

DISTRICT PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL EASTERN ZONE BENCH,
KOLKATA, WEST BENGAL FINANCE CENTRE, 3RD FLOOR, NEW TOWN

O.A. No. 163 of 2024;

-And-

In the matter of:

Subrata Mallick

... Applicant

-Versus-

Eastern Coalfields Limited & Ors.

... Respondents

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AFFIDAVIT IN REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 1

I, Tuhin Subra Seal, son of Late Shib Nath Seal, aged about 38 years, by faith Hindu, by occupation Service, working for gain at Eastern Coalfields Limited, 12C, Lord Sinha Road, Shymkunj, Kolkata - 700157, do hereby solemnly affirm and say as follows:-

1. That I am the Manager (Personnel) and Constituted Attorney of the Respondent No. 1 abovenamed and am fully conversant with the facts and circumstances of this instant case. I have been duly authorized by the respondent no. 1 to affirm this affidavit and/or otherwise I am competent to make/affirm this Affidavit on behalf of the respondents.

2. I have perused a copy of the petition purported to have been affirmed by Mr. Subrata Mallick and have understood the meaning, contents and purports thereof.

3. Now I shall proceed to deal with the allegations made in the said petition and shall only deal with those allegations which are germane and/or relevant for the adjudication of the instant dispute and any such allegation not specifically denied by me shall be deemed to have been denied in seriatim.

4. With reference to paragraphs 1 to 4 of the said petition, save for what are matters of record, I deny and dispute all allegations contrary thereto.

5. With reference to paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 of the said petition, save for what are matters of record, I deny and dispute all allegations contrary thereto. I deny that the applicant is a social activist or is working for the environment protection. I say that pursuant to the directions of the Government of India, a master plan being the Raniganj

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Master Plan (hereinafter referred to as the "said plan") was sanctioned to extensively deal with the subsidence and incidental hazards resulting from such subsidence in the year 1999 and updated last on April, 2008. In such plan, the background and location of the coal fields including Pandaveswar, Bahula, Dumahani, Jamuria have been discussed. The said plan also has noted past investigation and the impact of subsidence to make the said plan of 1999 updated lastly on April, 2008. The following methodology was used and followed:-

- a. The study was carried out for ECL. Updated surface plan with respect to u/g workings were collected from the company.
- b. All the areas of human settlement were identified and marked on the surface plans.
- c. All the human settlement areas were inspected by a team of subsidence/mining engineers to gather information.
- d. As far as possible u/g plan/abandoned mine plan of different seams beneath a suspected locality were collected for detailed study.
- e. Thorough discussions were held with mine officials and with those who had the knowledge of past workings to arrive at a conclusion.
- f. Data regarding fire areas was collected from different areas of coal company.
- g. All the available reports related to subsidence on RCF were consulted to get information on individual cases.
- h. DGMS assessed subsidence prone areas was studied and taken into account. During detailed study it was observed that some of the areas overlies either of the following u/g workings.



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Some of the locations in the DGMS list had already been vacated. Considering the above facts, some of the locations indicated by DGMS had not been considered.

- i. Details of populations/houses likely to be affected were collected from different areas of coal company.
- j. The subsidence prone areas were studied by a team of experienced mining and other personnel.

In the Master Plan for dealing with Fire, Subsidence and Rehabilitation in the Leasehold of ECL the following aspects were included:

- Subsidence Control of the unstable locations
- Rehabilitation of the uncontrollable subsidence prone locations.
- Diversion of Rail/road etc.
- Dealing with surface fire
- Master Plan 1999 envisaged the following:
 - A) Subsidence control of 59 unstable and controllable inhabited sites through hydro-pneumatic stowing within a time frame of 20 years in four phases, each of 5 years duration for a Capital Investment of Rs. 954.30 crores.
 - B) Rehabilitation of 8891 families from the 80 unstable and uncontrollable sites within a time frame of 20 years, in 4 phases, each of 5 years duration for a Capital Investment of Rs. 708.61 crores. Total no. of population proposed to be rehabilitated were 47376 from 80 localities.
 - C) Diversion of Rail/road etc. in 7 locations covering an affected length of 1.8 KM and for a capital investment of Rs. 3.30 crores.
 - D) In addition, dealing with surface fire in 7 areas covering 640.80 ha. And for a capital investment of Rs. 16.66 crores.

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Total indicative fund requirement for dealing with the above was Rs. 1683.87 crores.

Cost updation of Master Plan 1999 was done in December 2003 as per directive of Ministry of Coal. The salient features of Master Plan 2003 was as under:

A) Subsidence control of 43 unstable and controllable sites through hydro- pneumatic stowing within a time frame of 20 years in four phases, each of 5 years duration for a Capital Investment of Rs. 411.85 crores.

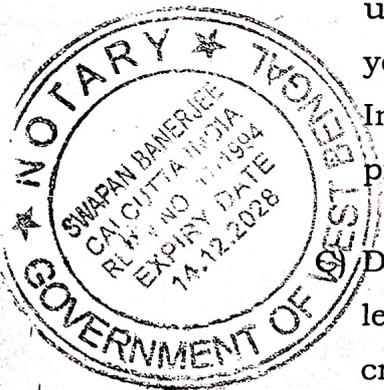
B) Rehabilitation of 15461 families from the 92 unstable and uncontrollable in-habitated locations within a time frame of 20 years, in 4 phases, each of 5 years duration for a Capital Investment of Rs 1317.19 crores. Total no. of population proposed to be rehabilitated was 86735 from 92 localities.

C) Diversion of Rail/road etc. in 7 locations covering an affected length of 1.8 KM and for a capital investment of Rs. 7.15 crores.

D) In addition, dealing with surface fire in seven areas covering 755.00 ha. And for a capital investment of Rs 33.22 crores.

Total indicative fund requirement was Rs. 1769.40 crores

- (i) The Master Plan prepared in February 99 was approved by ECL Board in April 99 and submitted to CIL for approval in May'99.
- (ii) The Master Plan '99 was submitted by CIL to Ministry of Coal in March 2000.



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- (iii) As an outcome of writ petition (Civil) No. 387/97 filed by Sri Haradhan Roy, EX-MP in 1997, an Action Plan for shifting and rehabilitation, dealing with fire/diversion and stabilization of unstable areas was prepared in April '03. This Action Plan was prepared based on Master Plan 99.
- (iv) The Action Plan was sent to the state Govt. of Jharkhand and West Bengal as well as to Ministry of Labour/DGMS for their comments and acceptance.
- (v) The Action Plan was finalized in July '03 incorporating the recommendations of State Govts. & DGMS.
- (vi) Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India advised ECL to update the Master Plan 99.
- (vii) Cost up-dation of the Master Plan '99 was done and submitted to ECL in December 03.
- (viii) The updated Master Plan was approved by ECL Board in February '04 and subsequently approved by CIL Board in July 04. then submitted to MOC in August'04 for further approval. It was
- (ix) As desired by MOC on 10/01/05 for EFC note, it was submitted on 14/01/05.
- (x) Planning commission accorded "In Principal" approval of the Master Plan'03 vide letter no. M-12026/2/2005 coal dt. 29.03.05. However, planning commission sought some clarifications which were sent to MOC in May 05.
- (xi) In June 05, the IMG note along with the clarifications of the observations of Planning commission was submitted to MOC.
- (xii) MOC vide letter no.22020/1-CRC(PT) dated 25.07.05 communicated that instead of IMG note a PIB note shall be submitted.
- (xiii) As desired by MOC on 16/09/05 for PIB note, it was submitted on 20/10/05.

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- (xiv) Supreme Court of India appointed Director General of Mines safety to go through the Action Plan and subsequent affidavit/ ATR filed by UOI and to verify the same and file a report in the court within three months.
- (xv) DGMS constituted a committee and submitted its report in Aug'05. One of the observations of the committee was:
- (xvi) "During the course of deliberations, the matter of long term stability of subsidence prone areas after undertaking control measures like hydro-pneumatic back filling (with sand), came up again and again.
- (xvii) In this method the efficacy of sand stowing through boreholes from surface to stabilize suspect subsidence prone areas was discussed in detail. The committee could conclude that as there are no scientific prediction methodologies available to check long-term stability, it may not be possible to certify that the areas thus stabilized can stand unaffected for a long time. The sand stowed by this method will however certainly lessen the risk of subsidence and may allow some time by which permanent measures like evacuation/rehabilitation of the area can be undertaken. However all the areas/locations identified for stabilization must be considered for rehabilitation at the earliest.

MOC vide letter no. 22020/2/2005-CRC dated 15.12.05 directed for preparation of revised PIB note with the following consideration.

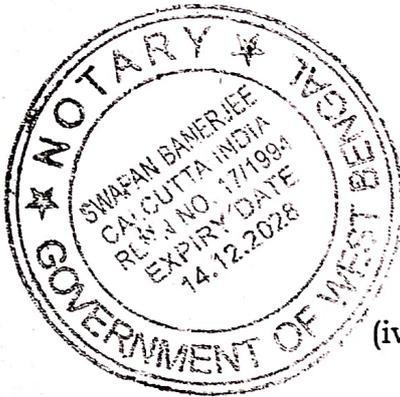
- (i) All the areas where stabilisation through hydraulic stowing was proposed now have to be considered for total re-settlement.
- (ii) It is being suggested that instead of shifting the affected people from the endangered areas in a number of small



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townships, it would be prudent to develop large satellite townships through the reputed builders/building organizations providing necessary civic amenities to motivate the people for shifting.

(iii) To further the rehabilitation process it is being suggested that wherever possible, schemes / project reports may be prepared for the areas where shifting of populace is being considered and extraction of the available coal reserves may be undertaken either by O/C or by U/G means.



(iv) On 23.02.06, a presentation meeting was held on Master Plan in the Chamber of Secretary (Coal) where it was decided that as desired by Planning Commission, the execution of Master Plan should be tried to be completed within a period of 10 years. The minutes of the above meeting is enclosed as Annexure - I.

(v) On 04.07.06 a presentation meeting was held on Master Plan, April 06 in the chamber of Secretary (Coal) where it was decided that R&R package should be uniform both for ECL & BCCL and the unit cost of Pucca & Katcha house to be reviewed through sample survey.

6. With reference to paragraphs 5.5 to 5.8 of the said petition, save for what are matters of record, I deny and dispute all allegations contrary thereto. I deny that the growth of population took place for various reasons, in fact, much of the population as admitted by the applicant has moved to such areas for livelihood in the adjoining coalmines and thereby voluntarily moving to such areas not more than

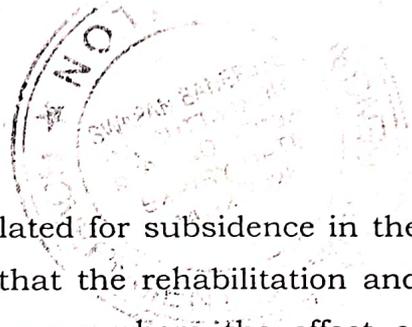
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2/3 decades back. I say that the population living in villages thereat have consistently and continuously sought to be rehabilitated to safer areas by implementing the said plan. I say that the water levels are lower if at all by professional and technicians who are conscious of any collapse and dangers to property and human life for such alleged collapse if the water level is decreased. I say that any alleged adverse effect to the environment for coal production is counter-balanced by the measures which have been put in place and/or given effect to. I deny that off let subsidence and its alleged magnitude have captured the mine of general public. Pursuant to the said master plan, a Monitoring Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Coal, Government of India. Under the said plan, Asansol Durgapur Development Authority, a State Government Agency has already been entrusted by the said Monitoring Committee for the purpose of implementing rehabilitation and shifting of the non-ECL houses which are under threat of subsidence (within the lease hold of Eastern Coalfields Limited) and its resultant effect. The said Asansol Durgapur Development Authority was further given the responsibility under the said plan to look after the job of diversion of District Board road. A copy of such approved master Plan (cost updated April, 2008) is annexed hereto and marked as Annexure "A".

7. With reference to paragraphs 5.9 to 5.16 of the said petition, save for what are matters of record, I deny and dispute all allegations contrary thereto. I deny that it is essential to identify and/or delineate in the alleged waterlog, inaccessible workings before stabilization of the workings are undertaken. I say that the answering respondent is not involved in any uncontrolled building construction over the mining areas or that a larger amount of coal left unworked to protect false structure on the surface. I deny that the applicant has received any information from any Bengali Daily or has physically visited the area. I say that the applicant is not a social activist, but a busy body and is not

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capable of understanding the policies formulated for subsidence in the area. It is clear from the said master plan that the rehabilitation and relocation of the inhabitants over certain areas where the effect of subsidence have been identified from time to time and included in the said master plan and the Asansol Durgapur Development Authority was directed by the Government to ensure that the rehabilitation and relocation are given effect to in respect of several houses in villages or adjoining the coal fields. The said plan was formulated with an expectation to help in achieving the Safety of the people who will be moved from endangered areas to safer places with better amenities, Saving of large amount of coal from burning which provides scope for projectising the available reserves eventually and preventing environmental pollution & make the locations environment friendly. It is pertinent to mention here that in the proposal it was clearly mentioned that Central Government would approve for funding and technical assistance through coal company, the State Government agency is responsible for implementing the proposal particularly in regard to the R &R package.

8. With reference to paragraphs 5.17 to 5.19 of the said petition, save for what are matters of record, I deny and dispute all allegations contrary thereto. I deny that there is any alleged greed of any alleged unscrupulous person which has been exhibited in the said petition. I say that if any inhabitant of the coal field area is suffering due to subsidence, the Asansol Durgapur Development Authority had been asked to rehabilitate and relocate them as per responsibility assigned in approved Raniganj Master Plan. I deny that the inhabitants therein is losing livelihood or is becoming landless. In fact, as admitted by the applicant, the opportunity of livelihood has increased in the adjoining area of the coal-fields. I specifically deny that it is essential to stop mining or that the respondents herein does not have any authorization to mine the respective coal-fields. The respondent herein has done all it

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can to stop any alleged illegal activities. I deny that there are any ground level officials of the respondent herein who were directly involved in such alleged illegal activities. I deny that the respondent herein is not conducting any audit of the explosives or that the miscreants are collecting explosives from the answering respondent to use the same in illegal mining. I say that the grounds as stated in the said petition are not cogent grounds and hence, the instant application ought to be dismissed with exemplary costs.

9. With reference to paragraphs 6 to 11 of the said petition, save for what are matters of record, I deny and dispute all allegations contrary thereto.

10. I say that the reliefs as sought for cannot be granted by the Hon'ble Tribunal. I deny that there is any cause of action for filing the instant application and the application itself however does not disclose any cause of action and hence, the instant application should be dismissed with exemplary costs.

10. That the statements made in paragraph nos. 1 to 9 of the said affidavit are true to my knowledge and paragraph no. 10 is my respectful submissions before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Prepared in my office

@Hr degnah
Advocate. *ATV*
F/800/612/2018

Tuhin Subra Seal .

Deponent

Solemnly affirmed and declared before me on 19/11/2024

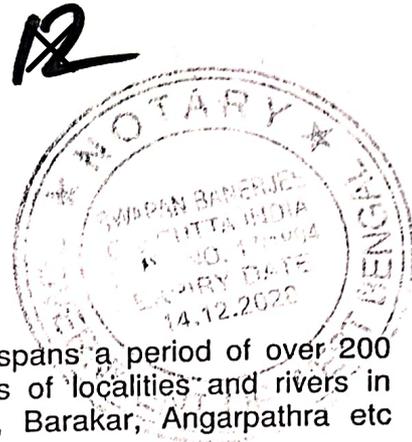
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Annexure - A



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background of Raniganj Coalfield:

The record history of the Indian Coal Industry spans a period of over 200 years but archaeological evidences and names of localities and rivers in Bengal-Bihar region e.g. Kalipahari, Damodar, Barakar, Angarpathra etc bears testimony to the ancient origin of this industry.

