

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

प्रसाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड I

PART I—Section 1

प्रधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिस से कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

(Department of Mines and Metals)

27th November, 1967

New Delhi, the
6th Agrahayana, 1889 Saka

RESOLUTION

No. C5-12(18)/67.—The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce Resolution No. 20(2)-Tar/66, dated the 27th August, 1966, requested the Tariff Commission under section 12(d) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, to undertake a comprehensive inquiry into the cost of production of coal and coke in the country and make suitable recommendations in regard to the price of coal and coke having regard to the future needs of the coal industry as well as of industries and other major consumers of coal.

2. The Commission signed its report on the 25th July, 1967, and copies were received by Government thereafter. The conclusions and recommendations, as summarised by the Commission in the report are appended.

3. Some of the recommendations relate to or have a bearing on, prices of coal and soft coke. Government have, however, decontrolled the price of all coal and soft coke with effect from 24th July, 1967.

4. The Government have carefully considered the other main recommendations. Following is a gist of the decisions/conclusions of Government on the various recommendations:—

- (i) *Recommendation 2.*—Noted for examination.
- (ii) *Recommendations 4, 38 and 39.*—The general issue of subsidies has been remitted to a Study Group for examination. It is being apprised of Recommendation 4.
- (iii) *Recommendation 5.*—This is generally acceptable but there is now no distribution control over non-coking coals.
- (iv) *Recommendations 14 and 68.*—Kargali seam is very thick varying from 60 to 95 feet. Even though the average ash content is about 17 per cent, it is not possible to isolate portions of the seam which will be less than 17 per cent ash. Foot by foot analysis of the seam conducted reveals that the ash percentage varies from 13 to 22 with an average of 17. While mining operations are conducted, it is not possible to extract only those portions which have less than 17 per cent ash. It is on account of these peculiarities that after considerable laboratory tests by the C.F.R.I., washing was advised to be undertaken to yield a uniform ash content of 17 per cent. In addition to the 17 per cent ash coal, coals with higher percentage of ash as from Chalkari and Jarangdih, etc. are also being fed.
- (v) *Recommendation 15.*—Government have set up an Expert Committee to consider the various possibilities of the use of Assam coal for metallurgical purposes.
- (vi) *Recommendation 18.*—As recommended by the Energy Survey of India Committee, the Planning Commission have constituted a Committee for energy planning headed by Member (Natural Resources) of the Planning Commission, with members drawn from the Ministries concerned for keeping constantly under review the trends in energy consumption in order reformulate policies as circumstances change.
- (vii) *Recommendation 21.*—This is under examination.
- (viii) *Recommendations 27 and 30.*—Consequent on decontrol, grading of coals on the basis of wagon and stack samples has been done away with. As regards coking coals, efforts are being made to evolve a procedure for joint sampling that is acceptable to both the steel plants and the producers.
- (ix) *Recommendation 53.*—The need for systematic and intensive mechanisation of coal mines has been recognised. The

Coal Development Council has set up a Committee for Productivity and Modernisation of mines. Amalgamation of small and uneconomic units has been taken up by the Voluntary Amalgamation Committee.

- (x) *Recommendation 54.*—The Committee on Productivity and Modernisation of Coal Development Council recommends measures for mechanisation.
- (xi) *Recommendation 57.*—This will be examined.
- (xii) *Recommendation 59.*—This is already under examination.
- (xiii) *Recommendation 64.*—Control over distribution of coals other than coking coal required for metallurgical purposes has been done away with. The Committee on Transport & Distribution of Coal Development Council looks into coal transport problems.
- (xiv) *Recommendation 65.*—A Pilot Project Report prepared by the C.F.R.I. for the popularisation of soft coke is already under the consideration of Government.
- (xv) *Recommendation 69.*—It is appreciated that unit washeries would be economical and operationally efficient for washing coal from reasonably large coal mines, and the washeries built by the National Coal Development Corporation are unit washeries. In the Jharia coalfield most of the mines are very small and unit washeries are not feasible in all cases. A few central washeries which would take care of a large number of small mines were therefore unavoidable. However, the recommendation has been noted for examination.
- (xvi) *Recommendation 70.*—Middlings are being used in Thermal Power Stations. The rejects containing not less than 55 per cent ash have no commercial value and experiments are under way to utilise them as stowing material in underground mines, particularly in the context of shortage of sand reserves.
- (xvii) *Recommendation 71.*—With a view to ensure the proper utilisation of the washery by-products, Government have taken a policy decision that the boilers of future Thermal Power Stations will be designed so as to consume the by-products. With this end in view, there will be integrated planning, so far as possible, of future washeries and the Thermal Power Stations.
- (xviii) *Recommendation 75A.*—This is already under examination of Government.

