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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL
(2019-20)
SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

MINISTRY OF COAL

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2019-20)**

THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
DECEMBER, 2019 /AGRAHAYANA, 1941 (SAKA)**

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COAL AND STEEL
(2019-20)**

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MINISTRY OF COAL
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Presented to Lok Sabha on 06.12.2019

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 06.12.2019

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
DECEMBER, 2019/AGRAHAYANA, 1941 (SAKA)**

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL(2019-20)

Chairperson- Shri Rakesh Singh

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Balubhau Dhanorkar alias Suresh Narayan
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
4. Shri Kunar Hembram
5. Shri Raghurama Krishnaraju Kanumuru
6. Shri C. Lalrosanga
7. Shri S. Muniswamy
8. Shri Ajay Nishad
9. Shri Basanta Kumar Panda
10. Smt. Riti Pathak
11. Shri Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy
12. Shri Chunni Lal Sahu
13. Shri Arun Sao
14. Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi
15. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
16. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
17. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
18. Dr. Alok Kumar Suman
19. Dr. Thirumaavalavan Thol
20. Shri Shyam Singh Yadav
21. Shri Tokheho Yephthomi

Rajya Sabha

22. Dr. Vikas Mahatme
23. Shri Mukut Mithi
24. Shri Prashanta Nanda
25. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
26. Shri Samir Oraon
27. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu
28. Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy
29. Vacant
30. Vacant
31. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Manoj K. Arora - OSD
2. Shri Arvind Sharma - Director
3. Smt. Geeta Parmar - Additional Director
4. Shri Girdhari Lal - Deputy Secretary

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 Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2019-20) relating to the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal were laid on the Table of the House on 16.07.2019. Under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel are required to consider the Demands for Grants of Ministries under their jurisdiction and make Report on the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Coal on 11th November, 2019.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 04.12.2019.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Coal for the cooperation extended by them in furnishing written replies and for placing their considered views and perceptions before the Committee.

6. The Committee place on record their profound appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

7. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
4th December, 2019
13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

RAKESH SINGH
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

REPORT

PART-I

CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTORY

The Ministry of Coal has the overall responsibility of determining policies and strategies in respect of exploration and development of coal and lignite reserves, sanctioning of important projects of high value and for deciding all related issues.

1.2 The following core objectives of Ministry of Coal that are linked to its vision of securing the availability of coal to meet the demand of different sectors of the economy in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner and the overall mission of augmenting production through Government companies as well as the captive mining route by adopting state-of-the-art, clean-coal technologies; enhancing exploration efforts with thrust on increasing proven resources and developing the necessary infrastructure for evacuation of coal:

- "Ensuring achievement of Annual Action Plan targets for coal production and off-take, OBR removal, lignite production and lignite based power generation.
- Infrastructure development to augment coal and washed coal production.
- Leveraging technology to minimize environmental externalities. Cutting edge research and development initiatives.
- Cutting edge research and development initiative.
- Enhancing exploration to augment resource base.
- Quality and reliability in customer services.
- Expeditious and joint solutions to inter-ministerial issues.
- Improving efficiency of Coal India
- Attracting private investments
- Allocating coal blocks in a transparent manner."

1.3 Functions of Ministry of Coal are as under:

- "Exploration, development and exploitation of coking and non-coking coal and lignite reserves in India.
- All matters related to production, supply, distribution and prices of coal.
- Development and operation of coal washeries other than those for which Department of Steel is responsible.
- Low temperature carbonization of coal and production of synthetic oil from coal.
- All work related to coal gasification.
- Administration of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (28 of 1974), the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation, administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), rules under the Mines Act, 1952 (32 of 1952) for the levy and collection

of duty of excise on coke and coal produced and despatched from mines and administration of rescue fund, administration of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), administration of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) and other Union Laws in so far the said Act and Laws relate to coal and lignite and sand for stowing, business incidental to such administration including questions concerning various States, administration of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973 (26 of 1973), administration of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015."

1.4 There is a mention in the Economic Survey 2018-19 that almost 60 per cent of India's installed capacity is in thermal power out of which the main component is the coal based thermal power plants. India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement states that India will achieve 40 per cent installed capacity of power from non-fossil fuels by 2030. While there has been tremendous increase in the renewable energy capacity, fossil fuels, especially coal, would continue to remain an important source of energy. Further, it may not be advisable to effect a sudden abandonment of coal based power plants without complete utilization of their useful lifetimes as it would lead to stranding of assets that can have further adverse impact on the banking sector. Further, considering the intermittency of renewable power supply, unless sufficient technological breakthrough in energy storage happens in the near future, it is unlikely that thermal power can be easily replaced as the main source of energy for a growing economy such as India. As such, base load power would have to be continued to be provided by the thermal power plants. Given the sustainable energy objectives of the country and the importance that coal based power plants entail, there is a need for building capacity for cleaner and more efficient coal technologies. Also important is the economy's ability to generate greater output from available energy resources and its resource endowments.

1.5 Coal reserves have been estimated at 319.020 Billion Tonnes by the Geological Survey of India (01.04.2018). The reserves have been found mainly in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra. The Lignite reserves in the country have been estimated at around 45.66 billion tonnes by the Geological Survey of India (01.04.2018). The major deposits are located in the States of Tamil Nadu, followed by Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal, and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry.

1.6 There has been a continuous increase in overall consumption of coal over the years. Consumption / actual supply of coal (including import) increased from 784.97 million tonnes in 2016-17 to 899.80 million tonnes in 2018-19.

1.7 As per data provided by Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO), Demand for coal for 2018-19 was estimated at 730 million tonnes against which actual supply of coal was 730.25 MT registering a growth of 8.1% over the corresponding period of the previous year 2017-18. Further, as against the target, actual coal dispatch offtake was 766.95 million tone during the period Jan 18-Mar 19 showing a growth rate of 12.7 % over the corresponding period of the previous year.

PUBLIC SECTOR/JOINT SECTOR COMPANIES

Coal India Limited (CIL)

1.8 Coal India Limited (CIL) is a 'Maharatna' company under the Ministry of Coal, Government of India with its headquarter at Kolkata, West Bengal. CIL is the single largest coal producing company in the world and one of the largest employer with manpower of 288687 as on 31st December, 2018. CIL which accounts for 76% of total thermal power generating capacity of the utility sector (Central Electricity Authority) operates through 82 mining areas and has 369 Mines out of which 174 are underground, 177 opencast and 18 mixed mines. CIL further operates 16 coal washeries,(12 coking coal and 4 non coking coal). Coal India has eight fully owned subsidiary companies :

- Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Sanctoria, West Bengal
- Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Dhanbad, Jharkhand
- Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Ranchi, Jharkhand
- South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
- Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), Nagpur, Maharashtra
- Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Sambalpur, Odisha
- The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Ranchi, Jharkhand, a consultancy company.

1.9 In addition, CIL has a foreign subsidiary in Mozambique namely Coal India Africana Limited (CIAL). Mines in Assam i.e. North Eastern Coalfields is managed

directly by CIL. Coal India's major consumers are power and steel sectors in addition other consumers like Cement, Fertilizer, Brick Kilns, and a host of other industries, etc.

NLC India Limited (NLCIL)

1.10 NLC India Limited, a "Navratna" company with its registered office at Chennai and corporate office at Neyveli in Tamilnadu is a pioneer among the public sector undertakings in the energy sector. NLC India Ltd. operates :

- Three opencast lignite mines of total capacity of 28.5 MTPA at Neyveli and one open cast lignite mine of capacity 2.1 MTPA at Barsingsar, Rajasthan.
- Four Thermal Power Stations with a total installed capacity of 2890 MW at Neyveli and one Thermal Power Station at Barsingsar, Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 250 MW.
- NLCIL has set its footprint in generation of renewable energy through its Wind power plant with an installed capacity of 51 MW in Kazhaneerkulam, Tirunelveli District, and Tamil Nadu. NLCIL has setup a 140 MW Solar Power plant, Roof top Solar Power Plant of 1 MW capacity was commissioned in September 2018, in the 500 MW Tamil Nadu Solar Power Project 300 MW and 200MW was dedicated to Nation by Hon'ble Minister of Railway & Coal, Government of India on 14th June 2018 and 4th March 2019 respectively.
- 709 MW Solar Power Projects in Tamil Nadu are anticipated to be commissioned by September 2019.
- A coal based Thermal Power Plant at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu with two units of 500 MW capacity each (1000 MW) through NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL), a Joint Venture between NLC India Limited and TANGEDCO (equity participation in the ratio of 89:11) is in operation.
- The total power generating capacity of NLC India Ltd. as on March, 2019 is 4834.5 MW.

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

1.11 The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a joint venture of Government of Telangana and the Government of India with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 respectively. SCCL is having 10475 MT of proved reserves in the Pranahita – Godavari Valley. SCCL is presently operating 18 Opencast Mines and 29 Underground Mines in the six districts of Telangana with manpower of 48942.

SUBORDINATE AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATION

1.12 Office of the Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) – a subordinate office and Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO) – an autonomous organization are functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal.

Coal Controller's Organisation

1.13 The Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) is a subordinate Office of Ministry of Coal, having its headquarters at Kolkata and field offices at Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Kothagudem and Asansol. Each field office is headed by one GM/DGM level executive working in the capacity of Officer on Special Duty (OSD) being supported by other technical officials. Apart from carrying out inspections for ascertaining quality in selected mines, the field officers also carry out regular inspections to ensure compliance with specific orders relating to coal and resolving statutory complaints. Besides looking after quality surveillance noted above, field officers are also entrusted with field assignments associated with CCDA assistance under Coal Mine (Conservation and Development) Rules 1975 (as amended in 2011); opening/ re-opening permission of seams of mines under Colliery Control Rules 2004 and coordination with the coal companies.

1.14 The Coal Controller's Organisation discharges various statutory functions derived from the following statutes:

- (i) The Colliery Control Rules, 2004.
- (ii) The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 and The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Rules, 1975 (amended in 2011)
- (iii) The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and the Collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 2011.
- (iv) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) etc.

The Coal Controller's Organisation also discharges the following functions:-

- (a) Monitoring of Coal Blocks (Vested and Allotted)
- (b) Monitoring of washeries
- (c) Follow up of submission of mine closure plan and act as the exclusive representative of Government of India for signing up Escrow account agreement with different coal/lignite companies

Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO)

1.15 The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization is an Autonomous body, established under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 and is responsible for administering the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, and Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998. These three schemes are administered by a tripartite Board of Trustees, consisting of Central and State Governments' representatives, employers and employees' representatives. The headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its 22 Regional Offices are spread all the coal producing states in the country. Besides, the CMPFO also administers the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme; Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme; and Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998.

1.16 The detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal were presented to Lok Sabha on 17.07.2019 Besides analyzing the detailed Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Coal, the Committee in the present Report have examined various schemes/ programmes of the Ministry and other PSUs under its administrative control, In the context of the Demands for Grants 2019-20, the detailed analysis along with observations/ recommendations of the Committee on various issues have been given in the succeeding chapters of the Report.

CHAPTER – II

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-20)

A. SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 2019-20

The Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Coal reflect a provision of Rs.1159.05 crore for Central Sector Schemes, Establishment and other Central Sector expenditure as Gross Budgetary Support. A provision of Rs. 1097 crore has been reflected in the Demand to meet the demands of Central Sector Schemes.. Likewise a provision of Rs 62.05 crore has been reflected in the Demand to meet the demands of the Secretariat, Coal Controller's Organization and Nominated Authority and Coal Mines Pension Scheme. In addition to the gross budgetary support reflected in the Demands for Grants, the three Public Sector Companies of the Ministry of Coal implement their Capital Investment Plans amounting to Rs. 20121 crore from their Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBRs) without Budgetary Support from Government of India. The allocations earmarked for Central Sector Schemes, Establishment, other Central Sector expenditure and allocations earmarked by PSUs for the year 2019-20 are indicated here under:-

			(Rs. In crore)
	Revenue		Allocation
A	Central Sector Scheme		
1	Research & Development Programme		25.00
2	Conservation Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	4.00
		Development of Transportation Infrastructure in coalfields areas	130.50
		Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control	0.50
3	Exploration of Coal and Lignite	Regional Exploration	120.00
		Detailed Drilling	817.00
Total Central Sector Schemes			1097.00
B	Establishment and other Central Sector Expenditure		
4	Coal Controller		10.62
5	Nominated Authority		3.27
6	Secretariat - Economic Services		25.01
	LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT		
7	Contribution to Coal Mines Pension Scheme		23.15
Total Establishment and other Central Sector Expenditure			62.05
Grand Total (Revenue)			1159.05

2.2 The Central Sector Scheme component of Rs.1159.05.00 crore includes mandatory provision of Rs. 109.70 crore towards North Eastern Region under the schemes of Research & Development, Regional Exploration, Detailed Drilling & Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control.

2.3 The Committee have observed that a mandatory provision of Rs. 109.70 crore has been made towards North Eastern Areas under the Schemes of Research and Development, Regional Exploration, Detailed Drilling and EMSC in BE for the year 2019-20 which saw an appreciable increase in the outlay as compared to the BE for the year 2018-19 which stood at Rs. 71.00 crore.

2.4 When asked whether the BE of Rs. 71.00 crore during 2018-19 have been fully utilized, the Ministry in their written reply has stated that during 2018-19, Rs 71 crores was allocated for expenditure in North East Regions (NER). The allocation was subsequently increased to Rs 72.50 crore at RE stage. Out of the available fund, Rs 2 crores was allocated for R&D; Rs 70.45 crore for Exploration of Coal & Lignite (Regional Exploration and Detailed Drilling); and Rs0.05 crores under Conservation, Safety and Infrastructure development in Coal Mines.

2.5 It has further been observed that of Rs. 2.0 crore under R&D, only Rs. 1.27 crore was utilized, out of Rs 70.45 crores under Exploration of Coal & Lignite, Rs 1.0097 crores was spent. Thus, a total of only Rs 2.28 crores was spent in NER out of the total allocation of Rs 72.50 crore at RE 2018-19.