History of mining operation in Raniganj coalfield is as below:

- 1774 - Mining operation in the country started first in this coalfield by Mr. Summer & Heatly.
- 1820 - First Coal Company, M/s. Alexander & Co. was established.
- 1835 - First Indian Enterprise i.e. M/s. Carr & Tagore Company was formed.
- 1843 - First joint stock Coal Company i.e. M/s. Bengal Coal Company was formed.
- 1885 - Rail link established between Howrah and Raniganj
- 1973 - Non-coking mines nationalised in January and brought under Eastern Division of Coal Mines Authority Limited.
- 1975 - Formation of Eastern Coalfields Limited

Location of Raniganj Coalfield:

The Raniganj coalfield represents the easternmost coal basin in the Damodar Valley Region and almost elliptical in shape and covers an area of 1600 sq. km. It is bounded by the latitudes $23^{\circ}30'$ - $23^{\circ}52'$ N and the longitudes $86^{\circ}25'$ - $87^{\circ}37'$ E. The major part falls in the Bardhaman district of West Bengal.

Background of Unstable Areas:

In Raniganj Coalfield, superior quality non-coking coal occurring in thick seams at shallow depth was mined indiscriminately leaving with very small size pillars. During the 19th century, the Raniganj coalfield was the most important producer of coal in India. Out of country's total production of 6.2 million tones in 1900 this field raised 2.55 million tones.

During the years of the First World War, the industry received further impetus. The demand outpaced the supply and the coal production from Raniganj coalfield went up to 6.5 million tones in 1918. Despite conscious realization of the problem in 1922, when the 1st subsidence committee was formed, erstwhile coal mine operators continued with their unscientific practices unabated.

Coal mines which were opened during early days of mining were operated within small leasehold and closed when resulted in loss. Coal seams nearer to the surface were worked by Bord & Pillar method only. Entries were made through either small shallow shafts or inclines. Small areas round the entries

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were worked manually and pillars were reduced indiscriminately and caved in some places.

Notwithstanding above, the coal industry faced the most difficult economic problems in its history from 1927 due to continuous fall in coal price. Many collieries were closed but others in an attempt to survive in the face of steadily falling prices resorted to expanding outputs through slaughter mining. Moreover, during World War-II in 1940's heavy demand of coal resulted in undue splitting of standing pillars without any consideration of strength of the remnant pillars/stooks.

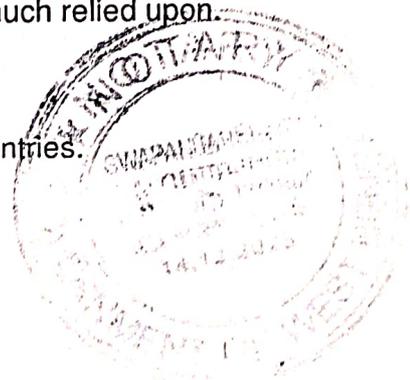
In the old days when the surface was not densely populated the operators had extracted as much coal as possible without stowing or supporting. The surface rights were generally not acquired. In course of time when these holdings were abandoned habitation started growing over the old abandoned workings first slowly and subsequently at a rapid pace. Growth of population took place for various reasons, such as general growth of population, migration of population from distant villages to areas adjoining coal mines in search of livelihood and growth of business and industry in coal belt. This further accelerated after nationalisation of coal mines in 1973.

Large number of pot holes have occurred indicating ground movement. Aging of pillars and subsequent weathering effects are continuous. These old workings are now waterlogged. Equilibrium is being maintained in the old waterlogged workings due to hydrostatic pressure. Collapses may not be ruled out once water level is lowered.

With the growing commercial importance of Asansol sub-division, various townships have come up during the last century and further growth is going on, even though some of the areas fall among those declared unsafe by Directorate General of Mines Safety. Despite promulgation of Act by West Bengal Government in 1979 to restrict any construction over unstable areas, proliferation continued unabated. The magnitude of the problem of subsidence in Raniganj coalfield due to unbridled exploitation of coal in the past and compounded by further injudicious growth of habitation over unsafe areas is a matter of serious consideration.

In this context it has to be appreciated that to what extent these areas are unsafe is not precisely known because of the following.

- a. The plan of the old workings could not be much relied upon.
- b. In some cases the plans are not available.
- c. The workings are inaccessible due to :
 - i. Water logging.
 - ii. Extensive roof falls and collapse of entries.



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Impact of Subsidence

Stability of strata is disturbed when mining is done. Subsidence of surface is an inherent phenomenon associated with mining and that is why mining is taken as accepted form for change of land use all over the world.

Unplanned and unsystematic coal mining activities, spread over decades during past in shallow deposits upto about 60m depth poses serious problem of subsidence. In Raniganj coalfield about 8.0 sq.km. inhabited area is under the threat of subsidence. Hydrostatic pressure is holding these areas and occurrence of subsidence cannot be ruled out once the water level is disturbed.

The old abandoned mines underlying the inhabited areas are mostly water logged and unapproachable. Working of lower seams may induce cracks which eventually will drain out the water. Once the old workings are dewatered, subsidence is likely to take place immediately. After the subsidence breathing of air will cause spontaneous combustion. Once the workings are on fire, environmental problems will become more acute.

Due to possible subsidence or pot holing, there has been agitation demonstration, public hue and cry.

Various committees submitted reports regarding the problem and made their recommendations. Since no suitable technology was available to stabilize such inaccessible waterlogged workings, many of them have recommended evacuation of habitations as the only alternative.

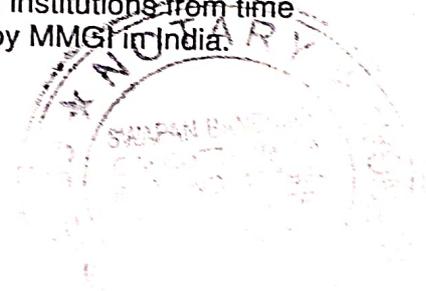
Impact of subsidence can be summarised below :

- a. Danger of sudden collapse leading to loss of life and property.
- b. Blocking of coal reserves.
- c. Spontaneous heating causing serious environmental problem.
- d. More people need to be rehabilitated if fire breaks out.
- e. Loss of cultivable land in case of fire.

Past Investigations:

Pre-nationalization period:

The problem of danger of subsidence of surface land over mine workings standing on small stooks vis-à-vis danger to habitations attracted the attention of the authorities concerned, technical organizations and institutions from time to time. The first subsidence committee formed in 1922 by MMGI in India.



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Second subsidence committee was formed by the same institute which submitted its report in 1937 recommending remedial measures to minimize the danger due to mine subsidence. A few more committees were set up from time to time. One such committee was set up by the Govt. of India entitled "Barakar Subsidence Committee-1957" which submitted a report on the danger of subsidence of G.T. road and residential buildings in Barakar town. In 1964, Director, CMRI submitted a report entitled "Report on the study of coal fires, subsidence and problems relating to mine workings".

No effective action was taken on the basis of earlier reports in a concerted manner but action for remedial measures like stabilization, evacuation of population as the case may be on a few isolated cases had been taken, such as

1. Hydraulic stowing under Barakar town in 1963 in Begunia seam (B-VII) for the safety of the G.T. Road & the township. About 50,000 tons of sand was stowed over an area of 360mX60M
2. In 1968, a part of Grand Chord Rly. Line in Asansol was protected by sand packing & concrete pillars.

Post-nationalization period:

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal), constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. S.P. Gugnani, joint secretary, Deptt. of Coal on 5th January, 1976, to examine the whole question of safety in the nationalized coal mines. The Committee also decided to examine the question of safety of surface dwellers arising out of underground workings. The committee constituted a sub-committee with Sri S. Bagchi as convenor on 11.03.76 to make an in-depth study of the problems of subsidence and fire in coal mining areas and suggest solutions for the same. The sub-committee submitted its report in 1979. The committee observed that the gigantic and multifarious subsidence problems in Raniganj & Jharia coalfields was caused due to existence of old workings with full height extraction and wide galleries, multi-seam and multi-section development under shallow depths, existence of developed seams under extracted lower seam with stowing etc. There are many towns, villages, rivers, jores, roads, railway line etc in both the coalfields which are standing on small pillars/stooks reported to be water logged. If, by any chance, this water drains away it may cause subsidence. In addition, surface fire is also active in some areas of ECL. In many mines, size of pillars, which were left below the surface structures as a protective measures, is not known because of non-availability of off-set plans of abandoned workings. The committee recommended the following measures to control danger due to subsidence depending upon conditions prevailing in individual mines of ECL.



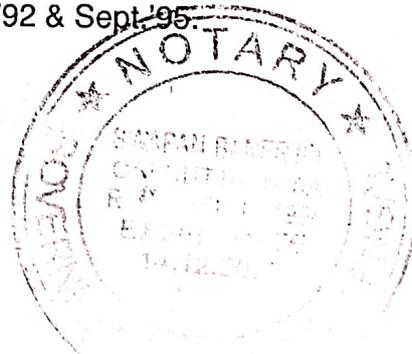
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- i) Stabilisation by hydraulic stowing or hand packing of the accessible workings overlain by surface features, structures etc.
- ii) In case of unapproachable workings, stabilization can be done through a no. of boreholes that the method is applicable to shallow depths, besides the effectiveness of stabilization in such cases cannot be guaranteed.
- iii) Where stabilization of the workings cannot be done, the feasibility of evacuation of houses, Diversion of road, railway line etc. should be considered. Wherever the danger is eminent and serious to populated areas, the area should be vacated and the evicted persons should be rehabilitated to the safe areas.
To implement the scheme a separate Coal Development Authority under the charge of individual coal companies should be formed which will deal with such cases of rehabilitation etc..
- iv) Suitable legislative measures should be enacted without any further delay to freeze the existing level of subsidence so that no further construction without the approval of the coal companies is allowed over the coal bearing land.
- v) Stopping further extension or extraction of mine workings or further construction of structure on the surface.
- vi) Preparation, procurement and updating of mine plans to determine the extent of instability.
- vii) Maintaining water level of workings to prevent their collapse.
- viii) Controlling u/g fire effectively to prevent surface subsidence and breathing of air through subsided area.
- ix) Assessing the danger of inundation to the workings due to surface or underground collapse.

The committee recommended the formation of Area Development Authorities by the concerned State Govts. by 1981 so that these could regulate the construction of structures over coal bearing areas to deal with the problems of subsidence on a permanent footing.

CMD, ECL in 1986 formed a committee headed by Sri S.D. Prasad, Ex-DGMS, to examine the status of unsafe areas and to indicate steps to minimize subsidence and its effect on subsidence.

In 1990, a high powered committee named as Apex Monitoring Committee was constituted by CIL and west Bengal Govt. to suggest measures of stabilization of unstable areas of Raniganj Coalfield. This Committee did not submit any specific recommendations, but identified 70 locations for stabilization in its reports submitted in June '92 & Sept '95.



The DGMS had drawn out a list of 41 unsafe villages & townships during 1950 in W.B. on the basis of their own records and on their recommendation, W.B. Govt. declared the areas unsafe for human habitation.

In December 1996, Govt. of India constituted a high Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Coal with other members from the Govt. of Bihar & West Bengal, Planning Commission, DGMS, Ministry of Labour, Chairman CIL, CMDs of ECL, BCCL & CMPDI with director (Tech), Ministry of Coal as member Secretary to review the problems of fire & subsidence in Jharia and Raniganj coal fields and suggest measures to deal with problems of existing habitation on subsidence / fire prone areas. The Committee was also asked to suggest areas for resettlement, mechanism for evacuation and resettlement of affected population and institutional arrangement to prevent new habitation in fire and subsidence prone areas. Subsequently, Ministry of Coal directed CMPDI to study in depth problems of subsidence and fire in BCCL and ECL, and submit its report.

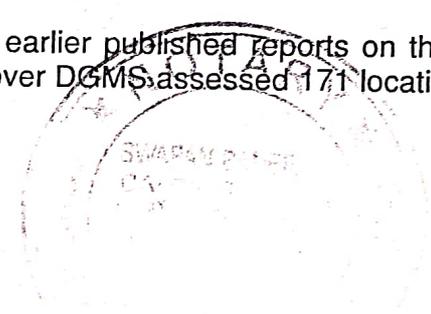
In the meantime, the High Powered Committee chaired by Secretary (Coal) in a meeting held on 10.9.97 decided that rehabilitation of around three thousand families both in ECL & BCCL through adhoc funding may be undertaken. Accordingly a scheme for rehabilitation of four unstable locations in the lease hold of ECL namely Samdih Village, Kenda Village, Bangalpara (Refugee Basti) and Harispur Village was prepared in Oct. 1997 for a capital of Rs.32.52 crores. This was approved by Govt. of India on 19.5.98.

As decided by the high powered committee in 1996, it became extremely necessary to prepare a comprehensive Master Plan to deal with the problems of fire, rehabilitation and subsidence control in RCF of ECL. CMPDI, RI-1, Asansol was entrusted with the following two EMSC schemes to generate base line data for preparation of Master Plan.

- i) Generation of data and identification of subsidence prone areas and its segregation into controllable and uncontrollable areas in the leasehold of ECL
- ii) Technological Measures for control of subsidence where feasible, assessment of evacuation and resettlement needs where subsidence control is not feasible and assessment of fund requirement of both in the leasehold of ECL.

In 1998, DGMS further assessed 171 locations as subsidence prone.

While generating data, all available earlier published reports on this subject were taken into consideration. Moreover DGMS assessed 171 locations as



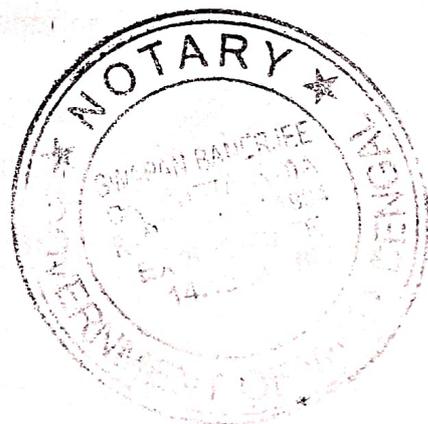
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subsidence prone was also studied and taken into account while preparing the report.

The methodology adopted for these projects were as follow:

- a) The study was carried out for ECL. Updated surface plan with respect to u/g workings were collected from the company.
- b) All the areas of human settlement were identified and marked on the surface plans.
- c) All the human settlement areas were inspected by a team of subsidence/mining engineers to gather information.
- d) As far as possible u/g plan/abandoned mine plan of different seams beneath a suspected locality were collected for detailed study.
- e) Thorough discussions were held with mine officials and with those who had the knowledge of past workings to arrive at a conclusion.
- f) Data regarding fire areas was collected from different areas of coal company.
- g) All the available reports related to subsidence on RCF were consulted to get information on individual cases.
- h) DGMS assessed subsidence prone areas was studied and taken into account. During detailed study it was observed that some of the areas overlies either of the following u/g workings.
 - i) Barrier
 - ii) Stowed goaf

Some of the locations in the DGMS list had already been vacated. Considering the above facts, some of the locations indicated by DGMS had not been considered.
- i) Details of populations/houses likely to be affected were collected from different areas of coal company.
- j) The subsidence prone areas were studied by a team of experienced mining and other personnel.



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Study of unstable locations in preparation of Master Plan'99 vis-à-vis DGMS assessed (171 no.) locations is summarised as below :

No. of locations	171
Duplicate/Non-existent & Effect of splitting & combining	(-) 2
DGMS assessed locations not considered as unstable	(-) 32
Sub-total	137
5 Additional locations identified by AMC and 12 Locations not considered by DGMS as per AMC	(+) 17
Total unstable locations	154
Locations fall under BCCL & IISCO	(-) 8
Total unstable locations in ECL	146

Location-wise reasons for not considering DGMS assessed unsafe/unstable locations:

Kajora Area

1. ECL Qtrs., hutments (Nabakajora)

The subsidence affected population had been shifted. The rest of the structures were on stowed goaf of lower Kajora and Sonachora seams.

2. Andal-Sitarampur and Andal-Saithia loop-line and Baktarnagar link-line (Ghanashyam)

R-VIII Top seam had been packed below the railway line. Moreover matter needed discussion with railways. Further there was no history of subsidence.