5. Other recommendations are noted.

N. D. GUPTA,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary.

N. D. GUPTA,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

**REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON PRICES OF COAL
AND SOFT COKE AND PRICING SYSTEM FOR
WASHED COAL AND WASHERY
BY-PRODUCTS**

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Features of the Industry

1. At present the steel industry, the electricity industry, and the railways together take up nearly 60 per cent of the country's production of coal. A large potential demand exists in the domestic sector and if this demand is exploited, it would revolutionise the industry, and be of lasting benefit to agriculture and forestry.

II. Assistance to the Industry

2. We would suggest that (i) cesses for stowing and adverse conditions be treated as one head and (ii) all collections should be credited as and when made to the Coal Board for the use of subsidies which it considers earned without the need for securing grants for time to time under separate heads from the Consolidated Fund.

3. The question of treating Bhaladih as a contractor to the extent that it does not service Equitable's own collieries has been raised by the firm with the Coal Board and is at present pending a decision. We suggest the decision should take note of the fact that sand stowing by the Equitable Coal Co., for other firms is not an activity to be treated as part of its own coal raising activity.

4. We would recommend that in the case of all subsidies the objective should be to meet genuinely and economically incurred costs in full. Our suggested prices and pricing system are based on the anticipation that this will be done, and that all subsidies will be realistic.

III. Transport of Coal

5. We recommend that till unit washeries are set up by the principal mines, better coal should be allocated to long distance users than to those nearer the collieries, subject, of course, to the coal being technically suited to the consumer.

IV. Demand for Coal

6. The likely demand for coal during 1970/71 is adopted at 95/100 million tonnes, of which roughly 26.5 million would be coking and 3 million blendable. This would include about 1 to 2 million tonnes for export. Of the 70 million tonnes of non-coking coal about 8.50 million would be required in Selected Grade coals and 30.50 million tonnes in Grade I. The demand for 1975/76 is adopted at 125 million tonnes.

7. Considering that the industry was geared to the production of 100 million tonnes of coal for 1965-66, and as many as 225 mines, have secured equipment and spares under the World Bank Loan, the production of 100 million tonnes would not on the whole need any special effort. Some incentive in the form of a higher differential for the production of the Selected Grades is called for.

8. While there should be no serious difficulty in reaching the target for coking coal for 1970/71, the position for later years is at present insecure.

9. While all industrial needs of coal are being met there is a large unestimated demand for soft coke for domestic use and of slack for brick burning.

10. We feel that the additional production in the private sector of the order of 3 million tonnes of coking coal by 1970/71, and 6 million tonnes by 1975/76, and 25 million tonnes of coking and non-coking coal in both the public and the private sectors by 1975/76 would have to be encouraged. These figures are subject to revision after the Fourth Plan is finalised.

V. Domestic Sector

11. It is necessary to concert long term measures to meet the needs of domestic fuel in a more rational way.

12. All possible encouragement should be given to existing policies regarding low temperature carbonising plants and for the production and distribution of soft coke and briquettes of lignite.

13. There are promising avenues of conservation of coal which require investigation.

VI. Conservation of Coking Coal

14. The technical advisers of the Government may examine the practice of washing coal of 17 per cent ash content at the Kargall washery which appears to us as of doubtful benefit, since the price of the washed product is double that of the raw input.

15. The coking properties of Assam coal are said to be good, and the adverse factor of 4 to 8 per cent sulphur could be reduced to permissible limits of suitable proportions of this coal and of Bengal/Bihar coal are adopted.