2.6 In view of the major shortfall in utilization of funds under schemes for NER, the Committee wanted to know about the concrete initiatives being taken by the Ministry to ensure optimum utilization of funds allocated during 2019-20, the Ministry in their written reply has stated that CMPDI with the support of State Government (DGM/DMR) of North Eastern Region (NER) has identified blocks for Regional/Promotional exploration & CMPDI is extending all supports to NE State DGM/DMR for taking up exploration through their own resources or through outsourcing. Seven request letters, inviting research proposal, were sent to various institutes/organizations located in North Eastern Region (NER) and reminders have also been sent to them but only one research proposal has been received from this region. The above proposal is under process for compliance by the project proponents. Efforts are continuing with various academic institutes/ research

organizations/ agencies from NER for their wider participation in research activities beneficial to coal sector.

B. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PLAN) FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS

2.7 The allocations for Scheme, Projects/Programmes of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2019-20 are analyzed with reference to actual utilization of funds during the last three years as follows:

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES /PROGRAMMES BEING IMPLEMENTED WITH GROSS BUDGETARY SUPPORT.

Actual Expenditure during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and Outlay for 2019-20 (Rupees in crore)

Name of the scheme and percentage increase over the previous year	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2017-18	Actual 2018-19	BE 2019-20
(i) Research and Development Projects	8.5	8.80	24.27	25.00
Percentage increase over previous year	-52.77	3.53	175.80	150#
(ii) Promotional (Regional) Exploration	45	55.78	100.74	120.00
Percentage increase over previous year	-57.16	23.96	80.60	-20#
(iii) Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks	80.55	103.50	346.91	817.00
Percentage increase over previous year	-46.73	28.49	235.18	133.43#
(iv) Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)	0	0.05	0	0.50
Percentage increase over previous year	-100	100	-100	0
(v) Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	170	200	42.40	4.00
Percentage increase over previous year	0.00	17.65	-78.80	-93.28#
(vi) Development of Transport Infrastructure	180	299.50	140	130.50
Percentage increase over previous year	140.00	66.39	-53.26	-3.80#

Percentage increase over previous year BE

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

The Ministry of Coal in their Background Note highlighted the Outlay of the following six Central Schemes:

- (i) Research and Development Projects
- (ii) Provisional (Regional) Exploration
- (iii) Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks
- (iv) Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines
- (v) Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)
- (vi) Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfields Areas

3.2 Asked about the physical targets and financial requirement in respect of their Central Sector schemes, the Ministry of Coal has informed the Committee as under:

Schemes	Physical Targets and explanation of financial requirement	(Rs. in crores)	
		BE 2019-20 Projected	Approved
(i) Research and Development/ S&T. This scheme supports Coal S&T for application oriented research projects.	4 new projects are to be undertaken and 2 ongoing projects are expected to be completed during 2019-20.	25.00	25.00
(ii) Regional/Promotional Exploration	The drilling target has been fixed at 1.53 lakh meters for the 2019-20.	120.00	120.00
(iii) Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks	The drilling target has been fixed at 8.16 lakh meters for the FY 2019-20.	817.00	817.00
(iv) Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control. This scheme is aimed at addressing environmental issues in the Coalfields at Raniganj and Jharia.	All the EMSC schemes have been merged in the Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence, Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields within the leasehold of BCCL and ECL sanctioned by the Govt. in Aug, 2009 at an investment of Rs. 9657.61 crores spread over a period of 10 years. This is being funded partly by the internal resources of CIL and partly from the amount collected by the levying of stowing Excise Duty under the CM(C&D) Act, 1974.	0.50	0.50
(v) Conservation and safety in coal mines	To reimburse partially (stowing/protective works/scientific development work) to ensure enhanced coal production and subsidence control, under the provision of Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act.	49.50	4.00
(vi) Development of transportation infrastructure in coalfield areas	To reimburse partially development of transport infrastructure in coalfield areas to facilitate coal/sand transportation, under the provisions of the Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act.	150.00	130.50

3.3 The Committee have been apprised of the allocation vis-à-vis utilization of funds allocated for various schemes of the Ministry of Coal during 2017-18 and 2018-19 along with reasons for shortfall, if any, as follows:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Reasons for less expenditure
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19	
1.	Research and Development	10	8.8	25.00	24.27	25	9.34	There is 100% utilization except North Eastern Region (NER) component during FY 2017-19. Due to non receipt of adequate number of proposals the allocation under NER component could not be utilized.
2.	Promotional/Regional Exploration (i) Financial Outlay	60	55.78	150.00	100.74 (67.16)	120	10 (8.33%)	There is 100% utilization except NER component during FY 2017-19. Funds under NER component could not be utilized due to limited availability of exploration agencies, wide forest cover, rugged topography, adverse Law & Order conditions & special land tenancy act of that region.
3.	Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks (i) Financial Outlay	115	103.50	350.00	346.91	817	190 (23.25%)	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Reasons for less expenditure
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19	
4.	Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)	0.50	0.05	0.50	0	0.5	0	Jharia Raniganj Master Plan was approved with an estimated cost of Rs. 9657.61 crore in the year 2009 with an annual outlay of Rs. 977 crore for a period of ten years. Coal India Limited has to first spend Rs. 350 crore from its internal resources and the same amount will be funded from GBS. Total expenditure during the period is less than Rs. 350 crores/year, hence there is nil expenditure from CSS fund.
5.	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	200	200	59.50	42.40	4.00	0	100% utilization during FY 2017-18. It was decided that since the Stowing Excise Duty (SED) has been subsumed in GST, after meeting the committed expenditure, further release of funds will not be made for stowing activities. This resulted savings during FY 2018-19.
6.	Development of Transportation Infrastructure in Coalfields	299.50	299.50	140.00	140.00	130.50	43.50	100% utilization during FY 2017-19

REVIEW OF SCHEMES

A. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Status of research projects under S&T

3.4 The R&D activities in Coal sector are administered through an apex body namely, Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) with Secretary (Coal) as its Chairman. The other members of this apex body include Chairman CIL, CMDs of CMPDI, SCCL and NLCIL, Director General (DG) of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Directors of concerned CSIR Laboratories, Representatives from Department of S&T (DST), NITI Aayog and Educational Institutions, etc. The main functions of SSRC are to plan, programme, budget and oversee the implementation of research projects. The SSRC is assisted by a Technical Sub-Committee headed by CMD, CMPDI. The R&D projects are covered under 4 thematic areas viz. improvement in production, productivity & safety in coal mines, coal beneficiation, coal utilization and protection of environment & ecology. CMPDI acts as the Nodal Agency for co-ordination of research activities in the coal sector, which involves identification of 'Thrust Areas' for research activities, identification of agencies which can take up the research work in the identified fields, processing the proposals for Government approval, preparation of budget estimates, disbursement of fund, monitoring the progress of implementation of the projects, etc.

3.5 It has been informed that a total of 395 S&T projects were taken up till 31.03.2019 out of which 325 S&T projects were completed till 31.03.2019.

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

The status of Coal S&T projects during 2018-19 is as under:

Sl. No.	Parameters	Quantity
1	Projects on-going as on 01.04.2018	17
2	Projects completed during 2018-19	5
3	Projects on-going as on 01.04.2019	12 + 1@ (@ Sanction letter awaited from MoC)
4	Projects approved by SSRC during 2018-19	01* (* 1 project has been approved by the SSRC)

3.6 The amount earmarked and released in three years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Reasons for less expenditure
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19	
1.	Research and Development	10	8.8	25.00	24.27	25	9.34	There is 100% utilization except NER component during FY 2017-19. Due to non receipt of adequate number of proposals the allocation under NER component could not be utilized.

3.7 The Ministry has further added that an amount of Rs. 24.19 crore was received by CMPDI from Ministry of Coal against RE provision of Rs. 25.00 crore against which Rs. 24.22 crore has been disbursed (including disbursement of Rs. 3 lakh from unutilized fund available from the previous year). An amount of Rs. 25.00 crore sanctioned at BE, 2019-20, is stated to be sufficient for implementing the R&D schemes by Ministry of Coal.

CMPDIL

3.8 Asked about initiatives/measures taken by CMPDIL for technological up-gradation works regarding coal mining during the last 3 years, the Ministry has furnished the details of research projects of Ministry of Coal which have resulted in technological up-gradation in respect of coal mining, as under:

A. Development of an on-line coal washability analyzer

Total approved cost: Rs. 849.00 lakh

Total fund disbursed: Rs. 765.00 lakh

Status: An X-ray based online coal washability analyser has been developed which demonstrates the capabilities of the analyser by comparing efficiency data from traditional float-sink tests with efficiency data generated by the washability analyser.

B. Sustainable livelihood activities on reclaimed open cast coal mines: a technology enabled integrated approach in Indian coal sector

Total approved cost: Rs. 371.69 lakh

Total fund disbursed: Rs. 363.55 lakh

Status:A permanent green cover has been developed on overburden dumps / backfilled mined land areas in Muraidih area, BCCL for eco-friendly mine reclamation and utilization of reclaimed land which in-turn developed entrepreneurship and vocational skills among local community for empowerment in and around the project affected areas and to promote local economic growth by driving income generation activities.

C. Development of self-Advancing (Mobile) Goaf Edge Supports (SAGES) for depillaring operations in underground coal mines

Total approved cost: Rs. 197.75 lakh

Total fund disbursed: Rs. 195.00 lakh

Status:Self-Advancing (Mobile) Goaf Edge Supports (SAGES) have been developed so as to avoid the labour intensive and time consuming process in erecting wooden chocks and props at goaf edges for protection of roof during depillaring operations and enhance safety for underground mine workers.

D. Development of customized organic coatings for corrosion protection of special mining equipment at Neyveli Lignite mines

Total approved cost: Rs. 79.48 lakh

Total fund disbursed: Rs. 43.00 lakh

Status:Three types of coatings (Primer, undercoat & topcoat) were developed, for corrosion protection of the Special Mining Equipment (SME) at NLC. By using the above coatings, life of the components of SMEs will be maximized and availability will increase due to less breakdown.

E. Enhancing life of de-watering pipes in coal/lignite mines by prevention of erosion-corrosion with Nano-crystalline surface engineering treatments

Total approved cost: Rs. 293.99 lakh

Total fund disbursed: Rs. 230.04 lakh

Status: Six types of metallic coating and three types of non-metallic (poly-urea) coating were developed for use on the Fe410 grade substrate for erosion and corrosion resistance. All combination of poly-urea coatings was found to have extremely good corrosion resistance in all environments and possess good erosion resistance.

3.9 On comparing the cost-economics of, both, metallic and non-metallic coatings, for mining application, it was found that the poly-urea coatings were very cheap and economical and the life of the coated pipelines will be approximately 6-10 years. The poly-urea coated pipes were put into service in different mines and periodic evaluation of these pipelines was conducted by NIT, Tiruchirapalli and CARD officials. The coating was intact and the performance of the coating was found to be very satisfactory. The coating thickness was uniform throughout the pipeline and no deterioration in the coating was noticed.

3.10 About the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by CMPDIL to ensure timely completion of various ongoing and new projects under R&D, Ministry in a written reply has stated that the progress of Coal S&T projects is monitored by CMPDI and reviewed by the Technical Sub-committee of Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) as well as the SSRC headed by the Secretary (Coal). Implementing agencies submit quarterly progress reports of the projects to CMPDI which, after examination, are placed before Technical Sub-committee and SSRC. Further, periodic visits to the implementing institutes are undertaken by CMPDI officials to monitor the progress of these projects and necessary assistance is extended to them.

B. PROMOTIONAL (REGIONAL) EXPLORATION IN COAL AND LIGNITE

Promotional Exploration

3.11 Geological Survey of India (GSI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), State Governments and CMPDI are conducting Promotional Exploration under the Ministry of Coal's Plan scheme of "Promotional Exploration for Coal & Lignite". The summary of Promotional Drilling carried out in coal & lignite during the period 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and proposed target for 2019-20 is given below:-

(Drilling in Metre)

Command Area	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Proposed BE
Drilling in CIL Command Area	67144	52086	49043	92787	91238	117500
Drilling in SCCL Command Area	3575	0	0	0	4747	500
Drilling in Lignite Areas	68777	60259	55624	41894	43023	35000
Total*	139496	112343	104567	134681	139008	153000
Growth%	6%	-19%	-6%	28%	3%	

*Achievement of target depends upon timely availability of forest clearance to take up drilling in forest areas, local support and occurrence of lignite in identified blocks.

3.12 The details with regard to amount earmarked and released in previous two years and allocated during 2019-20 and utilized upto June, 2019 along with reasons for shortfall, if any given below:-

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Reasons for less expenditure
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19	
2.	Promotional/ Regional Exploration (i) Financial Outlay	60	55.78	150.00	100.74	120	10	There is 100% utilization except NER component during FY 2017-19. Funds under NER component could not be utilized due to limited availability of exploration agencies, wide forest cover, rugged topography, adverse Law & Order conditions & special land tenancy act of that region.

3.13 It may be seen from above that against the allocation of Rs. 150 crore during 2018-19, actual spending was Rs. 100.74 crore for a drilling target of 2.00 Lakh meters for Regional/Promotional Exploration. The drilling target set for year 2019-20 has been reduced to 1.53 Lakh meters for which BE of Rs. 120.00 crore has been kept.

3.14 On being asked why the drilling target has been reduced during the year 2019-20 (BE) as compared to the targeted and actuals of last year, the Ministry in their written reply stated that in order to expedite preparation of Geological Report

(GR) for detailed explored block for the purpose of allocation, it has been planned to give thrust on detailed exploration. Accordingly fund for detailed exploration has been increased from Rs 350.00 crore in 2018-19 to Rs 817 crore in 2019-20. Due to constraint in overall fund availability under the scheme, fund provision for regional exploration has been reduced from Rs 150 crore to Rs 120 crore and as such target has been fixed as per the availability of fund.

