

(Nationalisation) Act, 1973 and the coal so mined from the block can be used only for the purposes as given under Section 3(3)(a).

In view of above, it is decided to allocate the small & isolated coal patches to the following:

- (i) The State Mining Corporations u/s 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, and on allocation of these blocks the State Mining Corporations have to develop these blocks under the existing guidelines under the Government dispensation route.
- (ii) Group of identified small & isolated patches in a State, sufficient to meet the requirement of coal to sustain a captive plant of sizable capacity, to private companies through competitive bidding as per the amended provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957.

(c) A block is treated as small & isolated if such pockets of deposits of coal which are not in continuity with the main block of reserves and are separated from it either geologically or geographically. Geological separation means that the coal patch is separated from the main body due to presence of a major fault, dyke or other such major geological disturbance. Geographical separation means that coal deposit is not adjoining the existing working mine and or separated from the main block by any geographical feature like national highway, railway line, major stream or river, hillock etc.

(d) There was never any decision to allocate small & isolated patches to Co-operative Societies; hence there is no shift in the policy.

Profit of Coal India Limited

†1252. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector coal mining company, Coal India Ltd. has been earning profits for the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage of this profit to the capital invested in this industry;

(c) whether an amount from these profits is annually earmarked by the company for environmental conservation and forest expansion; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the annual average amount therefor during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The percentage of Profit before Tax (PBT) to share capital of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) during the last three years are as under:

Year	Share Capital	Profit Before Tax (PBT)	% of PBT to Share Capital
2007-08	6316.36	8738.46	138.35
2008-09	6316.36	5744.10	90.94
2009-10	6316.36	13964.93	221.09

(c) and (d) There is no provision in CIL to earmark an amount for environment conservation from the profit of the mine/company. Environmental conservation is being done as per the approved Environment Management Plan (EMP) and Environment Consent conditions. Depending upon the geo mining characteristics and production capacity of the project, the environment mitigation measures/works are taken up irrespective of the profit or loss.

Classification of coal blocks in forests

1253. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Environment and Forests has classified 203 coal blocks in forests capable of generating 13,000 MW as "No-Go" areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that various power, steel, sponge-iron and cement companies have made substantial investments in these blocks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what measures are being taken to solve the problems being faced by the developers due to the turf war between coal and environment Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had initially delineated 203 coal blocks in nine coalfields as "No-Go" areas. Some of companies who have been allotted these blocks have