16. Action to conserve our limited supplies of coking coal is needed on the following lines :—

- (1) A price inducement for maximum extraction from the seams.
- (2) Subsidies for deep mining.
- (3) Some compensation for restrictions, if and when they are placed deliberately, on the quantity allowed to be extracted by each mine.
- (4) A price which will enforce economy in use.
- (5) Blast furnace efficiency.

17. We are of the view that price incentives provided by a more suitable price structure will encourage increased production, careful removal of shale, and supervised loading of wagons.

VII. A Fuel Policy

18. Steps should be taken to formulate a fuel policy since no single Ministry is concerned with the matter of energy which is now handled in four different departments.

19. Should the target of coal over the next Five-Year Plan assumed by us at 125 million tonnes change significantly, the price structure recommended by us may need reconsideration.

VIII. Finance position of Industry

20. The total capital needed for the expansion to 125 million tonnes by the end of 1975/76 would be of the order of Rs. 125 crores. The

additional capital to be invested by the private sector would be of the order of Rs. 12 crores per year and this would clearly be beyond its means.

21. Since the immediate need is for the increase of production only of coking coal—capacity for non-coking coal being adequate over the current Plan—a cess of Rs. 0.50 to raise these funds may meet the Fourth Plan needs.

IX. Pricing System

22. We are of the view that the price structure for coal under present conditions in the country cannot well be based either on average or on marginal costs, and that the basis adopted by the Coal Price Revision Committee still continues to be, by and large, sound.

23. We have come to the view that the broken down costs of the units whose O.M.S. is around the national average of private sector units, with some adjustments would be fair to adopt as norms for the price structure.

24. We consider that prices should not be changed for a period of at least two years at a time, and that these instead of being *ad hoc* should be based on a quick cost examination of a few units before the end of this period.

25. The best time to introduce any price change would be some time after the passing of the budget of the Government of India, so as to allow for fiscal measures which might affect the producing or the consuming industries.

X. Grading, Specification and Testing

26. The full exploitation of Singareni Grade I coal is of some importance since it would reduce the fuel costs of the cement factories of South India which now get their supplies from Bengal/Bihar.

27. We are of the view that with a view to guaranteeing quality, the I.S.I. standards for joint sampling of coal should be enforced as soon as practicable. Till this is done, a greater check on quality should be secured by more frequent tests by the Coal Controller, whose staff should be strengthened for the purpose. Whenever the quality loaded by a colliery from any seam goes up or down consistently it should be re-graded speedily. This will ensure better preparation of coal and better supervision at the time of loading.

28. We suggest that ash be penalised at 1.5 per cent of its weight.

29. The price structures which now obtain in this country for coal give advantages to some areas which are in the nature of economic rent and could only be got rid of, if at all possible or desirable, under a scheme of nationalisation. To overlook historical price differences will seriously upset the economies of many mines.

30. Necessary investigations should be made and arrangements set up for sampling of coal either at despatch or delivery point as the investigations may show to be the most convenient. Till then the arrangements suggested in para 18.4.6 would be necessary.

31. The fixation of prices of existing grades on the basis of useful heat units shown in Appendix VI is scientific, practical and desirable. We have decided to adopt these in our price recommendation.

32. Some increase in prices of coking coals will be in the long term interests of the industry and the consumer since coking coal has to be won increasingly from greater depths and in more difficult mining conditions.

33. For the future we consider that the grades should be in slabs of useful heat value arrived at on a convenient basis. This would be best done in the case of Bengal-Bihar non-coking coals by having slabs of 300 k. Cal per kg. which would retain the number of grades at six. In the case of the outlying coalfields the slabs could be 500 k. Cal, since this coal is inferior compared to that of Bengal-Bihar, and would result in four grades as at present.

34. The grades of coking coal A to G could well be reduced to three with differences of 2 per cent, grades A, B, and C, grades D and E, grades F and G being combined, with ash percentages of under 13 and up to and including 15, over 15 up to and including 17 and over 17 up to and including 19 or in terms of useful heat values, slabs of 300 K. Cal per kg. The next two grades could be of ash percentage over 19 up to and including 21 and over 21 and up to and including 24 per cent.