3. Andal Sitarampur Railway Loop line (Ghanashyam)

R-VIII top seam had been packed below the railway line. Moreover matter needs discussion with Railways. Further there is no history of subsidence.

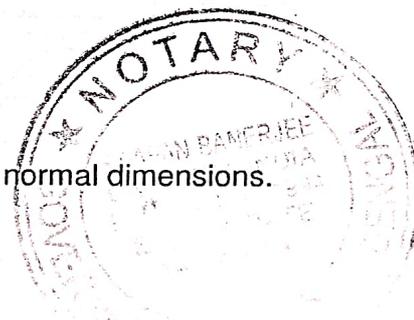
4. Explosive magazine (Ghanashyam)

The depth of cover is more than 55m. The magazine is beyond the edge of the caved panel.

Bankola Area

5. Co.Qtrs., Elect. Sub-station (Khandra)

The surface structures overly virgin land and pillars of normal dimensions.



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Pandavewar Area

6. Public Road – Samla ®

The caving was done at this place with due permission from DGMS. Main fall took place in 1975. The cart road started developing after the main fall. Till to-day there is no further incidence of ground movement in this part. The kachcha road is also hardly in use except during harvesting season.

7. Raniganj -Suri Road, Health Centre, Petrol Pump (Dalurband)

Raniganj-Suri Road is on virgin ground. Health centre and Petrol pump overly normal size pillars.

8. Panchyet office, temple, road etc. (Khottadih)

Action taken to demolish the surface structures. These structures mostly overly longwall panel no. 3. Now buildings are under construction.

Kenda Area

9. ECL Building, School etc. (Lower Kenda)

There is no history of subsidence. Moreover Gugnani Committee did not observe any danger.

Kunustoria Area

10. E.Rly. Main line (Amritnagar-Karnani Nimcha)

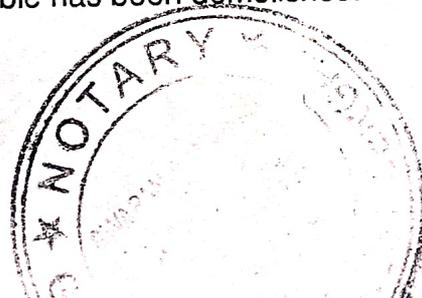
Six headings in Nega seam have been driven below the Rly.line. These heading are separated by Dams from rise side workings. Further, there is no history of subsidence. Moreover, the matter needs discussion with Railways.

11. Explosive Magazine (Amritnagar)

Pillars have been left below the magazine as shown in the plan. Moreover, the workings are of sixty's. Even then, action has been taken to shift the magazine.

12. Coal Dhowra Bastee (Sel.Searsole Unit)

The part of Dhowrah which was considered unstable has been demolished.



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13. Gopal Danga Bastee, Majhi Bastee, Kakardanga village (Damoda)

Available plan indicates that normal size pillars have been left below the surface structures.

Satgram Area

14. One D.B.Road on South to J.K.Nagar (Modern Satgram)

The road is beyond 32A panel. The part of road on P-3 panel was rebuilt after subsidence. The part of road over P-8 panel has been diverted over normal size pillars.

15. Explosive Magazine (Modern Satgram)

It is beyond the edge of the caved panel.

16. One Road to J.K.Nagar (North Brook)

The pillars below the road have been splitted in two halves with due permission from DGMS.

17. E.Rly. Main line (J.K.Nagar)

There is no history of subsidence. Only headings have been driven at a few places. Moreover, the matter requires discussion with Railways.

18. Road (Karnani-Nimcha)

Road is running beyond the edge of caved workings.

19. Temple (Karnani-Nimcha)

Temple is lying beyond the edge of the caved panel.

20. Explosive Magazine (Nimcha)

There is no history of subsidence. Further it was indicated that no extraction had been done below the magazine.

21. Balco-Structures (J.K.Nagar)

There is no extraction below the surface structures.



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22. No.4 Pit Qtrs.(Kuardih)

The structures are beyond the edge of caved workings. There is no history of subsidence due to R-IXA workings. Workings of Nega seam below the structures are on normal size pillars.

23. Agent + Manager's Bunglow (Kuardih)

The structures are beyond the edge of caved workings. There is no history of subsidence due to R-IXA workings. Workings of Nega seam below the structures are on normal size pillars.

24. Structures around 1,2,3 & 4 pits (Nimcha)

Below surface structures, stowing was done after splitting and heightening. Some structures are on normal size pillars.

25. LCH Qtrs. On the south of Nunia Jore (Nimcha)

Surface structures overly stowed goaf of Nega seams

26 Harbhanga village + D.B.Road (Nimcha)

Below surface structures stowing was done after splitting and heightening.

27. Baidyapara, Santhal Baste, Dharpara (Nimcha)

Below surface structures stowing was done after splitting and heightening.

28. E.Railway Main Line (Ratibati)

There is no history of subsidence. A few galleries were driven to cross the Rly. Line. The matter needs discussion with Railways.

29. D.B.Road (Ratibati)

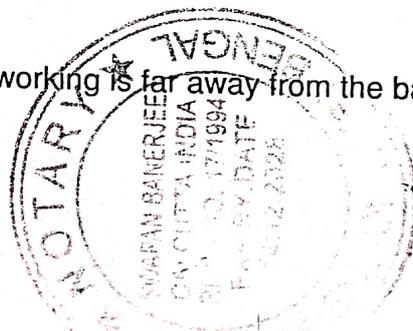
Part of the D.B.Road is on Ghusick-A workings. Pot holes that took place in 1978 are away from the road. From 1978 there is no incidence of ground movement. Moreover, Gugnani Committee had not mentioned any danger to this road.

30. One Residential building over filled up pit (Ratibati)

The pit was filled up long back, hence no future settlement is apprehended.

31. One Baste (Ratibati – 11 & 12 Pits)

Baste is on virgin land. Kushadanga seam working is far away from the baste.



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Sodepur Area

32 Radhanagar Sanctoria Railway line (Sodepur)

It is on solid coal barrier, stowed goaf and normal size pillars. Moreover, there is no history of ground movement.

List of additional locations identified by AMC**Sitarampur area**

1. Sen Releigh officers colony
2. Primary school and danga baste

Sodepur area

1. Two bastes near Jagdish Talkies
2. Santhal para
3. Jamgram village (Baishnab para)

List of locations not considered by DGMS as per AMC report**Satgram area**

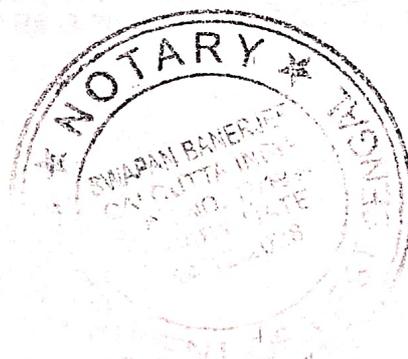
1. Govt. Colony/Jeebnepara
2. Jayashree Ceramics

Sripur area

1. Santhal baste
2. Bhutdoba
3. Upper Dhowrah
4. Shibpur village
5. Chatimdanga
6. H.P.G. colony & Baste
7. Sripur Market

Sitarampur area

1. South of borachak Station
2. Sanctoria village
3. Radhanagar village



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FORMULATION OF MASTER PLAN

The Standing Sub-committee of SSRC on Environment and Ecology directed CMPDI, in its XVIII. meeting held at CIL, Calcutta on 30.06.98, to prepare a Master Plan for dealing with the problems of fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in the leasehold of ECL, considering the fire control measures, areas to be stabilised, areas requiring rehabilitation including the phased requirement of funds for the same.

Accordingly, a comprehensive Master Plan to deal with the problems of fire, rehabilitation and subsidence was prepared by CMPDI, Asansol, for Raniganj coalfield in February, 1999. The two reports mentioned above i.e., coal S&T Grant funded EMSC projects, namely, "Generation of data and identification of subsidence prone areas and its segregation into controllable and uncontrollable areas in the leasehold of ECL" and "Technological measures for control of subsidence where feasible, evacuation and resettlement needs where subsidence control is not feasible and assessment of fund requirement for both in the leasehold of ECL" formed the basis for preparation of the Master Plan prepared in 1999.

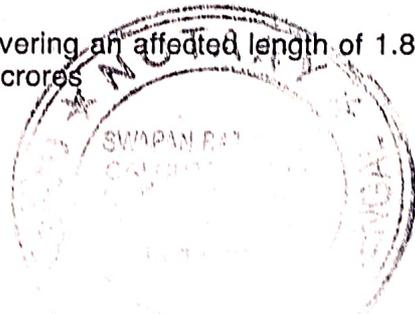
2.0 BRIEF OF MASTER PLAN, 1999

In the Master Plan for dealing with Fire, Subsidence and Rehabilitation in the Leasehold of ECL the following aspects were included:

- Subsidence Control of the unstable locations
- Rehabilitation of the uncontrollable subsidence prone locations.
- Diversion of Rail/road etc.
- Dealing with surface fire

Master Plan 1999 envisaged the following:

- A) Subsidence control of 59 unstable and controllable inhabited sites through hydro-pneumatic stowing within a time frame of 20 years in four phases, each of 5 years duration for a Capital Investment of Rs. 954.30 crores
- B) Rehabilitation of 8891 families from the 80 unstable and uncontrollable sites within a time frame of 20 years, in 4 phases, each of 5 years duration for a Capital Investment of Rs. 708.61 crores. Total no. of population proposed to be rehabilitated were 47376 from 80 localities.
- C) Diversion of Rail/road etc. in 7 locations covering an affected length of 1.8 KM and for a capital investment of Rs. 3.30 crores



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D) In addition, dealing with surface fire in 7 areas covering 640.80 ha. And for a capital investment of Rs. 16.66 crores.

Total indicative fund requirement for dealing with the above was Rs.1683.87 crores.

3.0 BRIEF OF MASTER PLAN '2003

Cost updation of Master Plan'1999 was done in December '2003 as per directive of Ministry of Coal. The salient features of Master Plan'2003 was as under:

- A) Subsidence control of 43 unstable and controllable sites through hydro-pneumatic stowing within a time frame of 20 years in four phases, each of 5 years duration for a Capital Investment of Rs. 411.85 crores.
- B) Rehabilitation of 15461 families from the 92 unstable and uncontrollable in-habitated locations within a time frame of 20 years, in 4 phases, each of 5 years duration for a Capital Investment of Rs 1317.19 crores. Total no. of population proposed to be rehabilitated was 86735 from 92 localities.
- C) Diversion of Rail/road etc. in 7 locations covering an affected length of 1.8 KM and for a capital investment of Rs. 7.15 crores
- D) In addition, dealing with surface fire in seven areas covering 755.00 ha. And for a capital investment of Rs 33.22 crores

Total indicative fund requirement was Rs. 1769.40 crores

4.0 CHRONOLOGICAL EVENT AND NECESSITY OF REVISION OF MASTER PLAN

- ◇ The Master Plan prepared in February'99 was approved by ECL Board in April '99 and submitted to CIL for approval in May'99.
- ◇ The Master Plan '99 was submitted by CIL to Ministry of Coal in March'2000.
- ◇ As an out come of writ petition (Civil) No. 387/97 filed by Sri Haradhan Roy, EX-MP in 1997, an Action Plan for shifting and rehabilitation, dealing with fire/diversion and stabilization of unstable areas was prepared in April '03. This Action Plan was prepared based on Master Plan'99.
- ◇ The Action Plan was sent to the state Govt. of Jharkhand and West Bengal as well as to Ministry of Labour / DGMS for their comments and acceptance.

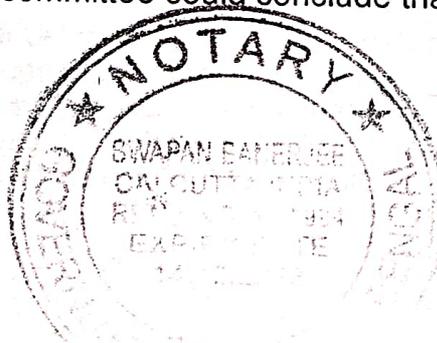


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- ◇ The Action Plan was finalized in July '03 incorporating the recommendations of State Govts. & DGMS.
- ◇ Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India advised ECL to update the Master Plan'99.
- ◇ Cost updation of the Master Plan '99 was done and submitted to ECL in December '03.
- ◇ The updated Master Plan was approved by ECL Board in February '04 and subsequently approved by CIL Board in July'04. It was then submitted to MOC in August'04 for further approval.
- ◇ As desired by MOC on 10/01/05 for EFC note, it was submitted on 14/01/05
- ◇ Planning commission accorded "In Principal" approval of the Master Plan'03 vide letter no. M-12026/2/2005 coal dt. 29.03.05. However, planning commission sought some clarifications which were sent to MOC in May'05.
- ◇ In June'05, the IMG note along with the clarifications of the observations of Planning commission was submitted to MOC.
- ◇ MOC vide letter no.22020/1-CRC(PT) dt. 25.07.05 communicated that instead of IMG note a PIB note shall be submitted.
- ◇ As desired by MOC on 16/09/05 for PIB note, it was submitted on 20/10/05.
- ◇ Supreme Court of India appointed Director General of Mines safety to go through the Action Plan and subsequent affidavit/ ATR filed by UOI and to verify the same and file a report in the court within three months.
- ◇ DGMS constituted a committee and submitted its report in Aug'05. One of the observations of the committee was:

"During the course of deliberations, the matter of long term stability of subsidence prone areas after undertaking control measures like hydro-pneumatic back filling (with sand), came up again and again.

In this method the efficacy of sand stowing through boreholes from surface to stabilize suspect subsidence prone areas was discussed in detail. The committee could conclude that as there



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are no scientific prediction methodologies available to check long-term stability, it may not be possible to certify that the areas thus stabilized can stand unaffected for a long time. The sand stowed by this method will however certainly lessen the risk of subsidence and may allow some time by which permanent measures like evacuation/rehabilitation of the area can be undertaken. However all the areas/locations identified for stabilization must be considered for rehabilitation at the earliest".

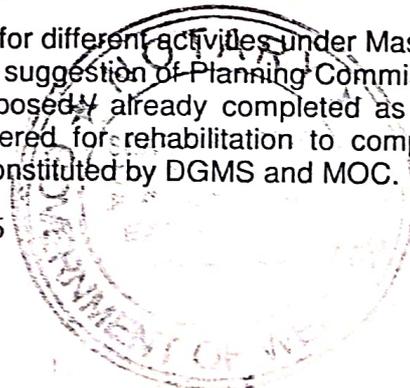
MOC vide letter no. 22020/2/2005-CRC dt. 15.12.05 directed for preparation of revised PIB note with the following consideration (copy enclosed as Annexure-II)

1. All the areas where stabilisation through hydraulic stowing was proposed now have to be considered for total re-settlement.
2. It is being suggested that instead of shifting the affected people from the endangered areas in a number of small townships, it would be prudent to develop large satellite townships through the reputed builders/building organizations providing necessary civic amenities to motivate the people for shifting.
3. To further the rehabilitation process it is being suggested that wherever possible, schemes / project reports may be prepared for the areas where shifting of populace is being considered and extraction of the available coal reserves may be undertaken either by O/C or by U/G means.
 - ◆ On 23.02.06, a presentation meeting was held on Master Plan in the Chamber of Secretary (Coal) where it was decided that as desired by Planning Commission, the execution of Master Plan should be tried to be completed within a period of 10 years. The minutes of the above meeting is enclosed as Annexure – I.
 - ◆ On 04.07.06 a presentation meeting was held on Master Plan, April'06 in the chamber of Secretary (Coal) where it was decided that R&R package should be uniform both for ECL & BCCL and the unit cost of Pucca & Katcha house to be reviewed through sample survey.

In order to comply with the suggestion of planning commission, Ministry of Coal and DGMS Committee, it is necessary to further update the Master Plan'03.