C. DETAILED EXPLORATION IN NON-CIL BLOCKS

Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks

3.15 CMPDI carries on Detailed Exploration in CIL and Non-CIL blocks as per strict timelines to bring resources falling in **indicated** and **inferred** category into the **measured (proven)** category. The exploratory drilling in non-CIL/captive Mining blocks is taken up under the Ministry of Coal's Plan scheme of "Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks".

3.16 The details of actual drilling in Non-CIL/Captive Mining Blocks during the period 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and proposed target for 2019-20 is given below:

(Drilling in Metre)

Command Area	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Proposed BE
CMPDI Departmental	61427	55769	57663	113228	140683	294500
Outsourcing by CMPDI	220972	231502	251044	372661	342926	448000
Total	282399	287271	308070	485889	483609	742500
Growth %	19%	2%	7%	57%	0%	

3.17 CMPDI has substantially improved its capacity of drilling during the XI & XII plan period. As against the achievement of 2.09 lakh meter in 2007-08, CMPDI has achieved 4.98 lakh meter in 2011-12, 5.63 lakh meter in 2012-13, 6.97 lakh meter in 2013-14, 8.28 lakh meter in 2014-15, 9.94 lakh meter in 2015-16, 11.26 lakh meter in 2016-17, 13.66 lakh metre in 2017-18 and 13.60 lakh meter in 2018-19 through Departmental resources and outsourcing. For capacity expansion through modernization of departmental drills, 39 new Mechanical drills & 26 Hi-tech Hydrostatic drills have been procured since 2008-09, out of which 15 have been deployed as additional drills and 33 as replacement drills. CMPDI has also replaced 38 mud pumps and 74 trucks in last nine years.

Drilling Performance in 2017-18:

3.18 CMPDI deployed its departmental resources for detailed exploration of CIL/Non-CIL blocks whereas State Govt. of Odisha deployed resources in CIL blocks only. In addition, seven other contractual agencies have also deployed resources for detailed drilling/exploration in CIL/Non-CIL blocks. A total of 130 to 150 drills were deployed in 2018-19, out of which, 68 were departmental drills.

3.19 Apart from the above, CMPDI continued the technical supervision of Promotional Exploration work undertaken by MECL in coal Sector (CIL areas) in 14 blocks & DGM (Nagaland) in 1 block. CMPDI has also taken up promotional drilling in 2 blocks. Promotional Exploration work was undertaken by MECL in Lignite Sector in 6 blocks. A total of about 1.39 lakh meter of Regional drilling was carried out in Coal (0.96 lakh meter) & Lignite (0.43 lakh meter) during 2018-19.

3.20 In 2018-19, CMPDI and its contractual agencies took up exploratory drilling in 114 blocks/Mines of 19 coalfields situated in 14 States. Out of 114 blocks/mines, Departmental drills of CMPDI took up exploratory drilling in 57 blocks/mines, whereas, contractual agencies took up exploratory drilling in 57 blocks.

3.21 In 2018-19, CMPDI achieved overall drilling targets by 99%. The performance of departmental drilling by CMPDI was the best ever with growth of 11% over previous year and recording average operational drills productivity of 619 meter /drill/ months. Non availability of permission to explore in forest areas & local problems (law & order) have affected the performance of outsourced drilling. GSI has not taken up the promotional exploration in coal, MECL could not achieve the targets of Promotional drilling due to forest problems & less deployment of drills and its priority in detailed drilling & DGM (Assam) could not deploy its rigs due to adverse law & order condition.

3.22 The amount earmarked and released by Ministry of Coal in previous three years and during 2018-19 is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Reasons for less expenditure
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19	
3.	Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks (i) Financial Outlay	115	103.50	350.00	346.91	817	190	There is 100% utilization except NER component during FY 2017-19. Funds under NER component could not be utilized due to limited availability of exploration agencies, wide forest cover, rugged topography, adverse Law & Order conditions & special land tenancy act of that region.

3.23 The Committee have been informed that provision has been made for detailed drilling in the non-CIL coal mining blocks so that geological reports generated may help prospective investors in taking investment decisions regarding coal mining and reduction of time for preparation of mining plan. This is expected to promote private investment in the coal mining industry. The scheme is implemented by CMPDIL.

3.24 The Committee have observed that BE, 2019-20 for detailed drilling is Rs. 817.00 crore as compared to the actual utilization of Rs. 346.91 crore during 2018-19 showing a quantum increase. Further, the drilling target has been fixed at 8.16 lakh meters for the year 2019-20.

3.25 When asked whether the outlay would be sufficient to achieve the drilling target of 8.16 lakh meters for 2019-20, the Ministry in their written reply has stated that the outlay is sufficient for achieving the drilling target after settling liabilities of Rs. 218.00 crore (approximately) for previous year works.

3.26 On being enquired about the targets vis-à-vis achievement in respect of drilling, it has been informed that against the target of 5.93 lakh meters of drilling, 4.84 lakh meters of drilling was achieved. The non-achievement of targets is stated to be mainly due to adverse law & order and pending forest clearances in respect of drilling in forest areas of the coal blocks.

3.27 On being enquired whether any drilling was carried out by CMPDIL in non-CIL/captive coal blocks during the last 4 years, the Ministry has furnished the details as under:

Financial Year	Drilling Targets (Lakh Meter)	Achievement (Lakh Meter)
2015-16	4.82	2.87
2016-17	3.48	3.08
2017-18	5.00	4.86
2018-19	5.93	4.84

3.28 The variance is stated to be mainly due to non-availability of forest permission and law & order issues in many states.

D. Environment Measures & Subsidence Control Measures (EMSC)

3.29 All the EMSC schemes have been merged in the Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence, Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields within the leasehold of BCCL and ECL sanctioned by the Govt. in Aug, 2009 at an investment of Rs. 9657.61crores spread over a period of 10 years. This is being funded partly by the internal resources of CIL and partly from the amount collected by the levying of stowing Excise Duty under the CM(C&D) Act, 1974. As per the information furnished to the Committee, Jharia Raniganj Master Plan was approved with an estimated cost of Rs. 9657.61 crore in the year 2009 with an annual outlay of Rs. 977 crore for a period of ten years. Coal India Limited has to first spend Rs. 350 crore from its internal resources and the same amount will be funded from GBS. Total expenditure during the period is less than Rs. 350 crore, hence there is nil expenditure from CSS fund.

3.30 The details with regard to the amount earmarked and released during 2017-18, 2018-19 (including North East component-10%) and 2019-20 and Actuals 2019-20 upto June, 2019 for EMSC Scheme are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19
4.	Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)	0.50	0.05	0.50	0	0.5	0

3.31 The Committee have noted that against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 0.50 crore during 2018-19 for EMSC, the budget allocation for 2019-20 has been proposed at the same amount for Rs. 0.50 crore.

3.32 Asked about the reasons for non-spending of Rs. 350 crore by CIL from its internal resources, the Ministry in their written reply have furnished the reasons for non-expenditure of the sanctioned amount in the Jharia Master Plan and Raniganj Master Plan as under:

Jharia Master Plan:

1. Delay in completion of demographic surveys by state government agency.
2. Non acceptance of compensation package by affected Legal title holders.
3. Less expenditure on fire dousing due to non-shifting of affected families.
4. Delay in construction of houses by JRDA.

Raniganj Master Plan:

1. Land for re-settlement in non-coal bearing areas could not be acquired by Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) in time for which demand of fund for construction of flats has delayed from the inception for rehabilitation.
2. The fund towards compensation for land and buildings in the affected area could not be spent and remained unutilized as valuation of LTH households is yet to be published by ADDA

3.33 When asked whether the budget allocation for 2019-20 of Rs. 350.00 crore is sufficient for meeting the responsibility towards environmental measures and subsidence control including Jharia and Raniganj areas, the Ministry in their written reply has stated that during the financial year 2019-20, a sum of Rs 157.00 crore has been released till date out of Rs. 350.00 crore from internal resources of CIL, for implementation of Jharia and Raniganj Master Plan. It has further been added as under:

- Revised Master Plan incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time and cost overrun has been prepared by ADDA/ W.B. Government &ECL .
- Similarly, BCCL and Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA)/Jharkhand Government are preparing a revised proposal for implementation of Master plan incorporating increase in number of encroachers and accepted rehabilitation package.
- Fund requirement will be finalized by the respective agencies and submitted for competent approval.

3.34 Asked about the reasons for delays in implementation of the scheme and the steps taken by the Government to complete it in a time bound manner, the Ministry in their written reply have furnished the various reasons as under:

Reasons for delay in implementation of Jharia Master Plan:

- Re-survey by Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA) for encroachers and LTH. Out of 595 rehabilitation sites, 588 sites have been completed and remaining 7 sites are to be completed. Survey of remaining sites is going on, despite of resistance at various places.
- Private (Authorised) are not agreeing with RR policy under Master plan
- Acquiring and taking possession of land became a major challenge for implementation of Master Plan
- As per directive of High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) the detail revised proposal is under preparation for fire dealing and rehabilitation of BCCL and Non BCCL families under Master Plan.

Reasons for delay in implementation of Raniganj Master Plan:

- Non-publication of Demographic Survey report for non-ECL houses and valuation of immovable properties for LTH households by ADDA.
- Non-acquisition of land in non-coal bearing areas by WB Govt. in time for which starting of construction activity has been delayed.
- Due to non-identification of chunk of land parcels in non-coal bearing areas within Asansol sub-division, tender for construction of balance no. of flats (assessed by Housing Department, Govt. of WB on the basis of provisional figure of Demographic survey report) could not be floated, resulting in delay in the issuance of work order in connection with construction of flats at resettlement sites.
- Time line for handover of flats (which are on-going) as per work order has been elapsed in all resettlement sites due to very slow progress of construction for which shifting of non-LTH families could not take place till date.

3.35 As regards the steps taken by Government to complete in a time bound manner it has been informed that a comprehensive proposal for both Raniganj and Jharia coalfields incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time and cost overrun is under preparation. Based on the acceptance of package by respective State Cabinet, revised cabinet note will be submitted for cost and time overrun.

E. CONSERVATION AND SAFETY IN COAL MINES

Coal Conservation

3.36 Conservation of Coal is an important area, particularly when our Coal reserves are finite. The aspect of conservation of Coal is taken into account right from the planning stage and maximum recovery is ensured during the

implementation stage. Mines are designed to work the Coal seams either through opencast or through underground methods depending on the technical feasibility and economic viability. Mechanized opencast (OC) mining is presently the commonly adopted technology for extraction of thick seams at shallow depth. This is also important from the conservation point of view since the percentage recovery by this technology is around 80% to 90%. Presently, this technology dominates the Coal industry contributing 93.7% of country's Coal production. Further, whenever it is feasible, the developed pillars of underground mines are being extracted through opencast operations. Introduction of new technologies like long wall method, short wall method, high wall mining and Continuous Miner technology have resulted in increased percentage of extraction in underground mining (UG). With the improvement in roof support technology with mechanized bolting with resin capsules it has been possible to maintain wider gallery span and extract seams under bad roof conditions more efficiently resulting in improved conservation of Coal.

Sand Stowing

3.37 Sand stowing in underground mines is yet another effective means of Coal conservation, which is widely in use for extraction of Coal pillars from underground coal seams lying below built-up areas, such as important surface structures, railway lines, rivers, nallahs, etc. which otherwise would have resulted in locking of coal in pillars. Stowing also helps in the extraction of thick seams in several lifts increasing the percentage of extraction. Due to scarcity of sand, various experimental trials are being conducted to use other materials like fly ash, boiler ash and crushed overburden material etc. for stowing in underground mines as substitute for sand. Currently, crushed overburden material is being used commercially for stowing purposes in underground coal mines where sand is not available in the near vicinity of the mine or it is costlier to transport sand from distant river sources.

3.38 The details with regard to the amount earmarked and released during 2017-18, 2018-19 (including North East component-10%) and 2019-20 and Actuals 2019-20 upto June, 2019 along with reasons for shortfall, if any are given below:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Reasons for less expenditure
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19	
5.	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	200	200	59.50	42.40	4.00	0	100% utilization during FY 2017-18. It was decided that since the Stowing Excise Duty (SED) has been subsumed in GST, after meeting the committed expenditure, further release of funds will not be made for stowing activities. This resulted savings during FY 2018-19.

3.39 It has been observed that against the allocation of Rs.59.50 crore for conservation and safety of coal mines during 2018-19, actual spending was Rs. 42.40 crore. The BE for year 2019-20 has been downsized to Rs. 4 crore only.

3.40 The details of activities undertaken under this scheme approved by CCDA Committee for Protective Works and Scientific Development Works (Man-Riding and Tele-monitoring Systems) are given at Annexure-A & Annexure-B.

3.41 As regards the reasons for under-utilization of funds under this scheme during 2018-19, it has been elaborated that the cess imposed on coal (Stowing Excise Duty - SED) as per the Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 had been abolished w.e.f. the date of GST role out i.e. 01.07.2017, through Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017, Accordingly, in the CCDA Committee meeting held on 28.02.2019, it was decided that claim for stowing and also for stabilization with stowing will not be considered with effect from 01.04.2017. As the cost of stowing was not considered for reimbursement, the allocated budget of Rs. 59.50 crore could not be utilized fully during 2018-19.

3.42 Asked about the reason for less allocation during 2019-20 under the scheme, the Ministry has stated that following the EFC recommendations, CCDA Committee decided that the cost of stowing and stabilization with stowing are not to be considered for reimbursement under this scheme from 01.04.2017. All other jobs i.e. safety, different protective works and scientific development works (installation of man-riding / tele-monitoring systems in underground coal mines) shall be considered for reimbursement as per Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Amendment Rules, 2011. Details of the activities proposed to be considered for reimbursement under this scheme during 2019-20 are at **Annexure-C**.

