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STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL (2016-2017)
SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF COAL

"Demands For Grants (2016-17)"

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



TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
December, 2016/ Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)**

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 2.12.2016

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 2.12.2016



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
December, 2016/ Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)**

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL(2016-17)

Shri Rakesh Singh- Chairperson

Name of the Member

Lok Sabha

2. Shri A Arunmozhithevan
3. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
4. Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve
5. Shri Nagesh Godam
6. Shri Shailesh Kumar
7. Dr. Banshilal Mahato
8. Shri Kamalbhan Singh Marabi
9. Shri Ajay Nishad
10. Shrimati Riti Pathak
11. Shrimati Ranjit Ranjan
12. Dr. Ravindra Kumar Ray
13. Shri Chandu Lal Sahu
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 Ali Anwar Ansari
23. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu
24. Shri Ranjib Biswal
25. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque
26. Shri B.K Hariprasad
27. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev
28. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
29. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey
30. Shri Beni Prasad Verma
31. Vacant

(ii)

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri U.B.S. Negi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Garg - Director
3. Shri Arvind Sharma - Additional Director
4. Ms. Miranda Ingudam - Deputy Secretary

(iii)

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Coal and Steel having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2016-17)" of the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 02.05.2016. Replies of the Government to all the observations/recommendations contained in the Report were received on 20.09.2016.
3. The Standing Committee on Coal and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 29.11.2016.
4. An analysis on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendation contained in the Eighteenth Report (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;
29 November, 2016
8 Agrahayana, 1938 (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 Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on "Demands for Grants (2016-17)" of the Ministry of Coal which was presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 2.5.2016.

2. The Report contained 21 Observations/Recommendations. Action Taken Replies have been received from the Ministry of Coal in respect of all the 21 Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report on 20th September, 2016. These have been categorized as follows:

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

Sl. Nos. 1-10, 12- 21

Total – 20
(Chapter II)

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government:

NIL

Total – NIL
(Chapter III)

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Sl. No. 11

Total – 1
(Chapter IV)

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

NIL

Total–NIL
(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 of this Report be furnished to them at an early date.

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

Recommendation (Serial no. 2)

5. The Committee however, found it surprising that despite a robust profile of the Ministry, the projected increased Plan allocation of the Ministry for 2016-17 of the order of 894.75 crore had been restricted to only Rs. 300 crore at the BE(2016-17) stage by the Ministry of Finance which amounted to a drastic cut of nearly 45% as compared to BE of 2015-16 at Rs. 551.00 crore. In the opinion of the Committee such a major cut in the Plan allocation would adversely affect the implementation of various Plan Schemes and achievement of planned targets. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the total Plan Allocation be reviewed at the RE stage and accordingly, the Ministry may pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance for allocation of adequate funds at RE stage so as to sustain the growing production rate in the coming years.

6. In its action taken reply, the Ministry of Coal has stated as under :

"The requirement of fund for both the schemes have been drastically reduced in BE 2016-17. As against a demand of Rs.150.00 crore, an allocation of Rs.50.00 crore has been made for the scheme of Promotional Exploration in Coal and Lignite. Similarly, against a demand of Rs.320 crore, an allocation of Rs.89.50 crore has been made for the scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks. For R&D/ S&T schemes, an allocation of Rs.10.00 crore has been made against the demand of Rs.23 crore. The budget cut will adversely affect the achieving of drilling target in 2016-17 as well as projects of R&D/ S&T schemes. It should be restored at RE stage. A DO letter No. 48011/08/2014-CRC-I dated 18th April, 2016 has been sent from Secretary (C) to Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance requesting him to restore the budget provisions for the year 2016-17 in line with the proposals made by the Ministry."

7. The Committee in their original Report had observed that the drastic restriction of Plan allocation of the Ministry of Coal to only Rs. 300 crore at the BE (2016-17) stage would adversely affect the implementation of planned schemes and targets and recommended for review of Plan Allocation at the RE stage. From the action taken reply of the Ministry of Coal, the Committee note that as against a demand of Rs.150.00 crore, an allocation of Rs.50.00 crore has been made for the scheme of Promotional Exploration in Coal and Lignite. Similarly, against a demand of Rs.320 crore, an allocation of Rs.89.50 crore has been made for the scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks. For R&D/ S&T schemes, an allocation of Rs.10.00 crore has been made against the demand of Rs.23 crore. According to the Ministry's own admission, the budget cut will adversely

affect the achieving of drilling target in 2016-17 as well as projects of R&D/ S&T schemes. The Committee, however, note that in accordance with their recommendation the Secretary, Ministry of Coal in April, 2016 has taken up the matter with the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance requesting him to restore the budget provisions for the year 2016-17 in tune with the proposals made by the Ministry. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome after constant follow up done by the Ministry of Coal to ensure requisite allocation of funds to the Ministry at Revised Estimates stage.

Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

8. The Committee noted that the objective of the Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC) Scheme was 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 the Major thrust areas in EMSC during XIIth Plan period were control of subsidence in the old, abandoned, waterlogged workings in Raniganj coalfields, control of mine fires and subsidence in Jharia coalfields besides rehabilitation of persons residing in these areas. All EMSC Schemes had 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 spread over a period of 10 years. As per the tenets of the Master Plan, the CIL needed to first spend from its own resources upto Rs. 350 crore per year and the additional funds required, if any, were to be made available from the Budget. In this regard, the Committee noted that CIL released Rs. 229.85 crore in 2013-14; Rs. 135.76 crore in 2014-15 and Rs. 308.93 crore in 2015-16 upto February, 2016 and, therefore, the expenditure incurred for the implementation of the Master Plan remained within the contribution of CIL and as such, 'NIL' or near 'NIL' expenditure had been reflected in the Ministry's Budget. In this backdrop, it can be safely assumed that the budget allocation for 2016-17 of 0.50 crore would be adequate. As regards rehabilitation work under the Master Plan, the Committee observed that there was an estimated requirement of 896.29 Ha of land for Raniganj Coalfields and 1504.99 Ha for Jharia Coalfields for shifting of affected persons to the newly developed infrastructure. The Committee also noted that as on 4.4.2016, 3072 homes had been completed and 1497 families shifted and work was in progress for 7280 houses and tenders finalized for 10,000 houses. The Committee, therefore, recommended that heightened efforts be made by the Ministry for the implementation of the Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields so as to achieve the targets set in a time bound manner.

9. In its action taken reply, the Ministry of Coal has stated as under :

"All our efforts are being taken for implementation of the Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields.

A. Summarized Status of Implementations of Raniganj Master Plan (In the leasehold of ECL).

Out of 141 locations, Demographic Survey had been completed by ADDA for 126 locations; 10 locations having no habitation and at 3 other locations, only ECL population is there. At 02 locations survey could not be completed. Total numbers of household surveyed is 44,598 out of which only 5936 (ie,13.3%) are legal title holder (LTH) households; 38662 (i.e,86.7%) are non-legal title holders. Photo Identity Card (PIC) has been distributed to 43087 out of 44598 households. 20 people refused to accept the PIC.

- NOC (non-coal bearing area) has been issued for a total of 401.97 acres of land by ECL. Only about 239 acres out of this 401.97 acres can be made habitable. Water is available in 209 acres only. Detail Project Report has to be prepared for the 1st phase of rehabilitation within 209 acres of land where about 16,700 dwelling units with other infrastructures and amenities can be provided.
- RITES has submitted revised Feasibility report on Andal- Sitarampur Railway Line which is under examination.
- For Geo-technical investigation and determination of stability of NH-2, CIMFR is carrying out study.
- For diversion of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) pipeline, National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Bangalore has conducted the survey work to assess the stability of pipeline. NIRM submitted the survey report and subsequently NIRM was requested to conduct 2nd tier geophysical survey to assess stability of 750 meters of most vulnerable length of pipeline. NIRM have completed the 2nd phase of survey and submitted their report. IOCL has informed that 2nd Tier report is under examination.

B. Summarized Status of Implementations of Jharia Master Plan (In the leasehold of BCCL).

As per the Master Plan, total of 54159 families' in 595 sites are to be surveyed. CIMFR, ISM, whiz Mantra and JRDA have completed survey of 595 sites for 91879 families of encroachers. Survey of private houses is yet to be done. Photo Identity Cards (PICs) have been prepared for 52826 families; 15916 I-Cards have been distributed.

Status of BCCL houses under Master Plan:

- For this purpose, 344 houses & 1542 houses have been built in non-coal bearing zone & families from fire & subsidence places have been shifted to these houses.
- Construction of 4080 three storied quarters (340 Blocks each of 12 units) at Katras, Kusum Vihar, Karmik Nagar, Jagjivan Nagar and Govinpur Area is in progress. 2400 houses have been completed in all respect and 1116 houses have been occupied by the persons from fire and subsidence affected location. In addition, 432 more houses have been allotted and

shifting is in progress. Further construction of 4020 units of triple storied quarters (335 Blocks each of 12 units) is under progress.

- Construction of 2248 units (B, C & D type) three storied quarters and construction of 4008 units (G+2) three storied miner's quarters with R.C.C. framed structure are in progress.
- Work of construction of centralized offices (three Area Offices including Mines Rescue Station) for different areas of BCCL at Nichitpur (Katrass Area, BCCL) 71% have been completed.

Status of Non-BCCL houses (54159) under Master Plan

- 3360 houses have been constructed in Belgoria rehabilitation Township "JhariaVihar" in which 1547 houses have been allotted & 1474 families are shifted.
- JRDA had awarded the works of construction of 2000 units out of which, 1008 units have been completed. Balance 992 houses works are in progress. Further construction of 2000 units G+3 (four storey) at Belgoria Township phase III has started,
- LOA has been issued for construction of another 4000 units at Lipania. However, work is yet to start due to resistance by the villagers.
- Tender was called by JRDA for construction of 10000 units (G+3) at Lipania & Belgoria. Its technical evaluation is under process.

Status of fire

The coal mine fire survey/ study was instituted by BCCL through National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Department of Space, Hyderabad in Aug., 2013 for delineation of surface coal fires in Jharia Coalfield. NRSC has submitted their report in April' 2014, in which it has concluded that the present fire area in the coalfield is only 2.18 sq.km, which includes both over burden dump fire and active fire. NRSC has deduced these findings from the State of Art, Satellite based technology. As per the Master Plan, there was a fire area of 8.9 sq km. It reveals that fire area has been reduced considerably with the efforts by Coal Company."

