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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
COAL, MINES AND STEEL  
(2021-2022)  
SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF COAL**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2022-23)**

**THIRTIETH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

**MARCH, 2022 / CHAITRA, 1944 (SAKA)**

**THIRTIETH REPORT**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON**  
**COAL, MINES AND STEEL**  
**(2021-2022)**

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF COAL**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**  
**(2022-23)**

**Presented to Lok Sabha on ~~22~~ 03.2022**

**Laid in Rajya Sabha on ~~22~~ 03.2022**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

**MARCH, 2022/CHAITRA, 1944 (SAKA)**

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2021-2022)**

**Chairperson - Shri Rakesh Singh**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Balubhau Dhanorkar *alias* Suresh Narayan
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
4. Shri Kunar Hembram
5. Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi
6. Shri Saumitra Khan
7. Shri C. Lalrosanga
8. Shri S. Muniswamy
9. Shri Ajay Nishad
10. Shri Basanta Kumar Panda
11. Smt. Riti Pathak
12. Shri S.R. Parthiban
13. Shri Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy
14. Shri Chunni Lal Sahu
15. Shri Arun Sao
16. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
17. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
18. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
19. Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi
20. Dr. Thirumaavalavan Thol
21. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav#

**Rajya Sabha**

22. Shri Subrata Bakshi
23. Dr. Vikas Mahatme
24. Dr. Prashanta Nanda
25. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
26. Shri Samir Oraon
27. Shri Deepak Prakash
28. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu
29. Shri Shibu Soren
30. Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy
31. Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                            |                     |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Anita B. Panda        | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri Arvind Sharma         | Director            |
| 3. | Shri Uttam Chand Bharadwaj | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Yash Pal Sharma       | Under Secretary     |

#Nominated to the Committee w.e.f 07.02.2022 vice Dr. Lorho S. Pfoze

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Thirtieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2022-23) 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 10.02.2022. Under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines 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 23.02.2022.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 21.03.2022.

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;**  
**21 March, 2022**  
**30 Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)**

**RAKESH SINGH**  
**Chairperson,**  
**Standing Committee on Coal,**  
**Mines 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 matter. These key functions are exercised through its public sector undertakings, namely Coal India Limited (CIL), NLC India Limited (NLCIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), a joint sector undertaking of Government of Telangana and Government of India with equity capital in the ratio of 51:49.

1.2 The following are the core objectives of Ministry of Coal to accomplish its vision of modern, sustainable and competitive coal sector enabling accelerated coal production for energy security and economic growth:

- "Ensuring achievement of Annual Action Plan targets for coal production and off-take, Over Burden Removal (OBR), 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 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 Ltd.
- Attracting private investments.
- Allocating coal blocks in a transparent manner."

1.3 The Committee have been informed that Ministry of Coal is concerned with exploration, development and exploitation of coal and lignite reserves in India. The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Coal (includes Subordinate or other organizations including PSUs concerned with their subjects) under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, as amended from time to time as are follows:

- Exploration and development of coking and non-coking coal and lignite deposits in India.
- All matters relating to production, supply, distribution and prices of coal.
- Development and operation of coal washeries other than those for which the 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 Organization.
- Administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948).
- Administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947)
- Rules under the Mines Act, 1952 (32 of 1952) for the levy and collection of duty of excise on coke and coal produced and dispatched 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.

1.4 The inventory of Geological Resources of Indian coal as on 1.4.2021 and up to a depth of 1200 meter prepared by the Geological Survey of India on the basis of resources estimated by Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL), Geological Survey of India (GSI), SCCL and others is 352.12 BT. The resources have been found mainly in Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra. The Lignite reserves in the country are estimated at around 46.02 BT (as on 01.04.2021)

1.5 There has been a continuous increase in overall consumption of coal over the years Consumption / actual supply of coal (including import) increased from 836.93 Million Tonne in 2016-17 to 955.71 Million Tonne in 2019-20. The demand for coal for 2021-22 was estimated to be 918.00 Million Tonne (MT), out of which actual indigenous availability was only 519.34 Million Tonne.

1.6 CIL envisaged an ambitious Plan to produce 1 Billion Tonne (1000 MT) of coal by Financial Year 2023-2024. The 1 Billion Tonne coal production programme was conceived on Best-Effort-Basis by the subsidiaries maximizing their production projections indicating the associated enabling conditions e.g. green clearances, land, R&R and other required development activities

## **A. PUBLIC SECTOR/JOINT SECTOR COMPANIES**

### **I. Coal India Limited (CIL)**

1.7 From the Annual Report by the Ministry, the Committee note that Coal India Limited (CIL) is a 'Maharatna' company under the Ministry of Coal with headquarters at Kolkata, West Bengal. CIL is the single largest coal producing company in the world

and one of the largest corporate employers. CIL operates through its subsidiaries, 85 mining areas spread over 8 provincial states of India. It has 345 mines, of which, 151 are underground, 172 opencast and 22 mixed mines. It has 26 training Institutes. Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM) is an excellent training centre under CIL and imparts multi-disciplinary management development programmes to the executives. Coal India's major consumers are Power and Steel sectors. Others include cement, fertilizer, brick, kilns, and a host of other industries.

1.8 CIL has eight fully owned subsidiary companies, viz. Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL); Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL); Central Coalfields Limited (CCL); Western Coalfields Limited (WCL); South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL); Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL); Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL); and Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). In addition, CIL has a foreign subsidiary in Mozambique namely Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL).

## **II The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)**

1.9 The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a Joint Venture of Govt. of Telangana and the Govt. of India with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 respectively.. SCCL is producing around 9% of the total all India Production. It is having the registered office in Kothagudem, Bhadrachari District of Telangana. SCCL is presently operating 19 Opencast Mines and 25 Underground Mines in the six districts of Telangana State with manpower of 43068 (as on 30.11.2021).

## **III NLC India Limited (NLCIL)**

1.10 NLC India Limited, a "Navratna" company with its registered office at Chennai and corporate office at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu is a pioneer among the Central Public Sector Enterprises in the energy sector. NLCIL has lined up a number of projects and spreading its wings in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Andaman States including expansion/ augmentation of its existing mines and power plants, setting up of green-field mines & power plants, setting up of wind and solar power plants across the country with Pan-India Foot Prints. NLCIL is an Energy Major, utilising Lignite & Coal and harnessing Thermal Power and Green Energy.

## **B. SUBORDINATE OFFICE AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATION**

1.11 The office of the Coal Controller's Organization (CCO) – a subordinate office and Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO) – an autonomous body are under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal .



## **I. Coal Controller's Organisation**

1.12 The Coal Controller's Organization is a subordinate Office of Ministry of Coal, having its headquarter at Kolkata and field Offices at Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Kothagudem and Asansol.

1.13 The Coal Controller's Organization 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).

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

- a. Job of monitoring of coal production of the captive coal blocks (Vested & Allotted)
- b. Job of monitoring of washeries
- c. Follow up of submission of Mine Closure Plan and act as the representative of Govt of India for signing up Escrow agreement with different coal/ lignite companies.
- d. Matters related to Commissioner of Payment (CoP);

## **II. Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO)**

1.15 The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation 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 Government's representatives, employers' representatives and employees' representatives. The Organization renders services to 3,72,046 Provident Fund subscribers and about 5,66,430 pensioners approximately as on 30.09.2021. The Headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its 20 Regional Offices are spread across Coal producing states in the country.

1.16 The detailed Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Coal were presented to Lok Sabha on 10.02.2022 and are given in Demand No. 9. While analyzing the detailed Demands for Grants 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. 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

#### A. SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 2022-23

The Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Coal reflect a provision of ₹ 393.24crore for Central Sector Schemes, Establishment and other Central Sector expenditure as Gross Budgetary Support. Out of the same, a provision of ₹ 314.54 crore has been made for Central Sector Schemes, ₹ 78.70 crore for meeting establishment expenses for Secretariat, Coal Controller's Organization, Nominated Authority and Coal Mines Pension Scheme.

2.2 The details with regard to the allocations earmarked for Central Sector Schemes, Establishment, other Central Sector expenditure for the year 2022-23 are as under:-

(₹ in Crore)

	Revenue		Allocation
	<b>Central Sector Scheme</b>		
1	Research & Development Programme		10.00
2	Conservation Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	4.00
		Development of Transportation Infrastructure in coalfields areas	50.04
		Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control	0.50
3	Exploration of Coal and Lignite	Regional Exploration	75.00
		Detailed Drilling	175.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>314.54</b>

#### B. ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CENTRAL SECTOR EXPENDITURE

1	Secretariat Proper (MoC)	39.09
2	Coal Mines Pension Scheme (CMPFO)	12.96
3	Coal Controller's Organization	10.92
4	Nominated Authority	15.73
<b>Total</b>		<b>78.70</b>
<b>Grand Total (Revenue)</b>		<b>393.24</b>

2.3 The Committee observed that the Central Sector Scheme component of ₹ 314.54 crore includes mandatory provision of ₹ 31.45 crore towards North Eastern Region under the schemes of Research & Development, Regional Exploration, Detailed Drilling & Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control.

2.4 Asked about the physical targets and financial requirements in respect of their Central Sector Schemes, during 2022-23 the Ministry of Coal has informed the Committee as under:

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Physical Targets and explanation of Financial requirement	BE2022-23	
		Projected	Approved BE
<b>Detailed Exploration*</b>	Annual Plan (BE) for drilling in 2021-22 is 1.90 lakh metre and for 2022-23 is 1.60 lakh metre with 2D seismic survey for which the projected outlay is needed.	895	175
<b>Promotional drilling</b>	Annual Plan for Promotional drilling in 2021-22 (BE) is 1.50 lakh metre and for 2022-23 is 0.40 lakh metre (including associated supplementary studies/CBM Projects) for which the projected outlay is needed.	176	75
<b>Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control.</b>	Government of Jharkhand is preparing a revised cabinet note for rehabilitation of affected population. Further, it is planned to construct rehabilitation site on smart city concept. The fund will be required after approval of revised cabinet note.	0.50	0.50
<b>Conservation and safety in coal mines</b>	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.	20	4
<b>Development of transportation infrastructure in coalfield areas</b>	As per evacuation infrastructure program, projects of worth about ₹ 41932 Crore are under implementation. Apart from that CMPDIL has identified 4 rail projects which will be critical for evacuation of coal from upcoming coal blocks. These projects may require about ₹ 50,000 crore for implementation.  To promote coal evacuation infrastructure in coalfield areas, as incentive or as viable gap funding, funds will be required. Therefore, it has been decided to include 10% of total funds	72	50.04

	required, i.e. ₹ 5000 crores (₹ 1000 Crore per year for next five years) for development of transport infrastructure for coal evacuation to ensure evacuation projects are implemented as per time schedule.		
<b>Research and Development</b>	Ministry of Coal has identified new thrust areas to promote clean coal technologies and coal gasification. Further, sustainable development cell has also been created to ensure environment friendly practices.	20	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1183.50</b>	<b>314.54</b>

\* As per the Ministry, in order to meet the requirement of fund for exploration upto 2025-26, a Cabinet Note on fund requirement of ₹ 3362 crore has been circulated for Inter-Ministerial Consultation.

