

actions to be taken to improve medical facilities by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies. AIIMS has since given its recommendations on the matter.

Further, CIL conducts initial medical examinations in respect of newly joined employees and periodical medical examinations for existing employees at prescribed regular intervals. Moreover, coal mine workers have to undergo Medical Checkup every five years as per the provisions of the Mines Rules, 1955. Those who are more than 45 years old have to undergo medical checkup after every three years as per recommendation of 10th Conference on Safety in Mines.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Unauthorized coal mining activities

1979. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that unauthorized coal mining activities are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has put any mechanism in place for reporting, monitoring and taking suitable action on unauthorized coal mining activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the incidents of unauthorized coal mining activities which were reported in the country during last three years till date, along with the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(f) whether Government has taken stringent action against the persons involved in such activities; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Law and Order is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action against the persons involved in such unauthorised and illegal activities. As informed by Coal India Ltd (CIL), illegal mining activities are done stealthily and clandestinely in abandoned/disused and outcrop regions.

While, exact assessment of the quantity of illegally mined coal is not possible, details of quantity of coal seized, value of coal seized and number of FIRs lodged during last three years and till 1st Quarter 2018-19 are given below on the basis of raids by CIL security personnel and joint raids with law and order authorities of the concerned States:—

Illegal mining of coal-Subsidiary-wise and State-wise

| Co. | State | 2015-16 | | | 2016-17 | | | 2017-18 | | |
|------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | Qty. | Approx. | FIR | Qty. | Approx. | FIR | Qty. | Approx. | L |
| | | Recovered (te) | Value (₹ in Lakh) | Lodged | Recovered (te) | Value (₹ in Lakh) | Lodged | Recovered (te) | Value (₹ in Lakh) | L |
| ECL | West Bengal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17 | 973.90 | 48.69 | 8 | 115.29 | 5.76 | |
| | Jharkhand | 1.110.77 | 5.54 | 0 | 285.50 | 13.6 | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | 110.77 | 5.54 | 17 | 1259.4 | 62.29 | 16 | 115.29 | 5.76 | |
| BCCL | Jharkhand | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | West Bengal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| CCL | Jharkhand | 2.00 | 0.02 | 1 | 33.00 | 0.330 | 0 | 333.00 | 10.538 | |
| NCL | Uttar Pradesh/ Madhya Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| WCL | Maharashtra | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------|------|----|--------|-------|----|--------|--------|
| | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SECL | Madhya Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Chhattisgarh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MCL | Odisha | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NEC | Assam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 40.00 | 1.55 |
| TOTAL CIL | | 112.77 | 5.56 | 18 | 1292.4 | 62.62 | 16 | 488.29 | 17.848 |

Following steps are being taken by subsidiaries of CIL to check illegal mining:—

- (i) Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS) and 'Khanan Prahari' App have been launched on 4th July 2018 to monitor unauthorized coal mining activities. The Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS) is a web based application which can be used to detect, monitor and take action on any kind of illegal coal mining activities being carried on within the leasehold boundaries in the coalfield areas.

Salient features of CMSMS: It uses the platform of National Centre of Geo-Informatics (NCoG), which is a Platform of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTY). On this platform, Village level GIS map of India is already available which are being used for e-governance applications of various government departments. Coal mining related information has been provided in the form of layers. Presently the layers available on this system are-Coalfield Boundaries, Boundaries of Geological Coal blocks (CIL and SCCL), Leasehold Boundaries and Information/report of land reclamation.

Illegal coal mining activity can be detected in 2 ways:—

- Through scanning of satellite data - This will be done at CMPDI wherein satellite data will be scanned to detect any coal mining activity which is extending outside the authorised leasehold area.
- Through report by citizens by 'Khanan Prahari' Mobile application - Any citizen can report any illegal coal mining activity through the mobile app in the form of textual or geo-tagged photographs.

Reports generated through the above sources will be automatically forwarded to Nodal Officers who have been nominated by CIL/SCCL as well as various State Governments. The Nodal Officers will verify the reported activity and take action like filing a police report for taking action as per law or informing the law enforcing agencies. The action taken will also be fed into the system so that any person can see the status of his complaint through the complaint tracking system in the CMSMS. The identity of the complainant shall not be revealed.

- (ii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (iii) Surprise raids/checks are being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the concerned State Government.

- (iv) Dumping of the overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.
- (v) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (vi) Installation of check-posts at vulnerable points.
- (vii) Training of existing security/CISF personnel, refresher training and basic training of new recruits in security discipline for strengthening the security setup.
- (viii) Maintaining close liaison with the State authorities.
- (ix) Committee/task force has been constituted at different level (block level, sub-divisional level, district level, state level) in some subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different aspects of illegal mining.

(f) and (g) Law and Order is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action against the persons involved in such unauthorised and illegal activities. FIR is lodged by units of subsidiary companies with local police stations to take necessary action.

Imported coal for power generation

1980. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any estimated costs of using imported coal to generate power over the next year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry is engaged in any discussion with the Ministry of Shipping to address the increase in the volume of imported coal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, it may be mentioned that coal import by power plants has reduced from 80.58 MT in 2015-16 to 56.41 MT in 2017-18.