3.43 As per the Annual Report of the Ministry of Coal (2018-19), the overall Accident Statistics in 2018 vis-a-vis 2017 in CIL are as under:-

SI. No.	Parameters	2017	2018
1	Number of fatal accidents	34	33
2	Number of fatalities	37	43
3	Number of serious Accidents	108	87
4	Number of serious injuries	108	96

Note: Accident Statistics are maintained calendar year wise in conformity with DGMS practice & figures subject to reconciliation with DGMS

3.44 As regards the safety issue the representative of the Ministry has highlighted during oral evidence in a power point presentation as under:

- Safety a major thrust area of the Ministry
- Significant improvements in safety aspects since nationalization of coal mines
- Average fatalities reduced from 259 (1961-70 to 69 (2018, whereas coal production increased from around 70 MT (1970) to 730 MT (2018-19).
- Besides expenditure on safety by coal Companies, Ministry of Coal supports to enhance safety in mines through CSS funding.
- Thrust areas on safety are strata monitoring, man-riding, Tele-monitoring, communication system, slope/ dump stability, protective works etc.
- Expenditure during 2018-19 was Rs. 6.73 Crore which is proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 100 Crore (2020-21).

F. DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN COALFIELDS

3.45 During evidence of the representatives of the Ministry, the Committee have been informed in a Power Point Presentation on Coal Evacuation in PSUs Infrastructure Development as under:

- About 67% of coal is produced from mines of 4 MTPA and above in PSUs
- Presently only 34% coal is evacuated by means other than road (i.e. by MGR, Rail, Belt)

- Plans made to increase evacuation by means other than road to 87% in next 5 years
- Integrated installation of pit head Crusher / mobile crusher; conveyor belt; Coal Handling Plant, Silo, Rapid Loading System
- Environmental concerns will be addressed
- Efficiency will increase
- Enhanced Capital requirements - Request for budgetary support

3.46 The amount earmarked and released in previous two years and during 2019-20 for Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfields is given below:

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Reasons for less expenditure
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19	
6.	Development of Transportation Infrastructure in Coalfields	299.50	299.50	140.00	140.00	130.50	43.50	100% utilization during FY 2017-19

CHAPTER- IV

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL PSUs

Total demand (actual)/supply of coal (thermal and non-coking coal) during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given below:-

Sl. No.	Sector-wise Demand and Supply of Coal 2016-17 to 2018-19 (in MT)			
	Sectors	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual
1	Power (Utility)	490.99	519.58	545.71
2	Power (Captive)	44.06	65.91	89.30
3	Cement	6.36	7.71	8.66
4	Steel DRI	5.56	8.53	12.15
5	Others	88.69	76.83	60.58
6	Import N-Coking	149.31	161.27	183.40
6	Total N-Coking	784.97	839.83	899.80

4.2 The Physical Targets and financial requirements during 2018-19 and 2019-20 and explanation of financial requirements of Coal PSUs are as under:

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Physical Performance

(i) Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited

4.3 The physical targets (relating to the Coal Production, dispatches, OMS and Profit / Loss) vis-à-vis achievements of CIL and SCCL during 2018-19 and targets during 2019-20 are given as under:

Particulars	2018-19 Target	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 AP Target
Production(Mt)	610.00	606.89	660.00
Dispatch(Mt)	610.00	608.14	660.00
OMS (Tonnes)	8.33	8.51	9.08
Capital Exp. /Outlay (Rs. Crores)	9500.00	7311.46	10000.00

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

Particulars	2018-19 BE	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 BE
Production (MT)	65.00	64.40	67.00
Dispatch(MT)	67.00	67.67	68.00
OMS (Tonnes)	5.75	6.23	6.48
Capital Exp. / Outlay (Rs. Crores)	2000.00	1229.69	1850.00

NLC India Limited

4.4 The Physical Targets vis-à-vis achievements during 2018-19 and Target 2019-20 are furnished below:-

Particulars	Target 2018-19	Actual 2018-19	Target 2019-20
Lignite Production in MT	24.69	24.25	25.56
Power Generation Gross in MU	24,000.00	20,676.18	24,500.00

4.5 The details of the Schemes/Projects as included in the Annual Plan 2019-20 in respect of CIL, SCCL and NLC are given below:-

CIL

(Rs. In crore)

GROUP/ COMPANY	2019-20 Tentative
Coal India Limited (CIL)	
Existing Mines & Completed Projects	2033.72
On Going Projects	4340.52
Future Projects	109.47
TOTAL MINING	6483.71
Non Mining	2199.29
(CMPDIL/CIL(HQ)/IICM/R&D)	967.00
Master Action Plan(Jharia&Ranigunj Fire)	350
TOTAL CIL	10000.00

NLC India Limited (NLCIL)

(Rs in Crore)

Outlay	Target 2019-20
NLC India Limited	3,733.00
JV Projects	4,538.00
Total Consolidated	8,271.00

4.6 Out of the total outlay of NLC India Ltd for Rs.8,271.00 Crore for 2019-20, a sum of Rs.7,352.01 Crore is earmarked for projects under implementation. This allocation is about 88.88% of the target for 2019-20. The scheme wise, project wise details are as under:

(Rs. In crores)

Projects under Implementation/Formulation	2019-20
Area Expn. On Mine I and Expn. Of Mine IA	8.50
Bithnok Mines Project	0.00
Hadla Mines Project	0.00
Mine III	0.00
Talabira Mine II & III	557.23
Science and Technology (S&T)	37.36
Misc. New Schemes, Others	0.00
Total – Coal Sector	603.09

Projects under Implementation/Formulation	2019-20
NNTPS	700.00
Bithnok Power Project	0.00
Barsingsar Extension TPS/Hadla	0.00
TPS-II 2 nd Expansion	620.00
Solar Project: Tamil Nadu – 500 W	0.00
Solar Project: Tamil Nadu – 709 W	1,493.04
Solar Project: Roof Top 1 MW	0.00
Solar Project: Andaman 20 MW	93.27
Solar Project: Ground Mounted, Neyveli(10MW)	20.00
Odhisha Power Plan	203.60
Misc. New Schemes and JVs	0.00
Total – Power Sector	3,129.91
Grand Total (NLCIL Standalone)	3,733.00
JOINT VENTURES(JVs)	
Coal Block-Pachwara (NUPPL) MDO Mode	15.00
JV NTPL	38.00
JV NUPPL	4,485.00
Sub Total JV	4,538.00
NLCIL Consolidated	8,271.00

SCCL

(Rs. In crore)

Schemes	2019-20 Target
Existing & Completed	158.25
Ongoing Projects	730.32
New Projects	0.00
Total Mining	888.57
Total Non Mining	961.43#
Grand Total	1850.00

includes Non mining CAPEX of Rs. 460.00 crore BDCR to Sattupalli Railway line and Rs. 450.00 Cr. for Solar Power Plant.

4.7 When asked about the production Targets and Achievements of PSUs, the Ministry in a written reply submitted the following :

CIL and its subsidiaries

Company	Coal Production target and achievements (MT)					
	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach. (P)
ECL	46.94	40.52	47.00	43.57	46.76	50.16
BCCL	37.00	37.04	40.50	32.61	38.00	31.04
CCL	67.00	67.05	72.00	63.40	68.70	68.72
NCL	82.00	84.10	89.00	93.02	95.00	101.50
WCL	48.00	45.63	48.50	46.22	49.70	53.18
SECL	149.67	140.00	153.00	144.71	159.50	157.35
MCL	167.00	139.21	149.30	143.06	151.50	144.15
NEC	1.00	0.60	0.70	0.78	0.84	0.78
Total CIL	598.61	554.14	600.00	567.37	610.00	606.89

4.8 The major reasons for lower achievements are stated to be issues related to Land acquisition, Encroachers, Environmental Clearance, Physical possession of land, Forest Clearance, Evacuation & logistics constraints, R& R, Law & Order problem etc.

(i) SCCL

Year	Coal Production Target (MT)	Actual Production (MT)	Achievement %
2016-17	58.00	61.34	106 %
2017-18	62.00	62.01	100%
2018-19	65.00	64.40	99%

4.9 The major reasons for lower achievement in 2018-19 is stated to be mainly due to adverse geo mining condition and shortage of stowing material in some underground mines. are as under:

(iii) NLCIL

Year		Lignite (LT)	Power (Gross) MU)
2016-17	Target	268.00	21567.76
	Actual	276.17	21033.10
	Achievement (%)	103.05	97.52
2017-18	Target	268.00	22700.00
	Actual	251.53	20740.84
	Achievement (%)	93.85	91.37
2018-19	Target	246.90	24000.00
	Actual	242.49	20676.18
	Achievement (%)	98.21	86.15

4.10 The reasons for shortfall during the last 3 years are given as under:

- 2016-17:
 - Power Generation: The shortfall in power generation is due to huge quantum of 1307.25 MU power surrendered by the Discoms. If power surrender of 1307.25 MU is added, the power gross generation would be 22340.35 MU with an achievement of 103.58% (against the present level of 97.52%).
 - TPS-I generation was affected due to reduced OPLF due to ageing of the plant.
- 2017-18:
 - Lignite Production: Production was restricted to deplete huge opening stock.
 - Power Generation: The power gross generation was 20,740.84 MU against a target of 22,700.00 MU. If power surrender of 2,567.28 MU is added the power gross generation would be 23,308.12 MU with an achievement of 102.67% (against the present level of 91.37%).
- 2018-19:
 - Lignite Production: Production was restricted to deplete opening stock.
 - Power Generation: The power gross generation was 20,676.18 MU against a target of 24,000.00 MU. If power surrender of 1,891.47 MU is added the power gross generation would be 22567.65 MU with an achievement of 94.03%. (against the present level of 86.15%).
 - 100 MW Unit of Thermal Power Station-I 600 MW capacity) retired in Sept. 2018.
 - Power generation was affected in TPS-I Expansion, TPS-II Expansion & Barsingsar TPS due to increased forced outages during 2018-19 and also due to power surrender.

4.11 The Committee have observed that the physical targets set for Coal Production by CIL in 2019-20 stands at 660.00 MT. In the year 2018-19, out of the targets set for production of coal by CIL of 610.00 MT (BE), the actual production stands at 606.89 MT indicating shortfall in achievement of physical targets set.

4.12 When asked about the reason for the shortfall in achievement of the production target set for the year 2018-19, the Ministry has stated that it is due to the constraints in Land acquisition, Forestry Clearance, Physical possession of land, Environmental Clearance, R & R, Evacuation & logistics constraints, Encroachers and Law & Order problem etc.

4.13 Asked to state the reasons for under achievement of the targeted coal production by SCCL during 2018-19, the Ministry in their written reply has stated that SCCL has produced 64.40 MT of coal production during 2018-19 against the target of 65.00 MT. The shortfall of 0.6 MT coal production is mainly due to adverse geo mining condition and shortage of stowing material in some underground mines.

4.14 As regards the physical targets fixed for 2019-20 and steps taken to achieve the targeted production, the Ministry has stated that SCCL is taking all effort to achieve the target of 67 MT for the year 2019-20. SCCL produced 30.52 MT coal against the target of 29.87 MT (up to Sept 2019) with 102.2 % achievement and 7.1 % growth over same period of previous year. Steps taken to achieve targeted production are given as under:

- SCCL has planned the grounding of 5 mines during 2019-20, out of which 3 mines will be grounded by the end of year.
- Advance actions are being initiated for procurements of Plant and Machinery and awarding contracts related to OB removal, coal transport, sand transport etc.
- Review meeting by C&MD and Directors are being conducted fortnightly with the Area GMs and Project officers in presence of important Department Head to resolve the issues.

4.15 When asked about the lignite production and power generation losses incurred due to lower utilization of plan outlay and how it would adversely affect the future plan of the company, the Ministry has stated that there was no loss of lignite production and power generation losses incurred due to lower utilization of plan outlay.

4.16 As regards the corrective steps put into place to achieve the targets of coal production during 2019-20, the Ministry has informed that the focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal which includes efforts to expedite Environment & Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and law & order problems, and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal. In addition, CIL has stated to have taken the following steps to increase domestic coal production:

- CIL and its subsidiaries are going for higher capacity mega mines (Capacities > 10 MTY) with high mechanization.
- CIL has already introduced state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency. High capacity Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMMs) like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper have been introduced for this purpose.
- Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency & to cater environmental needs by CIL. During 18-19, in CIL, around 50% of the opencast coal production was through Surface miners and is likely to further increase in subsequent years.

4.17 With regard to new projects proposed to be undertaken by Coal and Lignite companies during 2019-20, the Ministry has submitted the details as follows:

CIL Projects : New Coal Projects to be taken up in FY 2019-20:

S. No.	SUB	Projects Involved	Capacity (MTY)
1	ECL	Parasea Belbaid Reorganisation UG	2.07
2	ECL	PR for Shyamsundarpur UG	1.59
3	CCL	Pichri OCP	1.20
4	CCL	Kotre Basantpur Pachmo OCP	5.00
5	NCL	Block B Expn OC	8.00
6	NCL	Semaria OCP	2.00
7	WCL	Gandhigram UG	1.26
8	WCL	Dinesh (MKD-III) Expn. OCP	8.00
9	WCL	Bhattadih Expn. OCP	2.00
10	SECL	Rampur Batura OCP	4.00
11	MCL	Bhubaneswari Expn OC	40.00
12	MCL	Gopaljikaniha Expn. OCP	30.00
13	MCL	Jharsuguda Barpali SardegaPh-II	Rail Project
14	MCL	Angul Balram Rail Link (14 KM)	Rail Project

SCCL Projects:New Coal Projects to be taken up in FY 2019-20:

S. No.	New Mines	Coal Production planned in 2019-20	Remarks
1	Kistaram OCP	0.50 MT	OB removal will start from Oct 2019
2	Indaram OC	0.50 MT	OB removal will start from Dec 2019
3	KTK OC III	0.20 MT	OB removal will start from Dec 2019
4	GDK 5 OC	0.20 MT	OB removal will start by the end of year
5	KOY III	0.30 MT	Requires allotment under dispensation/reservation under section 11A /17A of MM(DR) Act, 1957. SCCL is requesting on the basis of the approved Mining Plan. Issue is pending with MoC.