#### **Analysis of Demands for Grants (Plan) for the Last Three Years**

2.5 The allocations for Schemes, Projects/Programmes of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2022-23 have been analyzed with reference to allocations in previous years as follows:

**Central Sector Schemes/Programmes being implemented with Gross Budgetary Support.**

#### **Budget Estimates**

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Schemes	BE(Actual) 2019-20	BE(Actual) 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
(i)	Research and Development	25(18.78)	25(9.97)	18	11.50	10
	Percentage increase over Actual/BE of last	-	0(-45.45)	-28	-36.11	-13.04

	year					
(ii)	Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	% increase over Actual/BE of previous year	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	4(3.60)	10(5.72)	6	4.50	4
	Percentage increase over Actual/BE of last year	-	150(50)	-40	-25	-11.11
(iv)	Development of Transport infrastructure	130.50(80.99)	84.48(45.21)	65.48	65.48	50.04
	Percentage increase over Actual/BE of last year	-	-35.26 (-44.19)	-22.49	-	-23.58
(v)	Regional Exploration	120(72.585)	70(92)	130	120	75
	Percentage increase over Actual/BE of last year	-	-41.67 (11.11)	85.71	-7.69	-37.50%
(vi)	Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks	817(586.88)	630(351.39)	200	350.05	175
	% increase over Actual/BE of previous year	-	-22.89(-42.12)	-68.25	75.02	-50

**Note :**

1. On account of subsuming of coal cess into GST, reimbursement for sand stowing in underground mines has been stopped. As a result fund provision under the head conservation and safety has decreased.
2. Cabinet Note has been circulated for provision for enhance of funds for exploration in coal and lignite. During the budget meeting, Ministry of Finance has assured to consider the demand for the funds at RE stage, subject to approval of scheme by the Cabinet.

2.6 The Committee observe that the Budget Estimate during the financial year 2021-22 allocated for different programmes/schemes of the Ministry of Coal was ₹ 534.00 crore which was increased to ₹ 644.09 crore at RE stage and the actual utilization was ₹ 360.97 crore as on 31.12.2021 which is 56.04 % of the revised allocation.

2.7 As COVID-19, Pandemic impacted all activities during 2020-21, the Committee sought information on its impact on production, demand and supply of coal. The Ministry, in their written replies, furnished the following information as under:

“The outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 and imposition of subsequent lockdown resulted in subdued demand during 2020-21 by power and non-power sector which adversely affected coal dispatch from coal PSUs. Coal production was regulated due to high pit head coal stock, sufficient coal stock at power houses end and less off take. Raw coal production target of Coal India Limited (CIL) during 2020-21 was 710 Million Tonne. Considering the prolonged and persistent effect of COVID pandemic and subdued coal demand in the first half of 2020-21, the target was revised to 660 Mill Tonne. Against this target 660 MT, CIL produced 596.22 MT during 2020-21. In respect of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL), against the production target 67.50 MT, SCCL produced 50.58 MT during 2020-21.

With the economy back on recovery mode in 2021-22 coal demand also increased. Dispatch from CIL was to the tune of 542.48 Million Tonne during April- January 2022, in comparison to last year same period figures of 463.16 Million Tonne, thereby achieving a growth of 17% over same period of 2020-21 and having a growth of 15 % over the same pandemic free period of 2019-20. Dispatch from SCCL, during April-January 2022 was 54.17 Million Tonne, thereby achieving a growth of 45% over last year same period and having a growth of 4.2% over the same pandemic free period of 2019-20.

Thus, in view of the increasing demand for the upcoming year 2022-23, CIL has been mandated to produce and dispatch quantity of 700

Million Tonne for the year 2022-23. SCCL proposed coal production and dispatch target for 2022-23 is 70 MT."



### CHAPTER III

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

3.1 Asked about the allocation of funds vis-à-vis utilization for various schemes of the Ministry of Coal during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 along with reasons for shortfall, if any, and BE 2022-23, the Committee were apprised as under:-

(₹ in Crore)

Scheme	Year	BE	RE	Utilization	Remark
Detailed Exploration	2019-20	817	665.05	586.88	NE component of budget could not be utilized because exploration could not be taken up at large scale due to medium to dense forest cover, rugged topography, adverse Law & Order conditions, special land tenancy Act & limited availability of exploration agencies.
	2020-21	630	385	351.39	
	2021-22	200	350.05	180.00 (Jan.,22)	Drilling in areas other than NE  Liabilities of ₹ 287 crore.100% fund is likely to be utilized.
	2022-23	175	-	-	-
Regional/ Promotional Exploration	2019-20	120.00	90.00	72.585	NE component of budget could not be utilized because exploration could not be taken up at large scale due to medium to dense forest cover, rugged topography, adverse Law & Order conditions, special land tenancy Act & limited availability of exploration agencies.
	2020-21	70	100	92.00	
	2021-22	130	120	98.68 (Jan.,22)	Drilling in areas other than NE  100% fund is likely to be utilized.

	2022-23	75	-	-	-
Research and Development /S&T	2019-20	25	22	18.78	<p>The allocated R&amp;D fund could not be fully utilized due to poor response of Institutes/Organizations located in NE and reluctance of institutions located elsewhere to take up R&amp;D projects for NE region.</p> <p>During 2019-20, fund received from MoC was ₹ 18.78 crore and 99.41 % was utilised.</p> <p>During 2020-21, ₹ 9.97 crore (General + NER) has been utilised and the remaining allocated fund (RE) not utilised as no guidelines/modalities for utilisation of SC &amp; TSP component of fund.</p>
	2020-21	25	12	9.97	
	2021-22	18	11.50	8.35 (Jan.,22)	
	2022-23	10	-	-	-
Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	2019-20	4	4	3.60	
	2020-21	10	6	5.72	
	2021-22	6	4.50	3.73 (Jan.,22)	
	2022-23	04	-	-	-
Development of Transport Infrastructure in coalfield areas	2019-20	130.50	90	80.99	
	2020-21	84.48	50.23	45.21	
	2021-22	65.48	65.48	58.23 (Jan.,22)	
	2022-23	50.04	-	-	

**Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control BE 2022-23 - ₹ 0.50 crore.**

## Projects and Development in North Eastern Region

3.2 The Committee enquired about the difficulties being faced by Ministry of Coal/PSUs in the North-Eastern Region in pursuing coal projects and what concrete initiatives are taken or proposed to be taken to ensure maximum utilization of funds, the Ministry in a written reply stated that major difficulties which are faced in NER in pursuing projects of coal exploration are forest cover, rugged terrain, special land tenancy act, law & order problems and thin & impersistent coal seams. Some of these difficulties may be reduced by direct intervention of state Govt. Ministry of Coal has organized two meetings with all State Govts. DGMs for initiation of work. CMPDI provided training to officers of DGM(Arunachal Pradesh) for taking up the tendering of blocks. Also provided help to DGM(Mizoram) in finalization of Tender Document & initiation of Tender.

Ministry of Coal sanctioned ₹ 1.01 crore in August, 2018 for purchase of drill rigs & associated P&M to DGM(Nagaland) from Central Sector Scheme to expedite exploration. Promotional exploration in two blocks is continuing in 2021-22. Exploration in one block has been completed in 2020-21 and report has been submitted in 2021-22.

The Funds allocated and Actual Expenditure for North-Eastern Areas during the last three years in respect of S&T Scheme (Research & Development) are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
Fund allocated	Actual Utilization	Fund allocated	Actual Utilization	Fund allocated	Actual Utilization
2.00	1.27	2.20	-	1.20	1.20

During 2018-19, 63.5% of allocated fund was utilized and there was no utilization during the year 2019-20 due to non-receipt of project proposal.

### (b) Exploration of Coal and Lignite

Provision of 10% of total allocated fund is kept for North- Eastern Areas in the scheme of Regional (Promotional) Exploration and Detailed Exploration. The under utilisation of funds in both the schemes of exploration are due to lack of active participation of DGMs/ DMRs of NER states and forest cover, rugged terrain, special land tenancy act, law & order problems, thin & impersistent coal seams.

(₹ in crore)

Sub-Scheme	Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
Detailed Drilling	2018-19	40.45	40.45	-
	2019-20	81.70	66.51	2.10
	2020-21	63	38.50	5
Regional Exploration	2018-19	30	30	1.01
	2019-20	12	9	2.30
	2020-21	7	10	2

(c) EMSC (Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control)  
Provision of 10% of total allocated fund is kept for North- Eastern Areas in the scheme of EMSC. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
Fund allocated	Actual Utilization	Fund allocated	Actual Utilization	Fund allocated	Actual Utilization
0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-

Several request letters, inviting research proposal, were sent to various institutes/organisations located in North Eastern Region (NER) and other institutes/organisations also. Reminders have also been sent to them, but no new proposal was received during 2018-19 & 2019-20. However, efforts are continuing with various academic institutes/ research organizations/ agencies from NER for their wider participation in research activities beneficial to coal sector.

## REVIEW OF SCHEMES

### I. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

#### **A. Status of Research Projects under S&T**

3.3 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 Research Institutions, Chairman of Technical Sub-committee, etc. The main function of SSRC is to plan, programme, budget and oversee the implementation of research projects. The SSRC is assisted by a Technical Sub-Committee headed by HoD(Mining) of IIT-KGP/BHU/ISM on annual rotation basis. The R&D projects are covered under 7 thematic areas viz. Advanced technology/ methodology for improvement of production & productivity, improvement of safety, Health and environment, Waste to wealth, Alternative use of coal and clean coal technology, Coal beneficiation and utilization, Exploration, Innovation and indigenization (Under Make-in-India concept). 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 and monitoring the progress of implementation of the projects, etc.

#### **B. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

3.4 The Ministry have furnished a statement showing Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and actual utilization during the last three years as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Scheme	year	BE	RE	Utilization	Remark
Research and Development/ S&T	2019-20	25	22	18.78	The allocated R&D fund could not be fully utilized due to poor response of Institutes/Organizations located in NE and reluctance of institutions located elsewhere to take up R&D projects for NE region.
	2020-21	25	12	9.97	During 2019-20, fund received from MoC

	2021-22	18	11.50	8.35 (Apr'21- Jan.,22)	was ₹ 18.78 crore and 99.41 % was utilised.  During 2020-21, ₹ 9.97 crore (General + NER) has been utilised and the remaining allocated fund (RE) not utilised as no guidelines/modalities for utilisation of SC & TSP component of fund.
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3.5 It may be seen from the above that ₹ 18.00 crore allocated for R & D Scheme at BE 2021-22 was reduced to ₹ 11.50 crore at RE stage and actual utilization was ₹ 8.35 crore till January, 2022.

3.6 The Committee have also been informed that under the R & D Scheme during 2020-21 and 2021-22, funds allocated for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Area Sub-Plan could not be utilized as there were no guidelines for disbursement. When asked about the reasons for not drawing guidelines, the Ministry in a post evidence reply have stated that as per Government guidelines, the allocations for SC component @ 8.3% and for ST component @ 8.6% under the Central Sector Scheme are required to be allocated/utilised for welfare of scheduled caste and tribal people. However, the Central Sector Schemes of Research and Development under Ministry of Coal is not directly beneficial oriented scheme for SCs/STs.

