases are sub-judice in the Court

WCL

Year	Information sent to Police		No. of FIRs lodged		Outcome
	Maharashtra	MP	Maharashtra	MP	
2008-09	0	1	0	1	Case pending in court
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2010-11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NEC

Year	Information sent to Police	No. of FIRs lodged	Outcome
	Assam	Assam	
2008-09	3	Nil	Nil
2009-10	8	2	No information received from concerned Police Station.
2010-11	5	2	No information received from concerned Police Station.

As far as data of remaining subsidiaries i.e. NCL, SECL and MCL in this regard is concerned, it is intimated that no FIR was lodged during the last three years in case of illegal mining of coal."

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Comments of the Committee

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

Another disgusting feature of the problem of illegal mining is the lack of coordination between the Central and concerned State Governments and among various coal companies. The Central Government has been passing the responsibility on to the State Governments on the pretext that law and order is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government to prevent illegal mining. Since the State Governments are being paid royalty on coal and other minerals and they are imposing cess on coal, they cannot absolve themselves of their primary responsibility to prevent illegal mining. The Committee have also found that States who have been mandated to frame rules under the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 for prevention of illegal mining have not done so and the States who have framed such rules are not implementing them in letter and spirit. The responsibility for overseeing mines and mineral development including implementation of mineral legislations rests jointly with the Centre and the State Governments. While the Centre has exclusive power to make laws with respect to regulation of mines and major mineral development, the State Governments are mainly responsible for implementing such laws. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should impress upon the coal producing States to immediately frame rules and also to set up an Inter-State Joint Intelligence and Action Force to combat the problem of illegal mining and for having better coordination. The Committee would also like all the concerned State Governments to set up Task Force under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police of the concerned area who should coordinate with all coal companies in this regard.

Action Taken

Ministry of Coal wrote to the Chief Secretaries of coal producing states on 07.09.2009 requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing suitable Rules under the provision of Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of district authorities in curbing illegal mining activities. The Government of Jharkhand has constituted State as well as District level task Force for this purpose.

The Chief Secretaries of State Governments of the concerned state have been requested again on 01-12-2011 to expedite the action taken in this regard.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 13 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER – V

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

There is a need to fix the responsibility on the part of the officers in charge of a particular colliery for any illegal mining and theft taking place in and around his command area. With this mechanism in place, the Committee feel that illegal mining would be curbed to a large extent. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry may issue necessary instructions to all the coal companies to appoint a Nodal Officer each who should be made responsible in case of illegal mining and theft of coal taking place in his command areas and the working of the officer may be constantly monitored and his performance reflected in the Annual Appraisal Report.

Action Taken

Views / recommendations of the committee have been noted. CMDs of all coal companies have been asked to take necessary action to appoint a Nodal Officer at subsidiary and Head Quarter level.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

The Committee have been apprised of the constraints faced by the coal companies in checking theft, illegal mining of coal and mafia activities, like lack of adequate infrastructure and modernization in the state administration, breaching of barbed fencing and boundary wall, lack of cooperation from State Police and the general lack of will on the part of management personnel of the coal companies concerned, and poverty and unemployment of local populace. The Committee have noted that the Ministry of coal has been holding meetings with the concerned Central and State authorities of coal bearing areas to tackle the issues involved in the illegal mining. However, at the same time despite the so called concrete steps taken by the Ministry and the coal companies, illegal mining and theft of coal continues unabated in all the major command areas of the coal companies. It is an indication of the half hearted attempt on the part of officials of the coal companies concerned to curb the menace. The committee are regret to point out that though the senior officers of the coal companies are aware of the areas and modus operandi employed in illegal mining, yet they have made no serious attempt to provide solution to check such activities. It is a matter of concern that no need has been felt by the Ministry of Coal to set up a special monitoring and liaisoning cell at the Ministry level. The Committee, therefore, desire that a special cell should be set up at the earliest where feedback from all the CMDs of coal companies is received and such information is passed on to Special Task Force which should be created at the State level to restrict such clandestine activities. The Committee also recommend the Ministry to set up a Quasi-judicial Regulatory Body who should look into the whole gamut of mining, carrying, transporting, distribution and to address the environmental problems generating as a result of illegal mining.