Accordingly, the Master Plan'03 is now being revised considering the following :

1. Time frame of Implementation for different activities under Master Plan will be 10 years to comply with the suggestion of Planning Commission.
2. All the stabilization sites (proposed/ already completed as well as on-going) are now being considered for rehabilitation to comply with the suggestion of the committee constituted by DGMS and MOC.



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- ❖ **The estimated fund requirement for Master Plan'06 has been updated as per MoC's letter no. 22020/2/05-CRC, dated 07.03.2008. Enclosed as Annexure-VI**

5.0 SCOPE OF WORK OF MASTER PLAN '2006

Master Plan now covers only following three aspects:

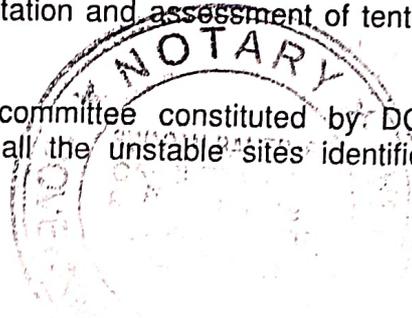
- i) **Rehabilitation & Resettlement** of the affected people from the unstable locations including identification of affected sites, identification of resettlement sites and assessment of fund requirement in phase-I & II as per affidavit filed to the Hon'ble Supreme Court by UoI in connection with the Writ Petition (C) No. 381 of 1997.
- ii) **Diversion of Railway line/road/IOC Pipeline etc. passing over the unstable/unsafe locations in Phase-I** as per affidavit filed to the Hon'ble Supreme Court by UoI in connection with the Writ Petition (C) No. 381 of 1997.
It is to be mentioned here that as the job of diversion is colossal and complex in nature DGMS constituted Committee recommended for preparation of a long term plan in consultation with all stake holders vis-à-vis reorganization of all roads / railway lines / IOC pipe lines etc.

[Note: Rails/roads passing over the coal bearing areas adjacent to the already declared (by DGMS) unstable locations at many places may further be affected and declared unsafe by DGMS in future. So diversion of rails/roads from those areas may have to be considered. As the diversion may affect the operation of other coal producing companies, industries operating in the coalfield, State Govt., Railway as well as DGMS, a joint decision will be required to be taken involving all the stake holders in this regard.

Moreover, the diversion of rail and road requires survey of the alternative routes. Detail layout planning may be conducted by expert agencies.]

- iii) **In addition, dealing with surface fire in Phase-I**, as per affidavit filed to the Hon'ble Supreme Court by UoI in connection with the Writ Petition(C) No. 381 of 1997., which includes
 - a) activities for biological reclamation of fire areas such as
 - i) Dozing, leveling and filling of cracks
 - ii) Laying and spreading 0.5m thick soil layer over dozed area
 - iii) Preparing bandh in the area covered with soil for developing number of small pools.
 - iv) Raising plantation over the areas so reclaimed.
 - b) prioritization for implementation and assessment of tentative fund requirement.

As per the recommendation of the committee constituted by DGMS and subsequent recommendation of MoC, all the unstable sites identified in the



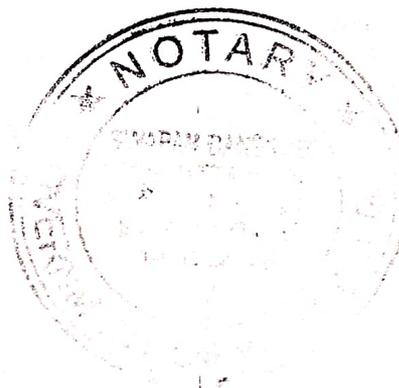
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Master Plan'99 for stabilization & rehabilitation, have now been considered for rehabilitation only. The time frame for implementation of Revised Master Plan has been considered as 10 years and proposed to be implemented in two Phases (Phase – I & II) each having 5 years duration.

Monitoring & Implementing Authority

The action plan includes the activities within a time frame along with responsibilities. A Monitoring Committee, under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal), Govt. of India has been constituted. Representatives from State Governments, CIL, BCCL, ECL and related ministries/departments of Central Governments have also been included as members of the Committee.

The action plan prepared and submitted in July, 2003, indicated that rehabilitation of CIL employees residing in endangered areas will be done by respective subsidiary companies of CIL. Resettlement site along with necessary infrastructure and facilities will be set up by coal companies. However, land required for resettlement site and infrastructure has to be made available by State Govt in time. In case of non-CIL people affected by unstable areas, entire rehabilitation work has to be done by the concerned State Government. The technical staff required by the Sub-Authority might be drawn from subsidiaries of CIL. It was informed that 5% of the cost of work (the expenditure to be incurred by ADDA/ECL etc. for establishing set up to implement/monitor the Master Plan) to be executed would be provided to State Government/ECL etc. as supervision charge. It has been decided that Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) will take up entire rehabilitation work at ECL on behalf of State Government in consultation with ECL authority. As regards bio-reclamation of surface fire ECL will implement the job. As ECL has expressed its inability to do the job of diversion (colossus and complex in nature) alone before the committee constituted by DGMS, as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the stake holders should be associated with the job of diversion of roads, railway lines, IOC pipelines etc, which have been identified as unsafe, alongwith ECL authority.



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Site for Resettlement

A Master plan for Raniganj Coalfield was prepared by CMPDI in 1985. Following 13 future township were identified in that report.

Sl.No	Name	Land in Ha.	Estimated Population
i)	Gopalpura	180	20,000
ii)	Patabari	210	23,000
iii)	Sitarampur	430	47,500
iv)	Lalganj	105	11,500
v)	Bonjemehari	70	7,700
vi)	Gourangdih	10	1,000
vii)	Satgram	270	30,000
viii)	Kalidaspur	215	24,000
ix)	Krishnanagar-Sonepur	1065	1,18,500
x)	Kankartala	65	7,000
xi)	Mandarbani	465	52,000
xii)	Nachan	45	4,800
xiii)	Lachipur	90	10000
	Total	3220	3,57,000

Almost all the above locations are on barren measure. As per Master Plan, 2006 the total estimated population likely to be rehabilitated is 180263. These population is proposed to be resettled in four suitably selected sites from the above identified locations or other suitable locations in non-coal bearing areas / barren measures. However, the exact place of location need to be finalized with State Authorities and persons to be rehabilitated.

The resettlement sites will have all the infrastructural facilities like Water & Electricity, School, Banks, Hospitals, Market Complex, Play Ground, and Community Centre etc.

6.0 MASTER PLAN FOR REHABILITATION OF INHABITED SUBSIDENCE PRONE LOCATIONS.

6.1 Introduction:

In the updated Master Plan of December'03, altogether 92 sites were considered for rehabilitation as the houses over these sites were declared unstable & uncontrollable (UU) as ground movement can not be controlled by pneumatic stowing. Total no. of house owner proposed to be rehabilitated from 92 sites (including 1 mandir & 3 refractories) were 86735.



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Apart from these 92 sites, 43 sites were considered unstable but controllable (UC) i.e. where ground movement could be controlled by pneumatic stowing.

In accordance with the directive of Supreme court of India, on 3rd May, 2005, Director General of Mines Safety constituted a Committee to go through the Action Plan and subsequent affidavit/ATR filed by UOI and to verify the same in connection with PIL case filed by Late Haradhan Roy, Ex MP.

The Committee concluded that as there are no scientific methods available to check long term stability, it might not be possible to certify that the areas stabilized by hydro-pneumatic stowing can stand unaffected for a long time. The present stabilization work may restrict the effect of subsidence and allow some time. The final and permanent solution is evacuation of the affected area and rehabilitation.

In view of the above, 43 sites which were proposed for stabilization as well as sites which had earlier been stabilized have now been considered for rehabilitation.

6.2 Total no. of houses to be Rehabilitated & Resettled

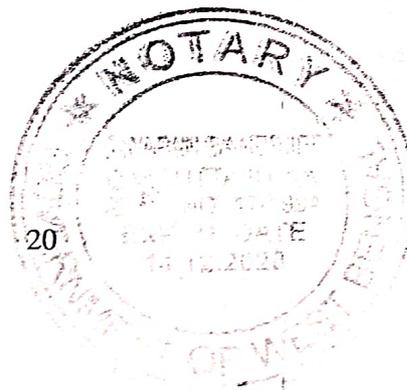
Considering the above total no. of sites proposed to be rehabilitated under the present Master Plan comes to 139.

As per Master Plan'99 the total no. of population and houses in the 139 sites were 129736 and 23282 respectively. Over the time of 7 years, there was further construction of houses in the endangered areas. As per the demographic survey report of ADDA/State Govt. of 2006 for 3 sites of demonstration schemes (on-going) It has been found that the annualized increase in population is 4.9% i.e. about 35% over a period of seven years. This has been considered as a sample survey and has been uniformly applied for other sites in this Master Plan. The no. of houses for each site has been worked out in the same ratio of population/house of 1999

On the above considerations, total no. of houses and populations to be rehabilitated has now been estimated at 33196 and 180263 respectively.

6.3 Demographic Survey and valuation of Properties

Demographic survey and valuation of the properties like superstructures/infrastructures and homestead land should be conducted for assessment of actual compensation and benefits before implementation of rehabilitation schemes.



6.4 PROPOSED R & R PACKAGE FOR THE NON-ECL / NON-BCCL PEOPLE FOR THE REHABILITATION FROM THE UNSTABLE LOCATIONS (MASTER PLAN, 2006)

The main elements of the proposed R&R package to be offered to the people to be rehabilitated are as follows:-

1. It is proposed that rehabilitation should be done on non-coal bearing areas / Barren measures identified as per Master Plan.
2. (a) Head of every house will be entitled to cash compensation equivalent to the assessed cost of homestead land and other superstructure / infrastructure within their homestead land. In addition, the head of each house shall be provided with a plot of land of 100 m² free of cost at the re-settlement site having all amenities and infrastructural facilities.

If the above offer is not acceptable, then head of each house will be provided a constructed flat of around 40m² as super built up area having two room, a kitchen and an attached toilet in triple storey building. In such case no other cash compensation shall be paid.

In case the requirement of land is more than 100m², additional land may be provided at the resettlement site subject to the maximum quantity of land owned at the rehabilitation site on payment basis (either by cash or adjustment against cash compensation) as per prevailing market rate.

The assessment for compensation will be done by State Governments / implementing agencies of State Govts.

- (b) In case a house owner does not want to construct house on the 100m² free plot of land at the resettlement site, he will be offered equivalent cash compensation in lieu of the free plot along with other entitled cash compensation
3. Those who opt for free plot and cash compensation shall have the choice of constructing their houses over the plot of land allotted to them. No additional money for the construction would be provided. Such house owners shall also be provided assistance (free of cost) in designing the house to be constructed, if they so desire.
4. No cash compensation will be paid to the house owner having no homestead land. They are proposed to be resettled at resettlement site with all basic amenities (road, light, water supply etc). Head of each house will be provided with a constructed flat of around 27 sq.mtr. as super built up area in triple storey building.
5. A proper procedure shall be developed for payment of cash compensation to all the affected house owner of the rehabilitation site.

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6. Each house owner will be paid a maximum of Rs. 10000/- (Ten thousand) as shifting allowance for shifting of their belongings from the rehabilitation site.
7. It will be binding to all house owners that the final payments, as decided in serial no. 5, will be made only after they have shifted from the rehabilitation site and handed over the possession of existing homestead land and other structures to the company along with executing a registered deed of exchange. The existing structures at the unstable site shall be demolished.
8. For the purpose of income generation due to displacement / shifting, it is proposed to pay minimum wage per day for 250 days in a year for 2 years to the head of each house as per prevailing minimum wage rate of respective State Govts. This amount will be paid only after demolition of the structures at the rehabilitation site. The mode of payment will be made as decided in the serial no. 5.
9. The town planning and construction at the proposed resettlement site will also include infrastructure development like road, street lighting, drainage, sewerage treatment, water supply etc.
10. The community facilities like primary schools, community centre, small dispensary and shopping centre will also be included in the town planning. These common facilities will be constructed as per the plan under the proposed compensation package. However, the running cost of all the facilities, i.e. water supply, power supply, schools, dispensary etc. shall not be the part of compensation package and will have to be looked after by the Village Committee / Panchayat and other bodies of the State Government.
11. Common structures such as temple, Mosque etc. shall also be valued as per existing norms and such common structure shall be built at resettlement site from Rehabilitation fund of Master Plan.
12. The proposed location of resettlement site is guided by the following considerations:-
 - a) preferably the proposed resettlement site should be either land owned by ECL or vested to the State Governments.
 - b) The balance land, if required, may be purchased from private owner by State Govts. against cash compensation only
13. No employment shall be offered for any rehabilitation under the Master Plan.

The above R&R package is uniform both for Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields. However, the Additional District Magistrate, Asansol who is also the Chief Executive Officer of Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA), the implementing agency for the entire Rehabilitation job for non-ECL people on behalf of State Govt., has suggested for the followings vide letter no.209/ADM-B-3/2 dated 07.08.2006 (copy enclosed as annexure-IV) :-

1. In the point no. 2(a), it is suggested that the super built up area of the flat to be constructed should be minimum 450 sq. ft. (Approximately 41.82 sq. m.) instead of 40 sq. m.
2. In point no. 4, it is suggested that super built up area of around 27 sq. mtr. for persons having no homestead land should be increased to around 30 sq.m.

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6.5 Amenities & Infrastructures:

The resettlement sites of the affected population for Non-ECL has been identified preferably on the barren measures. For this purpose, it is proposed that few satellite township may be constructed from the identified resettlement sites mentioned earlier. The size of township should be large enough to accommodate about 8000 families in each locality. In each township the following amenities will be provided as per BPE norm.

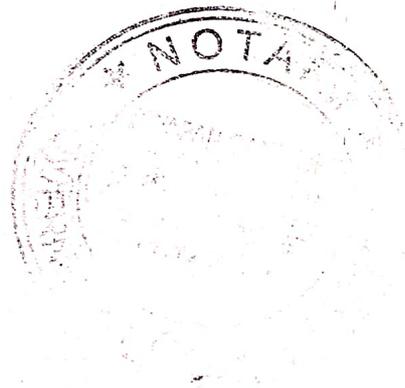
- Primary school
- High school
- Bank
- Post office
- Community center
- Shopping center
- Hospital
- Play ground & children park
- Water Supply, Sewage disposal & sanitation
- Road, Culverts & Drains
- Power Supply

It is proposed that resettlement sites for Non-ECL people may be adjacent to the rehabilitation sites (unstable locations) to the extent possible.

6.6 Requirement of land at Resettlement site :

A) For Non ECL Houses

Head of every house will be provided a plot of land measuring 100 sq.m. free of cost. Considering the amenities, infrastructure, internal roads etc to be provided in the township, total requirement of land has been estimated at 896.29 Ha.



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6.7 Assumptions for Assessment of Fund:

The following assumption / norms have been considered while estimating the total requirement of fund.

a. For Non-ECL houses :

- i. Compensation for superstructure/infrastructure within the homestead land to be evacuated / demolished.

Pucca house - Rs. 5.95 lakhs / unit

Kutch house – Rs. 2.10 lakh / unit

(The above rate is the enhancement of the rate of 2006 as per sample survey on Pucca & Kutch houses at unstable sites of three areas conducted by a committee constituted by D(T) OP vide order no. ECL/OP/0803/8535/8541 dt. 8.7.06)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ii. Compensation cost for homestead land that the displaced house owner is holding in the affected area. | : Rs.63.66 Lakhs / Ha of land |
| iii. Cost of resettlement land | : Rs.16.50 lakhs / ha |
| vi. Income Generation Cost | : Rs.113.00/day (State Govt. minimum wage per day at present) |
| v. Land development, Infrastructure & amenities cost | : As per BPE norms |
| vi. Power supply cost | : Rs. 0.34 lakh / house |
| vii. Shifting Allowance | : Rs. 0.10 Lakh / house |
| viii. Demographic survey cost | : Rs. 260.00 / house |
| ix) No. of houses | : Same as no. of families |
| x) Cost of diversion | : As assumed in appendix-III |
| xi) Cost of bio-reclamation of surface fire | : As assumed in appendix-IV |



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6.8 Duration of Implementation:

Planning Commission vide letter no.M-12026/2/2005 dated 29.3.2005, observed that the time frame of implementation of the Master Plan may be reduced to 7-8 years. In the meeting held with Secretary (Coal) on 23.2.06, it was decided to reduce the time frame to 10 years. Accordingly, duration of implementation has been considered as 10 years in 2 phases, each of 5 years duration. However, the acceptance of ADDA (Implementing Agency) / State Govt is required in respect of the reduction of time frame from 20 years to 10 years.