### C. Physical Performance

3.7 The Status of Coal S & T projects during 2021-22 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Parameters	Quantity
1.	Projects on going as on 01.04.2021	12
2.	Projects completed during 2021-22 (Till 30.11.2021)	02
3.	Projects approved by SSRC during 2021-22 (Till 30.11.2021)	01
4.	Projects on going as on 01.04.2021	11

3.8 As regards initiatives taken under R & D Scheme, a representative of the Ministry during evidence informed as under:

"Coming to the R&D initiative, the Ministry of Coal also takes a lot of R&D initiatives with the funds given in the budget as well as with CIL's own budgetary allocations. The trust areas include technology induction, safety and environment. In terms of induction of technology, use of drones has been very, very successful in all the mines. We are now doing preparation of contour maps, built up structure mapping, blasting monitoring, inspection of vital installation at inaccessible places, air quality monitoring, monitoring of

height of plantation taken up by the Ministry and indigenous development of Early Warning Radar System for predicting failures. We have now Online Coal Dust Suppression System for opencast mines. These are some of the initiatives in R&D sector that the Ministry of coal has taken.”

#### D. FINANCIAL ALLOCATION under R & D 2022-23

3.9 The Budget Estimates for the year under R & D Scheme for the year 2022-23 is ₹ 10.00 crore. When enquired whether the funds allocated under R&D for 2022-23 are sufficient for implementing the Scheme, the Ministry have informed that BE for the year 2022-23 (i.e. ₹ 10 crore) is expected to be utilised for on-going and new projects to be approved. However, if required, additional funds will be sought from Ministry of Finance at RE 2022-23 stage.

3.10 Giving reasons for enhancement of funds under R & D Scheme, the representative of the Ministry during evidence stated that the Ministry want the support of the Committee. There is very little money in this scheme. Next year i.e. for 2022-23, the Ministry got only ₹ 10 crores.

#### II. PROMOTIONAL (REGIONAL) EXPLORATION IN COAL AND LIGNITE

3.11 Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), State Governments and Central Mine Planning and Institute Limited (CMPDI) are conducting Promotional Exploration under the Ministry of Coal's Plan scheme of "Promotional Exploration for Coal & Lignite".

3.12 The details with regard to funds earmarked and released in previous two years and allocated during 2021-22 and utilized up to January, 2022 along with reasons for shortfall, if any is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Year	BE	RE	Actual utilization	Remark
Regional/ Promotional Exploration	2019-20	120.00	90.00	72.585	NE component of budget could not be utilized because exploration could not be taken up at large scale due to medium to dense forest cover, rugged topography, adverse Law & Order conditions, special land tenancy Act & limited availability of exploration agencies.
	2020-21	70.00	100.00	92.00	
	2021-22	130.00	120.00	98.68 (Apr'21- Jan.,22)	

3.13 The Committee observe that ₹ 130.00 crore allocated for Regional Exploration at BE 2021-22 were reduced to ₹ 120.00 crore at RE stage and actual utilization was ₹ 98.68 crore upto January, 2022. The allocation at BE during 2022-23 has been further reduced to ₹ 75.00 crore. Similarly, against the drilling target of 1.50 lakh meter for the year 2021-22, the drilling target was reduced to 1.40 lakh meter at RE 2021-22 and 1.31 lakh meter of drilling has been carried out upto December, 2021.

3.14 The Committee enquired whether the Ministry will be able to utilize the remaining funds and achieve the remaining Exploration target by 31.03.2022, the Ministry in a post evidence reply submitted as under:-

“100% fund, except NER component of Regional Exploration, will be utilized upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 for the financial year 2021-22. CMPDI has achieved 1.47 lakh meter of drilling till January, 2022 against the target of 1.50 lakh meter in BE stage of promotional exploration and the remaining meterage will also be achieved till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.”

3.15 In this context, the representative of the Ministry during evidence *inter-alia* apprised the Committee that Regional and Promotional exploration is very important for the country. Last year, the Ministry have utilised ₹ 73 crore. Geological Report was prepared for five mines and area explored was 134 and the resource estimated was 2.7 billion tonne.

3.16 On being asked about the target for 2022-23 and whether the funds provided at BE stage are sufficient for meeting the targets, the Ministry in a written reply submitted as under:-

“the proposed target of 2022-23 is 1.50 lakh meters. To achieve the proposed target of 1.50 lakh meters & 2D seismic survey in regional exploration, the fund of Rs 176 crore will be required in RE 2022-23. The outlay of ₹ 75 crore at BE 2022-23 is sufficient for about 0.40 lakh meter of drilling only under sub scheme of Promotional (Regional) exploration of coal & lignite with 2D/3D seismic survey. Moreover, during 2021-22, 1.65 lakh meters of promotional drilling will be carried out against the original target of 1.50 lakh meters. This will require additional ₹ 45 crore over the allocated fund of ₹ 120 crore for 2021-22.”

### **III. Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks**

3.17 **Central Mine Planning and Institute Limited (CMPDI)** carries out 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".

3.18 The Ministry have furnished a statement showing funds allocated and actual utilization in the detailed drilling during 2021-22 up to January, 2022 in Non-CIL Blocks as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sub-Scheme	Year	BE	RE	Utilized	Remark
Detailed Drilling In Non CIL Blocks	2021-22	200	350.05	180 (upto January, 2022)	100% fund. will be utilized, except NER component. ₹ 180 crore released by MoC till 31/01/2022 has been fully disbursed.

3.19 It may be seen from above that during 2021-22, ₹ 200 crore were allocated at BE stage, which were increased to ₹ 350 crore at RE stage and actual expenditure has been ₹ 180 crore upto January, 2022.

3.20 The Committee enquired whether more physical targets are being achieved by increasing the funds at RE stage during 2021-22, the Ministry in a written reply informed as under:-

"the target of Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks has been increased from 1.90 lakh metre projected at Budgetary stage BE stage to 2.00 lakh metre in RE stage. Central Mine Planning and Institute Limited (CMPDI) has achieved the drilling meterage of 1.82 lakh metre during the period from April 2021 to January 2022 and a total of 2.10 lakh metre of drilling is expected to be achieved by March 2022. 100% funds, except NER component, will be utilized to meet the projected achievement of 2021-22 and to clear the dues of previous year of ₹ 287 crore."

3.21 Replying to whether approved outlay of ₹ 175 crore at BE stage 2022-23 against proposed outlay of ₹ 895 crore will adversely affect Exploration activities and coal production in future, the Committee have been apprised as under:-

"the physical target of 7.50 lakh metre was proposed against proposed BE of ₹ 895 crore in financial year 2022-23, therefore, the

approved outlay of ₹ 175 crore at BE stage will be sufficient only for achieving 1.60 lakh metre of drilling and not 7.50 lakh metres.

After meeting the expenditure of 2021-22 and dues of previous years, an amount of about ₹ 150 crore will still be required to be paid in 2022-23. After clearing these dues in 2022-23, merely ₹ 25 crore will be left available to achieve the target of 2022-23. Every year, CMPDI approximately covers an area of about 100-150 sq km and 2.00 BT to 5.00 BT of measured (proven) resources are added to the national inventory through detailed exploration in Non-CIL blocks. The reduction of fund will result in reduction of drilling leading to proving of lesser area. Hence, reduction of fund may impact the preparation of adequate number of Geological reports and consequently the projectisation of mines in future may be delayed."

3.22 As achievement in detailed drilling largely depends on environment and forest clearance and improved law and order conditions in mining areas, the committee enquired about the measures that have been taken by Ministry of Coal to resolve these issues. In this regard, the Committee have been informed as under:-

"the issue of law and order hindering mining and allied activities has been raised by the officials of Ministry of Coal with various State Governments officials on frequent basis in the past. Continuous efforts are being made from CMPDI with District / Local Administration, local leaders & villagers in this respect. Several meetings with State Govt. officials have been held to improve the law and order. To get the forest clearance, proper application is being processed as per procedure and regular follow-up action being taken by CMPDI with Forest Authority of State Govt. Also, CMPDI has submitted a proposal to MoC for revising the guidelines of MoEFCC for undertaking seismic survey in coal sector."

#### **IV Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines**

3.23 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. Mechanised 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 over 94% of country's coal production. Further, whenever it is feasible, the developed pillars of underground mines are also being extracted through opencast operations. Introduction of new technologies like longwall method, shortwall method, highwall 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 and 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.

3.24 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, crushed overburden material, etc. for stowing in underground mines as a 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.

3.25 The fund allocated under Conservation and Safety in coal mines Scheme at BE, RE stage and utilization during the last 3 years alongwith BE 2022-23 as under:-.

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Utilization
2019-20	4	4	3.60
2020-21	10	6	5.72
2021-22	6	4.50	3.73 Up to January, 2022)
2022-23	4		

3.26 It may be seen from above that Budgetary allocation for the year 2020-21 was ₹ 10 crore which was reduced to ₹ 6 crore at RE stage and actual expenditure was ₹ 5.72. Similarly, during 2021-22, BE of ₹ 6 crore was reduced to ₹ 4.50 crore at RE stage and actual expenditure has been ₹ 3.73 crore up to January, 2022. BE for the year 2022-23 for the scheme is ₹ 4 crore.

3.27 On being asked as to why the less funds have been allocating under the Scheme during the last three years, the Ministry in their post evidence reply have informed as under:-

"Ministry of Finance has been continuously decreasing the overall funds under Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Coal since 2019-20 and accordingly, funds under this sub-scheme have been reduced over the years. As per financial outlay approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee for the years 2021-22 to 2025-26, Ministry of Coal had sought ₹ 20 crore under Conservation and Safety sub-scheme for the financial year 2022-23. However, since the overall funds for Central Sector Scheme have been reduced, only ₹ 4.00 crore has been allocated for this sub-scheme for the year 2022-23."

3.28 When asked whether the funds allocated will be sufficient enough to meet the requirements, the Ministry in their reply have stated as under:-

"Ministry of Coal had proposed an outlay of ₹ 20 crore for the financial year 2022-23, but an amount of ₹ 4 crore has been allocated for Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines scheme. The funds allocated are not sufficient as CCDA Committee has already approved ₹ 8.05 crore against the claims of different coal companies for completed works in previous years. However, this issue will be taken up with Ministry of Finance at RE 2022-23 stage."

3.29 Asked to provide comprehensive data on accidents at coal mining sites, including separate figures on injuries and causalities, as recorded/reported during the last five years, the Ministry in their written reply have submitted as under:

- CIL and its subsidiaries does not maintain records / data related to any accident occurred due to illegal mining activities, which is a law and order problem. Such records are being maintained by the concerned authority of the State Government.
- However, CIL and its subsidiaries maintain details of all mining statistical accidents occurred arising out of and in course of employment in mine.
- Details are as under:

Sl.No.	Parameters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(i)	Numbers of fatal accidents	34	33	30	29	27
(ii)	Numbers of fatalities	37	43	34	30	29
(iii)	Numbers of serious accidents	108	89	86	73	57
(iv)	Numbers of serious injuries	108	98	90	80	61

Note: Figures since 2020 are subject to reconciliation with DGMS.

#### V. Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfield areas

3.30 As per the Colliery Control (Amendment) Rule 2021, financial assistance is given by the Central Government for development of Roads and creation of Rail Infrastructure by way of reimbursement under this scheme. The coal companies submit their claims for reimbursement from CCDA (Coal Conservation and Development Advisory) which are scrutinized at Coal Controller Organization (CCO) and are placed to CCDA Sub-Committee for recommendation to CCDA Committee. The CCDA Committee meets twice in a year for approving the claims of coal companies and accordingly funds are disbursed from CCDA Scheme.