Action Taken

It is stated in this regard that as per the new Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, which has been introduced in the Parliament, provisions have been made to check activities of illegal mining. Provisions have been made for easier detection and demarcation of lease size and tracking of mineral movement. Penalties extending ten times of value of the mineral mined or three years imprisonment or both, have also been provided as deterrent.

As far as setting up of Quasi Judicial Regulatory Body in the coal sector to deal with major issues of coal sector, including illegal mining is concerned, the same has been agreed by the Government. Accordingly, the draft Bill on Coal Regulatory Authority has been prepared by the Ministry of Coal, after extensive consultation with all the stakeholders and circulated for the Inter-Ministerial consideration. However, some of the Ministries/Departments have suggested major modifications in the draft Bill and hence the same is being finalised at present with the Ministry of Law for their suitable incorporation. Once the consultation process is complete, the Bill would then be introduced in the Parliament.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

The Committee note that the Government of Jharkhand has conducted a study through Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and Xavier Labour Research Institute, Jamshedpur to examine, inter-alia, the supply-wise inter-linkages between illegal coal mining and socio-economic conditions/demographic profiles of the main factors involved in this activity, understand the demand-side dynamics of illegally mined coal in different sectors, explore and suggest mitigation strategies rooted in social acceptability economic viability, environmental sustainability and practical implementability, extent, spread and severity of the problem etc. The above study has assessed cost to coal companies amounting to Rs.106 crore and cost to the State Exchequer to the tune of Rs.34 crore in a year in Jharkhand State alone due to illegal mining. The Committee are, however, constrained to observe that except Jharkhand no major study has been undertaken by any coal producing State or coal companies to ascertain the extent of loss of money due to illegal mining. The Committee recommend that ministry of Coal/Coal India Limited should also undertake a study to assess the extent of illegal mining taking place in Coal India subsidiaries and especially in the leasehold areas of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited where massive illegal mining is taking place. The Committee also desire that immediate steps/actions may be taken on the recommendations of above study and the Committee informed of the same.

CIL has been requested to conduct a study to ascertain the extent of loss of money due to illegal mining taking place in BCCL/CCL and ECL.

[O.M. No. _____ dated 27.02.2012 of Ministry of Coal]

**NEW DELHI;
20 April, 2012
31 Chaitra, 1934(Saka)**

**KALYAN BANERJEE
Chairman
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

ANNEXURE- I

**MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL
(2011-12) HELD ON 17.04.2012 IN COMMITTEE ROOM D, PARLIAMENT HOUSE
ANNEXE, NEW DELHI**

The Committee sat from 1400 hrs. to 1645 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Kalyan Banerjee- **Chairman**

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Hansraj G. Ahir
3. Shri Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury
4. Smt. Jyoti Dhurve
5. Adv. Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar
6. Shri Ismail Hussain
7. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
8. Shri Govind Prasad Mishra
9. Shri Deoraj Singh Patel
10. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
11. Shri K. Sugumar
12. Dr. G. Vivekanand

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Jugul Kishore
14. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
15. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh
16. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri P. Sreedharan | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Shiv Singh | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Arvind Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary |

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

3. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration the following Draft Report and Action Taken Reports:-

(i) ** ** *

(ii) Action Taken Report on observations/recommendations contained in the 11th Report on Prevention of Illegal Coal Mining and Theft of the Ministry of Coal;

(iii) ** ** *

(iv) ** ** *

(v) ** ** *

4. The Committee adopted the above Reports without any changes/modifications and authorized the Chairman to finalise the Report(s) on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Ministry and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

5. ** ** *

6. ** ** *

7. ** ** *

A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting has been kept.

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 RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made	14
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos.1,2,5,6, 7,10,12,13 and 14)	9
	Percentage of total	64.28%
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	0
	Percentage of total	Nil
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 3 and 11)	2
	Percentage of total	14.28%
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 4, 8 and 9)	3
	Percentage of total	21.42%