35. We have come to the conclusion that the pre-wetting of samples is scientifically sound, and commercially desirable, and in settling the price structure we have taken this aspect fully into consideration.

XI. *Cost of Production and Future Prices*

36. The cost structure as evolved by us is exclusive of royalty and any brokerage or commission on sales or despatches.

37. We have adjusted the costs of all the costed and non-costed units to the variable dearness allowance payable at the seventh slab i.e. at the rate of Rs. 1.33 per manshift.

XII. *Suggested Price Structure*

38. We recommend that the Coal Board should examine the question of extra expenses incurred for gassiness and revise the scales of subsidy suitably if it be found that the present scales of subsidies are inadequate.

39. We recommend that the Coal Board should review the methods of subsidy for stowing and evolve a system of reimbursement which is realistic, and encourage stowing where desirable in the national interest.

40. We do not consider that any artificial increase of the differentials settled by the useful heat value is called for.

41. We propose that the excise duty should be increased by Rs. 1.50 per tonne for the coking grades A and B, and Re. 1 for the coking grades C and D to be recovered from the producers. Alternatively, or if it be preferred as administratively more convenient to recover this additional cess from the buyer, then the recommended prices should be correspondingly reduced.

42. To afford some relief to the producers of mainly lower grades of coal we propose to raise the ceiling prices of high moisture grade II Bengal/Bihar region to Rs. 25 per tonne and for grade IIIB to Rs. 24. For the Maharashtra, M.P. and Orissa regions where the proportion of production of grades II and III is more than 50 per cent of the entire production, we propose a ceiling price of Rs. 27 per tonne for grade II and Rs. 26 per tonne for grade III.

43. We recommend the complete decontrol of Singareni coals, and subject to an examination by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government, of Assam Coal also.

44. We would expect the producer to absorb increases of costs upto at least the economy due to normal average improvement of O.M.S. dealt with in paragraph 22.3. The formula for adjusting the price for any change in variable dearness allowance above or below the 7th slab to which level the recommended prices correspond, would be as indicated in paragraph 22.4.

45. As regards the effects of the new wage Board Award, we are of the opinion that it will have to be separately estimated. This we shall do as soon as the orders of Government on the Award are made known to us.

XIII. *Mechanisation*

46. There is considerable scope not only for mechanisation of open cast workings but also for changing to open cast recovery the underground workings of some whose cost of removal of overburden by mechanical means is lower than that of driving shafts or inclines to approach the coal.

47. The advantages of mechanical loading are (1) attainment of higher rates of loading and (2) reduction in cost on higher rates of loading. This disadvantage appears to be that if the equipment remains idle due to reduction in the volume of despatches the loading cost per tonne rises steeply.

48. On the available figures it would be clear that the cost of production of coal by mechanical means, i.e., mechanical cutting and mechanical transport is lower than that by manual cutting after blasting and manual loading into trolley-cars by Rs. 2 to 3 per tonne, and that economy in costs of mechanical loading from a bunker filled by convey or belting transport would be of the order of Re. 1 per tonne.

49. Steps should be taken by Government to see that there are no overlapping items of machinery and equipment produced by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and the private sector.

50. A study should be made of spares imported in quantity by all mines taken together and indigenous capacity set up for them. The complaints that co-ordination between manufacturers of machinery and mines is inadequate, and that there is not even a specific guide or directory of available supplies of spares or capacity to produce spares should be remedied.

51. Mechanisation cannot be profitable or lead to higher productivity in the case of mines with a production of less than 100,000 tonnes annually. Mines which have a lower production should, therefore, be amalgamated with others or closed down if mechanisation (semi or full) is to be adopted.

52. It is necessary to ensure that mining machinery of the requisite type is made available in the country at reasonable cost and that manufacturers carry reasonable stocks of spare parts.

53. Instead of a halting and reluctant changeover, with setbacks and wastage of money and effort, it is desirable to bring about an ordered and well planned changeover to mechanisation. The first and the most necessary steps to be taken is to bring about a closure of small mines or their amalgamation with others in order to constitute economic units.

Open cast mines are most amenable to full mechanisation and a programme should be adopted for the production of adequate mining machinery for such mines at prices not much above that of imported machinery and of comparable quality.