The no. of houses, proposed to be rehabilitated under each phase are as under:

Sl. No.	PHASE	No. of Houses
1	PHASE -I	18136
2	PHASE -II	15060
	TOTAL	33196

6.9 Phasing of Rehabilitation :

Depending on the urgency of evacuation based on the ground condition all the sites were phased into 4 different phases in Master Plan '1999 & '2003. As desired by planning Commission, the time frame of implementation has been reduced to 10 years in 2 phases from 20 years in 4 phases. Therefore, the sites which were proposed to implement in lower phases have now been considered in higher phases.

UOI submitted an affidavit against the PIL case filed by Sri Haradhan Roy, Ex-MP indicating that total 46 sites will be either stabilized or rehabilitated in 1st phase i.e. within first five years. All those 46 sites has been retained in Phase -I along with seven others. As per this Master Plan, out of the total 139 sites, 53 sites will be rehabilitated in Phase - I & 86 sites in Phase- II.

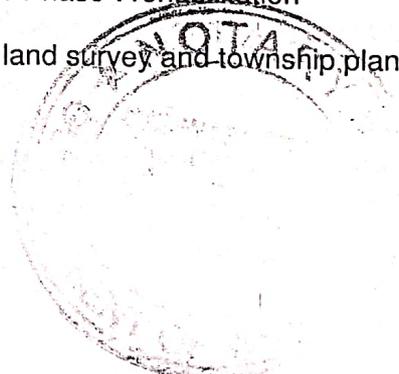
6.10 Action Plan for Rehabilitation & Resettlement

Area wise, Colliery wise, site wise and phase wise no. of house to be rehabilitated and indicative fund requirement has been shown in **Appendix- I**

6.11 Implementation Activities:

The following proposed major activities are to be completed in phase-I & II .

- i. Demographic Survey of affected population/houses with details of houses and land including valuation.
- ii. Identification & Acquisition of land for Phase-I rehabilitation
- iii. Tendering and awarding of work for land survey and township planning
- iv. Surveying of land



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- v. Township planning
- vi. Tendering and award of work for the townships
- vii Construction of approach road, Development of land & infrastructural facilities, Demarcation of plots, construction of flats (if required).
- ix. Allotment of plots/flats for resettlement
- x. Shifting of people from rehabilitation sites
- xi. Demolition of superstructures/infrastructures at rehabilitation sites.

Proposed activity chart for rehabilitation in phase-1 & II is shown as **Appendix - II**

6.12 Identification of Resettlement sites & their description:

Total 33196 Nos. of affected house owners are proposed to be resettled in four fully developed Satellite Townships, with all basic amenities and infra-structural facilities, preferably in resettlement sites on barren measures as identified in 1985 by CMPDI or in other suitable locations in non-coal bearing areas/barren measures to be identified by implementing authority i.e. ADDA. Each township has been envisaged to accommodate about 8000 house owner. The resettlement sites will be selected preferably where vested Govt. land / ECL land is available. However, the exact places of location for resettlement need to be finalised in consultation with the State Authorities and persons to be rehabilitated.

6.13 Organisation:

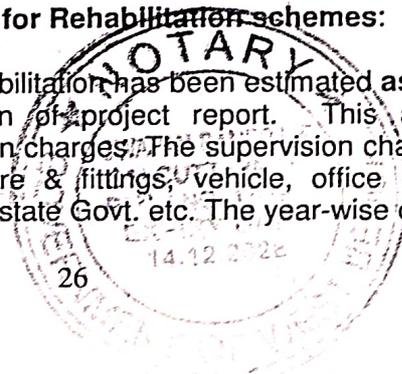
Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA), a State Govt. agency has already been entrusted with the job of implementing the rehabilitation of Non-ECL houses. A suitable organization will have to be set up by ADDA for the above job.

The shifting of ECL houses, which are few in nos. will be done by ECL. A separate R&R division with suitable organization structure at company HQ level is proposed to be set up for this job. Organisation structure proposed in line with that is shown in Annexure - V. The same division will also look after the job of surface fire control measures as well as the job of rail/road/IOC pipeline diversion.

However, the other stake holders like Railways, National Highway Authority/State Govt. etc should also be involved in the job of rail/road/IOC pipeline diversion

6.14 Indicative Fund Requirement for Rehabilitation schemes:

Total fund requirement for rehabilitation has been estimated as Rs. 2610.10 Crs. including fund for preparation of project report. This also includes 3% contingency and 5% supervision charges. The supervision charges will cover the expenditure (Revenue, furniture & fittings, vehicle, office equipment etc) of separate organization at ECL / state Govt. etc. The year-wise capital requirement is as below:



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YEAR-WISE CAPITAL REQUIREMENT FOR REHABILITATION

Phase	Year	Rehabilitation schemes (Rs. Crores)
Phase - I	1st	293.21
	2nd	267.02
	3rd	293.74
	4th	288.02
	5th	282.85
Sub-total		1424.84
Phase - II	6th	232.46
	7th	239.26
	8th	241.15
	9th	239.29
	10th	233.10
Sub-total		1185.26
Grand Total		2610.10

7.0

Diversion of IOC pipeline/Rail/Road

Seven no. of locations identified for diversion of various infrastructural facilities like IOC pipeline, Road net work and railway lines passing through the unstable sites within the leasehold of ECL has been shown in the **Appendix - III**.

It is to be mentioned here that as the job of diversion is colossal and complex in nature DGMS constituted Committee recommended for preparation of a long term plan in consultation with all stake holders vis-à-vis reorganization of all roads / railway lines / IOC pipe lines etc.

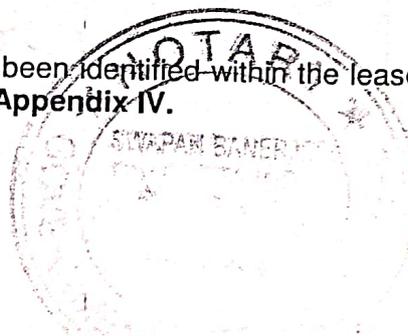
[Note: Rails/roads passing over the coal bearing areas adjacent to the already declared (by DGMS) unstable locations at many places may further be affected and declared unsafe by DGMS in future. So diversion of rails/roads from those areas may have to be considered. As the diversion may affect the operation of other coal producing companies, industries operating in the coalfield, State Govt., Railway as well as DGMS, a joint decision will be required to be taken involving all the stake holders.

Moreover, the diversion of rail and road requires survey of the alternative routes. Detail layout planning may be conducted by expert agencies.]

8.0

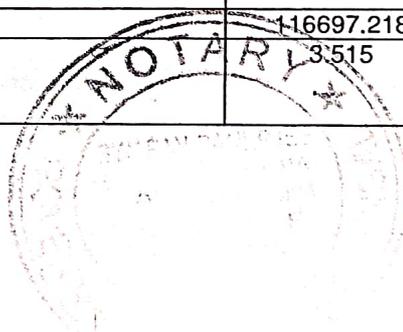
Bio-Reclamation of surface fire

Seven no. of surface fire areas have been identified within the leasehold of ECL. Detail has been shown in the **Appendix IV**.



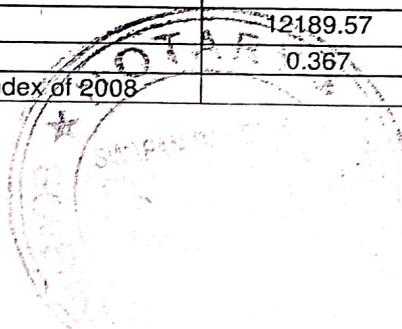
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9.0 Calculation for cost of Rehabilitation			
A. Compensation for Land			
It is assumed that head of every displaced house shall be paid compensation for the land that the family will loose in the affected site (household etc) due to displacement. Av. Market price of rehabilitated land (Average of ten mouzas) is Rs. 63.66 lakh/Ha (as received from the chief Executive Officer of ADDA on 4.4.08 & 11.4.08 vide letter no.ADDA/ASL/021/RR(E)/11 & no.ADDA/ASL/65/RR(E)/11 and now this has been considered for assessment of fund requirement.			
Sl. No.	Particulars	House	
I	Total affected area in Ha.		862.160
In absence of actual quantity of land to be compensated it is assumed that compensation to be paid for the total affected area			
II	Av. Cost of land @ Rs. 63.66 lakhs per hectare (Rs. Lakh)		54885.106
III	Contingency & supervision charges @ 8% (3%+5%) in Rs. Lakh		4390.808
IV	Total cost of land (III+IV) (Rs. Lakh)		59275.914
V	Av. Cost of compensation per house for land in Rs. Lakh	33196*	1.786
*Population is based on data available in the Master Plan, 1999 enhanced with a annualised population growth rate of 4.9% (derived roughly comparing the surveyed (by ADDA) population data of 2006 with that of 1999 of three locations. No. of house has been worked out in the same ratio of population/house of 1999.			
B Compensation for Houses			
Every head of the house to be rehabilitated will get replacement value for the superstructure and other infrastructures on the homestead land. In absence of actual valuation of the structures, the following rate has been considered (as per estimation of the committee constituted by D(T) OP of ECL vide letter dated 08.07.06) for assessment of fund.			
	Pucca house :	Rs. 5.95* lakh/house	
	Kutchha house :	Rs. 2.10* lakh/house	
	* Enhanced rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008		
In absence of actual percentage of pucca/kutchha house it is assumed (on the basis of XISS, Ranchi sample survey of 1998) that 70% of the total houses are kutchha and the remaining i.e. 30% are pucca			
Sl. No.	Particulars		
I	Total no. of estimated houses	33196	
II	Total no. of pucca houses	9959	
III	Estimated cost of pucca house @ Rs. 5.95 lakhs (Rs. Lakh)	59254.860	
IV	Total no. of kutchha houses	23237	
V	Estimated cost of kutchha houses @ Rs.2.10 lakhs (Rs.lakh)	48798.120	
VI	Cost of houses (III+V) Rs. Lakh	108052.980	
VII	Contingency & supervision charges @ 8% (3%+5%) in Rs. Lakh	8644.238	
VIII	Total cost of houses (VI+VII) (Rs. Lakh)	116697.218	
IX	Cost of compensation per house (Rs. Lakh)	3515	



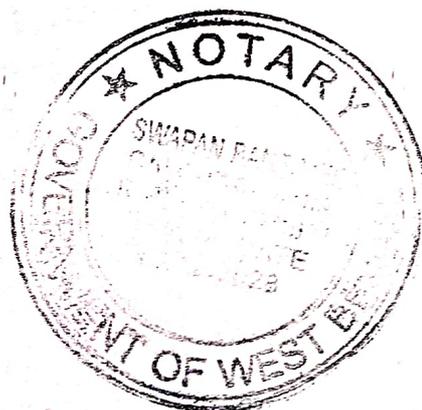
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Sl. No.	Particulars		
C. Provision of Land at resettlement site			
In absence of actual demographic survey, it is being assumed that all the house owner having homestead land. In absence of any confirmed price of land from the appropriate authority the price rate of resettlement site has been enhanced by 10% for updating the cost estimation (@5% increase per annum as per State Govt's Circular no. G.O. No.1705-LA-3M-07/06 dated 06.06.2006) i.e. @Rs.16.50 lakh per Hectare.			
I	No. of estimated houses	33196	
II	land for Resettlement @100 sq.m./house (In Ha.)	331.960	
III	Land for amenities, roads/culverts/drains & water supply/sewage disposal as per BPE town planning norm with single storey concept @ 170 sq m./house. (In Ha.)	564.332	
IV	Total requirement of land (V+VI) (In Ha.)*	896.292	
V	Cost of land at resettlement site @ Rs.16.50 Lakh/Ha in Rs. Lakh	14788.818	
VI	Contingency & supervision charges @ 8% (3%+5%) in Rs. Lakh	1183.105	
VII	Total cost of land at resettlement site(V+VI) (Rs. Lakh)	15971.923	
VIII	Cost of resettlement land per house (in Rs. Lakh)	0.481	
	* excluding approach road land		
D. Compensation for Loss of Income due to displacement/shifting			
		Rs. Lakh	
I	Amount required for Compensation @ Rs.113/day* for 500 days to head of each house	18755.740	
II	Supervision charges @ 5%	937.787	
III	Total amount required for compensation	19693.527	
IV	Compensation per house	0.593	
	* State Govt's minimum wages/day (for semi-skilled persons) in Asansol sub-division w.e.f. January, 2008		
E. Infrastructural cost* for development of resettlement sites (Details given in appendix - V)			
	This cost includes following items:	(Rs.Lakh)	
I	Cost of land development (levelling & horticulture)	3441.750	
II	Cost of Amenities(school/college/bank/community centre etc.	6075.780	
III	Roads, culverts & drains	7460.540	
IV	Water supply arrangement & sewage disposal	12670.050	
V	Sub-total	29648.120	
VI	Contingency & supervision charges @ 8% (3%+5%) in Rs. Lakh	2371.850	
VII	Total cost of infrastructural development at resettlement sites (V+VI) (Rs. Lakh)	32019.970	
VIII	Cost of infrastructural development/house	0.965	
	* Enhanced rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008		
F. Arrangement for power supply			
Electrification cost includes sub-station with power receiving arrangement, over head line, internal electrification of quarters and electrification of Ammenity buildings etc.			
I	Estimated amount required for arrangement of power supply @ 0.34 lakh/house* (Rs. Lakh)	11286.64	
II	Contingency & supervision charges @ 8% (3%+5%) in Rs. Lakh	902.93	
III	Total cost for arrangement of power supply (Rs. Lakh)	12189.57	
IV	Cost of arrangement for power/house (Rs. Lakh)	0.367	
	* Enhanced rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008		



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G. Shifting Allowance		Rs. Lakh
I	Amount required for shifting of people from the rehabilitation sites @ Rs.10000/house	3319.600
II	Supervision charges @ 5%	165.980
III	Total amount required	3485.580
IV	Cost of shifting/house	0.105
H. Demographic Survey & Valuation		Rs. Lakh
I	Amount required for demographic survey & valuation @ Rs. 260.00* per house	86.310
II	Contingency & supervision charges @ 8% (3%+5%) in Rs. Lakh	6.905
III	Total amount required for demographic survey	93.214
IV	Cost of demographic survey per house	0.003
* Enhanced rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008		
I. Summary of cost of resettlement/house		
Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
A Compensation per house		
i)	Compensation for land	1.7856
ii)	Compensation for houses	3.5154
iii)	Shifting allowance	0.1050
iv)	Compensation for loss of income due to displacement/shifting	0.5933
Sub-Total		5.999
B. Other cost of Resettlement/house		
i)	Cost of land at resettlement site	0.4811
ii)	Infrastructure development cost	0.9646
iii)	Arrangement of power	0.3672
iv)	Demographic survey	0.0028
Sub-Total		1.816
GRAND TOTAL		7.815



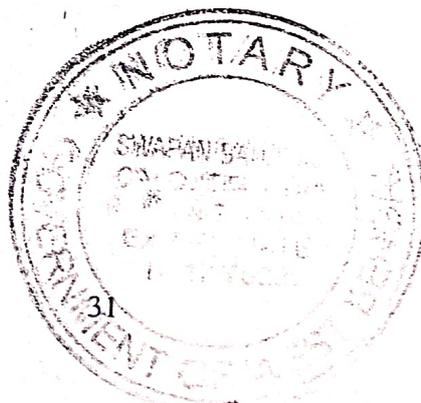
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10.0 Total Indicative fund requirement for Master Plan

The total indicative capital required to implement the Master Plan is estimated as **Rs. 2661.73** Crores. Year-wise requirement of funds for each type of jobs is as below

YEAR-WISE CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Phase	Year	Rehabilitation schemes (Rs. Crs.)	Fire schemes (Rs. Crs)	Diversion schemes (Rs. Crs.)	Total (Rs. Crs)
Phase - I	1st	293.21	8.056	2.269	303.54
	2nd	267.02	8.056	2.269	277.35
	3rd	293.74	8.056	2.269	304.06
	4th	288.02	8.056	2.269	298.35
	5th	282.85	8.056	2.269	293.17
Sub-total		1424.84	40.28	11.35	1476.47
Phase - II	6th	232.46	-	-	232.46
	7th	239.26	-	-	239.26
	8th	241.15	-	-	241.15
	9th	239.29	-	-	239.29
	10th	233.10	-	-	233.10
Sub-total		1185.26	-	-	1185.26
Grand Total		2610.10	40.28	7.72	2661.73



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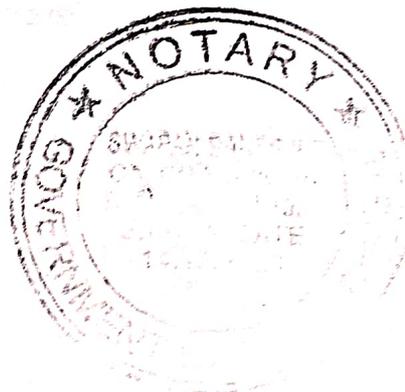
11.0 SOURCE OF FUNDING

Funding arrangement for implementation of Master Plan as decided in the meeting of Cabinet Secretary held on 18.03. 2003 at New Delhi and subsequent letter dated 25th June, 2003 from Advisor (Project) to this effect is as under : Copy of the letter dated 25th June, 2003 is enclosed as **Annexure-III**

SL. No.	Source	Amount in Rs. Crores / Annum
1	The Coal Cess (CCDA) i.e. Stowing Excise Duty has been increased to Rs. 10/- tonne	120
2	CIL fund as Rs. 6/ tonne	165
3	EMSC provision	30
4	Unspent fund lying with MOC @ Rs 80.00 crs per years for 5 years.	80
	TOTAL	395

The above fund of Rs.395 crores is inadequate to implement the activities of this Master Plan for ECL & BCCL with an implementation period of 10 years as per recommendations of MoC/Planning Commission. The yearly average fund requirement for ECL only will be to the tune of Rs. 266 crores.