10. In their original report, the Committee had recommended that heightened efforts be made for the implementation of the Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields so as to achieve the proposed targets set in a time bound manner. The Committee note with satisfaction that the Ministry have furnished a detailed reply on the status of implementation of the Master Plan covering both Jharia and Raniganj as well as the status of rehabilitation process in both Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and non-BCCL areas. The Committee are happy to find that in a Report submitted in April, 2014, on the status of fire as deduced from State of Art Satellite Based Technology, the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) had concluded that the present fire area in the coalfields is only 2.18 Sq. Km. which includes both over burden dump fire and active fire as compared to

the fire area of 8.9 Sq. Km. as per the Master Plan. The Committee observe that though the fire area had reduced considerably, sustained efforts need to be continued so that the fire area is totally eliminated. The Committee also desire that the Ministry should not only give the desired momentum to the implementation of the Master Plan but also recommend that the same be completed by 2019 i.e. within the targeted time of completion as envisaged in the Master Plan approved in 2009. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

NORTH EASTERN REGION (NER)

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

11. The Committee were concerned to note that the North-Eastern Region remained a totally neglected area with the lowest implementation record as exuded by the fact that the budget provisions pertaining to development of NER/Sikkim remained totally unutilized. The RE (2015-16) for NER amounting to Rs. 30.60 crore had been reduced to Rs. 15.00 crore in financial year 2016-17 on the pretext of overall reduction of Plan allocation to Rs. 300 crore. On this issue, the generic reply of the Ministry of Coal year after year was that difficult geological characteristics, large forest covers, adverse law and order conditions and land issues causes hindrances in exploration work. It had also been submitted to the Committee that very low estimates of coal resources in the region (0.5% of total reported coal reserves of India) coupled with limited research proposals submitted by Institutes located in the NER despite wide circulation of the thrust areas of research, were the major constraints responsible for non-utilization of the funds allocated for NER. The Committee, however, found such kind of repetitive response of the Government unacceptable and desired that an expert group of officers/technologists drawn from the Centre/Ministry of Coal as well as State Governments of NER having coal bearing areas *viz.* Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland be constituted for detailed examination of the constraints cited by the Ministry of Coal and work out feasible solutions thereto. As regards the thrust on R&D in the region, the Committee desired that the feasibility of establishing adequate linkages of premier national institutions like Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and the R&D set-up of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) with the Research/ Academic institutions in the NER may be made for obtaining appropriate results.

12. In its action taken reply, the Ministry of Coal has stated as under :

"As suggested by Standing Committee on Coal & Steel, interaction has already been made with premier national institutes of India. A S&T project was submitted by IIT Roorkee regarding Hybrid presrix process for simultaneous remediation of acid mine drainage and recovery of individual metal sulfides in North Eastern Region. The proposal is under consideration. Continuous efforts are being made to encourage academic / research institutions of NER and other premier institute of India for undertaking

research work under the funding of Ministry of Coal."

13. In their original report, the Committee had observed with concern that the North Eastern Region (NER) remained a totally neglected area with the lowest implementation record with budget provision remaining totally unutilized. While observing the generic repetitive response of the Government citing various constraints faced in the NER, the Committee had desired that an expert group of officers/technologists be drawn from the Centre/Ministry of Coal as well as State Governments of NER having coal bearing areas for detailed examination of the constraints cited. The Ministry's reply is totally silent on this aspect. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that the action taken by the Ministry in this regard may be furnished to them.

COAL THEFT AND PILFERAGE

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

14. The Committee had time and again expressed their grave concern over the illegal mining and pilferage of coal across the nation which undoubtedly causes great loss to the national ex-chequer and emphasized on the imperative need for putting into place an effective and systematic mechanism to curb this menace. The Committee, in their 7th Report (16th Lok Sabha) had appreciated the laudable completion of installation of Global Positioning System (GPS)/General Packet Radio Services (GPRS) based Vehicle Tracking System on trucks/tippers in the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) and recommended that the step taken by MCL be replicated throughout so as to curb the menace of coal theft and pilferage. Subsequently, the Committee in their action taken report (15R, 16th LS) noted that the Ministry had decided to implement the Information Technology (IT) initiatives in all coal mining areas by September, 2015. The Ministry had informed that the mines of all subsidiary company will be covered by June, 2016. As regards the overall progress made so far, the Committee noted that as on 31.12.2015, the implementation status stood at 6114 GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system out of the targeted 9450, 1025 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) out of 2509; 2465 Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) out of 2857; 850 weigh bridge out of 898; 344 Wide Area Network (WAN) out of 960; and 42 coalnet out of 51 had already been installed. The Committee hoped that the initiatives undertaken by the Ministry to check theft and pilferage of coal would be implemented on priority basis by June, 2016. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in the matter.

15. In its action taken reply, the Ministry of Coal has stated as under :

"Theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. To prevent illegal mining, places of illegal mining are detected through e-surveillance, intelligence collection, security patrolling and the rat holes used for illegal mining are closed by sand, boulders etc., and after completion of mining activities in Open Cast mines, water bodies are created. Further, steps are

being taken to strengthen the security by deployment of more security personnel including CISF, State industrial security force, ESM security agencies, Departmental security, etc. Since law & order is a State subject, close coordination is maintained with the State Governments by establishing State/District/Block level coordination committees. Consequent to raids organized by the State Government officials, FIRs are lodged and action taken against the guilty.

2. Coal India Limited has initiated Information Technology (IT) based interventions in the coal sector for prevention of coal theft and pilferage. The E-surveillance programme through use of Information Technology is being implemented in CIL through its seven production subsidiary companies, viz. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.(BCCL), Central Coalfields Ltd.(CCL), Western Coalfields Ltd.(WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(SECL), Northern Coalfields Ltd.(NCL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.(MCL). The initiatives consists of Global Positioning System(GPS)/General Packet Radio Service(GPRS) based vehicle tracking system, installation of Closed Circuit Television(CCTV), Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) based boom barriers & readers, installation of electronic weigh bridges and their connectivity by setting up a Wide Area Network(WAN).

3. There is substantial progress in implementation of IT initiatives in Coal India Ltd & its subsidiaries. The progress in implementation of different IT initiatives as on **30.06.2016** compared to the position as on 31.12.2015 is given as under:

IT Initiatives	Target	Status as on 31.12.2015	Present Status as on 30.06.2016	Balance
GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System	9540	6114	8616*	0
Electronic surveillance by CCTV	2509	1025	2139	370
RFID based boom barriers & readers	2857	2465	2747	392
Weigh Bridge installation	898	850	878	20
Wide Area Network(WAN)	960	344	468	492

*As per present fleet strength

Implementation of IT initiatives in respect of GPS/GPRS vehicle tracking system is 100% and few pending cases in installation of RFID based boom barriers, CCTV & weight bridge installation. Implementation of Wide Area Network is about 49% only as this has been taken up in later part of the programme.

4. Detailed position of different components of IT initiatives is given as under:

i) GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System

Though the original estimated number of coal carrying vehicles was 9540, the GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system at present covers the entire fleet strength of 8616. There is minor variation of fleet strength from time to time because of changes in production level of different mines, opening/closure of mines, change in carrying capacity of vehicles, etc.

ii) Electronic Surveillance by CCTV

CCTV was initially planned to be installed only at weigh bridges to ensure proper weighment. Subsequently, because of good experience from the CCTV installation, additional points like entry/exit points, railway sidings, material stores, coal stocks etc., were added. There is a small balance of 370 CCTVs for implementation because the number of points of coverage was increased midway during the programme.

iii) RFID based Boom Barriers & Readers

The number was increased based on the success of the initiative at Mahanadi Coalfields Limited(MCL).

iv) Weigh Bridge Installation

Out of the remaining 20 weigh bridges for installation, 5 are already installed, but waiting for stamping. Remaining 12 are meant for replacement of existing weigh bridges and 3 In-motion weigh bridges are kept as standby. Thus, the weigh bridges as per present requirement are already installed. The replacement of 12 existing weigh bridges will be completed by December, 2016.

v) Wide Area Network

The initiative to connect weigh bridges for weight tracking was taken up in the later part of the IT initiative programme. The geographical spread and remoteness of many areas posed difficulty in setting up a robust network. Moreover, for fail safe wide area network, redundant network is being

created to ensure 100% uptime. The remaining work is expected to be completed by December, 2016."

16. The Committee in their original report had expressed their grave concern over the illegal mining and pilferage of coal across the nation causing great loss to the national ex-chequer and had desired that the progress made to put in various Information technology (IT) initiatives to curb the menace be apprised to them. In its action taken reply, the Ministry has furnished detailed status of various initiatives as on 30.6.2016 and stated that the remaining work would be completed by December, 2016. The Committee expect the Ministry to make earnest efforts for total completion of IT based interventions as targeted for prevention of Coal theft and pilferage and they be apprised of the same.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILTIIY (CSR) FUND

Recommendation (Serial No. 15)

17. The Committee noted that under the CSR policy, CIL and its subsidiaries Companies and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) undertake different welfare activities with allocation of funds as per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines effective from 1.4.2014 based on Section 135(1) of Companies Act, 2013 which stipulated to spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years. The Committee further noted that Coal India Limited (CIL) follows its own policy in this regard and funds based on 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2 per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever was higher was earmarked for CSR activities. The Committee were happy to note the increase in allocation as well as utilization of CSR funds by CIL and its subsidiaries. Remarkably, CCL, MECL, MCL and NCL allocated Rs. 350.67 crore, Rs. 379.46 crore, Rs. 421.50 crore and Rs. 196.25 crores respectively in the year 2015-16 whereas their utilization in the same year stood at Rs. 194.44 crore, Rs. 103.11 crore, Rs. 111.33 crore and Rs. 116.3 crore. The utilization of funds thus remained at 55.94%, 27.17% 26.41% and 59.26% respectively indicating scope for more improvement on this aspect. The Committee hoped and expected that CIL and its subsidiaries gear-up the activities under the CSR funds so that the intended benefits were optimally derived by the beneficiaries.

