

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1947
ANSWERED ON 11/02/2026

DISPLACEMENT DUE TO COAL MINING PROJECTS

1947. SMT. GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coal mining projects have led to displacement of the local population in various States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for the rehabilitation and compensation of the affected persons; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure environmentally sustainable coal mining?

ANSWER

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

- (a) & (b): The details of displacement of project affected families (PAFs) due to coal mining projects of subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) in various States during the last five years are as under: -

Name of Subsidiary	Name of state	Number of PAFs affected State-wise				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NCL	MP	87	338	439	432	318
	UP	00	00	00	00	00
CCL	Jharkhand	105	206	443	634	453
ECL	WB	275	548	686	556	574
	Jharkhand	00	60	36	24	149
BCCL	WB	00	00	00	00	00
	Jharkhand	00	00	40	59	44
MCL	Odisha	592	650	219	283	359
WCL	Maharashtra	445	203	222	40	473

	MP	00	00	00	00	00
SECL	Chhattisgarh	89	209	355	504	762
	MP	13	134	215	191	256
CIL Grand Total-12720		1606	2348	2655	2723	3388

Lignite/coal mining projects of NLC India Limited (NLCIL) have led to displacement of the land owners/ encroachers whose houses were acquired. The lands required for the NLCIL's mines at Neyveli are acquired in a phased manner by the Government of Tamil Nadu under the LA Act – "Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997" (TN Act 10/1999) with the compensation and R&R policy as per the provisions of Schedule-I, II & III of RFCTLARR Act from 01.01.2014 onwards. For Barsingsar Lignite Mine of NLCIL, land was acquired in 1991, as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For coal mining projects like Talabira II & III OCP in Odisha, land is acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (CBA Act, 1957).

In Telangana, as on date, 22 villages are displaced due to SCCL mining projects and 10,578 PDFs are rehabilitated.

(c): In pursuance of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order 2015, land & asset compensation benefits are provided as per Schedule I and Rehabilitation & Resettlement benefits are provided to the displaced families as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 respectively.

The subsidiaries of CIL follow its Resttlemnt and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy, 2012 and also follow its Annuity scheme, 2020. Additionally, subsidiaries of CIL provide R&R benefits over and above existing norms based on the local conditions. In addition to this, any State-specific guidelines regarding procedures and benefits to be extended to project affected families in case of compulsory acquisition is also followed.

NLCIL follows state-specific/ project specific R&R policies for the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced families.

In Telangana, SCCL acquires lands for mining projects, and compensation and rehabilitation has been paid to the affected persons as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 under administrative control of concerned District Collector.

(d): Standardized environmental safeguards are provided under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. All new and expansion coal mining projects are undertaken after obtaining prior Environmental Clearance based on a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment, along with implementation of approved Environmental Management Plans prescribing mitigation measures for protection of air, water, land and ecological resources.

Coal Mine/Block Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA/CBDPA) executed between the Nominated Authority (under Ministry of Coal) and a successful bidder provides that the successful bidder is required to adopt modern mechanised methods for coal extraction, handling and evacuation, minimising carbon footprint and reducing environmental pollution, implement mechanised loading and develop First-Mile Connectivity from the pit-head to further curb environmental pollution, in line with Good Industry Practices.

Diversion of forest land for coal mining is regulated under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 2023, which mandate prior approval of the Central Government and compliance with compensatory afforestation, payment of Net Present Value and other statutory conditions.

Coal mines operate in accordance with scientific mine planning and phased mining principles, with emphasis on concurrent reclamation of mined-out areas, backfilling of mine voids and ecological restoration, as per approved Mine Closure Plans. Coal/ lignite PSUs have undertaken various measures to promote sustainability which include bio-reclamation/ plantation, gainful utilization of overburden and energy efficiency measures.

Regulatory oversight is strengthened through statutory monitoring by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the State Pollution Control Boards. Coal mines are required to comply with prescribed environmental norms, submit periodic compliance reports and facilitate inspections, audits and third-party assessments as mandated under applicable environmental laws.

Further, the Government has notified the Environment Audit Rules, 2025 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to strengthen the environmental compliance framework for projects operating under various environmental laws, including coal mining projects.