NLCIL projects: NLCIL proposes to take up a Ground Mounted Solar Project (10MW) during 2019-20

Financial Performance

4.18 Regarding the financial targets set out for coal and Lignite PSUs during each of the last three years and during 2018-19 and achievements thereof, the Ministry has furnished the details as under:

(i) CIL and its Subsidiaries

(Rs in Crore)

Company	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	B.E	Actual	BE	Actual	B.E	Actual
ECL	1150	827.8	1050	959.99	1090	832.5
BCCL	600	500.8	650	928.92	730	408.73
CCL	600	1145.8	650	1702.34	1100	766.72
NCL	800	1023.3	1000	664.33	1150	1075.06
WCL	1435	1048.06	1050	1236.98	1150	808.7
SECL	1400	1532.68	1950	1965.16	2050	1565.46
MCL	1200	1279	1300	1367.87	1600	1414.64
CMPDI	30	38.8	40	41.66	40	19.55
CIL & Others*	550	303.82	810	467.3	590	420.1
Overall CIL	7765	7700.06	8500	9334.55	9500	7311.46
% Utilization over BE		99		110		77

** Others include CIL HQ., NEC, Master Action Plan, R&D

4.19 As regards the reasons for the shortfall, if any, they are given as under:

- 2016-17: Shortfall was on account of less expenditure on equipments.
- 2017-18: Target achieved & exceeded.
- 2018-19: Capex of CIL in 2018-19 was affected mainly due to issue in procurement of HEMM, other P&M, and possession of forest and non-forest land.

(ii) SCCL

(Rs. In crores)

Year	CAPEX Target Fixed (BE)	Actually spent	% Achievement
2016-17	2300.00	2013.55	88
2017-18	1600.00	1477.39	92
2018-19	2000.00	1229.69	61

4.20 The reasons for the year-wise shortfall are given as under:

- 2016-17: Delay in acquisition of private Land and R&R issues in certain OC Projects.
Delay in procurement of HEMM – due to delay in grounding of new projects.
- 2017-18: Delay in Forest Land diversion in MNG OC II Extn., Koyagudem OC- III.
Delay in Non Forest land & R&R related works in Kistaram OC, IK OC, KKOC, RG OC-II.
- 2018-19: The delay in approval/clearances related to 1X800 MW Super Critical Thermal Power Plant for which Rs. 900 crores was allocated in the year 2018-19.

(iii) NLCIL**(Rs in Crore)**

Year		Total (Standalone)	JV	NLCIL (Consolidated)
2016-17	Target	3540.00	1241.83	6281.83
	Actual	3569.07	1004.95	4575.68
	Achievement (%)	100.82	80.92	72.84
2017-18	Target	3,798.12	1,150.00	4,948.12
	Actual	3,751.31	1,354.12	5,105.43
	Achievement (%)	98.77	117.75	103.18
2018-19	Target	4,080.00	3,565.00	7,645.00
	Actual	3,670.01	3,538.15	7,208.16
	Achievement (%)	89.95	99.25	94.29

4.21 The reasons for the year-wise shortfall are given as under

➤ 2016-17:

The capex target for the year 2016-17 included Rs. 1500 Crore towards acquisition of 1200 MW Raghunathpur Power Plant of DVC, which was not approved by Government of India.

➤ 2017-18:

- The shortfall in Capex is due to putting on hold the Bithnok Power Plant and Barsingsar Power Plant Extension projects and linked mines, awaiting approval of Government of Rajasthan.
- There was a plan for acquisition of Stressed Power Assets by the company for which Rs. 4000 Crore investment proposal was on hand. However, the same was dropped, as M/s DVC did not show interest in pursuing.

➤ 2018-19:

- Delay in execution of projects -TPS II 2nd extension and Odisha Thermal Power Project.

4.22 The details of Capital Outlay during 2018-19 (BE & Actual), 2019-20 (BE) and reasons for less expenditure in respect of CIL, NLCIL and SCCL are as under:

CIL**(Rs. in crores)**

Outlay	2018 -19		2019-20	
	BE	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19
CIL	9500	7311.46	10000.00	452.54

4.23 When asked about less expenditure during 2018-19, it has been stated that the financial target for FY 18-19 could not be achieved mainly due to issue in procurement of HEMM, other P&M, possession of forest and non-forest land and contractual issues.

NLCIL**(Rs. in crores)**

Outlay	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	BE	Actual up to June, 19	BE	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19
NLC India Limited-Projects (Standalone)	3,798.12	3,751.31	4,080.00	3,670.01	3,733.00	929.43
JV Projects	1,150.00	1,354.12	3,565.00	3,538.15	4,538.00	860.20
Total Consolidated	4,948.12	5,105.43	7,645.00	7,208.16	8,271.00	1789.63

excluding DVC Rs. 1500 Crore

4.24 The reasons for less expenditure during 2017-18 are stated to be that the financial target could not be achieved due to non-receipt of clearance from the state government for projects in Rajasthan, hindrance in land acquisition process, non supply of mandatory spares parts by BHAIL, delay in execution in PPA and law & order problems at Ghatampur project and during 2018-19, the financial target could not be achieved due to fore closure of contract for OB removal and delay in finalization of contract for TPS-II projects, Odisha power plant and JV NTPL.

SCCL**(Rs. in crores)**

Outlay	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual up to June, 19
SCCL	1600.00	1477.39	2000	1229.69	1850	224.75

4.25 The reasons for less expenditure during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are stated to be the delay in land acquisition and forest land diversion resulted in less expenditure against the planned mainly in Plant & Machinery, Land acquisition and Mine development. The delay in executing the works by contractors in the 2x600 MW STPP also resulted in the shortfall in achievement of CAPEX.

4.26 On being enquired about the reasons for lower utilization of capital outlay by CIL during 2018-19, the Ministry has stated that shortfall in Capex of CIL in FY 18-19 was mainly due to non-achieving Capex target in HEMM, other Plant and Machinery (P&M) and in Mine development head.

4.27 Reasons for shortfall in HEMM head are stated to be that the tender was extended twice on request of the limited pool of Global Manufacturers/Bidders which resulted in loss of about 3 months. This was done for ensuring maximum participation of Manufacturers/ Bidders. Further, for Redressal of complaints against

tender from Manufacturers/Bidders, the matter was referred to IEM leading to a delay of about another 3 months. Further, the reasons for shortfall in other P&M head are stated to be that the tenders for Slope Stability Radars were not successful because of various issues raised by vendors regarding the desired specifications. The investment in Solar Power Plant could not be achieved due to regulatory issue & land constraints in SECL and delay in submission of DFR by consultant and contractual issues in case of CCL. Further, the shortfall also resulted due to finalization/failure of tender/retender of major safety items like LED cap lamps, Environmental Tele-monitoring system, 3D Laser scanner etc mainly in ECL, BCCL & CCL. Besides, investment in mine development & other infrastructure has been affected due to delay in physical possession of forest & non-forest land.

4.28 Asked about the steps taken by CIL to ensure full utilization of budgeted outlays of Rs. 10000 crore during 2019-20, the Ministry has stated that CIL has formulated quarter wise target of Capex (overall) as below:

(Rs in Crores)

Company	Qtr1			Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Total
	TGT for Q1	Act Q1 (Audited a/Cs)	Ach%	TGT for Q2	TGT for Q3	TGT for Q4	TGT
CIL	646.64	810.55	125.35	1445.38	2333.45	5574.54	10000

4.29 In order to achieve the target, CIL has stated to have taken the following steps:

- Review meeting are regularly held at CIL HQ with Subsidiaries on monthly basis, if required at lesser interval, for monitoring and course correction.
- Steps have been initiated for closer monitoring of status of Contracts
- CAPEX shall be monitored by Audit Committee of CIL on quarterly basis

SCCL

4.29 Against the allocation of Rs. 1600 crore and 2000 crore at BE, SCCL actually spent Rs. 1477.39 crore and 1229.69 crore during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. Further, as against the physical Target of 65 MT, SCCL produced 64.40 MT during 2018-19.

4.30 As regards the reasons for lower utilization of capital outlay by SCCL during 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Ministry has stated the reasons for lower utilization of capital outlay as given below:

(Rs. Crores)

Year	CAPEX Target	Actually spent	% Acht.	Reasons of low utilisations
2017-18	1600.00	1477.39	92	Delay in Forest Land diversion in MNG OC II Extn. , Koyagudem OC III. Delay in Non Forest land and R&R related works in Kistaram OC, IK OC, KK OCP and RG OC-II.
2018-19	2000.00	1229.69	61	The delay in Permission / Clearance related works to 1X800 MW Super Critical Thermal Power Plant of SCCL for which Rs. 900 crores was allocated in the year 2018-19.

4.31 The Committee have observed that against the allocation of Rs. 4080 crore to NLC India Ltd. (Standalone), actual utilization stands at Rs. 3670.01 crore during 2018-19. Further, the BE of Rs. 2019-20 for the Company are Rs.3733 crore.

4.32 When asked why the Company could not utilize the capital outlays both for coal & power sector as targeted during 2018-19, the Ministry has furnished the following reasons:

2018-19

Rs Crores

Details	BE 2018-19	BE 2018-19 (Reworked)	Actual 2018-19	Actual 2018-19 (Reworked)	% Acht Wrt Actual	% Achtwrt Reworked
Standalone	4080.00	2830.00	3670.01	3620.30	89.95	127.93
JV-NTPL	63.69	63.69	17.64	17.64	27.69	27.69
JV NUPPL	3501.31	3501.31	3520.51	3520.51	100.54	100.54
NLCIL-Total	7645.00	6395.00	7208.16	7158.45	94.28	111.94

- The project expenditure in respect of Talabira Mine II & III project and Odisha Thermal Power project is subject to acceptance of R&R package by RPDAC and EC clearance. For his reason, Capex targets of Rs. 1250 Crore has been offset and the revised standalone target for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 2830 Crore.

4.33 When asked about the steps taken by the Ministry/NLC India Ltd. to ensure utilization of total plan outlay of Rs. 8271 crore as Standalone and Consolidated separately during 2019-20, the Ministry has stated that during the year 2019-20, NLCIL has planned to make all out efforts to achieve the Capex target of Rs. 8271 Crore. The shortfall with respect to the following two projects is detailed below:-

- TPS II 2nd Expansion, Neyveli: LoA for the main plant packages are yet to be issued. TC recommended for cancellation of tender (SE-1 & SE2 packages) on 5th August 2019. A Board Note proposing "Cancellation of Tender" was put up on 31.08.2019. Capex target could be achieved only after retendering and issue of LOA subsequently. Capex of Rs.150 Crore is anticipated towards advance payments for SE3 package.
- Coal based TPP at Odisha (NTTTPP): Target for the project is earmarked for the month of March 2020. Only on allotment of Government land by March 2020,

an expenditure of Rs. 8 Crore is anticipated. Tendering process for the project is subject to allotment of Government land.

4.34 Details of CIL/NLC/SCCL projects costing Rs. 100 crore and above which were delayed along with their present status and time and cost over-runs are placed in Annexure-D.

4.35 In respect of SCCL there are 19 projects costing Rs 100 crores and above. Out of this, 10 projects are on schedule against latest approved FR/RCE and remaining 9 are running with time overrun. Time overrun is mainly due to delay in Forest land diversion, Non-Forest Land acquisition, R&R activities.

4.36 In respect of NLCIL there are 2 projects costing Rs 100 crores and above which are delayed, the details of which are given as under:

1. **NNTPP Project**

Details	As per Gol Sanctioned Order	As per Award Contract	Delay in Months in Unit-1	Delay in Months in Unit-2	Remarks
Zero Date	09.06.2011				
Reckoned Zero Date		31.10.2013			Board approval on 06.06.2014
Issue of LOI	09.12.2011 (6 months)	31.10.2013	23 months	23 months	Re-tendering
Schedule COD	U1: June-2015 (42 months) U2: Dec-2015 (48 months)	U1: Oct-2017 (48 months) U2: Apr-2018 (54 months)	6 months	6 months	Increase in time schedule (42 to 48 months)
Anticipated COD		U1: Oct-2019 U2: Dec-2019	24 months	20 months	As per present rate of progress.
Total Delay			54 months	49 months	

- ❖ Unit-1 boiler was lighted up on 28.12.2018 and after commissioning activities synchronised on 28.03.2019.
- ❖ Schedule period for synchronisation to Commercial Operation Date (COD) is 3 months and delay for balance erection alone is 4.2months.
- ❖ Unit-1 achieved full load on 29.09.2019.
- ❖ Unit-2 Boiler lighted up on 30.05.2019 and Steam blow out completed on 25.09.2019. Commencement for synchronisation is scheduled on 20.10.2019.

As per Original Estimates as per Investment Approval (Base Oct-2010)	RCE Cost-1 (Base Feb-2018)	Proposed RCE-2 (Tariff petitioned filed cost to CERC as on 29.08.2019)
5907.11	7080.41	7782.78

2. **500MW (AC) Grid Interactive Solar PV Power Projects in Tamil Nadu:**

- I. The time schedule for commissioning of projects is 13 months from the date of issue of LOA. i.e.27.03.2018.

- II. There was delay in Load flow study approval by TANGEDCO, delay in land acquisition, supply side issues were there due to GST implementation, and there was a delay due to High court order stopping the works of NLCIL Solar project, etc.

