### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF COAL

## RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1949 TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.03.2022

### Resettlement and rehabilitation policy of NLCIL

## 1949. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the new features of the new resettlement and rehabilitation policy of NLCIL launched by Government and how far it is better than the policy adopted by CIL and other coal producing companies in the public and private sectors;
- (b) the plans NLCIL has to expand its activities in other potential States, apart from the States where it had set its foot:
- (c) the plans of NLCIL to contribute to energy sector in the next five years; and
- (d) whether NLCIL is also working to upgrade the existing technology to cut production cost and increase efficiency and, if so, the details thereof?

#### **ANSWER**

# MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, COAL AND MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)

(a): In comparison to Coal India Limited's R&R Policy, 2012 and annuity policy of CIL, 2020, the better provisions of NLCIL's new R&R policy are as under:-

### **Alternate House site:**

#### Coal India Provision:

CIL is only providing a one-time lump sum payment of Rs.3,00,000/- (Three lakhs) towards alternate house site, assistance in designing, shifting allowance, compensation for construction of cattle shed, monetary compensation for construction of works shed etc.

#### NLCIL New R&R Policy provides following against the CIL's lump sum payment:

- **Regarding alternate house site:** NLCIL is providing a constructed house of 1000 sq. feet super built area over a plot area of 2178 sq. feet in a well-developed Resettlement Centre or equivalent cost as desired by the displaced person.
- Subsistence Grant for displaced families:

For family displaced from own lands: Rs.36000/- (@ Rs.3000/- per month for one year) to each family.

For families displaced from Govt. lands: Rs.12,000/- to each of family.

- **Transportation cost for displaced families:** Displaced from own lands: Rs. 50,000/- to each family. Displaced from Govt. lands: Rs. 8,000/- to each eligible family.
- Cattle Shed / Petty shops cost: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to each eligible family.

#### **Annuity in lieu of employment:**

Coal India is providing Rs.150/- per decimal with a minimum of Rs.2,000/- and maximum of Rs.30,000/- for 30 years or life of project whichever is higher with 1% incremental growth on every year on total annuity or annual indexation to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labourers over Rs. 2000/- whichever is higher.

However, NLCIL provides minimum is Rs.7,000/- per family and a maximum of Rs.10,000/- per family with a biennial increment of Rs.500/- for 20 years.

# One Time Grant in lieu of employment:

Coal India provides Rs.5,00,000/- per each acre of land on pro-rata basis with a minimum of Rs. 50,000/- whereas NLCIL provides a minimum of Rs.10,00,000/- and maximum of Rs.15,00,000/- in lieu of employment.

- (b): NLCIL has already set its foot in the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands through Lignite/Coal mining, Thermal and Renewable Power (Both Solar and Wind). Apart from the above, NLCIL has plans to set—up Solar plants in Karnataka state through competitive bidding.
- (c): In the next 5 years (i.e. FY '26), NLCIL aims to expand:-
  - I. Thermal capacity addition by 1980 MW taking the total thermal capacity to 6620 MW.
  - II. Renewable Energy capacity addition by 2610 MW taking the total renewable capacity to 4031 MW.
- III. The envisaged generation of energy is estimated to be at 55,722 MU.
- (d): NLCIL has already implemented State of the Art mining technology by employing Specialized Mining Equipment (SMEs) like Bucket Wheel Excavators (BWE), Spreaders, Mobile Transfer Conveyors (MTC) and Conveyor system to improve the productivity in the mines. Also NLCIL has employed highly automated control systems in the power stations and in the process of introducing Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) for improving productivity and reducing downtime in the power stations.

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