3.31 In order to achieve the planned growth in production and evacuation in future, CIL has undertaken the construction of major railway infrastructure projects. These railway infra projects are being implemented by either Indian Railways (on deposit basis) or through JV companies with IRCON representing Railways, Subsidiary Company (representing CIL) and concerned State Government.

3.32 There are three (03) major rail infrastructure projects being implemented on deposit basis and (04) Rail infra projects being implemented by JV companies.

3.33 The details with regard to amount earmarked and released in previous two years and allocated during 2021-22 and utilized upto January, 2021 are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Yar	BE	RE	Actual utilization
Development of Transport Infrastructure in	2019-20	130.50	90	80.99
	2020-21	84.48	50.23	45.21

coalfield areas	2021-22	65.48	65.48	58.23 (up to January,22)
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3.34 It may be seen from above that Budgetary Provision under the Development of Transport Infrastructure in coalfield areas for the year 2021-22 ₹ 65.48 crore and actual expenditure has been ₹ 58.23 crore up to January, 2022.

3.35 When asked whether the Ministry will be able to utilize the entire funds during 2021-22 under the Scheme, the Committee were informed in a written reply as under:-

“funds amounting to ₹ 7.25 crore, which has not been reimbursed, are under NER component (₹ 6.55 crore) and under General Component (₹ 0.70 crore). Since, no demand is pending under these components; these funds may not be utilized.”

3.36 The Ministry have proposed ₹ 72 crore for the year 2022-23 under the Development of Transportation Infrastructure in coalfield areas, however an amount of ₹ 50.04 crore has been allocated at BE stage.

3.37 While replying to a query whether the amount allocated during 2022-23 would be sufficient for Transport Infrastructure in Coalfield areas, the Ministry in a post evidence reply have stated that further, till now, ₹ 44.00 crore are pending for reimbursement (under Scheduled Caste and Tribal Sub Plan component and ₹ 50.04 crore allocated during 2022-23 will not be sufficient. However, allocation of additional funds will be taken up with the Ministry of Finance at RE 2022-23 stage.

#### **VI. Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC):**

3.38 All the Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (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 Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) sanctioned by the Government in August, 2009 at an investment of ₹ 9773.84 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 Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974. Coal India Limited has to first spend ₹ 350 crore from its internal resources and the same amount will be funded from Gross Budgetary Support. Total expenditure during the

period is less than Rs 350 crores/year, hence there is no expenditure from CSS fund.

3.39 The Committee were further informed as under:-

“The periods of implementation of Master Plan for Jharia Coalfields (JCF) has expired on 11.08.2021 and that for Raniganj Coalfields (RCF) has expired on 11.08.2019. As per the directive of the 19th HPCC meeting, a draft comprehensive proposal incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time, and cost overrun have been prepared by ECL in consultation with CMPDI, RI-1 & ADDA and BCCL in consultation with CMPDI RI-II & JRDA. Both the comprehensive proposal have been discussed in the 21st HPCC meeting. As per the directive of the 21st HPCC meeting, revision of both the proposal is under finalization process at Government of Jharkhand and Government of West Bengal respectively. ”

## CHAPTER-IV

### PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL PSUs

#### A. Physical Performance

4.1 The physical targets set for coal production for the year 2021-22 as furnished by the Ministry are as under:-

(In Million Tonne)

Company	2021-22	
	Target	Actual (up to January 2022)
CIL	670.00	478.13
SCCL	68.00	52.54
NLCIL	3.50	4.85
Captive (Mines)	110.00	71.26

4.2 When asked whether CIL will achieve the physical target set for the year 2021-22, the Ministry in a post evidence reply have stated as under:

"Raw coal production of Coal India Limited during 2021-22 (till 23.02.22) is 530.48 Million Tonnes (provisional).

The major reasons for the likely shortfall from the targets are as under:

- Land acquisition problem
- Delay in physical possession of land
- *Rehabilitation and Resettlement* ( R& R) issues
- Encroachment issues
- Delay in Forestry and Environmental Clearances
- Evacuation & logistics constraints
- Law & Order problem

The second wave of Covid-19 pandemic gripped the nation and as a preventive measure, prompted the state authorities to impose lock down / restrictions since April 2021. It has not only affected all operations in the mining areas but also taken heavy toll on the coal families. As a consequence to Covid related life threats the lock down restrictions extended in many states; a sizeable number of migrant workers left the work spots from mines and could not return on time.



Effect of back-to-back cyclones, "Tauktae" at west-coast and "Yaas" at east-coast, adversely affected performance in all coal subsidiaries during May 2021.

Unseasonal Rainfall in all subsidiaries affected Coal Production Performance.

However, Coal India Limited is confident enough to achieve new highs in raw coal production during 2021-22, breaching the accomplishments since its inception.

Coal production target for SCCL during 2021-22 has been fixed at 68 MT against which SCCL has achieved 40.865 MT Million Tonnes till November 2021. SCCL has produced 57.52 MT as on 23.02.2022 during 2021-22.

Further replying to a query whether SCCL will be achieving its targets, the Ministry have stated as follows:-

"SCCL is anticipating the production of 65.50 MT by the end of 2021-22. Coal production is partially affected due to Covid 2<sup>nd</sup> wave in initial two months, extended rains in the month of October and November, 2021, shortage of explosives for blasting in opencast mines due to shortage of Ammonium Nitrate and 3 days strike in December 2021."

4.3 Regarding fulfilling the entire projected target for production of coal in the country during the year 2021-22, a representative of the Ministry of Coal while appearing before the Committee stated that Coal production as compared to last year has increased across India by 10.2 per cent from 545 Million Tonne to 601 Million Tonne up to January, 2022.

4.4 As regards overall demand for coal for 2021-22, the estimated demand during 2021-22 is 918.00 MT. The Ministry have furnished a statement showing actual use of coal by bulk users from the period 2016-17 to 2021-22 till November as under:

**Note:**

	Sector	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 (Actual) Provisional	2021-22 (upto Nov 2021) (Provisional)
I.	<b>Coking Coal</b>						
1	Steel / Coke Oven & Cookeries (Indigenous)	10.336	11.447	17.662	11.908	8.975	6.747
2	Steel (Import)	41.644	47.003	51.838	51.833	51.198	34.250
	<b>Total (Coking Coal)</b>	<b>51.980</b>	<b>58.450</b>	<b>69.500</b>	<b>63.741</b>	<b>60.173</b>	<b>40.996</b>
II.	<b>Non Coking Coal</b>						
3	Power (Utilities)	490.987	519.582	546.170	540.995	535.447	402.502
4	Power (Captive)	44.057	65.906	91.779	85.154	45.786	34.418
5	Cement	6.356	7.708	8.817	8.569	6.754	5.077
6	Sponge Iron	5.557	8.528	12.231	10.529	9.565	7.190
7	BRK & Others Including Fertilizer	88.685	76.832	56.135	50.021	84.357	63.412
	<b>Total (Non Coking Coal)</b>	<b>591.250</b>	<b>635.642</b>	<b>678.556</b>	<b>715.132</b>	<b>695.268</b>	<b>681.909</b>
8	Non-Coking Coal(Import)	149.309	161.269	183.402	196.704	164.053	96.796
III.	<b>Total Supply (I + II)</b>	<b>836.931</b>	<b>898.276</b>	<b>968.034</b>	<b>955.713</b>	<b>906.135</b>	<b>650.391</b>

- i. Figure of 2020-21 is Provisional.
- ii. Import Figure Upto Oct, 2021.
- iii. Actual Supply of 2021-22 (Upto Nov 21 using previous year's ratio)

4.5 Asked about the projected target of production of coal during 2022-23 (in Million Tonne) by CIL, SCCL & NLCIL, the Ministry have furnished the following information:

(Million Tonne)

Name of the Company	Production target of Coal for 2022-23
CIL	700
SCCL	72
NLCIL	8
Total	780

### B. Financial Performance

4.6 During oral evidence of the Ministry of Coal, through a Power Point Presentation, the Committee have been informed about the Capex of Coal PSUs as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23
		BE	RE	Actual	% of Actual w.r.t RE	BE	RE	Actual (upto Jan. 2022)	% of Actual w.r.t RE	BE
1	CIL	10000	10000	13284	133	14685	14685	11538.87	78.58	16500
2	NLCIL	6667	6667	2881	43	2061	2061	1941.58	94.21	2920
3	SCCL	2300	2300	1310	57	2500	2000	1531.88	76.6	2000
Total		18967	18967	17475	92	19246	18746	15012.33	80.08	21420

4.7 It may be seen from above that during 2021-22 against plan capex outlay of ₹ 14685, ₹ 2061 and ₹ 2500 (₹ 2000 crore at RE stage) of CIL, NLCIL and SCCL respectively, the actual utilization (upto January, 2021) has been ₹ 11538.87 crore (78.58%) by CIL, 1941.58 crore (94.21%) by NLCIL and 1531.88 (76.6%) by SCCL. The Budget Capex outlays by CIL, NLCIL and SCCL for 2022-23 has been earmarked at ₹ 16500 crore, ₹ 2920 crore and ₹ 2000 crore respectively.

4.8 The Committee enquired whether Coal/Lignite PSUs will be able to utilize the remaining funds by 31.03.2022 and if not, the reasons therefor and the plan of Coal/Lignite Companies to spend the allocated budget outlay during 2022-23. The Ministry in their post evidence reply have submitted as under:-

"CIL and NLCIL are expected to achieve the CAPEX target for the year 2021-22. However SCCL is likely to fall short in achieving CAPEX target for financial year 2021-22 due to following reasons:

a) Solar projects work valuing ₹ 150 crore were held up as the work allottee not turned up to continue the work after Covid -19 Pandemic. The contract is being rewarded and will be executed in 2022-23.

b) Plant & Machinery, ₹ 100 crore is planned for next year due to delay in grounding of new project Venkatesh Khani Open Cast (VKOC) & delay in procurement of spares for some of the existing mines.

c) Land acquisition for some of the projects were delayed due to ownership title disputes and pending court cases.

Further, for achieving the capex target for the financial year 2022-23, following is the action plan of CPSE's"

### **C. CAPEX during 2022-23**

#### **Coal India Limited**

4.9 The Ministry of Coal has informed the Committee that to initiate advance action, subsidiary companies of CIL have approved their respective capital budget for the year 2022-23 by December 2021 and the overall capital budget (i.e. ₹ 16500 crore) has been approved by CIL Board in January 2022.

Subsidiary companies have identified the various activities against capital outlay for the year 2022-23. All these activities are under finalization to ensure expenditure from the very onset of next fiscal, which will pave the way for full utilization of budgeted outlays for the year 2022-23.

In order to ensure timely possession of land and diversion of Forest land, efforts are being made at all levels for follow-up with concerned State Government. District level Land Cell has been created jointly by subsidiaries and State Government to resolve the issues of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) and possession of land.

Ministry of Coal is providing pro-active support to resolve crucial issues involved in possession of non-forest land and R&R, diversion of Forest land, EC and implementation of evacuation projects.

A large investment is also expected under the head of "Plant & Machinery" wherein Heavy Earth Moving Machine (HEMM) & high value U/G equipment are being procured.