Accordingly, MoC will be required to take necessary steps to enhance the fund availability to meet the requirement for both ECL & BCCL in order to implement the different activities under the Master Plan.



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Appendix - I

ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION IN PHASE-I (1ST TO 5TH YEAR)

Location No.	SI No.	Colliery	Location	Affec. Area in Ha.	Estimated No. of Population 2006	Estimated No. of houses 2006	Total updated Amount (Rs. Lacs) @Rs.7.815 lakh per house
		Kunustoria Area					
1	1	Mahabir (R)	RNJ Municipality Area-W of NS Road upto ER Main line	36.00	8386	1677	13105.76
2	2	Jote Janki	Santalbasti	0.12	349	78	609.57
3	3	Jote Janki Amritnagar (R) (Kamani Nimcha)	ECL Qtrs, on north	0.64	112	22	171.93
4	4	Amritnagar (R) (Damoda)	Boulhir village	0.45	126	21	164.12
5	5	Amritnagar (R) (Damoda)	ECL Qtrs.	0.96	154	34	265.71
6	6	Pottary	Pottary	5.00	1118	280	2188.20
7	7	Toposi	Toposi vill. & part of Raniganj-Suri Road	6.00	839	168	1312.92
8	8	Mahabir(R)	Gowala Basti	1.19	1398	282	2203.83
41	9	Mahabir @	Egra Panchayat between E. Rly. Main Line & Nunia Jore which includes Old Egara Vill., Zamindari Office & 3 nos. Bastees	27.00	7408	1258	9831.27
106	10	Kumarbazar	Kumarbazar	5.85		349	2727.44
107	11	Mahabir@	Arun Talkies	8.72	2097	196	1531.74
108	12	Porarbandh	Porarbandh	4.20	1957	140	1094.10
		Sub-total		96.13	629	4505	35206.58
		Satgram Area			24573		
9	13	Chapuikhas (R)	Chalbalpur village	4.64		545	4259.18
10	14	JK Nagar (R) (Jemehari Khas East)	Santalbasti	0.65	4193	42	328.23
11	15	JK Nagar (R) (Jernehari Khas)	Ballbathan	0.30	210	14	109.41
12	16	Ratibati 11 & 12 pits	3 no. basti	2.00	56	70	547.05
13	17	Satgram	Govt. colony, Jeebnepara vill. & vivekananda school	6.26	294	489	3821.54
14	18	Ratibati	Rangadanga	1.00	3075	45	351.68
42	19	J.K.Nagar @	Bastee	0.20	280	7	54.71
43	20	Kuardih	Gagardanga	0.20	35	8	62.52
44	21	Ratibati 3,4, & 7 pits	ECL Qrts.	0.20	35	6	46.89
					28		

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Appendix - I

ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION IN PHASE-I (1ST TO 5TH YEAR)

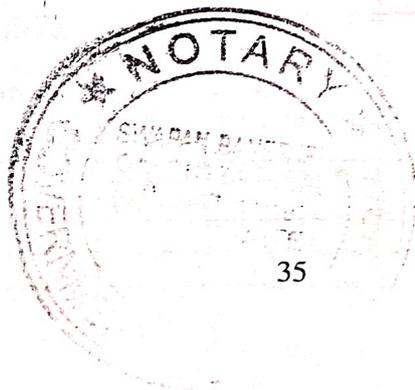
Location No.	Sl No.	Colliery	Location	Affec. Area in Ha.	Estimated No. of Population 2006	Estimated No. of houses 2006	Total updated Amount (Rs. Lacs) @Rs.7.815 lakh per house
45	22	East Jemehari	Santhal Baste	1.80	140	28	218.82
46	23	Mithapur	Mithapur vill.	0.90	210	42	328.23
		Sub-total		18.15	8556	1296	10128.24
		Sripur Area					
15	24	Adjoy-II	Korapara	1.00	280	56	437.64
16	25	Adjoy-11	Kalla village, High & Primary school & Basti	21.30	4892	992	7752.48
17	26	Central Jamuria	Hurmadanga	2.00	280	42	328.23
18	27	Kalipahari	15 no. basti	2.20	978	191	1492.67
19	28	Kalipahari	HPG colony & basti	3.96	2795	489	3821.54
20	29	Central Jamuria	Nandi village & school	9.00	419	28	218.82
21	30	Ajoy-II	RCI factory, Bastees north & south of DB road and school	8.83	2097	419	3274.49
111	31	Sripur No. 3 incline	Chatimdanga	3.60	6989	1398	10925.37
114	32	Jamuria 5,6,10 & 11 pits & Ackalpur 1&2 pits	Jamuria Vill.	9.00	8386	1538	12019.47
118	33	Bhanora	Faridpur	0.90	210	35	273.53
22	34	Kalipahari (Girmit)	Bhutdoba Baste	1.16	559	67	523.61
		Sub-total		62.95	27885	5255	41067.83
		Sodepur Area					
23	35	Chakballavpur	Palasdiha	4.50	1118	210	1641.15
24	36	Chakballavpur	Sarakdih	7.50	1398	349	2727.44
25	37	Chakballavpur	Bansarakdih	0.70	280	49	382.94
26	38	Ramjibanpur	Ramjibanpur village and basti	80.00	314	56	437.64
27	39	Sanctoria	Sanctoria village	166.19	9780	1853	14481.20
28	40	Patmohana	Alluthia/Bharatchak vill.	26.00	6989	1398	10925.37
29	41	Narsamuda	Narsamuda	16.00	1943	342	2672.73
30	42	Seetalpur (Chottadhemmo Colliery)	Chottodhemmo vill. & bastees	6.66	1677	310	2422.65
31	43	Fathepur	Fathepur vill.	6.00	1398	280	2188.20
139	44	Borachak	Borachak vill.	2.50	70	18	140.67
		Sub-total		316.05	24967	4865	38019.98
		Kajora Area					
32	45	Ghanashyam	Palasbon	2.00	70	28	218.82
33	46	Madhabpur	Harispur	6.26	1355	470	3673.05
		Sub-total		8.26	1425	498	3891.87

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Appendix -I

ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION IN PHASE-I (1ST TO 5TH YEAR)

Location No.	SI No.	Colliery	Location	Affec. Area in Ha.	Estimated No. of Population 2006	Estimated No. of houses 2006	Total updated Amount (Rs. Lacs) @Rs.7.815 lakh per house
		Pandaveswar Area					
34	47	Dalurband	Refugee Baste/Bangalpara	4.40	689	186	1453.59
63	48	Dalurbandh	ECL Qtrs.	0.30	56	11	85.97
		Sub-total		4.70	745	197	1539.56
		Kenda Area					
35	49	Krishnanagar	Dhasal Baste & Part of Dhasal village	3.00	1118	358	2797.77
36	50	Haripur	Haripur vill., Market, ECL Qtrs. Etc.	5.00	978	193	1508.30
37	51	New Kenda	Kenda Village	3.00	3663	836	6533.34
65	52	New Kenda near 2&3 pits	ECL buildings, Office, staff Qtrs. Etc.	1.35	419	70	547.05
		Sub-total		12.35	6178	1457	11386.46
		Salanpur Area					
38	53	Sangramgarh	Samdih village & Panchyet Bhawan	0.50	368	63	492.35
		Sub-total		0.50	368	63	492.35
		Total		519.09	94697	18136	141732.84



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ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION IN PHASE-I (6TH TO 10TH YEAR)							APPENDIX - I
Location No.	Sl. No.	Colliery	Location	Affec. Area in Ha.	Estimated No. of Population 2006	Estimated No. of houses 2006	Total updated Amount (Rs. Lacs) @Rs.7.815 lakh per house
		Kajora Area					
70	1	Madhusudanpur 3&4 pits	Majhi Bastees	1.80	349	84	656.46
71	2	Khas Kajora	Sikarpur	5.00	839	196	1531.74
60	3	Madhusudanpur 3&4 pits	Bauripara	1.14	210	53	414.20
61	4	Khas Kajora	Dhangarpatty	0.84	28	6	46.89
62	5	Jambad OCP	ECL Colony, Hospital, Bastees etc.	5.28	978	246	1922.49
		Sub-total		14.06	2404	585	4571.78
		Bankola Area					
72	6	Shankarpur	Shankarpur Vill./ Bauripara	1.00	70	15	117.23
73	7	Moira	Moira Vill., Co's Qrts., Hospital & Roads	1.60	559	56	437.64
74	8	Khandra	Bastees over panels 2, 7 & 4A	2.48	433	87	679.91
103	9	Bankola	Companies Qrts. Roads, Bastees etc.	4.30	699	154	1203.51
68	10	Shyamsundarpur	Sarpi Bastees	0.50	56	11	85.97
69	11	Kumardihi-A	School & a few Qrts	3.00	210	14	109.41
		Sub-total		12.88	2027	337	2633.66
		Pandaveswar Area					
75	12	Darula	Dania Vill.	8.00	1118	280	2188.20
76	13	Samla	ECL Qrts.	0.30	56	11	85.97
77	14	Pandaveswar	Govindpur Vill. & Bastees	1.00	140	28	218.82
104	15	Natundanga	Few huts and football ground	4.00	105	21	164.12
		Sub-total		13.30	1419	340	2657.10
		Kenda Area					
78	16	Krishnanagar (Pure Kenda Unit)	Bastees	1.00	140	34	265.71
79	17	Chora (Jote Dhemu Unit)	Part of Bonbahal Vill.	0.70	140	24	187.56
80	18	New Kenda(South Kenda unit)	3 Nos. bustees	1.80	349	84	656.46
105	19	Siduli (Khas Jambad Unit)	ECL Building, Stadium & Primary School	8.00	531	22	171.93
64	20	Bahula	Bahula Moti Bazar & DB Road	5.00	1258	268	2094.42
		Sub-total		16.50	2418	432	3376.08
		Kunustoria Area					

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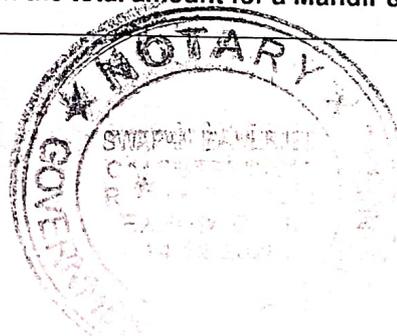
ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION IN PHASE-I (6TH TO 10TH YEAR)							APPENDIX -I
Location No.	Sl. No.	Colliery	Location	Affec. Area In Ha.	Estimated No. of Population 2006	Estimated No. of houses 2006	Total updated Amount (Rs. Lacs) @Rs.7.815 lakh per house
81	21	Amritnagar (R) Amritnagar Unit	Chunabhati Bastee	0.42	140	29	226.64
82	22	Amritnagar (R) Sel. Searsole Unit	Mohalipara Bastee	0.90	280	63	492.35
83	23	Amritnagar (R) Sel. Searsole Unit	Babudanga Bastee	0.16	56	11	85.97
84	24	Parasea (South Parasea Unit)	Kuldanga Vill.	4.91	280	56	437.64
39	25	Amritnagar ® (Karnani Nimcha)	Chatarpara Bastee (near 1&2 pits)	1.80	699	126	984.69
40	26	Parasea 6&7 pits	Dhandadihi Vill.	18.00	4193	839	6556.79
		Sub-total		26.19	5648	1124	8784.06
		Satgram Area					
85	27	Kuardih	Kumardiha Vill.	4.00	1398	238	1859.97
86	28	Benali	Jaba Vill.	5.01	1817	233	1820.90
87	29	Satgram	Bogra Vill. & Bogra Chatti	13.58	5871	881	6885.02
128	30	Benali	Santhal bastee near Berla vill.	0.22	699	98	765.87
129	31	Benali	Jayasree Ceramics	1.07			71.28
		Sub-total		23.88	9785	1450	11403.03
		Sripur Area					
88	32	Adjoy-II	Nimdanga/ Chutardanga	0.36	70	17	132.86
89	33	Jamuria	Kendulla Vill.	3.30	839	154	1203.51
90	34	Bhanora	Majara Vill.	8.64	1398	314	2453.91
91	35	Bhanora	Bhanora Vill.	11.09	10997	1817	14199.86
92	36	Ajoy-II	Satpukuria vill., Rampur keshab para & Muchidanga bastee	2.43	1698	247	1930.31
93	37	Sripur	Sripur market, Bastee & school	11.35	629	126	984.69
109	38	Adjoy-II	Roypara	1.00	168	42	328.23
110	39	Adjoy-II	Bonbistupur Vill. & Bastee	4.31	1677	349	2727.44
112	40	Jamuria 5,6,10 & 11 pits & Damodarpur	Jamuria Bazar	11.00	13977	2236	17474.34
113	41	Banksimulia	Pariharpur Vill	6.45	4193	552	4313.88
115	42	Bhanora (Charanpur)	Charanpur Vill.	4.64	4892	769	6009.74
116	43	Damra	ECL Qrts., Santhal Bastee	3.60	839	154	1203.51
117	44	Ghusick ® (Muslia Unit)	Dayal Ashram, Navinpalli Salban bastee & No.2 pit	1.50	280	70	547.05