18. In its action taken reply, the Ministry of Coal has stated as under :

Coal India Limited

CSR activities have gained momentum; The expenditure on CSR activities by CIL and its subsidiaries is as per budget allocation based on the CIL's CSR Policy. During 2015-16 the budget allocation on CSR in respect of CCL, MCL and NCL vis-à-vis expenditure (provisional) is indicated at Table A below:

Table A (Rs. In Crores)

Company Year	CCL		MCL		NCL	
	Budget	Expenditure (Prov.)	Budget	Expenditure (Prov.)	Budget	Expenditure (Prov.)
2015-16	53.03	213.28	162.23	291.96	126.85	181.89

Over and above the CSR budget allocation as per norms of CILs CSR Policy, provision has also been made by these companies towards Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan which is indicated at Table-B

Table B

(Rs. In Crore)

Company	CCL	MCL	NCL
Budget provision on Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	297.64	240.00	146.25

From the Table A it may be seen that all the three companies i.e., CCL, MCL and CCL has spent more than that of the budget allocation as per norms of CILs CSR Policy. Besides, these companies have also kept separate budget provision on 'Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan' as indicated at Table B

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

The CSR funds utilized by NLC in the year 2014-15 is Rs. 47.49 Cr. as against the earmarked amount of Rs. 41.60 crores. This represents 2.28% of the average net profits in the three preceding years. The funds earmarked by NLC for CSR for the year 2015-16 is Rs.44.27 Cr. The expenditure on CSR by NLC in the year 2015-16 is Rs. 81.93 Cr. (Provisional; annual accounts are under finalization). This represents 3.7% of the average net profits in the three preceding years. The expenditure incurred in these two years include Rs. 14.00 Cr spent on the mega project JALA PARYAPTHA for water resource augmentation works for rain water harvesting, irrigation, ground water recharge and flood control and also Rs. 39.70 Cr. spent on the SWACHHATHA project for the construction of 1,414 toilets in Government Schools in the NLCs operating states of Tamil nadu and Rajasthan.

SWACHH VIDYALAYA ABHIYAN

NLC has constructed 1,414 Nos. of Toilets under CSR, in Schools of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan in the year 2015-16 at an expenditure of Rs.39.7 crores under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. The toilets constructed by NLC have been provided with water supply facilities from the source along with sanitation facilities, viz., Water Storage Tank, Urinals, for gents with flat back type and squatting type for girls, Indian Water Closets, Flushing Cisterns, Tap Points, Water Distribution Line, Water Storage Tub, ordinary Incinerators and Soak Pits. The completed Toilets with all the above facilities were handed over to the school officials/ authorities for regular use and maintenance."

19. The Committee in their original report had observed that there was scope for more utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund and had desired that CIL and its subsidiaries gear-up their activities so that the intended benefits are optimally derived by the beneficiaries. The Committee are happy to find that in pursuance of their recommendation, CSR activities have gained momentum and in the year 2015-16, the expenditure on CSR funds in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) exceeded the budgetary provisions and in addition, separate budget provisions have been made for Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. The Committee expect that the laudable initiatives under CSR fund be replicated in other subsidiaries of CIL and they be apprised of the CSR allocation and utilization in these remaining subsidiaries of the Company.

CHAPTER – II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

PLAN OUTLAYS OF MINISTRY OF COAL AND PSUs

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

The Committee are happy to observe that during the period April to December, 2015, the actual production of coal was 447.8 MT compared to 427.278 MT during the corresponding period of 2014-15 showing a growth of 9.1 percent. Statedly, the growth percentage of all India raw coal production stood at record 8.6% in the year 2014-15 (Actual) which is the highest growth rate since 1988 and 11.07 percent for 2015-16 (BE). The Committee also note with satisfaction that there has been a fair reduction in the import of coal from 212.10 MT during 2014-15 to 127.52 MT during April to November, 2015. The Committee also observed that coal production has grown to a level of more than 600 MT during the year 2015-16. The Growth of coal sector as a whole is fueled mainly by growth in power sector as major production from CIL is consumed by power sector. Moreover, the enhanced coal production has led to availability of adequate coal stocks at the power plants. The Committee are also happy to note that as on 4.4.2016, 74 Coal Blocks have been allocated out of which 48 were to the Power Sector and an amount of Rs. 1167 crore has already been transferred to the States and an estimated 3.44 lakh crore would be transferred to the beneficiary States over the lifetime of these Coal Blocks. The Committee, therefore, put on record their appreciation for the endeavours made by the Ministry of Coal on these aspects. The Committee trust that the Ministry will continue the good work to achieve the various targets set within time lines particularly the momentous milestone set for a projection of coal production of one Billion Tonnes by 2019-2020.

Action Taken

In line with the 1 BT coal production projections, steps are being taken to augment the coal production by starting the new projects and adding capacity in the existing Mines. Further, various clearances like environment clearance, forest clearance, land acquisition etc required for starting the projects are monitored at MoC level.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

PLAN OUTLAYS OF MINISTRY OF COAL AND PSUs

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

The Committee however, find it surprising that despite a robust profile of the Ministry, the projected increased Plan allocation of the Ministry for 2016-17 of the order of 894.75 crore had been restricted to only Rs. 300 crore at the BE(2016-17) stage by the Ministry of Finance which amounts to a drastic cut of nearly 45% as compared to BE of 2015-16 at Rs. 551.00 crore. In the opinion of the Committee such a major cut in the Plan allocation would adversely affect the implementation of various Plan Schemes and achievement of planned targets. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the total Plan Allocation be reviewed at the RE stage and accordingly, the Ministry may pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance for allocation of adequate funds at RE stage so as to sustain the growing production rate in the coming years.

Action Taken

The requirement of fund for both the schemes have been drastically reduced in BE 2016-17. As against a demand of Rs.150.00 crore, an allocation of Rs.50.00 crore has been made for the scheme of Promotional Exploration in Coal and Lignite. Similarly, against a demand of Rs.320 crore, an allocation of Rs.89.50 crore has been made for the scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks. For R&D/ S&T schemes, an allocation of Rs.10.00 crore has been made against the demand of Rs.23 crore. The budget cut will adversely affect the achieving of drilling target in 2016-17 as well as projects of R&D/ S&T schemes. It should be restored at RE stage. A DO letter No. 48011/08/2014-CRC-I dated 18th April, 2016 has been sent from Secretary (C) to Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance requesting him to restore the budget provisions for the year 2016-17 in line with the proposals made by the Ministry.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated: 15.09.2016]

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

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

Recommendation (Serial No. 3 & 4)

Recommendation Serial no. 3

The Committee note that the total Budgetary Support to the Ministry of Coal for the year 2016-17 is Rs.361.00 crore (Plan Rs.300.00 crore and Non-Plan Rs. 61.00 crore) against Rs. 606.00 crore (Plan Rs. 551.00 crore and Non-Plan Rs. 55.00 crore) during 2015-16. The Committee also note that a provision of Rs. 1100 crore has been made for Acquisition of Coal Bearing Areas. While observing that six

centrally sponsored schemes viz. Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines and Development of Transportation Infrastructure under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (CCDA), Research and Development Projects; Promotional (Regional) Exploration in coal and lignite; Detailed Exploration in non-CIL blocks; Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control and Development of North Eastern Region/ Sikkim are being implemented for coal and lignite sector with the help of Gross Budgetary Support, the Committee note that during the financial year 2015-16, out of the budgeted amount of Rs. 551.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 514.25 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015, amounting to 93.33% of the total plan allocations *vis-a-vis* the overall Plan Expenditure of Rs. 514.00 crore in 2014-15. Statedly, the Central Sector Schemes on 'Development of Transport Infrastructure' showed 100 % utilization of funds (RE 2015-16, Rs. 75.00 crore; Actual upto January 2016- Rs. 75.00 crore); Promotional (Regional) Exploration in Coal and Lignite Scheme showed 100% utilization except for the NER component (RE-2015-16: Rs.115.00 crore; Actual upto January- 2016 - Rs. 103.50 crore); 'Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines' showing 100% utilization (RE 2015-16 of Rs. 170.00 crore; Actual utilization upto January, 2016; Rs. 170.00 crore) and 'Research & Development' showing 100% utilization under the schemes except for the NER component (RE 2015-16- Rs.20.25 crore, Actual utilization upto January, 2016 : Rs. 14.00 crore).

Recommendation Serial no. 4

The Committee express their satisfaction over optimum utilization of funds allocated for various Central Sector Schemes undertaken with Budgetary support with nearly 100% utilization of budgeted amount except for the North Eastern Component in the last two financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16. While appreciating the robust utilization of funds allocated for all the Central Schemes, the Committee desire that the Ministry should strive to sustain the momentum and ensure that the scarce funds made available are fully utilized.

Action Taken

The details of funds allocated and released under the Central Sector exploration schemes and Research & Development Scheme during the FY 2015-16 are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Scheme	BE 2015-16	Actual Release (15-16)
Promotional (regional) Exploration	115	105.05 (91%)
Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks	168.00	151.20 (90%)
Research & Development	20.25	18.00 (89%)

All efforts are made to utilize the allocated fund. However, non-availability of

forest clearance and adverse Law & Order conditions at places make it difficult to achieve the physical target causing lesser utilization of fund, specially in Promotional & Detailed drilling in non CIL Blocks. Further MoC has taken up with Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change for simplified procedure in granting forest clearance for detailed exploration.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

The Committee note that Research and Development (R&D) Projects are not allocated specific to companies but are covered under four thematic areas viz improvement in production; productivity and safety in coal mines; coal beneficiation and utilization; and protection of environment and ecology. Further, Standing Scientific Research Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) is the Apex Body to administer coal related research activities from budgetary Support and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL), is the nodal agency for coordination and monitoring of Science and Technology plan schemes and the R&D Projects of CIL. The Committee also note that the cutting edge projects are implemented by pioneering research and academic institutes related to Coal and allied industries with active participation of coal and lignite mining companies. Admittedly, most of the research projects have yielded considerable benefits resulting in operational improvement, safer working conditions, better resource recovery and protection of the environment and ecology with some of the research projects directly or indirectly enhancing the production as well as safety in Coal Mines.