Moreover, CAPEX is being reviewed by CIL Board on monthly basis and is being reviewed regularly at Subsidiary Head Quarters and CIL HQ levels.

## **NLCIL**

4.10 The CAPEX plan of ₹ 2920 crore for FY 2022-23 has been approved by the NLCIL Board. Letter of Authorization (LoA) for Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) package of Neyveli New Thermal Power Project (NNTPP) has been placed and Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL) is in advance stage of commissioning hence the allocated capex will be achieved. NLCIL has already won Hybrid-Solar project for 150 MW and the process of appointment of SDOs is in progress. All the other projects are currently going on in fast phase and all out efforts to achieve the capex for target set for for the financial year 2022-23 will be made.

## **SCCL:**

4.11 a) ₹ 2000 crore Capex Annual Plan in detail for 2022-23 has been prepared and communicated to the concerned for necessary action in advance.

b) Tendering process is being speeded up for timely procurement of Plant and machinery.

c) Re-awarding of the 66 MW solar power project is in process for execution in 2022-23 and speed up of the Flue Gas Desulphurization (FDG) works of the Singareni Thermal Power Plant (STPP).

d) Regular follow up is being made with state government for fast resolving of Land and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) issues for timely grounding of new projects and smooth running of the existing mines.

## **D. Outstanding Dues**

4.12 The Committee enquired about the State-wise and utility-wise outstanding dues of Coal India Limited (CIL), SCCL and NLC India Ltd. as on 31 March, 2019, 2020 and 2021. In this regard the Ministry in a written reply have furnished the following information:

Year-wise outstanding dues of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) from Power Sector are as follows:

- (a) As on 31.03.2019: ₹ 8,435.19 crore
- (b) As on 31.03.2020: ₹ 16,209.03 crore
- (c) As on 31.03.2021: ₹ 21,624.91 crore
- (d) As on 31.01.2022: ₹ 15,097.01 crore (Provisional)

4.13 The following is the statement showing the State-wise dues of SCCL as on 31.03.2019, 31.03.2020, 31.03.2021 and 31.01.2022:

(₹ in crore)

State	Customer	2019	2020	2021	31.01.2022
Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	235.21	319.18	128.90	419.40
Karnataka	KPCL	298.84	394.82	257.14	712.53
Maharashtra	MSEB	42.38	192.48	120.17	69.59
Telangana	NTPC	325.64	356.14	-494.99	-10.75
	TSGENCO	1042.17	2057.88	2682.03	4429.58
	Total	<b>1944.24</b>	<b>3320.51</b>	<b>2693.26</b>	<b>5620.35</b>

**NLCIL:** The outstanding dues of NLC India Ltd. as on 31.01.2021 is ₹ 5763.05 crore.

4.14 The Committee enquired about the steps that have been taken to recover their outstanding dues in a time bound manner, the Ministry in a written reply have stated as under :-

“Coal Sales Dues are continuously monitored by CIL & its subsidiaries and regular follow-up is done with consumers for early recovery. From time to time, coal sales dues of SEBs/State Gencos and CPSUs are realized following settlement of accounts. For making recovery of outstanding dues easier, CIL has developed an online bill-to-bill reconciliation portal, through which online reconciliation will be carried out and dues will be monitored and realized in a better way. CIL and Coal Companies are also ensuring bilateral meetings to settle commercial disputes and CIL has instructed Coal Companies that matters where commercial disputes cannot be settled bilaterally may be referred to Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD). Accordingly, CIL and its subsidiaries have already filed several claims with Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD) pertaining to different power plants/ boards. Fuel Supply Agreement also provides for levy of interest on delayed payment.”

**Steps taken by Ministry for recovery of dues:**

“a) Letters have been sent from Secretary (Coal) to Secretary (Power) and Chief Secretaries of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu for liquidation of outstanding dues.

b) Letters have been sent from Hon'ble Minister (Coal) to Minister (Energy), Govt of Uttar Pradesh, Minister (energy), Govt. of Rajasthan for liquidation of dues.

c) Follow-up is done with consumers for early recovery by the CIL. From time to time, coal sales dues of SEBs/State Gencos and CPSUs are realized following settlement of accounts.

d) CIL and Coal Companies are also ensuring bilateral meetings to settle commercial disputes and CIL has instructed Coal Companies that matters where commercial disputes cannot be settled bilaterally may be referred to Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD). Accordingly, CIL and its subsidiaries have already filed several claims with Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD) pertaining to different power plants/ boards. Fuel Supply Agreement also provides for levy of interest on delayed payment."

## **E Coal Theft and Pilferage**

4.15 The Ministry has informed that a web-based application called Coal Mining Surveillance & Management System (CMSMS) along with a Mobile App 'Khanan Prahari' were launched in July 2018. Coal Mining Surveillance & Management System (CMSMS) is a Web GIS based application which uses satellite data to detect illegal mining operations which extends beyond the leasehold boundaries of the allottee. It also uses a Mobile App called 'Khanan Prahari' through which any citizen can report an unauthorised mining activity /incident. The complaint received is then verified on the given location and suitable action is taken by the designated Nodal Officers in CIL subsidiaries and State Governments. Any citizen can report an illegal mining incident through this mobile app. Monthly reports are generated at Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited CMPDI and the same is sent to concerned Officers for information and necessary action.

4.16 When enquired about the response of different coal producing States in this Mobile App, the Ministry in a post evidence reply have apprised that the cumulative status of complaints raised through CMSMS/Khanan Prahari up to January 2022 and the status of action taken by various States on these complaints are attached as **Annexure-I.**

4.17 As regards IT initiatives regarding Vehicle Traffic System, CCTV, RFID tags taken by the Ministry to stop illegal mining, the Ministry have provided a Subsidiary wise Report on various IT initiatives up to January, 2022 which is enclosed as **Annexure-II**

## F. ALLOCATION OF COAL BLOCKS

4.18 The Committee have been informed that the allocation of 204 coal mines de-allocated by Hon'ble Supreme Court is now being allocated under the provisions of the Coal Mines (special Provisions) Act, 2015. Under the provisions of the Act, a total of 120 coal mines have been allocated till date. Out of this, allocation of 14 coal mines have been cancelled. Out of remaining 106 coal mines, 46 coal mines have been allocated through Auction whereas 60 have been allocated through Allotment. Out of 46 auctioned mines, 16 mines have got mine opening permission (15 under production). Out of 60 allotted mines, 27 mines have got mine opening permission (19 under production). Status of 106 coal mines is as under:-

Status of the coal Mines allocated under CM (SP) Act, 2015 (106 mines)								
S. No.	Mode of Allocation	Schedule	End Use "Power"	End Use "NRS"	Sale of Coal	Total	Operational Coal Mines	Mines under production
1	Auction	II	4	10	5	19	15	14
		III	2	9	0	11	1	1
		I	0	1	15	16	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>
2	Allotment	II	17	0	1	18	15	13
		III	23	2	2	27	12	6
		I	2	0	13	15	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>

**Auctioned coal mines-** Out of the 19 Schedule II coal mines (coal mines which were operational at the time of cancellation) auctioned under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, mine opening permission has been granted in 15 coal mines. Further, out of the 11 Schedule III coal mines, 1 coal mine has been granted Mining Opening Permission and it has Started coal production.

**Allotted coal mines –** Out of the 18 Schedule II coal mines (coal mines which were operational at the time of cancellation) allotted to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ Gencos, 15 coal mines are operational/ started mine operations as on date. Out of the remaining 42 (27 Schedule III + 15 Schedule I) coal mines 12 coal mines have received mine opening permissions.

The total revenue generated till December, 2021 is ₹ 10796.82 crore (excluding Royalty, taxes, cess etc.).



Total coal produced from the time of allocation of mine under CMSP Act, 2015 till December 2021 is 176.83 Million Tonne, out of which coal produced during financial year 2021-22 till December 2020 is 40.15 Million Tonne.

4.19 On the issue of allocation of Coal Blocks, the Secretary, Ministry of Coal also clarified during evidence held on 23.2.2022 that in the earlier auctions, people used to bid on Rupee per tonne basis. Now, it is based on National Coal Index. As the National Coal Index is increasing due to the cost of coal, the percentage that the Ministry have to give to the States will also increase.

4.20 The representative of the Ministry further informed that coming to the coal block allocation, between 2014 and 2020, the Ministry have allocated auction of 97 coal blocks in the country for both PSUs and non-PSUs. After the new methodology the Ministry have auctioned successfully 42 coal blocks. Secretary Coal has mentioned, in 2015-16, the production of coal from these mines was 28.82 Million Tonne, whereas this year 2021-22 up to January, 2022. The production has reached 68 Million Tonne and are likely to touch almost 90 Million Tonne by the end of year from the allocated coal blocks for the country.

#### **G. FIRST MILE CONNECTIVITY**

4.21 The Committee have been informed that 44 First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects for coal evacuation through Rail have been planned in two phases to strengthen evacuation facility. Out of these, 35 Projects in Phase-I are to be implemented by financial year 2023-24 with a capacity of 414.5 MTPA. As on 07.02.2021, out of the 35 FMC Projects in Phase-I, 6 FMC Projects have been commissioned and the rest are under different stages of implementation. The scheduled time frame for completion of these projects is by 2023-24. Another 9 Projects (under Ph-II) have been taken up, which will cater to dispatch around 57 MTY of coal. LOA/ Work have been awarded for 34 FMC Projects. Tenders are under finalization in one FMC Project. NITs for 9 projects of 2<sup>nd</sup> phase are under preparation.

4.22 The Committee enquired about Action Plan prepared to provide funds and to ensure the progress and success of Rail Projects for coal evacuation. The Ministry in a written reply have stated as under :

"Funds for all the 35 FMC Projects of phase-I are being funded by CIL Subsidiaries from its own internal resources. To ensure the progress and success, these projects are regularly monitored by the Ministry of Coal."

4.23 During evidence, a representative of the Ministry further informed the Committee as follows:

“Apart from this, the Ministry have also taken some other infrastructure projects like railway lines. The Ministry have taken up seven railway lines almost at the cost of ₹ 20,000 crore. This is completely funded by the CIL resources. The Ministry have taken up roads and have kept money for wagon purchase also. So, coal evacuation and coal infrastructure development is a given priority by the Ministry of Coal.”

4.24 As regards benefits of the First Mile Connectivity, the representative of the Ministry during evidence submitted that they have got a study done by the CSIR-NEERI on the benefits of FMC projects. Then, there is a significant reduction in particulates, carbon footprint, gaseous pollutants, ambient sound levels etc. It was further informed that apart from the environmental benefits from the first-mile connectivity projects, there is also money saving. In the diesel itself there is a ₹ 50 crore saving in the Lingaraj mines and ₹ 23 crore saving in Gevra mines.

## **H IMPORT OF COAL**

4.25 The Committee have been informed that Coal imports which had reached a peak of 217.78 MT on 2014-15, declined continuously for the next two years to 203.95 MT in 2015-16 and further to 190.95 MT in 2016-17. The import of coal has been rising since 2017-18 where coal import was 208.25MT which increased further to 235.35 MT in 2018-19, 248.54 MT in 2019-20. During the year 2020-21, the import of coal was 215.25 MT.

