

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1798
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.03.2025**

Schemes to increase production of coal

1798 # **Smt. Maya Naroliya:**

Dr. Bhim Singh:

Will the Minister of **Coal** be pleased to state:

(a) the major schemes and policies that have been implemented by Government so far to increase coal production in the country and the contribution of coal mining projects in other Eastern States including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to address the challenges of environmental damage and rehabilitation during coal mining and the arrangements made for rehabilitation and compensation for the affected communities, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)**

(a): The steps taken by the Government to increase the coal production in the country in order to meet the demand of coal for the upcoming years are as under:-

- i. Regular reviews by Ministry of Coal to expedite the development of coal blocks.
- ii. Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021 for enabling captive mines owners (other than atomic minerals) to sell up to 50% of their annual mineral (including coal) production in the open market after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government on payment of such additional amount.
- iii. Single Window Clearance portal for the coal sector to speed up the operationalization of coal mines.
- iv. Project Monitoring Unit for hand-holding of coal block allottees for obtaining various approvals / clearances for early operationalization of coal mines.
- v. Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis launched in 2020. Under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50 % on final offer would be allowed for the quantity of coal produced earlier than scheduled date of production. Also, incentives on coal gasification or liquefaction (rebate of 50 % on final offer) have been granted.
- vi. Terms and conditions of commercial coal mining are very liberal with no restriction on utilization of coal, allowing new companies to participate in the bidding process, reduced upfront amount, adjustment of upfront amount against monthly payment, liberal efficiency parameters to encourage flexibility to operationalize the coal mines, transparent bidding process, 100 % Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index.

In addition to above, coal companies have also taken following steps to increase the domestic coal production.

- i. Coal India Limited (CIL) has identified and initiated actions for fulfilling all the resources required like Environment Clearance / Forest Clearance, land acquisition, evacuation infrastructures such as mechanized loading through Coal Handling Plant (CHP) / SILO, Rail Projects etc. CIL is in constant endeavor to enhance its coal production through expansion of mines (brownfield projects), opening of new mines (greenfield projects),

mechanization and modernization of its mines, both Underground (UG) & Opencast (OC). In its UG mines, CIL is adopting Mass Production Technologies (MPT), mainly with Continuous Miners (CMs), wherever feasible. CIL has also planned Highwall (HW) mines. In its OC mines, CIL already has State-of the- Art technology in its high-capacity Excavators, Dumpers and Surface Miners.

- ii. Regular liaison is being undertaken by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for grounding of new projects and operation of existing projects. SCCL has initiated action for developing infrastructure for evacuation of coal like CHPs, Crushers, Mobile Crushers, Pre-weigh- bins etc.

State-wise raw coal production in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and other Eastern States during 2022-23 and 2023-24 are given below:

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

State	2022-23	2023-24
Bihar	00	00
Jharkhand	156.483	191.158
West Bengal	32.796	37.262
Madhya Pradesh	146.029	159.228
Chhattisgarh	184.895	207.255
Odisha	218.981	239.402
Assam	0.200	0.200
TOTAL (Eastern States)	739.384	834.505

(b): Before the start of any new/expansion coal mine project, Environment Clearances are obtained for which Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan is prepared to ensure the protection of the Environment. The Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan is implemented in all the mines to mitigate the environmental impact of mining.

Further, the following steps are taken to deal with the challenges associated with rehabilitation during coal mining and the arrangements made for rehabilitation and compensation for the affected communities/displaced people affected by the same:

- Acceptability of rehabilitation site by persons being displaced and the host community is ensured by site selection through joint committee/team in association with district authorities.
- Disputes and disagreement on eligibility and quantum of compensation /Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) benefits are prevented by associating representatives of Project affected Families (PAFs) during baseline socio-economic surveys and measurements of house/structure/land.
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism is made effective for PAFs at the project level with the participation of project proponent, PAFs, District authorities and local elected representatives.
- Regular meetings are conducted with villagers for review of ongoing R&R activities with timelines of completion.
- Transparency in compensation and R&R activities is ensured by R&R committee headed by District Collector or his representative.
- In case, land is acquired under CBA(A&D) Act 1957, the R&R benefits are accorded as per the provisions of Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the amenities provided in the new rehabilitation site is as per Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
- Option is also given to PAFs to avail better compensation and R&R benefit under the provisions of section 108 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.