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

The Committee note that for the year 2016-17, under R&D 13 spillover projects from previous year and 4 new projects have been sanctioned which are expected to commence during 2016-17. The Committee, however, are concerned to find that the BE allocated for the entire projects is only 10.00 crore which is less than half of the RE (2015-16) of Rs. 20.25 crore. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that the allocated funds would not be sufficient for implementing S&T projects of the Ministry of Coal and particularly the four new high value S&T Projects approved by Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC). The Committee observe that earnest efforts for a sustained technology up-gradation in underground and opencast mines is required to achieve the production/productivity target set for which time bound implementation of R&D projects having more impact on energy efficiency and operational cost are necessary. The Committee fully agree that such drastic reduction is likely to adversely affect the implementation of 13 spillover S&T Projects and the off take of the four important projects which were due to commence this year. The Committee, however, desire that the Ministry may take up the matter with Ministry of Finance for allocation of more funds at the RE stage so that the implementation of S&T Projects under the

R&D Schemes are not affected for want of funds. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

Action Taken

The projected expenditure under the Research & Development Scheme for the FY 2016-17 was Rs 23.00 Crore for 18 spill over projects, 7 new projects approved in FY 2015-16 and new projects to be approved during the current FY 2016-17. The budget provision of Rs. 10 crore during FY 2016-17 would not be adequate to meet the expenditure under the scheme. As desired by the Standing Committee, enhancement of budget provision will be taken up with the Ministry of Finance at RE stage on the basis of physical progress made in the projects.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

PROMOTIONAL (REGIONAL) EXPLORATION IN COAL AND LIGNITE

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

The Committee note that a Plan Scheme of Ministry of Coal on Promotional Exploration for Coal and Lignite is being implemented by various agencies viz (CMPDIL, GSI, MECL and State Governments concerned), with the aim to undertake preliminary drilling to assess availability of Coal in various areas. In this regard, the Committee note that against a projected amount of Rs. 150 crore, only Rs. 50 crore has been allocated as BE 2016-17. Even when compared with last year's allocation, it comes to just 43% of Rs. 115 crore as RE 2015-16. The Committee, however, feels that no one except the Ministry of Coal is to be blamed for such reduced allocation when seen from the perspective of the poor physical performance of the Scheme during 2015-16. In this regard, the Committee note that against a target of 1.20 lakh meter drilling target, the actual achievement was only 0.93 lakh meter. The low performance has been attributed to non-availability of forest clearances, adverse law and order conditions and non-availability of suitable outsourced exploration agencies. The Committee, therefore, recommends that concerted and coordinated efforts may be made for achievement of the targets set for the purpose. Simultaneously, by evaluating the performances of first 6 months, the Ministry may take up the matter with Ministry of Finance and impress upon them to allocate additional funds for the scheme at the RE stage.

Action Taken

The observations of the committee to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to allocate the additional funds at RE stage has been noted for compliance. A DO letter has been sent from Secretary (C) to Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance requesting him to restore the budget provisions for the year 2016-17 in line with the proposals made by the Ministry.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

DETAILED EXPLORATION IN NON-CIL BLOCKS

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

The Committee note that the scheme of detailed exploration aimed at bringing coal resources falling in indicated and inferred category into the proven category is taken up under the Ministry of Coal's Plan Scheme of Detailed drilling in the Non-CIL Blocks. The Scheme is carried out through departmental and contractual modes. The Committee note that while the RE for 2015-16 stands at Rs.168.00 crore, the actual expenditure upto December 2015 was Rs. 151.20 crore and the BE for 2016-17 stands at Rs. 89.50 crore reflecting a reduction of almost half of the RE (2015-16). The Committee were apprised that the projected allocation of Rs. 229.58 crore of BE (2016-17) was made by the Ministry for a drilling target of 3.20 lakh meter which was restricted by the Ministry of Finance. The Committee observe that the measures are being taken up by CMPDIL for improving the drilling capacity during the last three years. In this direction, the Committee note that the drill deployment has increased from 53 in 2012-13 to 60 in 2014-15 and specific measures have also been taken to improve existing machineries with total capital investment of Rs. 13.20 crore and another Rs 13.29 crore for procurement of drills. The Committee are also happy to note that the quantum of drilling through outsourcing had increased from 2.87 lakh meter (2012-13) to 4.72 lakh meter (2014-15) during the last three years. The Committee, however, feel concerned at the drastic reduction in allocation of funds during 2016-17 which may adversely impact the implementation of the projects under the Plan scheme and achievement of targets set there under for the year. The Committee, therefore, desire that requisite supplementary grants, may be sought from the Ministry of Finance for effective implementation of projects and programmes under this Plan Scheme.

Action Taken

The observations of the committee to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to allocate the additional funds at RE stage has been noted for compliance. A DO letter has been sent from Secretary (C) to Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance requesting him to restore the budget provisions for the year 2016-17 in line with the proposals made by the Ministry.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES AND SUBSIDENCE CONTROL SCHEME

Recommendation (Serial no. 9)

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 the Major thrust areas in EMSC during XIIth Plan period are control of subsidence in the old, abandoned, waterlogged workings in Raniganj coalfields, control of mine fires and subsidence in Jharia coalfields besides rehabilitation of persons residing in these areas. 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 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 released Rs. 229.85 crore in 2013-14; Rs. 135.76 crore in 2014-15 and Rs. 308.93 crore in 2015-16 upto February, 2016 and, therefore, the expenditure incurred for the 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 backdrop, it can be safely assumed that the budget allocation for 2016-17 of 0.50 crore would be adequate. As regards rehabilitation work under the Master Plan, the Committee observe that there is an estimated requirement of 896.29 Ha of land for Raniganj Coalfields and 1504.99 Ha for Jharia Coalfields for shifting of affected persons to the newly developed infrastructure. The Committee also note that as on 4.4.2016, 3072 homes have been completed and 1497 families shifted and work was in progress for 7280 houses and tenders finalized for 10,000 houses. The Committee, therefore, recommend that heightened efforts be made by the Ministry for the implementation of the Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields so as to achieve the targets set in a time bound manner.

Action Taken

All out efforts are being taken for implementation of the Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields.

A. Summarized Status of Implementations of Raniganj Master Plan (In the leasehold of ECL).

Out of 141 locations, Demographic Survey had been completed by ADDA for 126 locations; 10 locations having no habitation and at 3 other locations, only ECL population is there. At 02 locations survey could not be completed. Total numbers of household surveyed is 44,598 out of which only 5936 (ie,13.3%) are legal title holder (LTH) households; 38662 (i.e,86.7%) are non-legal title holders. Photo Identity Card (PIC) has been distributed to 43087 out of 44598 households. 20 people refused to accept the PIC.

- NOC (non-coal bearing area) has been issued for a total of 401.97 acres of land by ECL. Only about 239 acres out of this 401.97 acres can be made habitable. Water is available in 209 acres only. Detail Project Report has to be prepared for the 1st phase of rehabilitation within 209 acres of land where about 16,700 dwelling units with other infrastructures and amenities can be provided.
- RITES has submitted revised Feasibility report on Andal- Sitarampur Railway Line which is under examination.

- For Geo-technical investigation and determination of stability of NH-2, CIMFR is carrying out study.
- For diversion of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) pipeline, National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Bangalore has conducted the survey work to assess the stability of pipeline. NIRM submitted the survey report and subsequently NIRM was requested to conduct 2nd tier geophysical survey to assess stability of 750 meters of most vulnerable length of pipeline. NIRM have completed the 2nd phase of survey and submitted their report. IOCL has informed that 2nd Tier report is under examination.

B. Summarized Status of Implementations of Jharia Master Plan (In the leasehold of BCCL).

As per the Master Plan, total of 54159 families' in 595 sites are to be surveyed. CIMFR, ISM, whiz Mantra and JRDA have completed survey of 595 sites for 91879 families of encroachers. Survey of private houses is yet to be done. Photo Identity Cards (PICs) have been prepared for 52826 families; 15916 I-Cards have been distributed.

Status of BCCL houses under Master Plan:

- For this purpose, 344 houses & 1542 houses have been built in non-coal bearing zone & families from fire & subsidence places have been shifted to these houses.
- Construction of 4080 three storied quarters (340 Blocks each of 12 units) at Katras, Kusum Vihar, Karmik Nagar, Jagjivan Nagar and Govinpur Area is in progress. 2400 houses have been completed in all respect and 1116 houses have been occupied by the persons from fire and subsidence affected location. In addition, 432 more houses have been allotted and shifting is in progress. Further construction of 4020 units of triple storied quarters (335 Blocks each of 12 units) is under progress.
- Construction of 2248 units (B, C & D type) three storied quarters and construction of 4008 units (G+2) three storied miner's quarters with R.C.C. framed structure are in progress.
- Work of construction of centralized offices (three Area Offices including Mines Rescue Station) for different areas of BCCL at Nichitpur (Katras Area, BCCL) 71% have been completed.

Status of Non-BCCL houses (54159) under Master Plan

- 3360 houses have been constructed in Belgoria rehabilitation Township "JhariaVihar" in which 1547 houses have been allotted & 1474 families are shifted.
- JRDA had awarded the works of construction of 2000 units out of which, 1008 units have been completed. Balance 992 houses works are in progress. Further construction of 2000 units G+3 (four storey) at Belgoria Township phase III has started,
- LOA has been issued for construction of another 4000 units at Lipania. However, work is yet to start due to resistance by the villagers.

- Tender was called by JRDA for construction of 10000 units (G+3) at Lipania & Belgoria. Its technical evaluation is under process.

Status of fire

The coal mine fire survey/ study was instituted by BCCL through National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Department of Space, Hyderabad in Aug., 2013 for delineation of surface coal fires in Jharia Coalfield. NRSC has submitted their report in April' 2014, in which it has concluded that the present fire area in the coalfield is only 2.18 sq.km, which includes both over burden dump fire and active fire. NRSC has deduced these findings from the State of Art, Satellite based technology. As per the Master Plan, there was a fire area of 8.9 sq km. It reveals that fire area has been reduced considerably with the efforts by Coal Company.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

CONSERVATION OF SAFETY IN COAL MINES AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER CCDA

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

The Committee note that the expenditure incurred by coal companies under the schemes Conservation of Safety in Coal Mines and Development of Transport Infrastructure is partially reimbursed to them by way of excise duty collected under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974. Accordingly, budget provisions for the schemes are made taking into account the existing commitment/liability of the preceding financial year. While observing that the Ministry of Coal achieved 100% utilization of funds on both of these Central Sector Schemes i.e. Rs. 170 crore and Rs. 75 crore respectively which represents the RE amounts for 2015-16, the Committee find it surprising that the BE for 2016-17 has been reduced to Rs. 80 crore in respect of the scheme 'Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines' and Rs. 70 crore in respect of the scheme 'Development of Transport Infrastructure'. The Committee observes that the Central Sector Scheme 'Development of Transport Infrastructure' in coalfields areas will help in the evacuation of coal from collieries by creation of road/rail infrastructure. The Committee, while observing that these two schemes are very crucial in development of coal mine infrastructure in the country, find that reduction in budgetary allocation for these two schemes in 2016-17 is unwarranted and unacceptable as there was 100% utilization of funds earmarked for these schemes during the past 2 years. To this end, the Committee desire that the Ministry would not let themselves be constrained by reduced allocation of funds and recommend that the Ministry may take up the matter with Ministry of Finance and urge them to allocate requisite funds at the RE stage. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

Action Taken

The observations of the committee to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to

allocate the additional funds at RE stage has been noted for compliance. A DO letter has been sent from Secretary (C) to Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance requesting him to restore the budget provisions for the year 2016-17 in line with the proposals made by the Ministry.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD ,Dated 15.09.2016]

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL PSUs

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

The Committee note that there has been under utilization of funds by all the Coal PSUs viz Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC). The Committee find that while the total BE 2015-16 of all Coal PSUs stood at Rs.12585.50 crore, the actual expenditure upto December, 2015 was only Rs. 6156.13 crore. The Committee further note that the percentage utilization of funds upto January, 2016 for all the Coal PSUs viz CIL, SCCL and NLC vis-a-vis BE 2015-16 stands at 61.92% in respect of CIL (BE Rs.5990.50 crore; Actual Expenditure - Rs.3709.26 crore) 79.59% in respect of SCCL (BE Rs.2390.00 crore; Actual Expenditure Rs.1902.10 crore) and 64.20% in respect of NLC (BE Rs.1907.89 crore; Actual Expenditure Rs.1224.93) respectively. The Committee also note that in terms of company-wise physical targets set for the Coal PSUs, as against the target set at RE 2015-16 (CIL- 536.70 MT; SCCL-56 MT and others 94.00 MT) the actual achievement of targets upto December, 2015 for CIL, SCCL and others stand at 373.48 MT, 43.24 MT and 30.76 MT indicating a poor percentage achievement of 69.6%, 77.2% and 32.7% respectively. While not satisfied with the physical and financial performance of PSUs, the Committee note that the Ministry of Coal have given an assurance that it will conduct regular monitoring for ensuring timely implementation of various schemes by the Coal PSUs so that the funds earmarked for them are properly utilized during the year 2016-17 and both the financial and physical targets are achieved. The Committee observe that basic requirements like acquisition and possession of land, creation of evacuation infrastructure facilities, obtaining statutory forest & environmental clearances are also to be addressed by Ministry of Coal/CIL to attain the desired levels of production of about 600 MT set for Coal India Limited by 2016-17. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives under taken by the Ministry in this regard.