Demand of coal is higher than the current level of domestic supply of coal in the country. The entire demand of coal is not met from domestic production as the supply of high quality coal /coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal. Further, coal imported by power plants designed on imported coal and high grade coal required for blending purposes cannot be substituted by domestic coal.

Regarding the requirement of imported coal (Coking coal), a representative of the Ministry of coal, while appearing before the Committee *inter-alia* stated that the Power demand during 2021-22 increased by 8.5 % against the last year as base year. Normally this power demand increases upto 5% *vis-a-vis* that of the preceding year. The overall thermal Power (including coal, diesel, lignite and gas) increased by 11.2%. This power increase was 16.9% from thermal power houses based on domestic coal supply however power generation based on imported coal decreased,

which was, however, supplemented by the domestic coal. The overall demand for imported coal for thermal power plants has come down by 50% during the current year. The representative of Ministry of Coal assured the Committee that during the current year (2021-22) and next year (2022-23), there will be minimum demand of imported coal (coking coal and GCV coal).”

4.26 The Committee were further informed as follows:

“To reduce import dependency, to the extent possible, and push up indigenous coal supply, CIL undertook a series of concessions and benefits for its customers. These include:

- (a) Opening a new e-auction window exclusively for coal importers in October, 2020.
- (b) To substitute coal imports with domestic coal, for blending purpose, allowed subsidiary coal companies to sign MoUs with 17 power plants linked to them.
- (c) Allocation of additional coal to Central and State Gencos, under flexi-utilization enabling them to avert coal imports.
- (d) Enhancement of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) for power plants to 100% of normative requirement from 90%.
- (e) Offering increased quantities of coal to non-regulated sectors against Fuel Supply Agreement (FSAs) up to 100% of Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ).
- (f) Elevation of Trigger level under specific FSAs for power sector from 75% to 80%.

The cumulative effort of the set of initiatives will result in curbing coal imports to the tune of 90 Million Tonne had CIL not adapted this inventiveness, the customers would have had no alternative than to source coal from imports.”

## **I LESSENING CARBON FOOTPRINT**

4.27 The Committee sought to know that contribution of coal sector on lessening carbon emission. The Ministry stated as under:

“Direct contribution of coal mining alone towards GHG emission is insignificant as coal mining does not involve burning of coal. However, Coal Sector has taken up various mitigation-centric activities to curb the sources of carbon/GHG emissions and also lessen the overall carbon footprints of mining:

1. Promoting Renewable: As on 31.01.2022, Coal/lignite PSUs have installed renewable capacity of ~ 1650 MW and it has been planned to install additional ~ 4 GW renewable capacity by financial year 2023-24.

2. Creating Carbon sink: Since inception, Coal/Lignite PSUs have brought about 56000 Ha of area under green cover in and around coal regions thereby creating significant carbon offset potential. Further, there is plan to bring more than 12000 Ha of additional area under green cover during next 5 years.

3. First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects: FMC projects have been envisaged to replace road transport by mechanical rapid loading coupled with belt conveyor transport. In the first phase, 39 such FMC projects have been planned to be commissioned by 2023-24. As per report given by NEERI, these FMC projects will lower the consumption of diesel; reduce vehicle density by good numbers resulting in significant reduction in carbon emission.

4. Energy Efficiency Measures: Efficient use of energy resources and their conservation assume tremendous significance as one unit of energy saved at the consumption level ultimately translates into reduction of carbon footprint. Coal/lignite PSUs are taking various energy conservation & efficiency measures like use of LED lights, energy efficient ACs, Super Fans, E-vehicles, Efficient Water Heaters, Auto timers in street lights, capacitor banks, promoting use of LNG in heavy duty mining machineries etc.

Further, CIL has signed MOU with EESL to implement Energy Efficiency Programs at CIL and Subsidiaries. This shall cover Building Energy Efficiency Projects (BEEP), Replacement of old fans, ACs and conventional light fittings, motors, adoption of e-vehicle, installation of distributed and rooftop solar projects.

5. Three (3) Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Projects with considerable potential of carbon foot print reduction are in pipeline. The upcoming CBM projects of CIL intend to capture the coal bed methane thereby limiting its release into the atmosphere at the time of mining.

6. Surface Coal Gasification (SCG): It has been planned to take up SCG projects (100 Million Tonne (MT) coal by 2030) to push alternative use of coal with relatively lesser carbon footprint.”

## PART-II

### OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### FUND ALLOCATION

1. The Committee note that during the financial year 2021-22, against the BE of ₹ 534.88 crore allocated for different programmes/ schemes of the Ministry of Coal , the RE were revised to ₹ 644.09 crore and an amount of ₹ 360.97 crore was statedly utilized upto December, 2021. While the Ministry is hopeful of full utilisation, they have informed that the North East Component of budget could not be utilized due to limited availability of exploration agencies, medium to dense forest cover, rugged topography, adverse Law & Order conditions & special land tenancy act. The Committee feel that the Government has been undertaking various projects in NER despite these constraints and, therefore, like-wise recommend the Ministry of Coal to take their projects in Mission mode in NER, apart from other necessary steps for full utilization of funds at the end of Financial Year 2022-23. The Committee note that the Ministry is holding dialogue with NE State Governments and would like to be apprised about the necessary help/assistance rendered by the State Governments in NE region to ensure detailed, regional and promotional exploration in the region.

#### PLAN OUTLAY

2. The Committee further note that the Ministry of Coal had projected an outlay of ₹ 1183.50 crore for its Central Sector Schemes for Financial year 2022-23, which was reduced to ₹ 314.54 crore by the Ministry of Finance. With the reduction in annual budgetary allocations, the Committee feel that there will be shortfall in completion of various projects/schemes/activities of the Ministry of Coal during the year which will also impact coal production, safety

and evacuation of coal. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Coal should review their Annual plan allocation particularly those for Detailed Exploration and promotional Drilling, in due course and as intended by them, seek enhanced allocation at RE stage. The Committee desire to be apprised about approval status of the Ministry's note on funds required for exploration upto 2025-26 too.

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

3. The Committee observe that to support R&D activities in the coal sector, Research and Development/S&T Scheme is administered by a Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) under the Secretary, Coal. The Committee find that for R&D, a provision of ₹ 25 crore was made in BE 2020-21, however, the allocation was reduced to ₹ 12.00 crore at RE stage and actual expenditure was ₹ 9.97 crore. In 2021-22, a provision of ₹ 18 crore was made at BE stage but this allocation was reduced to ₹ 11.50 crore at RE stage and against this, the Ministry has disbursed ₹ 8.35 crore to different implementing agencies up to January, 2022. The Committee further observe that under the R & D Scheme during 2020-21 and 2021-22, funds allocated specifically under Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan could not be utilized as there were no guidelines for disbursement for utilization of R&D funds directly beneficial for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. As the Ministry is expecting issuance of guidelines/modalities this year, the Committee desire that the Ministry should take necessary steps on the matter to ensure utilization of funds allocated under Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan in future.

4. The Committee note that though the Ministry had proposed ₹ 20.00 crore for its research activities during 2022-23, an amount of ₹ 10.00 crore has been allocated. In view of the fact that the R&D in coal sector is important for

development of clean coal technologies, safety in coal mines and protection of ecology and for a safe and secure clean energy future, sufficient budgetary support by the Government for research activities in coal sector is needed. In this context, the Committee would like the Government to closely monitor all the R&D activities taken up and their Commercial utilization by coal companies. The Committee also recommend that the additional funds for R&D during 2022-23, if required, may be sought at RE stage.

#### PROMOTIONAL (REGIONAL) EXPLORATION

5. The Committee note that the aim of the Promotional (Regional) Exploration for coal and lignite, a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Coal is to undertake preliminary drilling to assess availability of coal in various areas and the same is being implemented by various agencies viz. Central Mine Planning and Institute Limited (CMPDI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) and State Governments concerned. The Committee note that under the Scheme of Promotional Exploration, the budget outlay of ₹ 130 crore at BE stage, 2021-22 was reduced to ₹ 120 crore at RE stage and actual utilization has been assessed upto January, 2022 at ₹ 98.68 crore. Yet, against the physical target of 1.50 lakh meter, 1.47 lakh metre of drilling was carried out during 2021-22. The Ministry has submitted before the Committee that there was 100 percent utilization of funds under the scheme, except NER component during 2021-22. The Committee, while appreciating the utilization of funds and achievement of physical target under the said Scheme, also desire that it is equally important to exploit untapped potential in North Eastern Region and, therefore, reiterating their earlier stance, recommend the Ministry of Coal to 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 also achieved during 2022-23.

6. The Committee find that under Promotional (Regional) Exploration for Coal and Lignite Scheme, against proposed allocation of ₹ 176 crore for the financial year 2022-23 by the Ministry, ₹ 75 crore has been allocated at BE stage. The Ministry have stated that the outlay of ₹ 75 crore at BE 2022-23 is sufficient for only about 0.40 lakh meter of drilling with 2D/3D seismic survey and to achieve the proposed target of 1.50 lakh meter & 2D seismic survey in Regional Exploration, fund amount of ₹ 176 crore will be required in RE 2022-23. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance for enhanced allocation of funds under the Scheme at RE stage so that proposed target of Regional Exploration during 2022-23 can be met.

#### DETAILED DRILLING IN NON CIL BLOCKS

7. The Committee note that Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI) carries out 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 Committee find that under the scheme 'Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks', BE, 2021-22 of ₹ 200 crore were increased to ₹ 350.05 crore at RE stage and actual expenditure has been ₹ 180 crore up to January, 2022. The Committee have been informed that 100 % fund , except NER component , will be utilized to meet the projected achievement of 2021-22 as well as to clear the dues of ₹ 287 crore for the previous year. The Committee also find that against the projection of ₹ 895 crore for the financial year 2022-23 by the Ministry, ₹ 175 has been allocated at BE stage of 2022-23 and the current Outlay is reported to be sufficient for



achieving only 1.60 lakh meter target against the proposed target of 7.50 lakh meter. Keeping in view the importance of the Scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non CIL Blocks and to achieve the projected target of drilling of 7.50 lakh meter, the Committee recommend the Government to review the present budgetary allocations of ₹ 175 crore and the same be stepped up at RE stage (2022-23) in order to achieve the projected physical targets.

### **CONSERVATION AND SAFETY IN COAL MINES**

8. The Committee observe that under Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines Scheme, the aspect of conservation of coal is taken into account right from the planning stage and maximum recovery is ensured during the implementation stage. They note that safety is always considered an utmost priority for coal companies. The Committee find that Budgetary allocation for the year 2020-21 under the component was ₹ 10 crore at BE stage, which was reduced to ₹ 6 crore at RE stage and actual expenditure stands at ₹ 5.72 crore. Similarly, during 2021-22, ₹ 6 crore which was allocated at BE stage, was reduced to ₹ 4.50 crore at RE stage and actual expenditure up to January, 2022 has been ₹ 3.73 crore. Budget Estimate for the year 2022-23 under this Scheme is ₹ 4 crore. The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Finance have been continuously decreasing the overall funds under Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Coal over the years since 2019-20 and accordingly, funds under this sub-scheme have been reduced. The Committee are of the considered view that the larger goals of higher productivity in coal mining industry should be synchronized with sustained efforts for protection and safety of workers in coal mines. In this backdrop, the Committee desire that the Ministry of Coal should take up the

matter with the Ministry of Finance and seek augmented budgetary support at RE stage (2022-23) and apprised them about the same, at later stage.