4.37 All these factors resulted in time overrun and corresponding change in Overheads and IDC. Also, due to roll out of GST, all the contracts awarded to all the six SDOs were required to be amended as the statutory variations are to the purchasers account as per the contract and the amendments were issued to all the six contracts. The Revised Project Cost excluding O&M works out to Rs.2210.40 Cr. for 500MW Solar Power Projects in Tamil Nadu with a time over run up to 04.03.2019, as the entire capacity of 500 MW has been commissioned by 04.03.2019. The desired details are given as under:

Scheduled Commissioning of the projects: 27.03.2018
 Actual Commissioning of the projects : 04.03.2019
 Estimated Project cost:Rs.2072.95 Crore
 Revised Project cost : Rs.2210.40 Crore

4.38 When asked about any specific measures if taken, including fast tracking of approvals/clearances to increase coal production to match the demand of coal for domestic sector, the Ministry has stated that for fast tracking of various clearances, Ministry of Coal is taking up various pending issues with State Government and Central Ministries through online coal project monitoring portal. Further, all major projects are reviewed by Secretary Coal through QPR meetings. An online Mines Data Management System (MDMS) portal is also launched to monitor progress of various activities of projects. Further, in the start of the financial year 2019-20, CIL has set a quarter wise targets for obtaining timely Environment and Forest Clearances in 2019-20 for coal production in current financial year and near future. CIL and its subsidiaries follow up with MoC/MoEF&CC, where ever necessary to expedite EC and FC for priority proposals.

4.39 Asked about the operating cost of mines of CIL and its subsidiaries during the last three years as compared to that of SCCL, the Ministry have informed the Committee as under:-

Company		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
ECL	OC	1169.29	1164.98	1165.25
	UG	7816.93	9690.82	8336.73
	Overall	2449.73	2817.87	2439.09
BCCL	OC	1289.32	1895.72	1889.55
	UG	20418.5	29070.93	27051.47
	Overall	2136.65	2773.89	2604.96
CCL	OC	893.99	1154.48	1009.01

	UG	14992.47	21641.08	26368.79
	Overall	1048.85	1285.33	1125.09
NCL	OC	893.59	870.15	872.48
	Overall	893.59	870.15	872.48
WCL	OC	1411.35	1672.7	1404.12
	UG	5615.96	7292.93	6418.68
	Overall	1911.28	2279.28	1835.18
SECL	OC	592.03	609.34	566.12
	UG	4380.46	5173.82	4879.83
	Overall	985.46	1047.61	970.88
MCL	OC	491.49	481.97	455.48
	UG	6900.71	7324.21	7838.45
	Overall	537.99	531.5	499.92
Overall CIL	OC	802.21	883.78	833.06
	UG	6656.23	7922.34	7101.61
	Overall	1130.79	1255.66	1145.85

Operating cost of **mines of SCCL** during the last 3 years is as below –

Year	Operating cost of mines in Rs. / Tonne
2016-17	2013
2017-18	2393
2018-19	2460

4.40 As regards the measures taken to bring down the operating cost by CIL and SCCL, the Ministry submitted the following:

CIL : The following measures have been taken to bring down the operating cost:

1. E-reverse auction for finalization of contracts for explosives implemented.
2. Adoption of mechanization in both underground and opencast mines.
3. Converting unsafe, unviable underground mines into opencast mines.
4. GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system RFID based boom barrier and reader & electronic weighbridges have been deployed at various subsidiaries for effective monitoring.
5. HEMM has been deployed in opencast mines for extraction of coal economically.

SCCL : There is increase in the cost of production on account of increased wage bill and increased outsourcing cost in respect of overburden removal activity and general increase in other input costs. SCCL has been taking following measures -

1. Effective utilization of men, machinery and other infrastructures of the company.
2. Outsourcing of non-core activities.
3. Semi mechanization/mechanization of mining operation in UG mines and introduction of new technologies to have bulk coal production in improvised safety conditions etc.
4. Day lighting (converting into opencast) the underground mines the existing underground mines.

CHAPTER – V

OUTSTANDING DUES

CIL

The Committee enquired about the state-wise and utility-wise outstanding dues of Coal India Limited, SCCL and NLC India Ltd. As on 31 March, 2017, 2018 and 2019. In this regard, the Ministry in a written reply have furnished the following information:-

"Year-wise outstanding dues of **Coal India Limited** (CIL) from Power Sector are as following:

- As on 31.03.2017: Rs. 12,084.40 crore.
- As on 31.03.2018: Rs. 8,533.20 crore.
- As on 31.03.2019: Rs. 8,435.19 crore.

5.2 **NLCIL:** The following is the statement showing the State wise dues of NLCIL as on 31.03.2017, 31.03.2018 and 31.03.2019

(Rs. In Crores)

State	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019
Andhra pradesh	194.10	147.97	316.37
Telangana	303.07	149.27	359.30
Tamilnadu	2199.14	2429.66	3421.96
Karnataka	803.73	500.83	530.60
Kerala	276.65	146.75	146.42
Pondichery	99.06	135.22	157.49
Rajasthan	372.91	135.05	199.16
Total	4248.66	3644.75	5131.30

5.3 Further, following is the statement showing the year-wise dues and recovery details:

Particulars	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.09.2019
Outstanding	4248.66	3644.75	5131.30	5542.37
Receipts during the Yr.	5916.69	7492.02	5125.58	2231.49

5.4 **SCCL:** The following is the Statement showing the State wise dues of SCCL as on 31.03.2017, 31.03.2018 and 31.03.2019.

State	Customer	Outstanding dues as on		
		31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019
Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	1646.54	530.97	688.48
Telangana	TSGENCO	983.89	1214.08	1831.77
	NTPC	126.99	224.60	342.35
Maharashtra	MSEB	75.85	96.35	65.52
Karnataka	KPCL	322.97	137.56	310.52
TOTAL		3156.24	2203.56	3238.64

- APGENCO, MSEB & KPCL outstanding amounts as on 31.03.2019 have come down and existing dues are of current bills only.
- In case of NTPC there is some delay in receipts.
- TSGENCO is clearing previous year's bills except interest. Due to some temporary financial difficulty, TSGENCO current year partial dues are pending.

5.5 When asked about the steps taken to recover all their dues in a time bound manner, the Ministry has stated that CIL and its subsidiaries continuously monitor outstanding dues and interact with consumers for earlier recovery of dues. Following steps are stated to have been taken by coal companies to bring down outstanding dues:

- Party-wise outstanding dues are reviewed by subsidiary companies on regular basis.
- CMDs of the subsidiary companies communicate with Chairman/ MDs of defaulting powerhouses / parties to realize the outstanding dues.
- GM(S&M) of individual subsidiaries also follow-up regularly with concerned parties.
- At CIL level, communication with major defaulting powerhouses to clear outstanding dues is made. Chairman, CIL and Director (Marketing), CIL also take up the matter with Chief Secretary of State and Secretary (Energy) of respective defaulting parties.
- RSOs under S&M Division, CIL also pursue with respective States towards realization of outstanding dues.

5.6 The steps taken by NLCIL to recover the dues in time bound manner are as under:

- Continuous follow up with the Discoms for dues.
- Regular customer contacts.
- Encouraging channel finance, bills discounting and other financial institutions support.
- Offering Cash discounts (Rebates) for the Discoms who pay before the due dates.
- Insisting on Letter of Credits as per recent MOP circular.
- Top management is meeting the CMD of Discoms and appraising the necessity of the funds to the NLCIL and insisting to clear the overdue outstanding in a time bound manner."

5.7 It has been added that regular follow-up is being made by SCCL for getting the timely payments from the power customers. In addition, matter is brought to the notice of C&MDs of the respective customers by highest Authority of the company.

PART –II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

INTRODUCTORY

The Committee observe that India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement have indicated that India will achieve 40 per cent installed capacity of power from non-fossil fuels by 2030. While there has been tremendous increase in the renewable energy capacity in the recent years, fossil fuels, especially coal, would continue to remain an important source of energy. The Committee further note that as on 1-4-2018, the estimated geological resource of coal in India stood at 319.020 Billion Tonnes and around 76% of the entire power generated in the country is coal based. There is no denying the fact that the Ministry of Coal plays a significant role in securing the availability of coal to meet the demand of different sectors of the economy in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner through Government Companies as well as the captive mining route by adopting state-of-art-clean coal technologies. The Committee are at solace to find that against the demand for coal during 2018-19 which was estimated at 730 million tonnes, actual supply of coal was 730.25 million tonnes thus registering a growth of 8.1% over the corresponding period of the previous year. Also, in respect of coal dispatch off take, against the target, actual coal dispatch off take was 766.95 million tonnes during the period January, 2018 to March, 2019 showing a growth rate of 12.7 % over the corresponding period in the previous year. The Committee put on record their appreciation for the laudable work done by the Ministry of Coal/Coal PSUs and trust that much more serious initiatives will be devised by the Ministry of Coal to improve their performance in the coming years in a sustainable manner so that the available coal resources in the

country continue to serve as primary commercial energy source. The Committee also feel that given the sustainable energy objectives of the country and the importance that coal based power plants entail, there is also a need for building capacity for cleaner and more efficient coal technologies. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Ministry of Coal/ PSUs should also strive for building capacity for cleaner and more efficient coal technologies while ensuring greater output generation from the available energy resources.

PLAN OUTLAYS OF MINISTRY OF COAL

2. The Committee note that during the year 2019-20, a Budgetary Provision of Rs. 1159.05 crore (Rs. 1097 crore for Central Sector Schemes and Rs. 62.05 crore for other Schemes/Programme) has been made for the Ministry of Coal. It is matter of comfort for the Ministry of Coal that this year the proposed allocations by the Ministry has been approved by the Ministry of Finance. Further, the Committee note that budgetary provision of Rs. 1097 crore during the current fiscal 2019-20 is 42.29 % higher than the budgetary allocation of Rs. 770.91 crore (Rs. 710.00 crore for Central Sector Schemes and Rs. 60.91 crore for other Schemes/Programmes) during the year 2018-19. Taking this into account, the Ministry has the extra responsibility by optimally utilising the allocated funds in the current year. The Committee are satisfied with the performance of the Ministry during the current fiscal, 2019-20 as upto June, 2019, the Ministry of coal has utilised Rs.252.84 crore (23% of BE) for implementation of their various Schemes/Programmes. The Committee are hopeful that at this pace, the Ministry of Coal would optimally utilise the funds allocated to it.

3. The Committee observe that during the year 2018-19, out of the budgetary allocation of Rs. 770.91 crore, the Ministry of Coal could utilise Rs

660.55 crore(85.68%) only. Though, there is stated to be 100% utilisation of funds in all the Schemes under the Ministry, there was under-utilisation of North Eastern Region component due to non-receipt of adequate number of proposals for R & D. Besides, under the head detailed drilling in Non-CIL Blocks, there is reported to be limited availability of exploration agencies, wide forest cover, rugged topography, adverse law and order conditions and special land tenancy act of the region. The Committee note that a mandatory provision of Rs. 109.70 crore has been made towards North Eastern Regions for implementation of various Schemes of the Ministry of Coal viz. Research and Development, Regional Exploration, Detailed Drilling and EMSC during for the current fiscal, 2019-20. The Committee are happy to note a quantum jump in allocation this year as compared to last year allocation of Rs. 71.00 crore. The Committee find that during 2018-19 out of RE of Rs. 72.50 crore allocated for Schemes in NER, the Ministry could utilise Rs 2.28 crore only. While expressing concern over the under utilization of the NER component of funds during 2018-19, the Committee urge the Ministry of Coal to accord priority to the implementation of their Schemes in NER by taking required and necessary measures for optimal implementation of the Schemes and utilization of Outlay for the year 2019-20.

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

4. The Committee note that R&D Projects in coal sector are covered under four thematic areas are 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), the nodal agency for coordination of Research Activities in the Coal Sector. The Ministry of Coal has informed that out of 395 S&T Projects taken so far, 325 projects were completed till 31.03.2019. The Committee observe that during the year 2018-19, the Ministry had completed 5 projects targeted for the year, out of the 17 on-going projects. Further, during 2018-19, Rs. 24.27 crore were utilized, out of the allocation of Rs. 25 crore. The unutilized funds earmarked for NER could not be utilized as the Ministry did not receive adequate number of R & D proposals. Emphasizing on the need of expending the proposed budget in North Eastern Region for overall development of the area, the Committee urge the Ministry of Coal to take expeditious corrective steps and ensure that physical and financial targets fixed in respect of NER are fully achieved.

5. The Committee are satisfied to note that out of Rs. 25 crore allocated at BE, 2019-20 for R & D Projects, the Ministry of Coal has utilized Rs. 9.34 crore (37.36 %) up to June, 2019. The Committee are hopeful that the Ministry would optimally utilize the allocated funds during remaining period of the year. The Committee find that as on 01.04.2019, there are 12 spill over projects and one project is awaiting sanctioning of the Ministry of Coal. In view of the fair pace of implementation of the R & D projects by the Ministry of Coal, the Committee would like to be apprised of the status of twelve spill over Research and Development projects and expenditure incurred on them during 2018-19 and 2019-20.

PROMOTIONAL (REGIONAL) EXPLORATION AND DETAILED DRILLING

PROMOTIONAL EXPLORATION

6. Promotional Exploration for coal and lignite, a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Coal Scheme 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. The Committee note that budgetary allocation for the Scheme during 2019-20 has been reduced to Rs. 120 crore as compared to the budgetary allocation of Rs. 150 crore during 2018-19. Against the allocation of Rs. 150 crore, the Ministry had incurred expenditure of Rs. 100.74 crore under the Scheme. Further, against the target of 2.00 lakh metre, 1.39 lakh metre of drilling was carried out. As submitted, there was 100 percent utilization of funds under the scheme except NER component during 2018-19. The Committee stress that it is equally important to exploit untapped potential in NER also and therefore the Ministry of Coal should take necessary steps to ensure that the physical and financial targets of Scheme of Promotional Exploration for coal and lignite in North Eastern Region are achieved during 2019-20.

DETAILED DRILLING

7. The Scheme of Detailed Drilling 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 Committee note that against the financial allocation of Rs. 315 crore during 2018-19, the actual expenditure was Rs. 346.91 crore. In detailed drilling also, there is stated to be 100% utilisation of funds except for NER component. The Committee also observe that with a view to give thrust to

detailed exploration, the allocation has been substantially increased to Rs. 817 crore at BE 2019-20. As submitted, the allocation would be sufficient to achieve the drilling target of 8.16 lakh metre for 2019-20 besides settling liabilities of Rs. 218 crore for previous year work. Keeping in view the importance of the detailed exploration Scheme and a significant increase in the allocation during the current fiscal 2019-20, the Committee expect the Ministry to display exemplary focus on the implementation of the Scheme for optimal achievement of the physical and financial targets during the year.