Action Taken

The CAPEX target of CIL in 2015-16 was Rs.5990.50 crore against which Rs. 6289.35 crore was actually spent representing 105 % utilization. The coal production target set at RE in 2015-16 in respect of CIL was 536.70 Mt. Against that, CIL has achieved 536.51 representing 99.96 % achievement. In 2016-17, the target of coal production for CIL has been pegged at 598.61 Mt representing 11.57 % growth over the last year. The CAPEX target has been set at Rs 7765 crore for this financial year.

SCCL has also utilized capital expenditure with 107.21% and 72.18% of the planned (BE) & (RE) respectively during the year 2015-16.

Company/ Item	2015-16			% w.r.t (BE)	% w.r.t (RE)	2016-17
	BE	RE	Actual (P)			(BE)
CIL	5990.50	6800.00	6289.35	105.00	92.49	7765.00
SCCL	2390.00	3550.00	2562.51	107.21	72.18	2300.00
NLC	4205.00	2963.00	1666.04	39.62	56.23	6278.92
Of which Mines	<i>731.00</i>	<i>194.00</i>	<i>217.19</i>	<i>29.71</i>	<i>111.95</i>	<i>415.52</i>
Power	<i>3474.00</i>	<i>2769.00</i>	<i>1448.85</i>	<i>41.71</i>	<i>52.32</i>	<i>5863.40</i>
Total PSU	12585.50	13313.00	10517.90	83.57	79.00	16343.92

CIL: Initiatives taken by CIL for achieving the said targets include the following:

1. Expediting activities related to land acquisition & related R & R issues, environmental & forestry clearances. Issues related to EC, FC & Land acquisition are regularly monitored. MoC also regularly corresponding with the concerned State Governments Officials to expedite & facilitate acquisition / possession of land and EC & FC proposals.
2. Regular meetings at appropriate level are held for monitoring the progress of the three critical railway projects in the growing coalfields of CCL, MCL & SECL.
3. Issues related to law & order is taken up at appropriate levels by CIL with respective State Governments & Central Government agencies.
4. The institution of PMG has extended the facilities of its portal for online monitoring of coal projects. The issues/constraints faced in implementation of coal projects are now uploaded on the portal for vigorous follow up with state governments and other concerned agencies.

SCCL: Variation in BE, RE and actual is mainly due to variation in the expenditure related to the 2x600 MW Singareni Thermal Power plant. SCCL envisaged Rs. 1285.92 crores in BE, anticipated Rs. 2542.99 crores in RE but actuals it was Rs. 1741.80 crores due to poor performance of contractors for major capital such as BOP works, railway siding works and construction of reservoirs resulted in delay payments.

Subdued effect of rains in Monsoon season in opencast mines, stabilizing of coal production from Adriyala Longwall Mine, good exposure of coal in opencast mines due to regularization of overburden removal contracts and co-operation from State and Central Government Authorities resulted in achieving the set target.

NLC: Major reason for shortfall was the issue of Acquisition of Power Plant, which was deferred to 2016-17. Technical due diligence disclosed that the EoI for acquisition of Power Assets as nonresponsive as the shortlisted asset M/s Nagai Power Ltd. did not respond in spite of various requests. Hence it was proposed to defer the EOI for acquisition of power assets. (Rs.1524 crores)

Another major shortfall was in Mine I&IA-Expansion where the Forest clearance was obtained only in Sep'15 and hence major activities could be carried out only thereafter. Hence there is a shortfall of around Rs 386 Cr.

The shortfall in NUPPL was due to the delay in obtaining GOI approval for GTPS Project (UP). PIB recommended the proposal in the meeting held on 8th February 2016. MOC forwarded the CCI note to Cabinet Sectt on 31st March 2016. GOI approval is expected shortly Advance action had already been taken to finalise tender for major packages. Award of contracts is awaiting project approval by GOI.

Further in NNTPS also the major contractors BHEL and EPIL have delayed engineering, supplies and works.

The company has projected a plan outlay of Rs 6278.92 crore in BE 2016-17. Major Projects considered in the outlay are furnished below:

SI No	Project	Outlay (Rs crore)	Remarks
1	Mine I Area Expansion and Mine 1A Expansion	279.53	MOE&F clearance was accorded in Sep, 2015. Project activities gained momentum. Target will be achieved.
2	NNTPS (1000 MW)	950.00	Boiler work has commenced and the project activities are progressing and being closely monitored
3	NTPL (1000 MW)	491.83	Pending works and other residual works will be completed. Anticipated outlay will be fully spent in this regard.
4	NUPPL (1980 MW)	750.00	PIB recommended. CC note under circulation. GOI sanction expected shortly. Advance tendering activities are taken up. Target will be achieved

5	Solar Projects	1670.00	Tendering activities for 260 MW is under advanced stages. NLC is in touch with other State Govts for establishing solar projects
6	Acquisition of Power Asset	1500.00	Proposal to acquire DVC Power Plant is in advanced stage. MOU has already been signed between NLC and DVC in Jan,2016
7	Others	637.56	
	Total BE 2016-17	6278.92	

The company is making all out efforts to achieve the projected outlay for BE 2016-17

Physical Performance: Targets and Actual 2015-16

Details	BE 2015-16	Actual 2015-16	Reason for shortfall
Lignite Production- (MT)	25.666	25.451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The shortfall in lignite production was mainly due to depletion of opening of stock (28.4 LT) as on 1st April 2015. ➤ Unprecedented continuous rainfall of 1307 mm for a period of 35 days during November 2015/December 2015 affected the production to a tune of 16.24 LT. ➤ Lesser sale of raw lignite due to declining price trend of imported coal, Lesser off-take of lignite (2.73 LT) by the Independent Power Producer (M/s.TAQA). ➤ However, the lignite requirement of linked thermal power stations was fully met.
Power Generation-Gross (MU)	20944.522	19182.209	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The shortfall in power generation was mainly due to 2X250 MW Units of TPS-II Expansion commissioned in April/July 2015 are under stabilization. ➤ Unprecedented rainfall (1307 mm) and flood in November/December 2015 (35 days) affected the production to a tune of 763.72 MU. ➤ Reduced OPLF in TPS-I owing to ageing of the plant. Delay in commissioning of Wind

			<p>power project.</p> <p>➤ If deemed generation of 339.416 MU is added the power generation for the period April 2015 to March 2016 would be 19521.625 MU with an achievement of 93.206%</p>
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Physical target for 2016-17

Year	Lignite (LT)	Power Gross (MU)
2016-17	268.00	21567.76

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

AUCTION OF COAL BLOCKS

Recommendation (Serial no. 13)

The Committee are happy to note that as on 4.4.2016, 74 coal blocks have been allocated out of which 48 were allocated to the power sector. Notably, an amount of Rs. 1167 crore has already been transferred to the States and an estimated amount of Rs. 3.44 lakh crore is to be transferred to the beneficiary States over the lifetime of these coal blocks. In addition, the benefit to consumers in terms of reduction of electricity tariff is likely to be of about Rs. 69,310 crore. The Committee put on record their appreciation on the laudable achievements of the Ministry in this regard and expect the Ministry to continue their good work. The Committee also note that in order to reduce dependence on imported coal, the Government is considering allocation of coal mines for commercial mining to Central/State PSUs to augment availability of domestic coal besides creating a healthy competition and improving service standards in the coal industry. The Ministry have claimed that Eastern States with a large tribal population would be the biggest beneficiary and additional revenue from auction and allotment can be ploughed back for the welfare of the people of these States. The Committee appreciate the proposed allocation of these coal mines through auction and feel that the country will attain self sufficiency in coal production in the near future so that precious foreign exchange spent by the ex-chequer for imports of coal are preserved for other developmental activities of the country.

Action Taken

The committee has appreciated the efforts of Ministry of Coal in Transparent auction and allotment of coal mines. Hence no action is required.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

COAL THEFT AND PILFERAGE

Recommendation (Serial no. 14)

The Committee have time and again expressed their grave concern over the illegal mining and pilferage of coal across the nation which undoubtedly causes great loss to the national ex-chequer and emphasized on the imperative need for putting into place an effective and systematic mechanism to curb this menace. The Committee, in their 7th Report (16th Lok Sabha) had appreciated the laudable completion of installation of Global Positioning System (GPS)/General Packet Radio Services (GPRS) based Vehicle Tracking System on trucks/tippers in the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) and recommended that the step taken by MCL be replicated throughout so as to curb the menace of coal theft and pilferage. Subsequently, the Committee in their action taken report (15R, 16th LS) noted that the Ministry had decided to implement the Information Technology (IT) initiatives in all coal mining areas by September, 2015. Now, the Ministry have informed that the mines of all subsidiary company will be covered by June, 2016. As regards the overall progress made so far, the Committee note that as on 31.12.2015, the implementation status stands at 6114 GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system out of the targeted 9450, 1025 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) out of 2509; 2465 Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) out of 2857; 850 weigh bridge out of 898; 344 Wide Area Network (WAN) out of 960; and 42 coalnet out of 51 have already been installed. The Committee hope that the initiatives undertaken by the Ministry to check theft and pilferage of coal will be implemented on priority basis by June, 2016. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in the matter.