9. The Committee note that fatal accidents and fatalities reported in Coal/Lignite Mines during 2021 were 27 and 29 respectively while 57 serious accidents and 61 serious injuries were reported during 2021. The Committee also observe that several measures have been taken by the Ministry and Coal/Lignite PSUs to bring down the number of accidents, fatalities, serious accidents and serious injuries. The Committee, opine that there is an imperative need to further reduce the number of accidents and fatalities which is possible with the use of newer technologies. In this connection, the Ministry have informed about adopting latest technology like use of drones, remote operation technology, early warning radar system, dust suppression system, etc, which is the need of the hour. Under Mine Rescue Rules, training facilities are there too. The Committee would suggest a thrust on institutional arrangements for skill up-gradation and suitable training of the work force engaged in coal/lignite mining areas too. In this connection, the Committee would like to be apprised of the skill upgradation and training programme and steps like technological upgradation of mining activities taken by the Coal/Lignite Companies during the last 3 years. The Committee further desire the Ministry to keep up their efforts to utilize advance technology to enhance safety for mine worker

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN COALFIELDS AREAS

10. The Committee note that Budgetary Provision under the Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfield Areas for the year 2021-22 was ₹ 65.48 crore and actual expenditure has been ₹ 58.23 crore up to January, 2022. The unutilised funds amounting to ₹ 7.25 crore, are under NER component (₹ 6.55 crore) and under General Component (₹ 0.70 crore). Since, no demand is

pending under these components; these funds may not be utilized. The Committee also note that against the projected requirement of ₹ 72 crore for Development of Transportation Infrastructure in Coalfield Areas, ₹ 50.04 crore have been allocated for the Financial Year 2022-23. The Ministry have stated that funds allocated during 2022-23 will not be sufficient as ₹ 44 crore are pending for reimbursement under Scheduled Caste and Tribal Sub Plan Component. Keeping in view that financial assistance is given by the Central Government for development of Roads and creation of Rail Infrastructure, the Committee recommend that the Ministry of Coal should seek enhanced budgetary support under the Scheme for the year 2022-23 at RE stage. The Committee also recommend the Government to explore the possibilities for utilization of funds under different Scheme of the Ministry of Coal earmarked as North eastern component, because these funds remain unutilized year after year.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES AND SUBSIDENCE CONTROL (EMSC)

11. The Committee understand that all the Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (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 Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) sanctioned by the Government in August, 2009 at an investment of ₹ 9773.84 Crores spread over a period of 10 years. They also note that 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 Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974. Coal India Limited was required to first spend ₹ 350 crore from its internal resources and the same amount was to be funded from Gross Budgetary Support. However, CIL has reportedly not been able to spend

its share. The period of implementation of Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj Coal Fields has already expired on 11.08.2019. The Committee find that as per the directive of the 19th HPCC meeting, draft comprehensive proposals incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time, and cost overrun were prepared by ECL, in consultation with Central Mine Planning and Institute Limited( CMPDI), RI-1 & ADDA and BCCL in consultation with CMPDI RI-II & JRDA. Revision of both the proposal is under finalization process at the level of Governments of Jharkhand and West Bengal respectively. The Committee note that the environmental issues in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields, for which the Master Plan was sanctioned way back in 2009 perhaps, is yet to get the requisite attention. The Committee note that now a revised Master Plan is under finalization for this purpose and is reportedly pending with Government of Jharkhand and West Bengal. They, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Coal should continuously pursue the matter with the concerned State Governments so that the revised Master Plan is finalized at the earliest and situation in both the Colfield areas gets better.

#### PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUs

12. The Committee note that the physical targets set for coal production during 2022-23 by CIL, SCCL and NLCIL are 700 Million Tonne, 72 Million Tonne and 8 Million Tonne respectively. The Committee find that during 2021-22 against the projected physical target of 670 MT of coal production by CIL, the actual production upto 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2022 has been 530.48 MT (Provisional). In the case of SCCL, against the projected coal production target of 68 MT during 2021-22, the actual production upto January, 2022 has been 57.52 MT. In the case of NLCIL, the Committee are happy that against the coal production target of 3.50 MT, the actual achievement upto January, 2022 has been 4.85 MT. As regard shortfall in coal production, land

acquisition problem, delay in physical possession of land, R&R issues, Encroachment issues, delay in Forestry and Environmental clearances, Evacuation & logistics constraints, Law & order problem, second wave of Covid-19 and shortage of explosives for blasting in opencast mines etc have been attributed for lower coal production by the Coal Companies. The Committee believe that the factors responsible for lower production target in respect of CIL and SCCL are being looked into, and trust that the Ministry/ Coal PSUs would continue to make earnest efforts in addressing the issues affecting the coal production so as to achieve production target of 780 million tonne fixed for 2022-23.

13. The Committee note that the outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 and imposition of subsequent lockdown resulted in subdued demand during 2020-21 by power and non-power sector which adversely affected coal dispatch from coal PSUs. Considering the prolonged and persistent effect of COVID pandemic and subdued coal demand in the first half of 2020-21, the target was revised from 710 Million Tonne to 660 Mill Tonne. Against this target 660 Million Tonne, CIL produced 596.22 Million Tonne during 2020-21. In respect of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL), against the production target 67.50 Million Tonne, the actual achievement were 50.58 Million Tonne during 2020-21. The Committee find that with the economy back on recovery mode in 2021-22 coal demand also increased. Further, dispatch from CIL was to the tune of 542.48 Million Tonne during April- January 2022, in comparison to last year same period figures of 463.16 Million Tonne, thereby achieving a growth of 17% over same period of 2020-21 and having a growth of 15 % over the same pandemic free period of 2019-20. Dispatch from SCCL, during April-January 2022 was 54.17 Million Tonne, thereby achieving a growth of 45% over last year same period and having a growth of 4.2% over the same pandemic free period of

2019-20. The Committee would like to place on record appreciation for these exemplary efforts by Coal Companies during Covid-19 Pandemic period.

#### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUs

14. The Committee note that all the three Public Sector Companies under the administrative control of the Ministry of Coal, implement their Capital Investment Plans from their Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBRs) only, without Budgetary Support from the Government of India. A Capex amount of ₹ 21420 crore (CIL-₹ 16500 crore + NLCIL- ₹ 2920 crore +SCCL- ₹2000 crore) has been proposed for the year 2022-23 for production of coal and related development of infrastructure. As regards the extent of implementation of the Capital Investment Plans against the allocations during the year 2021-22, the Committee find that against the Budget Estimates of ₹19246 crore for all the three PSUs (CIL – ₹14685 crore, (BE&RE) NLCIL – ₹2061 crore (BE&RE) and SCCL – ₹2500 crore, (BE and RE), the actual expenditure upto January, 2022 has been ₹15012.33 crore (80.08%). The utilization of funds has been ₹11538.87 crore (78.58%) by CIL, ₹1941.58 crore (94.21%) by NLCIL and ₹1531.88 crore (76.06%.) by SCCL respectively.

The Committee note the Ministry's stand that CIL and NLCIL are expected to achieve the CAPEX target, for the year 2021-22, however, SCCL is likely to fall short in achieving target due to the Solar projects work valuing ₹150 crore held up, delay in grounding of new project & procurement of spares for some of the existing mines and land acquisition for some of projects, etc. The Committee are happy to note that during 2021-22, CIL and NLCIL are expected to achieve the CAPEX target. As regards the constraints being faced by SCCL, they do hope that the Ministry of Coal and SCCL would resolve all pending issues to achieve the targeted CAPEX

during 2022-23.

#### OUTSTANDING DUES OF COAL/LIGNITE PSUs

15. The Committee note that a huge amount of dues are outstanding from the States and other utilities and as a result, outstanding dues of CIL, SCCL and NLCIL as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022 have soared to ₹ 15097.01 crore, ₹ 5620.35 crore and ₹ 5763.23 crore, respectively. The Ministry have informed the Committee that letters have been sent from Secretary (Coal) to Secretary (Power) and Chief Secretaries of States concerned for liquidation of outstanding dues. The Committee have also been informed that CIL and its subsidiaries have already filed several claims with Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD) pertaining to different power plants/ boards. Further, Fuel Supply Agreement also provides for levy of interest on delayed payment. While appreciating the initiative taken by Ministry and Coal/Lignite PSUs, the Committee desire that the matter should be taken more vigorously to recover the outstanding amount particularly from consumers like power generating units, cement and fertilizer Industries etc. The Committee desire to be apprised of the recoveries made in due course.

#### COAL THEFT AND PILFERAGE

16. The Committee note that a web-based applications called Coal Mining Surveillance & Management System (CMSMS) along with a Mobile App 'Khanan Prahari' were launched in July 2018 by the Ministry of Coal. The App uses satellite data to detect illegal mining operations, which extends beyond the leasehold boundaries of the allottee. Further, through this App, any citizen can report an unauthorised mining activity /incident. The complaint received is then verified on the given location and suitable action is taken by the designated Nodal Officers in CIL subsidiaries and State Governments. Monthly reports are also generated at CMPDI and the

same is sent to concerned officers for information and necessary action. While appreciating the IT initiatives taken by the Ministry to check theft and pilferage of coal, the Committee desire that to end this menace the Ministry of Coal and Coal PSUs should take up the pilferage and theft of coal at various sites at the highest level with the State Governments. In this regard, the Committee also suggest that Ministry of Coal may seek the advice of Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) if a suitable legislation can be brought to curb illegal mining/theft cases .

#### ALLOCATION OF COAL BLOCKS

17. The Committee note that as per Supreme Court decision/directions, allocation procedure of 204 cancelled coal mines were started under the provisions of the Coal Mines (special Provisions) Act, 2015. Out of 106 coal mines, 46 coal mines have been allocated through Auction whereas 60 have been allocated through Allotment. The Committee have also been informed that the total revenue generated till December, 2021 is ₹ 10796.82 crore and total coal produced from the time of allocation of mine till December 2021 is 176.83 Million Tonne from these coal mines. The Committee commend this achievement and expect the nodal Ministry to continue their concerted efforts in this direction. The Committee are also happy that the proposed allocation of these coal mines through Auction and Allotment is happening and hope that once production from these coal mines start, the goal of attaining self sufficiency in coal production will be easier to achieve, will save foreign exchange being spent by the Exchequer for import of coal. The Committee recommend the Ministry of Coal to ensure that no coal blocks allocated should remain unproductive and auction/allocation of coal blocks be continued in the desirable manner.



18. The Committee observe that coal, as primary commercial energy fuel, has been sustaining the country's energy requirements for decades now and would continue to retain its relevance for a few more decades in future. Although, the Committee think that impetus on greener and renewable energy source, in a bid to migrate from largely fossil driven energy economy to one that is powered by cleaner sources, from a larger environmental perspective, is a welcome move. They recommend the Government to take desired steps so that return on investment made by Private and Public Sectors in Coal Sector become viable. At the same time, they acknowledge the efforts of the Ministry to reduce carbon emissions by its PSUs to improve the quality of coking coal etc. and feel that further strides in this direction would surely be a service to humanity at large.