ENVIRONMENT MEASURES & SUBSIDENCE CONTROL MEASURES (EMSC)

8. Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC) Scheme aims to improve the environmental conditions in the old mined out areas of Jharia and Raniganj coalfields by addressing fire and subsidence problems. Further, all EMSC Schemes have subsequently been merged in a Master Plan dealing with Fire, Subsidence, Rehabilitation and Diversion of surface infrastructure within the leasehold areas of BCCL and ECL sanctioned by the Government in August 2009 at an investment of Rs. 9657.61 crore with an annual outlay of Rs. 977 crore spread over a period of 10 years. As per the tenets of the Master Plan, the CIL needs to first spend from its own resources upto Rs. 350 crore per year and the additional funds required, if any, are to be made available from the Budget. The Committee note that CIL has not been able to spend its share of Rs. 350 crore and therefore, there was NIL expenditure on implementation of the Master Plan. The Committee note that planned implementation period of 10 years of Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields has come to an end . However, the Master Plan could not reach its logical end due to various constraints. The Committee learn that a comprehensive proposal for both Raniganj and Jharia coalfields incorporating

alternative rehabilitation package, time and cost overrun is under preparation. Based on the acceptance of package by respective States, revised cabinet note will be submitted for cost and time-over run. In view of the fact that the implementation of Master Plan for Raniganj and Jharia coalfields has already taken a long span of time due to various issues including compensation package and cost-overrun and time-overrun, the Committee hope that all out efforts will be made at the highest level to expeditiously prepare the comprehensive proposal for both Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields and implement it in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan of the Ministry of Coal in the matter.

CONSERVATION AND SAFETY IN COAL MINES

9. The Committee have been informed that reimbursement against stowing cost of underground mines will henceforth be discontinued on account of abolition of Stowing Excise Duty w.e.f. 1-7-2017 and now only protective works and scientific development works will be funded under the Scheme 'Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines'. Therefore, budgetary allocation of only Rs.4.00 crore has been made for the year 2019-20. However, the Committee note with concern that although number of serious accidents has declined from 108 in 2017 to 87 in 2018 and serious injuries from 108 in 2017 to 96 in 2018, the number of fatalities surged to 43 in 2018 from 37 in 2017. The Committee are at solace to learn that the expenditure on safety issues which was Rs. 6.73 crore during 2018-19 is proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 100 crore during 2020-21. In the opinion of the Committee, the larger goals of higher productivity in coal mining industry should be synchronized with the overall sustainable goals of protection and safety of people working in coal mining areas. Hence, funds constraint should not come in the way to achieve

these goals. The Committee, therefore, recommend for sufficient augmentation of funds under the Scheme coupled with heightened efforts for bringing the fatality rate to the barest minimum by using state of the art technologies and ensuring institutional arrangement for skill up-gradation and training of the work force engaged in the coal mining areas.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN COALFIELD AREAS

10. The Committee note that there was 100% utilisation of the funds during 2018-19 under the Scheme, where allocation of Rs. 140 crore was fully utilised. The Committee also note the reduced budgetary allocation of Rs. 130.50 crore for the year 2019-20. The Committee have been informed that about 67% of coal is produced from mines having capacity of coal production of 4 MTPA and above in all coal PSUs. Further, presently only 24% coal is evacuated by MGR/Rail/Belt and the rest by road. The Committee have been informed that Ministry of Coal is planning to increase evacuation by means other than road to 87% in next 5 years. This will cover integrated installation of pit head crusher/mobile crusher; conveyor belt; coal Handling plant, Silo, Rapid Loading System for which, enhanced capital requirements would be needed. Taking into consideration the ambitious plan of the Ministry to increase the evacuation capacity by means other than road to 87% in near future, the Committee recommend that the matter for allocation of additional funds for the Scheme may be taken up with the Ministry of Finance in order to realise the Plan in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken and financial requirements to implement this ambitious plan of the Government in next five years.

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUs

11. The Committee observe that coal companies have largely been surpassing the production targets comfortably in the recent past. The subsidiary wise envisaged production targets of coal of CIL and SCCL suggest that all coal companies have been assigned progressively higher production targets during the next five years. The Committee, however, note that there are several projects costing Rs. 100 crore and above of CIL, NLC India Ltd. and SCCL which could not be completed in time and have been rescheduled with heavy time and cost overruns. The reasons attributed by Coal/Lignite PSUs inter-alia includes delay in Forest land diversion, non-forest land acquisition, R&R activities. The Committee also observe that 4 projects each of ECL and BCCL, 6 of SECL, 9 projects each of CCL and MCL are delayed after investment of more than Rs. 500 crore in them and some of them have incurred time over ranging from 2 to 10 years pending settlement of numerous issues like delay in Forest Clearance, Environment Clearance, Land acquisition, R&R etc. The Committee, while appreciating a number of initiatives taken by the Government to achieve the target of coal production for the year 2019-20 which include efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition; law and order problem and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal, desire that concrete measures may also be taken to settle the issues of long pending projects running with high time and cost overruns in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Ministry /coal PSUs in this regard.

OPERATING COST OF MINES

12. The Committee observe that there is a huge variation in the operating cost of Open Cast (OC) Mines and Underground(UG) Mines in different subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. (CIL). During 2018-19, the operating cost of OC mines ranged from Rs. 455.48 in Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. to Rs. 1404.35 in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Similarly, the operating cost of UG mines ranged from Rs. 872.48 in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. to Rs. 4879.83 in South Eastern Coalfield Ltd. and then from Rs. 26368.79 in Central Coalfields Ltd. to Rs. 27051.47 crore in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. leading to overall high operating cost of CIL. Though, CIL and SCCL reportedly have taken measures which inter-alia include mechanization and converting unviable underground mines to open cast mines, deployment of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery, outsourcing of core activities, etc. they have not been successful in bringing down the operating cost in OC and UG Mines. The Committee are of the opinion that this is an area which requires Ministry's serious consideration and introduction of appropriate measures by Coal Companies to bring down operating cost for Open Cast Mines and also for Underground Mines. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons of huge variation in Open Cast Mines of different subsidiary Companies of CIL and the resultant outcome of the steps taken by the Coal Companies to bring it down.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUs

13. The Committee have been informed that the Public Sector Companies of the Ministry of Coal viz Coal India Ltd., NLC India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) implement their Capital Investment Plans from their Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBRs) and without any Budgetary

Support from the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 20121.00 crore has been proposed for the three PSUs of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2019-20 (Rs 10000 crore to CIL, Rs. 8271.00 crore to NLCIL and Rs. 1850.00 crore to SCCL). As regards the extent of utilisation of the Capital Investment Plans against the allocation during the year 2018-19, the Committee find that against RE of Rs.16720 crore for all the three PSUS, the actual expenditure was Rs. 15749 crore(94%). Further, in respect of CIL, SCCL and NLCIL separately, against RE of Rs. 9500.00 crore, Rs.1100.00 crore and Rs. 6120 crore during 2018-19, the utilisation of funds was Rs.7311.00 crore (76.95%), Rs.1230.00 crore (111.81%) and Rs.7208 crore (117.77%), respectively.

The Committee are happy to note that during 2018-19, SCCL and NLC India Ltd. have exceeded their stipulated financial targets. The performance of CIL was, however, not satisfactory as far as utilization of plan outlays is concerned. For non achievement of the financial targets CIL has cited the reasons like law and order problem; delays in getting EC/FC and handing over of forest land; R&R Problem, delay in poor performance of outsourced OB removal agencies; delay in land acquisition, putting on hold of Rajasthan projects, etc. The Committee feel that these constraints are not new to CIL. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry of Coal/CIL should identify the inherent factors responsible for under utilization of plan outlay during the last year and take the required corrective remedial action in time, so as to optimally achieve the financial as well as physical targets during the current fiscal, 2019-20.

OUTSTANDING DUES OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUs

14. The Committee are concerned to note that huge amount of dues are outstanding from the State and other utilities for years and as a result

outstanding dues of CIL and SCCL and NLCIL as on 31st March, 2019 has soared to Rs. 8435.19 crore, Rs. 3238.68 crore and 5131.30 crore, respectively. Various initiatives have been reported to be taken at the level of Ministry and coal PSUs to recover the outstanding dues which include communication with Chairmen/MDs of defaulting Power Houses, persuasion with Chief Secretaries of defaulting States and Secretary (Energy); insisting Letter of Credit; offering discounts for the distribution companies for paying before the due dates. While appreciating the initiatives taken by coal/lignite PSUs to recover the huge outstanding dues, the Committee find that the steps have not yielded the desired results. The Committee therefore, recommend that more vigorous efforts need to be taken by all PSUs to recover outstanding dues and if warranted, punitive actions on the defaulting parties should also be taken. The Committee would like to be apprised of the plan of the Ministry /Coal and lignite PSUs to bring these outstanding dues to NIL.

NEW DELHI;
4th December, 2019
13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

RAKESH SINGH
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

ANNEXURE A

The details of activities undertaken under this scheme approved by CCDA Committee for Protective Works and Scientific Development Works (Man-Riding and Tele-monitoring Systems)

Sl. No.	Name of Colliery	Brief Description of Protective Works	Approved Amount (Rs)
WCL			
1	Durgapur Rayatawary	b) Support of galleries with steel cogs to protect rly. acquired land for safety of Rly. Track(30D to 38D-2L upto 22 level)	2667523 1157604
Sub-Total WCL			38,25,127
SCCL			
1	Adriyala Longwall project	a)Flushing of Co2 and N2 in L W Panel of No.1 seam to prevent fire	134617 988327 3504068
			46,27,012
SCCL Tribal Areas			
2	VK-7	a)Flushing of Co2 and N2	1496604 614871
Tribal Total			21,11,475
Sub-Total SCCL			67,38,486
Grand Total SCCL			1,05,63,613

ANNEXURE B

The details of activities undertaken under this scheme approved by CCDA Committee for Protective Works and Scientific Development Works (Man-Riding and Tele-monitoring Systems)

Sl. No.	Name of Colliery	Project approved in	Project	Length/No.	Approved amount	Remarks
1	TRIBAL SCCL Kasipet mine	Approved in 75th CCDAC	Introduction of manriding chairlift system from 26L/47D to 26L/87D	1.25km	21511911	Considering reimbursement @ 50% for Tribal Head
Total General SECL 1	Tribal head Safety Shivani	Approved in 78th CCDAC	Installing & Commissioning manriding system	2075mtr.	4320000	
2	Churcha	Approved in 78th CCDAC	Installing & Commissioning manriding system	3000 mtrs.	4588800	
	SECL Total				8908800	
WCL 3.	Tawa Mine	Approved in 73rd CCDAC	Introduction of Man riding system(Chair Lift)	1800mtrs	7282339	
4	Kumbherkhani	Approved in 73rd CCDAC	Introduction of Man riding system(Chair Lift) having long distance/sleep gradient	950 mtrs.	4865267	
	WCL Total				12147606	
ECL. 5	Jhanjra	Approved in 79th CCDAC	Procurement of DGMS approved free steered vehicle/Man riding system	2No. Of free steered vehicle	16216930	
	ECL Total				16216930	
SCCL 6	IK 1A incline	Approved in 73rd CCDAC	Introduction of 2nd man-riding system (Chair Lift)	1000mtr	9569213	
7	GDK- 5	Approved in 73rd CCDAC	Extension of existing man riding system(chair lift)	700mtr	3387809	
8	SRP-I	73rd CCDAC	Introduction of man-riding system (Chair Lift)	804mtr	9673830	
	SCCL Total				22630853	
	General Total				59904189	
	Grand Total(Tribal + General)				81416100	

ANNEXURE C

Proposed reimbursement for different Protective Works from budget 2019-20

Period	No. of Protective Works	Total proposed Amount (Rs. in Cr)	Eligible amount (@ 90%) (Rs. in Cr)				
			Gnl	NER	TSP	SC	Total
From Oct'17 to Mar'19	5	5.02	0.19	Nil	1.50	2.88	4.57

Proposed reimbursement for different Scientific Development Works from budget 2019-20

Period	No.	Total proposed Amount (Rs. in Cr)	Eligible amount (@ 30%/100%) (Rs. in Cr)				
			Gnl	NER	TSP	SC	Total
From Oct'17 to Mar'19 (Man-Riding) (30%)	11	35.57	1.74	Nil	2.79	6.14	10.67
From Oct'17 to Mar'19 (Tele-monitoring) (100%)	1	2.15	2.15	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.15
Total SDW		37.72	3.89	NIL	2.79	6.14	12.82

Annexure-D

SI.No	SUB	PROJECT	SCH DT OF COMP	ANT DT OF COMP	DELAY (Yrs)	EXPEN SINCE INCEPTION FY 18-19	REASONS FOR TIME OVERRUN	REASONS FOR COST OVERRUN
1	ECL	KOTTADIH CM -UG (0.6MTY) Sanct. Capital-127.17 Crs	31-Mar-16	31-Dec-19	3.5	34.96	Due to some issues, finalization of tender for Continuous Miner Package could not be done.	
2	ECL	NARAINKURI- UG (0.54 MTY) Sanct. Capital-149.06 Crs	31-Mar-15	PR under recast	5	0.00	Non-Starter Project. Project could not take off due to issue of Shaft sinking (No Offer was received for the job.). PR under recast with upgraded technology.	
3	ECL	NEW KENDA- OC (1.2 MTY) Sanct. Capital- 127.27 Crs	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-20	2	7.11	R&R problem and issues of Debottar land.	
4	ECL	SONEPUR-BAZARI COMB- OC (8 MTY) Sanct. Capital- 1055.05 Crs	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-20	2	501.35	Delayed due to delay in construction of railway siding & CHP. Project has produced more than its rated capacity. Expenditure on land, major infrastructure & P&M is yet to be accrued.	
5	BCCL	BLOCK-II UG CM - UG (0.45MTY) Sanct. Capital- 113.37 Crs.	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-22	8	0.00	Non-Starter Project. Project could not take off due to non-signing of Agreement by the contractor M/s MINOP.	
6	BCCL	KAPURIA BLOCK- UG (2 MTY) Sanc. Capital- 988.35 Crs.	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-21	4	45.26	Non-Starter Project. Delayed due to delay in acquisition/possession of land and requirement of revised DPR due to variance in geological structure.	