Action Taken

Theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. To prevent illegal mining, places of illegal mining are detected through e-surveillance, intelligence collection, security patrolling and the rat holes used for illegal mining are closed by sand, boulders etc., and after completion of mining activities in Open Cast mines, water bodies are created. Further, steps are being taken to strengthen the security by deployment of more security personnel including CISF, State industrial security force, ESM security agencies, Departmental security, etc. Since law & order is a State subject, close coordination is maintained with the State Governments by establishing State/District/Block level coordination committees. Consequent to raids organized by the State Government officials, FIRs are lodged and action taken against the guilty.

2. Coal India Limited has initiated Information Technology (IT) based interventions in the coal sector for prevention of coal theft and pilferage. The E-surveillance programme through use of Information Technology is being implemented in CIL through its seven production subsidiary companies, viz. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.(BCCL), Central Coalfields Ltd.(CCL), Western Coalfields Ltd.(WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(SECL), Northern Coalfields Ltd.(NCL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.(MCL). The initiatives consists of Global Positioning System(GPS)/General Packet Radio Service(GPRS) based vehicle

tracking system, installation of Closed Circuit Television(CCTV), Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) based boom barriers & readers, installation of electronic weigh bridges and their connectivity by setting up a Wide Area Network(WAN).

3. There is substantial progress in implementation of IT initiatives in Coal India Ltd & its subsidiaries. The progress in implementation of different IT initiatives as on **30.06.2016** compared to the position as on 31.12.2015 is given as under:

I. No	IT Initiatives	Target	Status as on 31.12.2015	Present Status as on 30.06.2016	Balance
1.	GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System	9540	6114	8616*	0
2.	Electronic surveillance by CCTV	2509	1025	2139	370
3.	RFID based boom barriers & readers	2857	2465	2747	392
4.	Weigh Bridge installation	898	850	878	20
5.	Wide Area Network(WAN)	960	344	468	492

*As per present fleet strength

Implementation of IT initiatives in respect of GPS/GPRS vehicle tracking system is 100% and few pending cases in installation of RFID based boom barriers, CCTV & weight bridge installation. Implementation of Wide Area Network is about 49% only as this has been taken up in later part of the programme.

5. Detailed position of different components of IT initiatives is given as under:

vi) GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System

Though the original estimated number of coal carrying vehicles was 9540, the GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system at present covers the entire fleet strength of 8616. There is minor variation of fleet strength from time to time because of changes in production level of different mines, opening/closure of mines, change in carrying capacity of vehicles, etc.

vii) Electronic Surveillance by CCTV

CCTV was initially planned to be installed only at weigh bridges to ensure proper weighment. Subsequently, because of good experience from the CCTV installation, additional points like entry/exit points, railway sidings, material stores, coal stocks etc., were added. There is a small balance of 370 CCTVs for implementation because the number of points of coverage was increased midway during the programme.

viii) RFID based Boom Barriers & Readers

The number was increased based on the success of the initiative at Mahanadi Coalfields Limited(MCL).

ix) Weigh Bridge Installation

Out of the remaining 20 weigh bridges for installation, 5 are already installed, but waiting for stamping. Remaining 12 are meant for replacement of existing weigh bridges and 3 In-motion weigh bridges are kept as standby. Thus, the weigh bridges as per present requirement are already installed. The replacement of 12 existing weigh bridges will be completed by December, 2016.

x) Wide Area Network

The initiative to connect weigh bridges for weight tracking was taken up in the later part of the IT initiative programme. The geographical spread and remoteness of many areas posed difficulty in setting up a robust network. Moreover, for fail safe wide area network, redundant network is being created to ensure 100% uptime. The remaining work is expected to be completed by December, 2016.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

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

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILTIIY (CSR) FUND

Recommendation (Serial no. 15)

The Committee note that under the CSR policy, CIL and its subsidiaries Companies and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) undertake different welfare activities with allocation of funds as per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines effective from 1.4.2014 based on Section 135(1) of Companies Act, 2013 which stipulates to spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years. The Committee further note that Coal India Limited (CIL) follows its own policy in this regard and funds

based on 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2 per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever is higher is earmarked for CSR activities. The Committee are happy to note the increase in allocation as well as utilization of CSR funds by CIL and its subsidiaries. Remarkably, CCL, MECL, MCL and NCL allocated Rs. 350.67 crore, Rs. 379.46 crore, Rs. 421.50 crore and Rs. 196.25 crores respectively in the year 2015-16 whereas their utilization in the same year stands at Rs. 194.44 crore, Rs. 103.11 crore, Rs. 111.33 crore and Rs. 116.3 crore. The utilization of funds thus remained at 55.94%, 27.17% 26.41% and 59.26% respectively indicating scope for more improvement on this aspect. The Committee hope and expect that CIL and its subsidiaries gear-up the activities under the CSR funds so that the intended benefits are optimally derived by the beneficiaries.

Action Taken

Coal India Limited

CSR activities have gained momentum; The expenditure on CSR activities by CIL and its subsidiaries is as per budget allocation based on the CIL's CSR Policy. During 2015-16 the budget allocation on CSR in respect of CCL, MCL and NCL vis-à-vis expenditure (provisional) is indicated at Table A below:

Table A (Rs. In Crores)

Company	CCL		MCL		NCL	
Year	Budget	Expenditure (Prov.)	Budget	Expenditure (Prov.)	Budget	Expenditure (Prov.)
2015-16	53.03	213.28	162.23	291.96	126.85	181.89

Over and above the CSR budget allocation as per norms of CILs CSR Policy, provision has also been made by these companies towards Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan which is indicated at Table-B

Table B

(Rs. In Crore)

Company	CCL	MCL	NCL
Budget provision on Swachh Vidyalay Abhiyan	297.64	240.00	146.25

From the Table A it may be seen that all the three companies i.e., CCL, MCL and NCL has spent more than that of the budget allocation as per norms of CILs CSR Policy. Besides, these companies have also kept separate budget provision on 'Swachh Vidyalay Abhiyan' as indicated at Table B

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

The CSR funds utilized by NLC in the year 2014-15 is Rs. 47.49 Cr. as against the earmarked amount of Rs. 41.60 crores. This represents 2.28% of the average net profits in the three preceding years. The funds earmarked by NLC for CSR for the

year 2015-16 is Rs.44.27 Cr. The expenditure on CSR by NLC in the year 2015-16 is Rs. 81.93 Cr. (Provisional; annual accounts are under finalization). This represents 3.7% of the average net profits in the three preceding years. The expenditure incurred in these two years include Rs. 14.00 Cr spent on the mega project JALA PARYAPTHA for water resource augmentation works for rain water harvesting, irrigation, ground water recharge and flood control and also Rs. 39.70 Cr. spent on the SWACHHATHA project for the construction of 1,414 toilets in Government Schools in the NLCs operating states of Tamil nadu and Rajasthan.

SWACHH VIDYALAYA ABHIYAN

NLC has constructed 1,414 Nos. of Toilets under CSR, in Schools of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan in the year 2015-16 at an expenditure of Rs.39.7 crores under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. The toilets constructed by NLC have been provided with water supply facilities from the source along with sanitation facilities, viz., Water Storage Tank, Urinals, for gents with flat back type and squatting type for girls, Indian Water Closets, Flushing Cisterns, Tap Points, Water Distribution Line, Water Storage Tub, ordinary Incinerators and Soak Pits. The completed Toilets with all the above facilities were handed over to the school officials/ authorities for regular use and maintenance.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

Comments of the Committee (Please see para 19 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial no. 16)

In their 7th Report, [16th LS on DFG (2015-16)], the Committee appreciated the optimal utilization of CSR funds by NLC during the last three years. The Committee are happy to observe that in the year 2015-16 too, NLC had exceeded even the allocated amount of Rs. 44.27 crore and their utilization figure stood at Rs. 49.00 crore. The Committee are further satisfied to note that CIL and its subsidiaries spent Rs. 688.03 crore for constructing 53412 toilets in and around 5226 schools located in six states viz Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the Swachh Bharat/Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. Similarly, NLC spent Rs. 39.70 crore for constructing 1414toilets in 712 schools located in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan. TheCommittee, however, desire that the constructed toilets should be made usable by adequate maintenance measures such as continuous supply of water, regular cleaning etc.

Action Taken

Coal India Limited

Initiatives are being taken by CIL Subsidiary companies so that the toilets constructed in different schools located in different states i.e., Chhattisgarh,

Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as per list of MoHRD are properly maintained and continue to be usable by way of supply of water and cleaning etc.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

The toilets constructed by NLC have been provided with water supply facilities from the source along with sanitation facilities, viz., Water Storage Tank, Urinals, for gents with flat back type and squatting type for girls, Indian Water Closets, Flushing Cisterns, Tap Points, Water Distribution Line, Water Storage Tub, ordinary Incinerators and Soak Pits. The completed toilets with all the above facilities were handed over to the school officials/ authorities for regular use and maintenance.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

Recommendation (Serial no. 17)

The Committee also observe that under the CSR funds of Coal PSUs, welfare measures for SC&ST and disabled persons have also been put into place. Notably, since the enactment of the Implementation of Persons with Disability Act, 1995, the total number of specially abled persons appointed in Group 'C' and 'D' posts since 1996-97 upto 01.01.2016 is 9572. Keeping in view the laudable objectives of the provision of CSR funds, the Committee re-emphasize that all coal PSUs should strive harder for optimal utilization of such funds and ensure that no earmarked funds remain unutilized.

Reply of the Government

Coal India Limited

As per CIL's CSR Policy, CSR is also being executed for poor and backward section of people and efforts are also been taken for extending such activities for the otherwise able persons. This is also covered under the Scope of CSR Policy. As mentioned above, CSR activities have gained momentum and all possible ways and means are taken for maximum utilization of the CSR fund.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

The CSR fund is being optimally utilised for community development in the sectors of health care, sanitation, education, skill, and other sectors identified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. In fact, CSR is a continuing commitment of NLC to the Society and no earmarked CSR funds of NLC remain unutilised.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

OUTSTANDING DUES OF COAL PSUs

Recommendation (Serial no. 18)

The Committee are concerned to note that large amount of outstanding dues of all Coal PSUs viz CIL, SCCL and NLC standing at Rs. 11032.20 crore, Rs. 2441.32 crore and Rs. 272.04 crore (including disputed dues of Rs. 129.09 crore) respectively as on 31.3.2015 remain unrealized from concerned Ministries/ Parties. According to the Ministry a slew of steps are being taken for regular follow up to realize outstanding dues with concerned Ministries/parties which *inter-alia* include review of party-wise outstanding dues by General Manager/CMDs and Chairman CIL with the Chairman/Managing Director, of defaulting power houses/parties which are then taken upto the level of Chief Secretary of concerned States and Secretary (Energy) of respective defaulting Organizations. The Committee also note that in NLC, to encourage early realization, a special scheme called Graded Rebate Scheme has been put in place. The Scheme provides for graded rebate from a maximum of 2% for payment on date of billing to 0% on the 60th day of billing has been put in place alongwith a onetime waiver of 50% of settlement incorporating a payment priority clause. The Committee hope that these initiatives would result in tangible recoveries of these outstanding dues. The Committee further emphasize that the Ministry/Coal PSUs should take elaborate steps for recovery of these outstanding dues lest these insurmountable dues adversely affect the financial positions of the Coal Companies.