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APPENDIX - I							
ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION IN PHASE-I (6TH TO 10TH YEAR)							
Location No.	Sl. No.	Collery	Location	Affec. Area in Ha.	Estimated No. of Population 2006	Estimated No. of houses 2006	Total updated Amount (Rs. Lacs) @Rs.7.815 lakh per house
			bastee				
47	45	Adjoy-II	Sishudhawra & Bastee	0.18	28	8	62.52
48	46	D' Brights Rana	Singhabahin/Rana Bastee	1.00	91	18	140.67
49	47	Girmint	Upper Dhawra	1.18	335	74	578.31
50	48	Bhanora	Baraboni Vill.	13.08	1665	273	2133.50
51	49	Seebpur	Seebpur	40.00	2097	419	3274.49
52	50	New Ghusick	Ushagram & others	12.60	699	210	1641.15
		Sub-total		137.71	46572	7849	61339.94
		Salanpur Area					
94	51	Dalmia	Santhal Bastee	0.12	22	6	46.89
95	52	Gourangdih (Khairabad Unit)	Panuria Vill.	2.60	419	91	711.17
96	53	Gourangdih (Khairabad Unit)	Steel Refractory	0.90			71.28
97	54	Chakballavpur	Jyoldih	1.00	314	56	437.64
98	55	Chakballavpur	Primary school & School danga bastee	1.50	419	70	547.05
99	56	Monoharbahal	Part of upper Boring para vill..	0.50	210	35	273.53
119	57	Dalmia	Sabanpur Vill.	1.40	210	49	382.94
120	58	Dalmia	Santhal Bastee, East side of main line near 'B' seam pit	0.15	28	7	54.71
121	59	Dalmia	Balsukh Ceramics & Colony	2.00	349	74	578.31
122	60	Gourangdih (Khairabad Unit)	Santhalpara	0.45	84	21	164.12
123	61	Gourangdih (Khairabad Unit)	Jamgram Vill/ Baisnab para	0.40	56	14	109.41
124	62	Chakballavpur	Amrakonda Bastee	1.00	280	70	547.05
125	63	Chakballavpur	Boropukuria(Haripara)	0.80	280	49	382.94
126	64	Dalmiya	Bonbiddi vill.	3.00	1048	210	1641.15
127	65	Gourangdih (khourabad)	Bengal refractory	7.56			71.28
66	66	Monoharbahal	Monoharbahal vill. Co's qrts Etc.	6.00	1118	210	1641.15
67	67	Monoharbahal	Majhi para			28	218.82
		Sub-total		29.78	4949	990	7879.41
		Sodepur Area					
100	68	Patmohana	Vidyanandapur	37.80	1398	363	2836.85
101	69	Dhemomain	Belrui vill./Refractory	16.00	559	140	1094.10

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APPENDIX - I								
ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION IN PHASE-I (6TH TO 10TH YEAR)								
Location No.	Sl. No.	Colliery	Location	Affec. Area In Ha.	Estimated No. of Population 2006	Estimated No. of houses 2006	Total updated Amount (Rs. Lacs) @Rs.7.815 lakh per house	
102	70	Ramjibanpur	Santhal baste near No. 2 pit	0.50	168	35	273.53	
130	71	Ramjibanpur (Sudi Colly.)	Chandrachur Mandir	0.70			71.28	
131	72	Ramjibanpur (Sudi Colly.)	Sen raleigh Officers Colony (North of E. Rly. Baraboni loop)	3.20	559	112	875.28	
132	73	Sodepur® (Old Sodepur colly.)	Sodepur workshop & nos. of ECL Qrts.	7.00	531	59	461.09	
133	74	Seetalpur 5&6 pits	Seetalpur Baste	0.89	280	42	328.23	
134	75	Sodepur	Radhanagar Vill. & Bastees	9.00	1817	308	2407.02	
135	76	Seetalpur 1,2 & 3 pits	CISF Camp & ECL Qrts.	3.00	210	42	328.23	
136	77	Sodepur ® (Chottodhemo & Gangutia Colliery)	Bandhemo Baste	2.00	349	70	547.05	
137	78	Sodepur ® (Old sodepur Colliery 5,6,7&8 pits)	Nepali Baste & Bora Dhawra Baste	0.75	210	35	273.53	
138	79	Sodepur ® (Old sodepur Colliery 5,6,7&8 pits)	Two bastees north of DB road & west of Jagdish Talkies)	0.60	140	21	164.12	
53	80	Mithani	Aldih Vill. & baste	4.98	1398	252	1969.38	
54	81	Sodepur ® (Old Sodepur Colly. 5,6,7 & 8 pits)	ECL Qrts. On the north of DB road	0.12	28	6	46.89	
55	82	Ramjibanpur	Raghunathbati vill & Santhal baste	6.00	936	145	1133.18	
56	83	Borachak	South of Borachak Station	1.50	419	70	547.05	
57	84	Patmohana	Patmohana vill.	3.00	699	140	1094.10	
58	85	Sodepur ® (Laik Coal Co.)	Santhal Baste	1.20	224	42	328.23	
59	86	Seetalpur (Gangutia Colliery)	Pankiari vill	0.53	419	71	554.87	
		Sub-total		68.77	10344	1953	15333.98	
		Total		343.07	85566	15060	117979.02	
		Grand Total		862.16	180263	33196	259711.86	
		Add Charges for Project report preparation @ 0.5%						1298.559
		Total cost for rehabilitation						261010.42
		* Provision of Rs.285.12 lakh has been kept in the total amount for a Mandir & three refactories.						



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Appendix - II

PROPOSED ACTIVITY CHART FOR PHASE-I & II IMPLEMENTATION (REHABILITATION)

Sl. No.	Activities	Duration in months	PHASE - I				PHASE - II								
			1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1	Demographic Survey & Valuation	24	Phase-I												
2	Identification of Land for townships	6	Phase-I												
3	Acquisition of land for townships	24	Phase-I												
4	Tendering for surveying of land, township planning & award of work	18	Phase-I												
5	Surveying of land	15				Phase-I									
6	Township planning	9				Phase-I									
7	Tendering & Award of work for township	15				Phase-I									
8	Construction of approach road, Development of land & Infrastructural facilities, Construction of flats (if required) & Demarcation of Plots etc.	72												Phase-II	
9	Allotment of plots/flats for resettlement	48												Phase-II	
10	Shifting of people from rehabilitation sites	44												Phase-II	
11	Demolition of structures at rehabilitation sites	44												Phase-II	



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DIVERSION OF ROADS / RAILWAY LINES / IOC PIPELINES ETC. IN PHASE-I										Appendix - III				
Sl. No	Colliery	Unstable Location	Length to be diverted in Metre	Reasons for diversion	Estimated cost in Rs.lakh (DB road @Rs.1.15cr*/km, NH & IOC pipeline @Rs.2.25cr*/km & Rail @Rs.2.5cr*/km)	Year wise Phasing of Capital Investment (Rs.Lacs)								
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th				
	Kajora Area													
1	Lachipur	IOC pipeline 100m	400	Suspected workings	90.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00				
	Salanpur Area													
2	Gourangdi Begunia	DB road 700m	1500	Unsettled goaf	172.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50				
3	Mohanpur	DB road 300m	700	Unsettled goaf	80.50	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10				
4	Dalmiya	NH-2 bye pass 300m	700	Caved goaf of 1900	157.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50				
5	Monoharbahal	Andal-Sitarampur Rly. Line near Chinchuria Rly. Stn. 150m	750	Suspected workings	187.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50				
6	Monoharbahal (Chottanuni Colly.)	Andal-Sitarampur Rly. Line 100m	700	Suspected workings	175.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00				
	Pandaveswar Area													
7	Pandaveswar	Andal-Saithia chord line 150m	750	Unsettled goaf	187.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50				
	Total		5500		1050.50	210.10	210.10	210.10	210.10	210.10				
	Contingency & supervision charges @ 8%				84.04	16.808	16.808	16.808	16.808	16.808				
	Grand Total				1134.54	226.908	226.908	226.908	226.908	226.908				
* Enhanced rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008														
Note: Railway length to be diverted has been enhanced on the following railway guideline suggested by Divisional Railway Manager(DRM), Asansol.														
Length of unstable location plus 600 metre for negotiating curve etc.														

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RECLAMATION OF SURFACE FIRE AREAS IN PHASE-I										Appendix - IV	
Sl. No.	Area	Affec. Area in Ha.	Estimated cost @ Rs.4.94* lakh/Ha.	Year wise Phasing of Capital Investment (Rs.Lacs)							
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th			
1	Kunustoria Area	100.00	494.00	98.80	98.80	98.80	98.80	98.80			
2	Satgram Area	130.00	642.20	128.44	128.44	128.44	128.44	128.44			
3	Kajora Area	20.00	98.80	19.76	19.76	19.76	19.76	19.76			
4	Bakkola Area	30.00	148.20	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64			
5	Sripdi Area	175.00	864.50	172.90	172.90	172.90	172.90	172.90			
6	Pandaveswar Area	180.00	889.20	177.84	177.84	177.84	177.84	177.84			
7	Mugna Area	120.00	592.80	118.56	118.56	118.56	118.56	118.56			
	Total	755.00	3729.70	745.94	745.94	745.94	745.94	745.94			
	Contingency & supervision charges @ 8%		298.376	59.68	59.68	59.68	59.68	59.68			
	Grand Total		4028.08	805.62	805.62	805.62	805.62	805.62			
	* Enhanced rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008										

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Appendix-V**Infrastructural cost for development of four resettlement sites****Ammenities Cost**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.of Units	Plinth Area (Sq.m.)	Unit Rate* (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.in Lacs.)
1.	Primary School	33	600	6479	1282.84
2.	High School	11	2200	6479	1567.92
3.	Bank	8	250	7604	152.08
4.	Post Office	4	80	7604	24.33
5.	Community Centre	4	1660	6479	430.20
6.	Shopping Centre	4	2490	6479	645.31
7.	Hospital (100 bed)	4	6120	7962	1949.10
8.	Play Ground and Children. Park	4	L.S.	6,00,000	24.00
	Total				6075.78

*Enhanced unit rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008

Road, Culverts & Drains Cost

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate* (Rs. in Lacs.)	Amount (Rs. in Lacs.)
1.	Approach road (7.5 m wide bituminous pavement)	Km	10	44.50	445.00
2.	Colony road	Km	78	27.62	2154.36
	a) 7.5 m wide bituminous pavement				
	b) 3.5 m wide bituminous pavement	Km	188	13.81	2596.28
3.	Culverts				
	a) 13.00 m wide RCC culverts	No	88	3.4	299.20
	b) 7.50 m wide RCC culverts	No	188	2.56	481.28
	c) 13.00 m wide 0.61 m dia. hume pipe culverts	No	88	0.70	61.60
	d) 7.5 m wide 0.61m dia. Hume pipe culverts	No	188	0.53	99.64
4.	Drains				
	a) 22.5 cm x 30 cm	Km	67	4.77	319.59
	b) 30 cm x 45 cm	Km	54	9.72	524.88
	c) 60 cm x 90 cm	Km	27	17.73	478.71
	Total				7460.54

*Enhanced unit rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008

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Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Cost

(Water supply cost includes laying of distribution system, cost of pump house, over head water tank, under ground sump etc.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate* (Rs.in Lacs.)	Amount (Rs.in Lacs.)
1.	Drinking water requirement for 33196 families and for amenities.	MLD	34.40	250.65	8622.36
2.	Long range pipe	Km.	6	9.30	55.80
3.	Valve and fittings	(15 % of long range pipe)			8.37
4.	Sewage Disposal	No.	33196	0.12	3983.52
	Total				12670.05

*Enhanced unit rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008

Development Cost of land for resettlement sites**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (Rs.in Lacs.)	Amount (Rs.in Lacs.)
1.	Land requirement for 33196 nos. of houses @ 270 sq.m./house	Hectare	896.29	3.84	3441.75

*Enhanced unit rate of 2006 in accordance with civil cost index of 2008

**Development cost for leveling & horticulture only



*Annexure B**56*

No. 22020/2/2005-CPC
Government of India
Ministry of Coal

New Delhi, March 1, 2006

Subject: Meeting on Raniganj & Jharia Action Plan held in the chamber of
Secretary (Coal) on 23.02.2006.

The Undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of the minutes of
the presentation meeting taken by Secretary (Coal) on Raniganj & Jharia Action
Plan on 23.02.2006 for information and necessary action.

(R C Manocha)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. Shri Shashi Kumar, Chairman, Coal India Ltd., 10, Netaji Subhash Road,
Kolkata.
2. Shri Partha S. Bhattacharyya, CMD, BCCL, Dhanbad.
3. Shri Subrata Choudhuri, CMD, CMPDI, Ranchi.
4. Shri Deepak Chakrabarty, CMD, ECL, Sanctoria.
5. Shri S N Katiyar, Director (T) (PP), BCCL, Dhanbad.
6. Shri B N Basu, Regional Director, RI-I, CMPDI, Ranchi.

Copy to :

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary (Coal)
2. PPS to AS (Coal)
3. Joint Secretary (Coal)
4. Adviser (Projects)

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33. FAX

Minutes of the meeting on Raniganj & Jharia Action Plan held in the chamber of Secretary (Coal) on 23.2.06.

CMD, BCCL and CMD, ECL presented the status of Jharia and Raniganj Action Plan which are being covered in the Master Plan developed by these two companies for mitigating the dangers and hazards of fire and subsidence in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields. List of participants is given at Annexure-I. The following decisions emerged during the meeting:

- i) Master Plan for both Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields are to be updated and the final updated report should be submitted to the Ministry of Coal by 30th April, 2006.
- ii) The necessary data for updating the reports are to be given by 4th March, 2006 to concerned Regional Institute of CPDI both by ECL and BCCL.
- iii) Demographic survey in Raniganj & Jharia Coalfields should be completed as early as possible in consultation with State Government agencies.
- iv) As desired by Planning Commission, execution of Master Plan should be tried to be completed within a period of ten years.
- v) The compensation package being offered should be preferably same for both ECL and BCCL and this should be discussed and mutually resolved by the companies.
- vi) For relocating the rehabilitated people, it should be tried to develop large townships preferably in three to four locations both in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields.
- vii) Implementation of the rehabilitation programme should be carried out preferably through a separate agency having independent authority and resources to deal with massive rehabilitation jobs worth around Rs. 7000 Crores spread over 10 years period. Institutional arrangement for implementation of the project may be indicated by CMD, ECL and CMD, BCCL within a month.

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57

Minutes of the meeting on Raniganj and Jharia Action Plan held in the chamber of Secretary (Coal) on 23.2.06.

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Annexure

List of participants who attended the presentation meeting on Jharia and Raniganj Action Plan held in the chamber of Secretary (Coal) on 23.2.2006.

MINISTRY OF COAL

1. Shri H.C. Gupta - Chairman
2. Shri Pradeep Kumar, Additional Secretary,
3. Shri K.S. Kropha, Joint Secretary,
4. Shri P.R. Mandal, Adviser(P)

Coal India Limited :

1. Shri Shashi Kumar, Chairman
2. Shri Partha S. Bhattacharyya, CMD, BCCL
3. Shri Subrata Choudhuri, CMD, CMPDIL
4. Shri Deepak Chakrabarty, CMD, ECL
5. Shri S.N. Kariyar, Director(I)(PP) BCCL
6. Shri B.N. Basu, Regional Director, RLI, CMPDI, Ranchi



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Annexure-I

List of participants who attended the presentation meeting on Jharia and Raniganj Action Plan held in the chamber of Secretary (Coal) on 23.2.2006.

MINISTRY OF COAL

1. Shri H.C. Gupta-Chairman
2. Shri Pradeep Kumar, Additional Secretary,
3. Shri K.S. Kropha, Joint Secretary,
4. Shri P.R. Mandal, Adviser (P)

COAL INDIA LIMITED

1. Shri Sashi Kumar, Chairman
2. Shri Partha S. Bhattacharyya, CMD, BCCL
3. Shri Subrata Choudhuri, CMD, CMPDIL
4. Shri Deepak Chakrabarty, CMD, ECL
5. Shri S.N. Katiyar, Director (T) (PP), BCCL
6. Shri B.N. Basu, Regional Director, RI-I, CMPDI, Ranchi

Annexure "C"

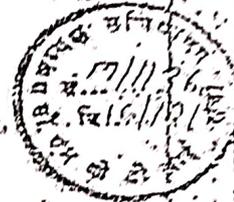
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Annexure-II

No: 22020/2/2005-CRC
 Government of India
 Ministry of Coal

New Delhi, December 8, 2005

To,
 The Chairman-Joint-Managing Director,
 Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd,
 Kankro Road,
 Ranchi.