Sl.No	SUB	PROJECT	SCH DT OF COMP	ANT DT OF COMP	DELAY (Yrs)	EXPEN SINCE INCEPTION FY 18-19	REASONS FOR TIME OVERRUN	REASONS FOR COST OVERRUN
7	BCCL	MOONIDIH XV SEAM-UG (2.50 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 1230.27	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-22	3	280.41	Delayed due to possession of Tenancy Land/ hindrances by local villagers for handing over of site.	
8	BCCL	MURAI DIH- UG (2 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 339.88	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-20	5	12.08	1. Project Implementation delayed initially due to delay in grant of EC. 2. Work has been suspended by the Contractor since 1.6.2016 due to disagreement on payment terms of the agreement.	
9	CCL	CHURI-BENTI CM- UG (0.81 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 163.51 Crs	31-Mar-11	31-Mar-20	9	106.41	Delay in grant in FC and handover of Forest land of 312.76 Ha.	
10	CCL	PAREJ EAST- UG (0.51 MTY) Sanct. Capital-147.44 Crs	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-20	6	1.49	Non-Starter Project. Delayed due delay in grant of FC .	
11	CCL	GOVINDPUR PH-II- OC (1.20 MTY) Sanct.Capital-142.11 Crs	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-20	6	117.54	The project has produced more than its rated capacity. Completion of the project delayed due to delay in construction of bridge over Konar River.	
12	CCL	KARMA- OC (1.00 MTY) Sanct. Capital-162.46 Crs	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-21	7	89.85	Delayed due to authentication of 82.96 Ha GM land.	
13	CCL	KATHARA RCE- OC (1.90 MTY)	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-21	6	214.54	The mine is unable to produce its rated capacity due to R&R problem, Tenancy	

Sl.No	SUB	PROJECT	SCH DT OF COMP	ANT DT OF COMP	DELAY (Yrs)	EXPEN SINCE INCEPTION FY 18-19	REASONS FOR TIME OVERRUN	REASONS FOR COST OVERRUN
		Sanct. Capital - 238.36 Crs					land constraint and frequent disturbance/stoppage of production by villagers (Jhirki Basti).	
14	CCL	MAGADH EXPN. (OC) 20 MTY Sanct. Capital - 706.40 Crs	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-22	5	354.49	Delayed due to delay in grant of FC, and authentication of GM Land. Also, due to delay in completion of Tori Shivpur Rail line.	
15	CCL	RAJRAPPA RCE- OC (3.00 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 510.85 Crs	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-21	5	362.48	Delayed due to non-possession of Tenancy, GMK and Forest land.	
16	CCL	TAPIN- OC (2.50 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 264.68 Crs	31-Mar-12	31-Mar-21	9	179.87	The project initially delayed due to hand over of 213.52 Ha forest land. The project has achieved more than 80% of its rated production capacity in the FY17-18. Completion report is under preparation.	
17	WCL	BHATADIH EXPN.-OC (0.98 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 327.41 Crs	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	1	130.39	Rated Production capacity achieved. Rated expenditure could not be achieved due to non-execution of diversion of Irai river and R&R of Bhatadih Village	
18	WCL	GHONSA RPR-OC (0.6 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 102.48	31-Mar-19	Completion report is under preparation		45.71	Completion report is under preparation	
19	WCL	GOURI DEEP-OC (0.40 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 164.96 Crs	31-Mar-19	Completion report is under preparation		60.41	Completion report under preparation	

SI.No	SUB	PROJECT	SCH DT OF COMP	ANT DT OF COMP	DELAY (Yrs)	EXPEN SINCE INCEPTION FY 18-19	REASONS FOR TIME OVERRUN	REASONS FOR COST OVERRUN
20	SECL	BAGDEVA RPR - UG (0.75 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 117.60 Crs	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-20	6	50.57	Project delayed due to delay in possession of Land for starting depillaring operation.	
21	SECL	AMERA UCE- OC (1 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 335.97 Crs	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-20	2	51.68	Non-Starter Project Delay in possession of Tenancy land due to villager's resistance.	
22	SECL	BAROUD EXPANSION RCE OC (3 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 258.56 Crs	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-20	4	178.86	Project has achieved rated capacity of 3.5 MTY in FY 2013-14, 14-15, 15-16 & 16-17. Delayed due to delay in grant of FC.	
23	SECL	JAMPALI RCE- OC (2 MTY) Sanct. Capital- 142.58 Crs	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-21	7	177.52	Project delayed due to delay in grant of FC. RCE is under preparation.	Actual Expenditure for Forest land is higher than estimate in PR. RCE is under preparation
24	SECL	KARTALI EAST OC (2.50 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 178.44 Crs	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-20	6	2.34	Non-Starter Project Delayed due to delay in grant of FC and EC.	
25	SECL	MANIKPUR EXPN.- OC (3.50 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 321.50 Crs	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-21	7	211.66	The project is achieving more than its rated production capacity of 3.50 MTY since last four years. Completion of project is getting delayed on account of delay in EC, FC and construction of in-pit conveyor system.	

SI.No	SUB	PROJECT	SCH DT OF COMP	ANT DT OF COMP	DELAY (Yrs)	EXPEN SINCE INCEPTION FY 18-19	REASONS FOR TIME OVERRUN	REASONS FOR COST OVERRUN
26	MCL	ANANTA EXPN.PH-III-OC (15 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 207.28 Crs	31-Mar-12	31-Mar-20	8	228.90	Delayed due to delay in grant of FC .	An amount of Rs 163.31 crs. has been spent against PR provision of Rs 120.73 Crs. against the head 'Land'. The additional amount has been spent on the land acquisition planned beyond the completion year. RCE of Ananta OCP Ph III is under preparation
27	MCL	BALARAM EXTN.- OC (8 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 172.08 Crs	31-Mar-10	31-Mar-20	10	561.14	R&R issue. Shifting of village Kalamchhuin is delayed due to delay in development of Jamunalli R&R site.	An amount of Rs 438.90 crs has been spent against PR provision of Rs 94.61 Crs. against the head 'Land'. The additional amount has been spent on the land acquisition planned beyond the completion year. The expansion report for Balram Extn OC dovetailing Blaram Extn OC is in the process of approval.
28	MCL	BASUNDHARA WEST EXTN.-OC (7 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 479.15 Crs	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-21	4	315.91	Delayed due to delay in grant of EC and FC	No Cost Over run
29	MCL	BHUBANESWARI OCP OC	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-20	3	501.82	Project is producing more than its rated capacity since last 5 years but the	An amount of Rs 131.24 has been spent against PR

Sl.No	SUB	PROJECT	SCH DT OF COMP	ANT DT OF COMP	DELAY (Yrs)	EXPEN SINCE INCEPTION FY 18-19	REASONS FOR TIME OVERRUN	REASONS FOR COST OVERRUN
		(20 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 490.10 Crs					completion of Project is delayed due to Non-Shifting of villages [Hensmul (Talasahi), Hensmul(Saharsahi) & Narharipur.	provision of Rs 119.52 Crs. against the head 'Land'. Final PR of Bhubaneswari OC Expn. (40 MTY) including Arkhupal-A & Sakhigopal-A (including seam-I) is under process of approval.
30	MCL	HINGULA-II EXPN.PH-III OC (15 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 652.91 Crs	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-21	8	563.93	Project delayed due to delay in grant of FC and development of R&R Site at Kochianali.	
31	MCL	JAGANNATH RO PH-III EXTENSION OC (6.00 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 337.66 Crs	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	1	260.35	Project has achieved its rated production, but is yet to achieve 90% expenditure due to R&R of Rakas Village.	
32	MCL	KANIHA OCP- OC (10 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 457.77 Crs	31-Mar-13	30-Mar-22	9	619.74	Project has achieved 80% of its rated capacity (10Mty) in the year 2017-18. Completion of the Project is delayed due to non availability of R&R site for village Jarada & delay in construction of MGR by NTPC. The PR for Gopalji –Kaniha Expn. OCP (30 Mty) is in the process of approval.	An expenditure of Rs 536.50 crs. has been incurred against PR provision of Rs 213.71 crs. against the head 'Land' .The additional amount has been spent for the land required beyond the completion year.

SI.No	SUB	PROJECT	SCH DT OF COMP	ANT DT OF COMP	DELAY (Yrs)	EXPEN SINCE INCEPTION FY 18-19	REASONS FOR TIME OVERRUN	REASONS FOR COST OVERRUN
33	MCL	KULDA OC (15 MTY) Sanct. Capital - 302.96 Crs	31-Mar-12	31-Mar-20	8	378.75	Project has achieved 80% production of its rated capacity but 90% expenditure was not achieved due to delay in completion of major infrastructure i.e Jharsuguda - Barpalli Rail line. The Project is anticipated to be completed in March'2020.	
34	MCL	KULDA EXPN- OC Sanct. Capital- 289.03 Crs	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-20	2			

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL HELD ON MONDAY THE 11 NOVEMBER, 2019 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'B', GROUND FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1400 hrs. to 1545 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh- Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
3. Shri Kunar Hembram
4. Shri Raghurama Krishnaraju Kanumuru
5. Shri Ajay Nishad
6. Smt. Riti Pathak
7. Shri Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy
8. Shri Arun Sao
9. Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi
10. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
11. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
12. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
13. Dr. Alok Kumar Suman
14. Dr. Thirumaavalavan Thol
15. Shri Shyam Singh Yadav

Rajya Sabha

16. Dr. Vikas Mahatme
17. Shri Mukut Mithi
18. Shri Prashanta Nanda
19. Shri Samir Oraon

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Manoj K. Arora - OSD (LSS)
2. Shri Arvind Sharma - Director
3. Smt. Geeta Parma - Additional Director
4. Shri Girdhari Lal - Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF COAL

1. Shri Anil Kumar Jain, Secretary
2. Smt Reena Sinha Puri, JS & FA
3. Shri Ashish Upadhyaya, Joint Secretary
4. Shri Rajesh Kumar Sinha, Joint Secretary
5. Smt. Vismita Tej, Joint Secretary
6. Shri Bhabani Prasad Pati, Joint Secretary
7. Shri Animesh Bharti, Economic Adviser/ Commissioner, CMPFO
8. Shri Anindya Sinha, Adviser (Project)
9. Shri Anupam Lahiri, DDG
10. Shri Anjani Kumar, Coal Controller

COAL PSUs

11. Shri Anil Kumar Jha, CMD, Coal India Limited
12. Shri Rakesh Kumar, CMD, NLC India Limited,
13. Shri N. Sridhar, CMD, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.
14. Shri. Sanjiv Soni, Director (Finance), Coal India Limited.
15. Shri B N Shukla, CMD, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.
16. Shri P.K. Sinha, CMD, Northern Coalfields Limited.
17. Shri A P Panda, CMD, Southern Eastern Coalfields Limited.
18. Shri P. S. Mishra, CMD, Eastern Coalfields Limited.
19. Shri P.M. Prasad, CMD, Bharat Coking Coal Limited.
20. Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, Central Coalfields Limited
21. Shri R.R. Mishra, CMD, Western Coalfield Limited

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry of Coal and its Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to the sitting of the Committee convened to examine the Demands for Grants (2019-20). The Chairperson then drew their attention to Direction 55 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. Thereafter, the Secretary, Ministry of Coal briefed the Committee about the Plan Outlays *vis-a-vis* actual utilization by the Ministry and the PSUs under its administrative control. In a visual presentation, the Committee were apprised about the financial and physical targets set and achieved by the Ministry of Coal and its PSUs during 2018-19 and the major thrust areas envisaged for the development of Coal Sector during 2019-20.

4. The Committee then sought clarification on the issues like reasons for re-appropriation of funds from Regional Scheme and Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines to Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks Scheme and its impact; initiatives for enhancing investments in R&D Projects; reasons for delay in implementation of Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control Measures Scheme (EMSC); reason for underutilization of funds in North-East Areas; coal import policy of the Government; physical and financial performance of Coal/Lignite PSUs; Commercial Mining/FDI in Coal Sector, etc.

5. The representatives of the Ministry of Coal replied to queries of the Members. The Chairperson directed the representatives of the Ministry of Coal to furnish written replies to the queries raised by the Members which remained unanswered during the sitting of the Committee.

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

The Committee then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 4th December, 2019 from 1530 hrs. To 1600 hrs. in Hon'ble Chairperson's Chamber, Room No. '210', B-Block, PHA Extension Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh - Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Balubhau Dhanorkar alias Suresh Narayan
3. Shri Kunar Hembram
4. Shri Raghurama Krishnaraju Kanumuru
5. Shri C. Lalrosanga
6. Shri S. Muniswamy
7. Shri Basanta Kumar Panda
8. Smt. Riti Pathak
9. Shri Arun Sao
10. Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi
11. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Tokheho Yephthomi

Rajya Sabha

13. Dr. Vikas Mahatme
14. Shri Mukut Mithi
15. Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Arvind Sharma | - | Director |
| 2. | Smt. Geeta Parmar | - | Additional Director |
| 3. | Shri Girdhari Lal | - | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee thereafter considered and adopted the following Reports without any amendments:-

(i) Draft Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on "Demands for Grants (2019-20)" relating to Ministry of Coal;

(ii)	**	**	**	**.
(iii)	**	**	**	**.

3. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports in the light of the factual verification received from the concerned Ministries and present/lay the same in both the Houses of Parliament.

4.	**	**	**	**.
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The Committee, then, adjourned.

**Do not pertain to this Report.