Action Taken

CIL on its part has taken following effort for recovery of outstanding dues:

1. The party-wise outstanding dues are periodically reviewed by the subsidiary companies. The GM(S&M)s of concerned subsidiaries follow-up regularly with concerned parties to realize the outstanding dues.
2. CMDs of the subsidiary companies also communicate with Chairman/ MDs of the defaulting powerhouses/ parties.
3. At CIL level, GM(S&M) communicates with the major defaulting powerhouses and pursue the matter.
4. Chairman, CIL and Director (Marketing), CIL take up the matter with Chief Secretary of State and Secretary (Energy) of states of respective defaulting parties so that dues of major defaulting parties are cleared.

NLC:

1. Out of outstanding dues of Rs.272.04 Crore (including disputed dues of Rs.129.09 Cr.) as on 31.03.2015, due of Rs.142.95 Crore has been recovered in full in the Financial Year 2015-16. The disputed dues of Rs. 129.09 crore remains.
2. NLC continues to provide graded rebate up to a maximum of 2% for payment on date of billing to 0% on the 60th day of billing and implement payment security clause of PPA effectively.

3. Further Efforts are made for the recovery of dues through periodical personal contacts with the concerned high level officials of beneficiaries.

SCCL:

The outstanding amounts from power customers have increased from Rs.2441.32 crores (as on 31.03.2015) to Rs.4147.65 crores (as on 31.03.2016) in spite of regular follow up by SCCL, as given in the table below: (Figures in Crores)

C&MD, also	Name of the Power Customer	Outstanding dues as on 31.03.2015	Outstanding dues as on 31.03.2016	SCCL is
	TSGENCO	1924.57	2035.87	
	APGENCO	67.70	1321.56	
	NTPC	100.47	176.88	
	KPCL	261.80	587.07	
	MSEB	86.78	26.27	
	Total	2441.32	4147.65	

requesting in writing the C&MD of respective power companies to release the payments as per the due dates mentioned in the respective FSAs.

It is informed by the Power Companies except NTPC that they are not receiving their dues from the DISCOMS and hence they are not able to release the payments to SCCL as per the due dates. A meeting was held on 06.05.2016 at the level of Chief Secretary Government of Telangana wherein C&MD, SCCL requested C&MD, TSGENCO to release the payments for the coal dues in the presence of Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana.

The outstanding amounts have increased from Rs.2441.32 Crores to Rs.4147.65 Crores partly because of increase in value of supplies as given below:

Name of the Power Customer	2014-15	2015-16
TSGENCO	2845.10	3108.12
APGENCO	2410.70	2979.03
NTPC	3716.43	4505.18
KPCL	863.24	1931.22
MSEB	486.73	996.30
Total	10322.20	13519.85

Every possible step is being taken to realise the amounts from Power Companies

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

Recommendation (Serial no. 19)

The Committee are happy to note that CIL has taken a policy decision to set up integrated coal washeries for all mines producing inferior grade coal. In pursuance with this policy initiative, it has been informed to the Committee that CIL has planned to set up 15 new coal washeries with a total capacity of 114.1 MT. Out of this, total capacity of 114.1 MT, 18.6 MT will be the capacity for coking coal washeries and 94 MT for non-coking coal washeries which are to be operational by October, 2017. The Committee further note that in order to promote clean coal technology, coal based non-conventional energy sources viz. Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and its sub-sets like Coal Mine Methane (CMM), Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM), Ventilation Air Methane (VAM) and underground Coal Gasification (UCG) are being developed. The Committee have also been apprised that CIL is gradually moving towards more environment friendly technology both in underground and opencast mining. The Committee feel that adopting clean coal technology is imperative for sustainable development and desire that the Ministry's stated initiatives towards this important aspect of Coal Mining be geared up to yield tangible results. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in the matter.

Action Taken

To implement Clean coal technology through coal washing, Coal India Limited has taken up a massive programme for setting up 15 nos. of new coal washeries with a total throughput capacity of 114.1 Mtpa. This consists of 6 coking coal washeries with a total throughput capacity of 18.6 Mtpa and 9 non-coking coal washeries with a throughput capacity of 95.5 Mtpa. Out of these 15 washeries, 4 washeries are already under construction and remaining 11 washeries are at different stages of bid process. All these washeries are being planned with closed water circuits, zero water discharge system and rain water harvesting facilities etc.

1. Development of CBM

- CBM related studies under PRE funding of MoC:

To enhance the resource base of CBM, CMPDI is generating CBM specific data under MoC funding in the selected boreholes. To facilitate this, a state of the art lab has been created at CMPDI which is capable of generating parametric data required for resource assessment and producibility studies for CBM and Shale gas. Since X Plan period CBM related studies has been carried out in 122 boreholes (83 by CMPDI & 39 by GSI).

- Commercial Development of CBM by consortium of CIL and ONGC

Govt. allotted 2 CBM Blocks (Jharia and Raniganj North) to consortium of CIL & ONGC for commercial development of CBM on nomination basis in 2002. ONGC is

the Operator in both the CBM Blocks. CMPDI is implementing the projects on behalf of CIL. On completion of works of Exploratory and Pilot assessment phases, Field Development Plans(FDP) for both these Blocks have been approved by the Government in 2013. Ultimate Production potential in these blocks is about 1 MMSCMD. In Jharia CBM Block in Jharia Coalfield Petroleum Mining Lease(PML) has been granted by Government of Jharkhand. However, the work of Field Development Phase could not be started yet due to lack of Environmental Clearance. There is also an issue of overlap of Parbatpur Central Coal Block with Jharia CBM Block and as per the guidelines issued by the Govt. allottee of the coal block (SAIL) has to enter into Co-development agreement with the Operator of CBM Block (ONGC) for optimum exploitation of CBM & Coal. Matter is under deliberation between ONGC & SAIL. Incidentally produced gas in Jharia CBM Block is being sold at market discovered price.

In Raniganj North CBM Block work of Field Development phase could not have started yet due to statutory grant of PML & EC. In this Block also there are certain overlap issues of Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd (BAPL) infrastructure development & few coal blocks in assessed area of Raniganj North CBM Block.

- Implementation of S&T Project in field of CBM development

CMPDI is also carrying out a S&T project titled "CBM Reserve estimation for Indian Coalfields" with BESU, Shivpur, NGRI, Hyderabad & CIMFR, Dhanbad with an objective to develop reliable methodology for estimation of CBM resources under conditions prevailing in highly heterogeneous Indian Gondwana Coalfields by reduction of uncertainties associated with CBM reserve estimation to a great extent.

2. Coal Mine Methane (CMM): Priority area for development:

The Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India has recently permitted Coal India Ltd. to explore and exploit Coalbed Methane (CBM) from its coal mining leasehold areas. In this context few areas in Damodar coalfields which appear to have potential for CBM development are under focus for development by CIL. An area has been tentatively identified in Raniganj coalfield in the active mining areas of ECL and initial steps has been taken for taking up exercise for exploitation of Coal Mine Methane (CMM) from the identified area. Other areas are also being assessed in other coalfields under CIL command for CBM exploitation.

Implementation of S&T Project: In order to develop the technology in field of CMM development CMPDI is pursuing a S&T funded project "Capacity Building for extraction of CMM resource within CIL command area" with CSIRO, Australia.

3.Ventilation Air Methane (VAM):

To keep the concentration of methane well-below the safety limit in the underground coal mines for safety of the workers, large-capacity ventilation

systems are installed in the underground mines to flow fresh air into the mine workings to dilute the methane concentration. The return air of the ventilation shafts contains very low concentration of methane, generally less than 1%. Substantial amount of methane is vented into the atmosphere along with the large volumes of ventilation return air, which constitutes a major source of greenhouse gas emissions as VAM constitutes about 50% of the total CMM emissions.

Technology is available for capture and utilization of VAM for electricity generation or for oxidation purpose and few projects have been successfully commissioned in Australia, China and the USA. In India also efforts are being made by CMPDI to generate data on ventilation air in the identified mines and contemplating to take up a VAM project under partial NCEF funding at Moonidih mine of BCCL and for the purpose cooperation with CSIRO of Australia is being considered.

1. Underground Coal Gasification (UCG):

MoC vide its notification dated 5th January, 2016 has constituted Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) under chairmanship of Additional Secretary / Special Secretary (Coal) and Adviser Projects, Ministry of Coal as member secretary with representatives of Ministry of Power, MoP & NG, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizer, Ministry of Finance, Niti Aayog, GSI, DGH & CMD, CMPDI as members for identification of areas to be offered, deciding about blocks to be put to bidding or awarding to PSUs on nomination basis, proposing the mechanism for bidding process and other related matters related to UCG development in country. The two meetings of IMC had been held on 15.02.2016 & 21.03.2016. Few Lignite and Coal blocks has been identified for further consideration for the development of UCG. CMPDI on behalf of MoC has also floated a global tender for selection of consultant for formulation of bid document and model contract document for development of Underground Coal Gasification, vide Global Tender Notice no. CMPDI/CBMC/UCG/71(T)/883 dated 21st April, 2016.

2. Shale Gas: A future source of energy:

In the field of commercial development of non-conventional energy resources, shale gas (Methane gas trapped in the shale beds) is now playing a crucial role and is called 'Game Changer' in energy supply scenario. The success of US shale gas has encouraged other countries to pursue development of shale gas. In line with the international development, India has also started pursuing development of shale gas and is now a priority area both at Government and industry level.

The study of shale gas is under focus; CMPDI/CIL is pursuing for its development. The announcement of shale gas policy by the Govt. will pave way in facilitating its commercial development. CMPDI has taken proactive steps for Shale gas related studies and has already taken following initiatives:

At present CMPDI is carrying out a Shale gas Project titled "Shale gas potentiality of Damodar valley basin of India" with NGRI, Hyderabad & CIMFR, Dhanbad under S&T funding with an objective to assess Shale gas potentiality in Damodar Valley basin through integrated Geophysical, Geological, Geo-chemical & Petrophysical investigations. As an objective of the project 3 D Seismic survey is in progress and

based on data generated by 3D Seismic survey exploratory drilling will be taken up for generation of data on Shale gas.