Subject: Draft PIB note on Master Plan of Jharid and Raniganj coalfields.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the discussion on the subject cited above held with Secretary (Coal) on 2.12.2005 when Advisor (Project) was also present. During discussion following issues emerged for revising the draft PIB proposal:

1. All the areas where stabilization through hydro-pneumatic stowing was proposed now have to be considered for total re-settlement.
2. It is being suggested that instead of shifting the affected people from the endangered areas in small numbers, it would be prudent to develop satellite townships through the reputed builders/building organizations providing necessary civic amenities. Once such developed sites along with houses are ready, it is expected that the affected people will be motivated to shift to the new constructed sites. Otherwise, as it is for the last 7 years, no shifting could be effected against the demonstration cases which were approved in 1998.
3. To further the rehabilitation process it is being suggested that wherever possible, schemes/project reports may be prepared for the areas where shifting of populace is being considered and extraction of the available coal reserves may be undertaken either by o/c or by u/g means. If the unlocked reserves are deep seated. These schemes will

[Contd...]



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No: 22020/2/2005-CRC
Government of India
Ministry of Coal

New Delhi, December ,8, 2005.

15

To

The Chairman-Cum-Managing Director,
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.
Kanke Road,
Ranchi.

Subject: Draft PIB note on Master Plan of Jharia and Raniganj coalfields.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the discussion on the subject cited above held with Secretary (Coal) on 2.12.2005 when Adviser (Project) was also present. During discussion following issues emerged for revising the draft PIB proposals:

1. All the areas where stabilization through hydro-pneumatic stowing was proposed now have to be considered for total re-settlement.
2. It is being suggested that instead of shifting the affected people from the endangered areas in small numbers, it would be prudent to develop satellite townships through the reputed builders/building organizations providing necessary civic amenities. Once such developed sites along with houses are ready, it is expected that the affected people will be motivated to shift to the new constructed sites. Otherwise, as it is for the last 7 years, no shifting could be effected against the demonstration cases which were approved in 1998.
3. To further the rehabilitation process it is being suggested that wherever possible, schemes/project reports may be prepared for the areas where shifting of populace is being considered and extraction of the available coal reserves may be undertaken either by o/c or by u/g means, if the unlocked reserves are deep seated. These schemes will include the cost

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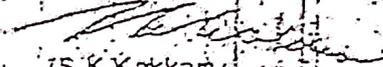
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-2-

include the cost of rehabilitation as well as total scheme for exploitation of recoverable reserves from the identified areas. This exercise will offset some expenditure incurred for rehabilitation and will also help in conservation of coal reserves.

In view of the above, it is requested that the draft PIB proposals for CL and ECL may be revised and updated. The modified/updated proposals may please be furnished to this Ministry at the earliest to enable Ministry to get the approval of PIB.

Yours faithfully,

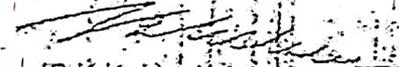


(S K Kakkam)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

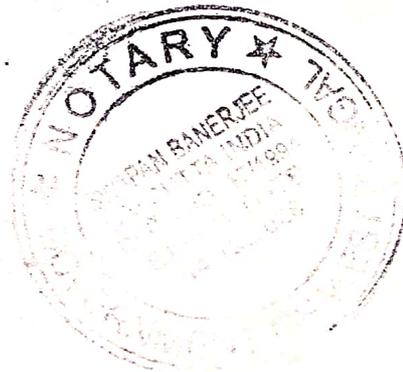
Copy to:

- 1. CMD, BCCL for information and necessary action with reference to their letter No. GM (Env.)/F-1/2005/563 dated 24.10.2005.
- 2. CMD, ECL for similar necessary action with reference to their letter No. ECL/OP/13063 dated 24.10.2005.



(S K Kakkam)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India



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of rehabilitation as well as total scheme for exploitation of recoverable reserves from the identified areas. This exercise will offset some expenditure incurred for rehabilitation and will also help in conservation of coal reserves.

In view of the above, it is requested that the draft PIB proposals for BCCL and ECL may be revised and updated. The modified/updated proposals may please be furnished to this Ministry at the earliest to enable this Ministry to get the approval of PIB.

Yours faithfully,

(S K Kakkar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Copy to :

1. CMD, BCCL for information and necessary action with reference to their letter No. GM(Env.)/F/2005/883 dated 24.10.2005.
2. CMD, ECL for similar necessary action with reference to their letter No. ECL/OP/13083 dated 24.10.2005.

(S K Kakkar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

61 RS

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PHONE NO. :

CEM (Pvt)
Please discuss with
[Signature]
25/6

Annexure - III

Jun. 25 2023 04:06PM

mod/233

No.22020/2/97-CRC
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 25th June, 2023

To

Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
Coal India Ltd.,
10-Nelaji Subhas Road,
Kolkata

Subject- Proposal for mobilizing funds for implementation of Action Plan regarding

The Ministry of coal has prepared a detailed action plan for shifting and rehabilitation, dealing with fire and stabilization of unstable area in BCL and BCLL.

2. In order to implement the action plan, it has been decided to take the following steps for above purpose:

25/6/23
mod/896/2333

a) It is proposed to enhance the slitting excise duty (SED) under CCDA to Rs. 10/tonne on dispatch of coal (both coking and non coking coal) produced in India from the present rates of Rs. 425/tonne on coking coal and Rs. 350/tonne on non coking coal respectively. A notification for the enhancement of the excise duty will be issued shortly. The enhancement of the ED will generate a fund to the tune of about Rs. 320 crores/year at the present level of production from which a sum of Rs. 120 crores will be made available for funding of the implementation of the above mentioned Action Plan.

b) An additional charge of Rs. 6/tonne will be levied on coal released from all the subsidiaries of CIL for the above purpose to supplement the fund. This will generate a sum of Rs. 165 crores/year.

c) It has further been decided that the Ministry of Coal will take up the matter with Ministry of Finance for recovery of Rs. 400 crores already lying with the Govt. on account of the unutilized and undisbursed amount of SED. The withdrawal of this amount would yield a sum of Rs. 80 crores/year.

d) A sum of Rs. 50 crore/year would be earmarked for the implementation of the action plan from the funding under the Environmental Monitoring and Subsidies Control (EMSC).

3. The above mentioned steps are expected to generate an amount of Rs. 305 crores/year which will be used as corpus for the implementation of the action plan.

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No. 22020/2/97-CRC
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 25th June, 2003

To

Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
Coal India Ltd.,
10-Netaji Subhas Road,
Kolkata

Subject- Proposal for mobilizing funds for implementation of Action Plan-regarding.

1. The Ministry of Coal has prepared a detailed action plan for shifting and rehabilitation, dealing with fire and stabilization of unstable area in ECL and BCCL.
2. In order to implement the action plan, it has been decided to take the following steps for above purpose.
 - a) It is proposed to enhance the stowing excise duty (SED) under CCDA to Rs. 10/tonne on dispatch of coal (both coking and non coking coal) produced in India from the present rate of Rs. 4.25 /tonne on coking coal and Rs. 3.50/tonne on non coking coal respectively. A notification for the enhancement of the excise duty will be issued shortly. The enhancement of the ED will generate a fund to the tune of about Rs. 320 crores/ year at the present level of production from which a sum of Rs. 120 crores will be made available for funding of the implementation of the above mentioned Action Plan.
 - b) An additional charge of Rs. 6/tonne will be levied on coal released from all the subsidiaries of CIL for the above purpose to supplement the fund. This will generate a sum of Rs. 165 crores/year.
 - c) It has been further been decided that the Ministry of Coal will take up the matter with Ministry of Finance for recovery of Rs. 400 crores already lying with the Govt. on account of the unutilized and undisbursed amount of SED. The withdrawal of this amount would yield a sum of Rs. 80 crores/year.
 - d) A sum of Rs. 30 crores/year would be earmarked for the implementation of the action plan from plan funding under the Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC).

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4. It has further been decided that this said amount of Rs. 295 crores/year will be maintained by CM, under a separate head account and CM, will ensure that this amount is used strictly for the implementation of the Action Plan.

This issues with the approval of Secretary (Coal)

Years binding

10

(COPY)

Adviser (Projects)

Copy to :

1. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Eastern Coalfields Limited, P.O. Disrger, Sactoria, Burdwan. (Fax No. 0341-2529039, 2520459)
2. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Bharu Coking Coal Limited, Koyla Bhuwan, P.O. Koyla Nagri, Dhanbad. (Fax No. 0326-262237)
3. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Central Coalfields Limited, Dabhanga House, Ranabi. (Fax No. 0651-2360003)
4. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Northern Coalfields Limited, P.O. Singuli Colliery, Dist. Sidhi. (Fax No. 07805-266640, 266459)
5. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Western Coalfields Limited, Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nuggur. (Fax No. 0712-2523500)
6. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur. (Fax No. 07752-240306, 242210)
7. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, MCL Complex, Anand Vihar, Burla, Sumbalpur, Orissa. (Fax No. 0633-2431770, 2431822, 2431500)

Copy also to: TF Division, MOC, New Delhi for information.



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3. The above-mentioned steps are expected to generate an amount of Rs. 395 crores/year which will be used as corpus for the implementation of the action plan.
4. It has further been decided that this said amount of Rs. 395 crores/year would be maintained by CIL under a separate head account and CIL will ensure that this amount used strictly for the implementation of the Action Plan.

This issues with the approval of Secretary (Coal).

Yours faithfully,

(K P Verma)
Adviser (Project)

Copy to :

1. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Eastern Coalfields Limited, P.O. Disergarh, Sanctoria, Burdwan (Fax No. 0341-2520039, 2520459)
2. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Koyla Bhawan, P.O. Koyla Nagar, Dhanbad (Fax No. 0326-262227)
3. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Central Coalfields Limited, Darbhanga House, Ranchi (Fax No. 0651-2360003)
4. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Northern Coalfields Limited, P.O. Singrauli Colliery, Distt. Sidhi (Fax No. 07805-266640, 266459)
5. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Western Coalfields Limited, Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur (Fax No. 0712-2523500)
6. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur (Fax No. 07752-240306, 242210)
7. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, MCL Complex, Anand Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur, Orissa (Fax No. 0633-2431770, 2431880, 2431509)

Copy also to IF Division, MOC, New Delhi for information.

*Annexure - E**GA**63*

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
ASANSOL

No. 202/ADM-B-3/3

Date : 07.08.2006

From:-
Narayan Swaroop Nigam, IAS
Addl. District Magistrate, Asansol.

To
The Chairman-Cum-Managing Director,
Eastern Coalfields Limited,
Sanctoria, P.O. Dishergarh
Dist. Burdwan.

Sub :- Suggestion regarding ECL Rehabilitation Package.

Sir,

I have gone through the proposed R. R. Package for non-ECL inhabitants as per the suggested Master Plan 2006. In this regard the followings have been suggested for your kind information.

1. In the point 2A- it is suggested that the super built up area of the flat under construction should be minimum 450 Sq ft. instead of 40 Sq m.
2. In the point 4- it is suggested that super built up area to 27 Sq.m. for persons having no homestead land should be increased and it should be around 30 Sq m. instead of 27 Sqm.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Add. District Magistrate,
Asansol.

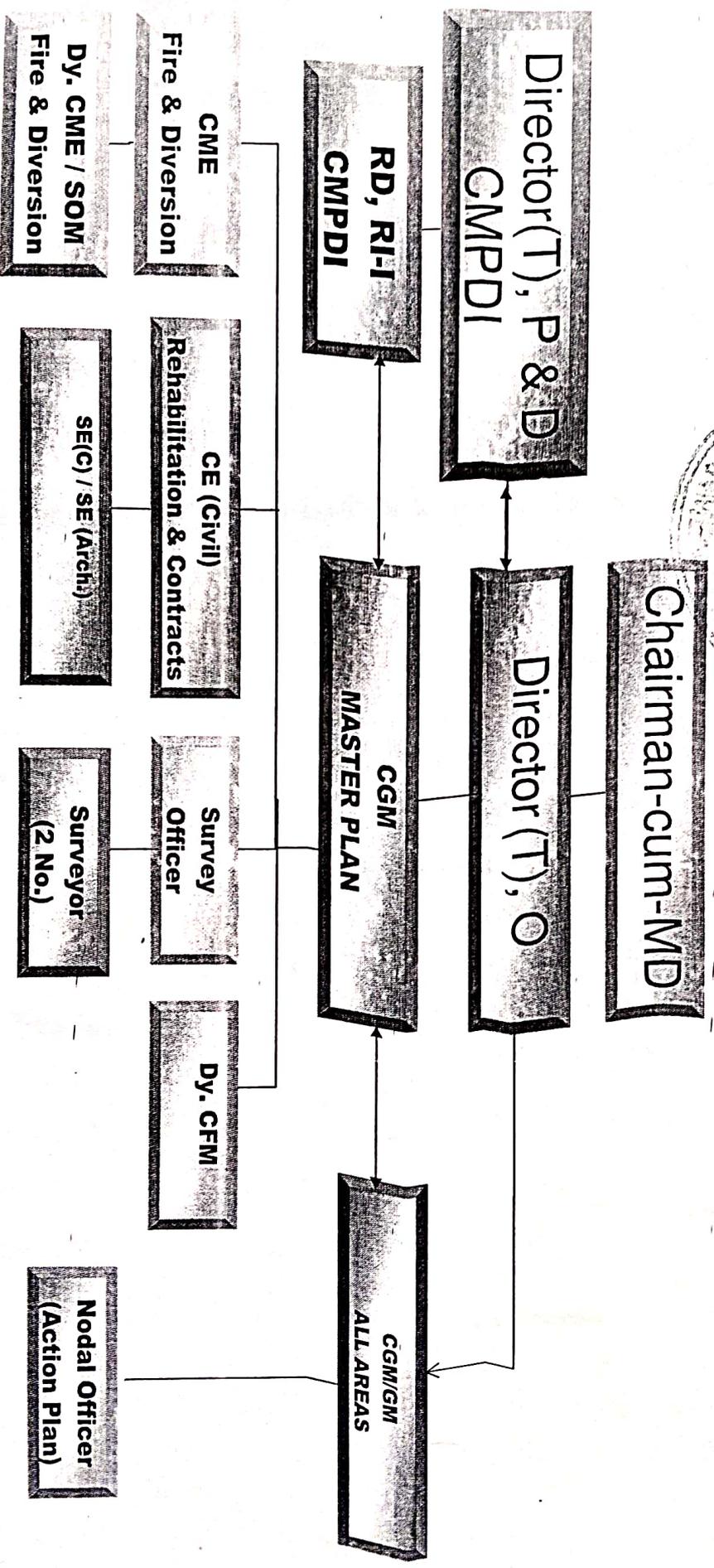
Annexure - 'F'

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Annexure-V

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE TO IMPLEMENT THE MASTER PLAN AT ECL



Note :

- 1. CGM need to be of Mining Cadre
- 2. CE(Rehabilitation) need to be of Civil Cadre

Annexure - "G"

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No. 22020/2/05-CRC
Government of India
Ministry of Coal

ANNEXURE - VI

Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi,
Dated the 7th March, 2008

To

Chairman cum Managing Director
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.,
Sanctoria,
Dishergarh, W.B-713 333.

M-2
10/4/08

Subject:- Master Plan of Raniganj Coalfields for dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation regarding.

Sir,

As per decision taken in the meeting chaired by Principal Secretary to Prime Minister on 22.02.2008 in PMO on "Pending issues in Ministry of Coal", the Master Plan to deal with the problem of fire and land subsidence in Raniganj is to be separated from the Master Plan for Jhaira, as approval of West Bengal Government has been received for R&R package and Master Plan for Raniganj will be put before CoS and approval of CCEA sought at the earliest..

2. You are, therefore requested to send revised proposal as per updated cost estimates for placing before CoS and taking approval of CCEA. This proposal may please be sent to this Ministry by 17th March, 2008 positively.

Yours faithfully,


(R.C. Manocha)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