#### FIRST MILE CONNECTIVITY

19. The Committee note that 44 First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects for coal evacuation through Rail have been planned in two phases to strengthen evacuation facility. Out of these, 35 Projects in Phase-I are to be implemented by financial year 2023-24 with a capacity of 414.5 MTPA and another 9 Projects (under Ph-II) have been taken up which will cater to dispatch of around 57 MTY of coal. Out of the 35 FMC Projects in Phase-I, 6 FMC Projects have been commissioned and the rest are under different stages of implementation. The scheduled time frame for completion of these projects is by 2023-24. While appreciating the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Coal and Railway Board, the Committee are hopeful that both the phases of this ambitious project of the Ministry will be implemented and completed in a time bound manner to fulfil the desired objectives.

## IMPORT OF COAL

20. The Committee are happy to note that with new steps/initiatives like opening a new e-auction window exclusively for coal importers in October' 2020; to substitute coal imports with domestic coal, for blending purpose; allocation of additional coal to Central and State Gencos; offering increased quantities of coal to non-regulated sectors etc., the demand of imported coal (Coking and GCV coal) has gone down by 50% during the current year (2021-22) and this shortage of imported coal has been supplemented through domestic coal produced and supplied by domestic coal companies including Coal India Limited making the country self-reliant in coal production for thermal power plants even during the Covid Pandemic. The Committee was further apprised that only minimum imported coal for thermal power stations will be required during the next year (2022-23). The Committee observe that this will not only save foreign exchange on one hand but the domestic PSUs will also improve the quantity and quality of their coal produced to match the imported coal supply to these Power Plants. They, therefore, recommend the Ministry to continue encouraging the coal producing PSUs under its administrative control to improve the quality of coal and supply the same to these Power Plants which are based on imported coal.

NEW DELHI;  
21 March, 2022  
30 Phalgun, 1943(Saka)

RAKESH SINGH  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on Coal,  
Mines and Steel

**Status of Complaints generated through Khanan Prahari mobile app in different Coal producing States**

State	Total Complaint received	Verified/True complaint	Verified/False complaint	Non-verified
Assam	4	3	1	
Assam State	4	3	1	
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>
SECL	10		10	
CH State	13		6	7
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14</b>
BCCL	24	2	22	
CCL	16	14	2	
ECL	30	12	18	
JH State	15		1	14
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>
NCL	3		3	
SECL	3		3	
MP State	34		4	30
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
WCL	2		2	
MH state	10			10
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
MCL	1		1	
OD State	5		2	3
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	
NCL	3		3	
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>56</b>
BCCL	1		1	
ECL	216	46	170	
WB State	57		1	56
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>120</b>

REPORT ON VARIOUS IT INITIATIVES ~~upto~~ JANUARY 2022 AS RECEIVED FROM  
SUBSIDIARIES

GPS/ GPRS BASED VEHICLE TRACKING SYSTEM WITH GEO-FENCING.				
Subsidiary co.	Number of vehicles deployed for internal coal transport/Requirement	Number of vehicles fitted with GPS & connected with VTS server	Functioning status of VTS system	Action Status/Remarks
MCL	2689	2689	2295	De-active GPS devices are being rectified. Requirement of GPS devices is dynamic and keeps changing on monthly basis.
CCL	3150	3150	2825	3150 nos. of devices are installed at all CCL Areas out of which 2825 GPS devices are functioning on real time basis
NCL	475	475	475	The total installed GPS Devices are as per the instant requirement
WCL	1320	1320	1320	The total installed GPS Devices are as per the instant requirement
BCCL	1100	523	475	Out of 1100 devices, 523 are installed & remaining will be installed as and when required. All vehicles engaged in coal transportation from dump to siding are fitted with GPS device.
ECL	1000	1000	1000	The total installed GPS Devices are as per the instant requirement
SECL	1074	1074	1074	The total installed GPS Devices are as per the instant requirement
<b>TOTAL</b>	10808	10231	9464	

Subsidiary co.	Total Requirement of CCTV Cameras deployed at - a. Vulnerable locations viz Weighbridges, Sidings, Workshop, Offices & Stores b. Coal Stocks	Total Number CCTV Cameras installed	Number of Cameras connected NVR/Area Network	Functioning status of total CCTV system	Action Status/Remarks
MCL	2888	945	571	811	For remaining required quantity, tender has been floated. Expected to be awarded within 1 month.
CCL	1964	1592	1004	1384	208 No. of Cameras are in breakdown whose maintenance work is being done at respective Area level. Rest of the Cameras shall be installed by March 2022 (as per project execution in Magadh and Amrapali Projects)
NCL	1357	733	645	582	1) Breakdown cameras that are Beyond Economic Repair (BER) are expected to be replaced by 31/03/2022. 2) The PO/Contract has been awarded for supply installation & commissioning of 624 no. CCTV cameras and it is expected to be executed by 10/04/2022 as per the contract. 3) The existing CCTVs is to be covered in AMC by 15/02/2022.
WCL	687	600	600	593	Breakdown (07 nos.) will be rectified / replaced. CCTV Cameras have been installed in Coal Dumps, Check Posts, Road Weighbridges and in Railway Sidings. 87 nos. of CCTV Cameras for Railway Sidings, Coal Stocks, Railway Weighbridges are under procurement. Timeline- 1) 13 nos.:31/01/22 (SO Placed) 2) 74 Nos.:31/03/22
BCCL	615	615	615	583	CCTV have been installed in Coal dumps, road weighbridges, Area Offices, Regional Stores, Central stores, Central hospital, Area Hospitals & Magazine and railway sidings etc.
ECL	2397	1379	595	1147	1. Scheme for Centralized procurement of 1018 cameras has been approved and tendered on GEM on dt. 13.01.2022 2. 145 cameras installed are beyond repair due to lightening.
SECL	1332	1316	1316	1297	19 Nos. of cameras are under repairing/restoration. 16 cameras got damaged in lightening which is not repairable and to be replaced with new cameras by Area.
TOTAL	11240	7180	5346	6397	

RF-ID BASED BOOM- BARRIER ACCESS CONTROL				
Subsidiary co.	Total Requirement of RFID based boom barriers provided for access control	Number of RFID based Boom Barriers Installed & connected with Area VTS server Including weighbridges	functioning status of Boom Barrier System	Action Status
MCL	145	Nil	Nil	139 nos. Boom Barriers will be retendered by end of this month after incorporating the newly circulated changes in Standard NIT of Civil Department. For the rest 6 Boom barriers, Bhubaneswari Area is procuring at Area Level. Tender is expected to be finalized by march 2022.
CCL	162	112	112	During FY 2021-22, CCL is going to implement VTS & RFID Systems at Magadh & Amrapali and other Projects through which balance 50 Nos. of RFID based Boom Barriers shall be installed.
NCL	49	26	26	Rest 23 boom barriers are under installation and commissioning and expected to be completed by 28.02.2022
WCL	100	92	92	5 nos. Boom Barriers are under shifting/Not in operation due to closure of Mines 3 nos damaged Boom Barriers will be rectified
BCCL	91	58	58	15 sets have been purchased. Out of 15 sets, 7 sets are installed and rest 8 nos. will be installed after availability of sites. Procurement of rest of sets will depend on Procurement of additional road weighbridges.
ECL	206 (103 weighbridges)	172 (89 weighbridges)	172	Work for the remaining 14 weighbridges is under progress
SECL	132	132	131	131 Nos. are currently under operation 13 Nos. of new/additional boom barriers are under supply/installation. 01 no. boom barrier damaged. Under repairing.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>591</b>	

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MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2021-2022) HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23<sup>rd</sup> FEBRUARY, 2022 IN COMMITTEE ROOM No. '2', BLOCK-A, FIRST FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE EXTENSION, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1130 hrs. to 1345 hrs.

PRESENT

**Shri Rakesh Singh- Chairperson**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Kunar Hembram
3. Shri C. Lalrosanga
4. Shri Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy
5. Shri Chunni Lal Sahu
6. Shri Arun Sao
7. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
8. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
9. Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi

**Rajya Sabha**

10. Dr. Vikas Mahatme
11. Dr. Prashanta Nanda
12. Shri Deepak Prakash
13. Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Anita B. Panda - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Arvind Sharma - Director
3. Shri Uttam Chand Bharadwaj - Additional Director

## WITNESSES

### MINISTRY OF COAL

1	Shri Anil Kumar Jain	Secretary
2	Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari	Additional Secretary
3	Shri Maddirala Nagaraju	Additional Secretary
4	Smt. Nirupama Kotru	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor
5	Shri Shyam Bhagat Negi	Joint Secretary
6	Smt. Vismita Tej	Joint Secretary
7	Shri Bhabani Prasad Pati	Joint Secretary
8	Shri Animesh Bharti	Economic Adviser/Commissioner, CMPFO
9	Ms. Santosh	Deputy Director General/Coal Controller

### COAL PSUs

10	Shri Pramod Agrawal	Chairman, Coal India Ltd.
11	Shri Rakesh Kumar	CMD, NLC India Ltd.
12	Shri N. Sridhar	Chairman, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.
13.	Shri O.P. Singh	CMD, MCL
14.	Shri Bholu Singh	CMD, NCL
15.	Shri P S Mishra	CMD, SECL
16.	Shri A P Panda	CMD, ECL
17.	Shri Manoj Kumar	CMD CMPDIL
18.	Shri Samiran Dutta	CMD, BCCL
19.	Shri P.M. Prasad	CMD, CCL
20.	Shri Manoj Kumar	CMD, WCL



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 (2022-23). 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 2021-22 and the major thrust areas envisaged for the development of Coal Sector during 2022-23.

4. The Committee then sought clarifications on the issues like reduction of Budgetary Allocation for Central Sector Schemes for the year 2022-23, end of import of coal for Thermal Power Plants by 2024, reasons for underutilization of funds in general and in North East Areas in particular, theft/pilferage of coal, steps taken to reduce fatalities/serious injury rate, auction of new coal blocks, guidelines from the Ministry for private companies for mining, increase in production of coal, reduction in import of coal, response from different coal producing States about the mobile app 'Khanan Prahari' and web-app 'Coal Mine Surveillance & Management System', status of the Revised Master Plan of Jharia and Raniganj coalfields and physical and financial performance of coal/lignite PSUs. The Committee also sought information on the fatal accidents which occurred in Dhanbad, BCCL and Srirampur Area of SCCL.

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 EIGHTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2021-2022) HELD ON MONDAY, THE 21<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2022 FROM 1530 HRS. TO 1615 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 Kunar Hembram
3. Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi
4. Shri Ajay Nishad
5. Smt. Riti Pathak
6. Shri Chunni Lal Sahu
7. Shri Arun Sao
8. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
9. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
10. Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi

**Rajya Sabha**

11. Dr. Vikas Mahatme
12. Shri Samir Oraon
13. Shri Deepak Prakash

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Smt. Anita B. Panda - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Arvind Sharma - Director
3. Shri Uttam Chand Bharadwaj - Additional Director

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

3. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration the following Reports:

- (i) \*\*\*                      \*\*\*                      \*\*\*                      \*\*\*

(ii) \*\*\*                \*\*\*                \*\*\*                \*\*\*

(iii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) relating to the  
Ministry of Coal;

(iv) \*\*\*                \*\*\*                \*\*\*                \*\*\*

4. 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.

5.        \*\*\*                \*\*\*                \*\*\*                \*\*\*

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

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**\*Not related to the Report.**