There are a few research projects supported under S&T grant of Ministry of Coal and R&D fund of Coal India Ltd, to promote Clean Coal Technologies

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD , Dated:15.09.2016]

RATIONALIZATION OF COAL LINKAGES

Recommendation (Serial no. 20)

The Committee are happy to note that as a result of review by an Inter-Ministerial Task Force to rationalize coal linkages, overall movement rationalization of 25.9 MT coal has taken place with potential annual savings of Rs. 1371 crore of transportation cost. The Committee are also happy to observe that the transparent auction of Coal linkages proposes to create a level playing field to all market participants to secure the coal linkages irrespective of their size. Besides this, various other steps like automatic transfer of coal linkage/LoA granted to old plants while scraping and replacing them with new plants; opening of two separate e-auction windows exclusively for power sector and a separate one for non-power sector for quantity of 4 MT; further improvement in the Third Party Sampling to address issues of dispute between Coal Companies and power utilities/ developers; Resolution of disputes through the ADRM Forum etc. are some of the other initiatives being taken up in the process of rationalization of coal linkages. The Committee hope that these initiatives fructify into tangible schemes towards a more fair and transparent system of Coal Marketing and Distribution.

Action Taken

The Inter-Ministerial Task Force, constituted in June, 2014 for a comprehensive review of existing coal sources as also feasibility for rationalization of these sources with a view to optimize transportation cost and that held several rounds of meetings with representatives from Ministry of Coal, Power, Railways, Steel, Shipping, DIPP, CEA, NTPC, CIL, SCCL, Subsidiary coal companies and KPMG.

Initially, rationalization has been implemented for 17 Thermal Power plants for which revised Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) have been signed. This has resulted in rationalization of movement of 21.79 MT coal and potential annual savings of Rs.912.71 crore of recurring transportation cost. One set of swaps has been implemented resulting in rationalization movement of 1.3 MT coal and potential annual savings of Rs.458 crore of transportation cost. Overall, rationalization movement of 23 MT coal has taken place with potential annual savings of Rs.1371 crore.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD ,Dated: 15.09.2016]

SAFETY IN COAL MINES

Recommendation (Serial no. 21)

In their 14th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Safety, Health and Education facilities for Inhabitants/Workers in Coal/Lignite Mining Areas' presented to the Parliament on 12.8.2015, the Committee had underlined the importance of safety in Coal Mines taking into consideration that in India, coal mining still remains a highly labour intensive field and coal miners/workers are generally from the poor and illiterate strata of the population. The Committee had observed that despite the best safety precautions, safety risks are associated with all forms of coal mining due to wide utilization of heavy machinery for coal excavation. The Committee had desired that the larger goals of higher productivity in coal mining industry is harmonized with the overall sustainable goals of protection and improvement of lives of people working in coal mining areas. The Committee had recommended that the Government should go for a sustainable mining policy with commitment to safety of these miners and desired that the target for achievement of a Zero Harm Potential would be achieved in a time bound manner. The Committee note that the safety standard in Mines of CIL as measured by the accident statistics had significantly improved with the average fatality rate and that for serious injuries per 3 lakh man shifts standing at 0.23 and 0.80, 0.15 and 0.56 in the years 2014 and 2015 respectively. The corresponding figures for SCCL stands at 0.14 and 4.99 respectively for the year 2015. The Committee are happy to note that all accident statistical parameters have shown improvement in 2015 *vis-a-vis* 2014. The Committee have also been apprised of various measures taken for improvement of safety during the year 2015 viz. continuous review of safety status of mines through the multi-Disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO); Training for preparation of review and implementation of Risk Assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPs); Internal Safety Audits; Phasing out of Manual Loading in Underground Mines; Mine Safety Inspection; Mock Rehearsal for examining the preparedness/efficacy of emergency Action Plan and demarcation of escape routes in emergency/crisis situation; etc. The Committee reiterate that utmost importance needs to be given for safety of workers/miners in Coal Mines and hope that the new initiatives would help to achieve Zero Tolerance for fatal accidents in Coal Mines. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in the matter.

Action Taken

Since, coal mining is beset with many inherent geo-mining, operational as well as occupational hazards, chances of occurrence of unwarranted accidents / incidents cannot be completely ruled out. However, CIL has identified the following areas for further improvement in mine safety.

Opencast (OC) Mining

1. Overburden (OB) Dump design based on thorough scientific study.

2. Construction and layout of Haul Road based on proper scientific/engineering design.
3. Deployment of large capacity Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) to reduce traffic density within Open Cast mines.
4. GPS based Control and monitoring System for Traffic Movement in Open Cast mines.
5. Adoption of eco-friendly blast free technology by deployment of surface miner.
6. Optimal blast design for improvement of safety in blasting practices.
7. Technical and biological reclamation of mine voids.

Underground (UG) Mining:

1. Stress on use of blast free technology for coal preparation in UG mines by deployment of Continuous Miner and Powered Support Long wall (PSLW) for overall improvement in safety.
2. Stress on use of advanced technology for coal evacuation system.
3. Adoption of strata control system based on scientific study in UG mines and use of suitable monitoring mechanism.
4. Mine Ventilation system based on regular Pressure- Quantity (PQ) survey.
5. Use of modern gadgets for detection of Mine Gases.
6. Use of man riding system for ease travelling in UG mines.

Following progress are made in safety status of CIL and its subsidiaries for further improvement in mine safety in the year 2015-16.

1. Stringent in-depth review of status of mine safety is continued through multi-disciplinary ISO in all subsidiaries of CIL as well as from corporate safety division. Several focused Safety Drives on different safety aspects have also been conducted for improving safety status of mines and overall awareness for employees in last year.
2. Training on Risk Assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPs) – In the year 2015-16, SIMTARS accredited executives of CIL have continued their programme of imparting training to grass root level employees for up dation of Risk Assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPs) and their implementation. In last year, 1126 numbers employees were trained for that purpose.
3. Total 7(seven) number of underground mines with manual loading system have been converted into mechanized loading system and another 15(fifteen) underground mines with manual loading UG mines are in process of mechanization.
4. Internal Safety Audit of mines has been done with multi-disciplinary inter area team. Apart from that, executives of S&R Division of CIL have also conducted thorough safety audit in some mines of CIL.
5. Emergency Response Plan has been prepared to tackle the emergency situation arising out of mine disaster or major incidents in line with guidelines given by MOC regarding preparation of "Crisis Management Plan". One comprehensive checklist has been prepared and circulated to all concerned. CIL has also

prepared one information flow chart for communicating information in case of emergency.

6. Based on analysis of mine accidents in last year, CIL has issued several corrective guidelines to stop recurrence of mine accidents as well as prevention of mine accidents.
7. Further, CIL in collaboration with SIMTARS, Australia is in process of giving advanced training to numbers of executives on different subjects of mine safety.
8. Preparation of Mine specific Risk Assessment based Standard Operating Procedures for all mining operations.

[Ministry of Coal O.M No. 20011/10/2016-IFD, Dated:15.09.2016]

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

NORTH EASTERN REGION (NER)

Recommendation (Serial no. 11)

The Committee are concerned to note that the North-Eastern Region remains a totally neglected area with the lowest implementation record as exuded by the fact that the budget provisions pertaining to development of NER/Sikkim remain totally unutilized. The RE (2015-16) for NER amounting to Rs. 30.60 crore has been reduced to Rs. 15.00 crore in financial year 2016-17 on the pretext of overall reduction of Plan allocation to Rs. 300 crore. On this issue, the generic reply of the Ministry of Coal year after year is that difficult geological characteristics, large forest covers, adverse law and order conditions and land issues causes hindrances in exploration work. It has also been submitted to the Committee that very low estimates of coal resources in the region (0.5% of total reported coal reserves of India) coupled with limited research proposals submitted by Institutes located in the NER despite wide circulation of the thrust areas of research, are the major constraints responsible for non-utilization of the funds allocated for NER. The Committee, however, find such kind of repetitive response of the Government unacceptable and desire that an expert group of officers/technologists drawn from the Centre/Ministry of Coal as well as State Governments of NER having coal bearing areas *viz.* Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland be constituted for detailed examination of the constraints cited by the Ministry of Coal and work out feasible solutions thereto. As regards the thrust on R&D in the region, the Committee desire that the feasibility of establishing adequate linkages of premier national institutions like Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and the R&D set-up of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) with the Research/ Academic institutions in the NER may be made for obtaining appropriate results.

Action Taken

As suggested by Standing Committee on Coal & Steel, interaction has already been made with premier national institutes of India. A S&T project was submitted by IIT Roorkee regarding Hybrid presrix process for simultaneous remediation of acid mine drainage and recovery of individual metal sulfides in North Eastern Region. The proposal is under consideration. Continuous efforts are being made to encourage academic / research institutions of NER and other premier institute of India for undertaking research work under the funding of Ministry of Coal.

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

CHAPTER V

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

NIL

**NEW DELHI
29 November, 2016;
8 Agrahayana , 1938(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 29 NOVEMBER, 2016 IN HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON'S CHAMBER, ROOM NO.
'112', FIRST FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.**

The Committee sat from 1600 hrs. to 1630 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh - Chairperson

Lok Sabha

32. Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve
33. Shri Nagesh Godam
34. Shri Shailesh Kumar
35. Dr. Banshilal Mahato
36. Shri Kamalbhan Singh Marabi
37. Shrimati Riti Pathak
38. Shrimati Ranjit Ranjan
39. Dr. Ravindra Kumar Ray
40. Shri Chandu Lal Sahu
41. Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu
42. Shri Janardan Singh "Sigriwal"
43. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
44. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
45. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh

Rajya Sabha

46. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari
47. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque
48. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev
49. Shri Ram Vichar Netam

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri U.B.S. Negi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Garg - Director
3. Shri Arvind Sharma - Additional Director
4. Ms. Miranda Ingudam - Deputy Secretary

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:-
 - (i) Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations / recommendations contained in the 18th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2016-17)" relating to the Ministry of Coal;
 - (ii) ** ** ** **
 - (iii) ** ** **
4. The Committee adopted the Reports with some changes/modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.
5. ** ** **

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 EIGHTEENTH
REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made	21
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos.,1-10, 12-20)	20
	Percentage of total	95.23%
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (NIL)	00
	Percentage of total	00%
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos.11)	01
	Percentage of total	4.76%
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (NIL)	00
	Percentage of total	00%