

**use plants are located in the State of Orissa** with a combined geological reserves of 6900 million tonnes of coal.

As such, out of the total 208 coal blocks allocated so far by the Ministry of Coal with a total geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes, more than 10.14 billion tonnes of reserves are allocated to the end-use plants located in the State of Orissa and for commercial mining which in terms of percentage comes to about 20% of the total reserves allocated through captive mining.

#### **CSR by coal and lignite companies**

1876. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has impressed upon the coal and lignite companies under their administrative control to bring out a new Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that coal and lignite companies spent 5 per cent of their distributable surplus on CSR activities?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the directives received from Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Coal India Limited (CIL) has formulated a CSR policy in the year 2009 and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) in September, 2010.

(c) In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

(d) The subsidiaries of CIL earmark 5% of the retained earnings of previous year subject to a minimum of Rs.5 per tonne of coal production of the previous year for CSR activities. However, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) could only provide **Rs. 5 crore for the year 2010-11** as the company is under Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) Scheme for revival. In CIL, 2.5% of retained profits of the previous year are provided for CSR activities. NLC allocates not less than 1% of the profit after tax for CSR activities. There is already a mechanism in place in coal companies and NLC to ensure that the earmarked amount is spent on CSR activities.

#### **Demand and availability of coal**

1877. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per Annual Plan 2010-11, while the All India coal demand was estimated at 656.31 million tones, the indigenous coal availability is estimated at 572.37 million tones;

- (b) if so, by the end of the year, what was the actual demand and the availability; and
- (c) how the gap was met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per Annual Plan 2010-11, the estimated demand during 2010-11 is 656.31 MT while the information on actual demand is not readily available, the actual coal production in 2010-11 (upto January, 2011) is 424.16 MT and the gap is likely to be met through imports.

#### **Fatality rate in CIL**

1878. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the fatalities in CIL during the last five years, year-wise and mine-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that, as per the report of the Asian Development Bank, the fatality rate in coal mines in India is 0.4 million tonnes per year which is ten times more than US, Australia, etc.; and
- (c) if so, how the Ministry views this and the steps proposed to be taken to bring down the fatality rate?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The details of fatalities in CIL during the last five years *i.e.* from 2006-2010 year-wise and mine-wise is given in Statement (See below).

(b) As reported by Ministry of Labour and Employment, the fatality rate in coal mines in India is reported to be 0.25 per million tonnes during the year 2010. Data in respect of fatality rate of other developed countries like USA, Australia etc. are not available for comparison.

(c) To bring down the fatality rate in the coal mines, the existing system and the steps proposed to be taken are as under:

"The causes of all accidents are being enquired into and the causes and circumstances leading to mine accidents being identified and recommendations of enquiring authorities for preventing such incidents/accidents are being complied with."

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOL&E) through the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is responsible for monitoring and enforcing safety in coal mines as per the provisions of the Mines Act 1952. Coal mine operators are responsible for compliance of safety standards in mines as per the Mines Act 1952 and the Rules and Regulations thereunder. Safety performance monitoring is a continuous process and DGMS is the nodal agency for prescribing the standards of safety in coal mines. Safety circulars are issued by DGMS taking into account the necessary improvements in safety standards and Coal Mines Regulations (CMR) are