54. It is not a sound policy to leave problems of mechanisation to be tackled by individual units but they should be handled by Government or a duly constituted authority.

XIV. Holding the price line.

55. All increases in prices have been of an order that could not, in our view, have been substantially absorbed with good management alone, though some absorption should not have been impossible.

56. The fact that responsibility for production and responsibility for safety and welfare of labour lie in two different departments has made adjustment of objectives difficult.

57. The complaint that the efforts of the Director-General of Mines Safety to maximise safety has led to the prescription of a large part of the pillars being left intact while retreating and that safety would not be endangered if more coal than at present is extracted may justify a second examination of the technical position.

58. We are convinced that not marginal but significant economy is possible if here is some rationalisation of labour.

59. Our inquiry into costs shows that as a rule the larger mines have lower costs than the smaller ones. In view of the failure of voluntary amalgamation, we recommend that the Government of India should consider the enactment of legislation to secure compulsory amalgamation.

60. There is scope for cost reduction in the industry of a small order through better management, and of a larger order through semi-mechanisation of the recovery of coal.

XV. Impact of Price change.

61. Our recommended changes in the price of coal are not likely to affect the economy of the country significantly. A ten per cent increase in the pit-head price of coal will affect the costs of production of the iron and steel industry by about 0.5 per cent, thermal generation of electricity by about 5 per cent and the cement industry by about 0.75 per cent. The effect on other industries will be less than 0.50 per cent.

XVI. Fuel Economy.

62. We share the impression of the Colombo Plan Experts that the grade to grade price increases were so small as to encourage a clamour for the better grades of coal where they were not always essential leading to a tendency for good coal in short supply to be burnt to offset inefficiency.

XVII. Decontrol of Coal.

63. The problems of transport and consumer priorities would have to be carefully examined by the Government before a decision could be taken that it would be in the national interest to all the economics of coal to be settled completely by market forces.

64. Some chronic railway bottle-necks are yet to be removed. Shortage of transport is a problem the end of which is not in sight and some measure of control would be needed to see that all priority consumers get their needs and in a type of coal suited to their needs.

65. We have no doubt that the encouragement of the use of soft coke to stop the burning of valuable cattle manure and timber has become a matter of national importance. A national plan for the production and distribution of soft coke is overdue and such a plan will involve allocations of coal and regulation of transport.

66. Assam is an isolated part of the Union and for strategic reasons coal production should, we presume, be maintained at a fair level of production in this area. Before the question of decontrol of Assam coals is considered it is necessary that the Central and State Governments should confer and take into consideration the various aspects we have touched upon but which we have not been able to go into in any detail in this report.

67. We are of the view that there is a good case for the lifting of control over Grade II and III of non-coking coal and of all the production of Singareni Collieries Co., with or without the retention of ceiling prices. We recommend that this be done. As regards superior non-coking coals and coking coals it is in our view desirable to take a decision after the results of the decontrol recommended by us are watched for some time and there is fuller appreciation of the capacity of railway transport to meet demand which is not regulated or controlled.

XVIII. *Washeries and washery by-products.*

68. We have noticed that a good deal of grade E coking coal is washed and the reason given is that though it could be used without beneficiation if fully up to grade E, it is desirable to wash it to secure a uniform 17 ± 0.5 per cent ash content. This is an issue which we consider that Government might very well re-examine.

69. Arguments for or against unit or central washeries may well be examined by a special committee of experts of the mining and steel industries. Should unit washeries find favour with the Government, it would be necessary to find ways and means for generating funds or loans with which unit washeries could be set up by collieries singly or in combination.

70. It needs to be investigated if soft coke for domestic use could be produced from by-products. Research and development in this respect would be of value. It would be a national loss not to utilise these by-products fully.

71. The problem of by-products of washeries can be met only by incentives to power station operators and soft coke producers to install the necessary equipment to make use of these "wastes". These incentives must be strong enough to justify the capital investment needed, and the price will have to be kept steady over a long period.

72. It is clear that middlings/by-products of washeries and slack coal will be surplus by 1970-71, and embarrassingly so, from 1980-81 onwards. Suitable markets should be created with price incentives to meet the problem.

73. It would not be practicable or fair to have a uniform price for washed coal.

74. We do not think that it would be correct to treat middlings and by-products as of no economic value considering that they contain combustible material capable of producing considerable heat.

75. We recommend that the price formula referred to in paragraph

32.5.1, save for the replacement of Rs. 3 for Rs. 2 towards rebate in sub-para of that paragraph be adopted for pricing washery middlings and by-products

75(A). We recommend :

- (1) that no excise duties be levied on despatches of coal to a washery;
- (2) that duties be charged only on washed coal and not on middlings or rejects.

If there should be any serious administrative difficulty in respect of (1) above or any scope for fraud, we would recommend in the alternative that no duties be charged on despatches of washery products from a washery.

XIX. Soft Coke

76. Unless the increased cost of sophisticated carbonization can be more or less met by the value of by-products it is doubtful if soft coke can withstand competition from other non-commercial sources of energy.

77. The ceiling price of soft coke may be fixed at Rs. 38 per tonne f.o.r. Suitable adjustments may be made in this price as the ceiling price of Grade IIIB goes upwards or downwards on the basis of the formula, viz., a change of Re. 1 in the price of Grade IIIB coal would be reflected by a change of Rs. 1.40 in that of soft coke.

78. Improvement in the transport facilities for soft coke, greater regional availability of soft coke by the utilisation of low grade coals in outlying collieries and rationalisation of freight rates in order to bring about a partial equalisation of prices all over the country are matters which need the attention of Government.

भारत सरकार

हस्तात, खान तथा बाहु मंत्रालय

(खान तथा धातु विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1967

संख्या कोयला 5-12(19)/67 — भारत सरकार ने वाणिज्य मंत्रालय संकल्प संख्या 20(2)-ईर/66, दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 1966 के द्वारा प्रशस्त आयोग को प्रार्थना की थी कि वे देश में कोयले और कोक के उत्पादन की लागत की विस्तृत जांच करे और कोयला उद्योग तथा उद्योगों और दूसरे बड़े कोयला उपभोक्ताओं की आगामी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखत हुए कोयले तथा कोक की कीमतों के विषय में उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करे।

2. आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पर 25 जुलाई, 1967 को हस्ताक्षर किये और इसके बाद सरकार को इस की प्रतियां प्राप्त हुईं। रिपोर्ट में आयोग ने जो निष्कर्ष तथा सिफारिशों का सारांश दिया है वे संलग्न हैं।

3. कुछ सिफारिशों का कोयला तथा साफ्ट कोक की कीमतों से संबंध है। तथापि सरकार ने 24 जुलाई, 1967 से सब प्रकार के कोयले तथा साफ्ट कोक पर से नियंत्रण हटा लिया है।

4. सरकार ने दूसरी मुख्य सिफारिशों पर भी ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया है। विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर सरकार के निर्णय/निष्कर्ष का सारांश निम्न प्रकार है :

(क) सिफारिश सं० 2—जांच के लिये ध्यान में रखी गई है।

(ख) सिफारिश सं० 4, 38 और 39—सहाय्य प्रदान का ग्राम विषय जांच समूह की जांच करने के लिये भेज दिया गया है। उसे चौथी सिफारिश के विषय में सूचित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सिफारिश 5—यह सामान्य रूप से मान्य है परन्तु अब नान-कोकिंग कोयले के वितरण पर भी कोई नियंत्रण नहीं।

(घ) सिफारिश 14 और 68—कारगली की पर्तें बहुत मोटी हैं और 60 से 95 फुट के बीच में हैं। यद्यपि औसतन राख की मात्रा 17 प्रतिशत है परन्तु पर्त के ऐसे हिस्सों को भ्रग्न रखना असम्भव है जिनमें 17 प्रतिशत से कम राख है। पर्त की एक एक फुट की जांच करने से पता चला है कि राख 13 से 22 प्रतिशत के बीच में है और औसतन 17 प्रतिशत है। जब खनन का कार्य चल रहा होता है उस समय भी यह सम्भव नहीं है कि केवल ऐसे हिस्से निकाले जायें जहाँ राख की मात्रा 17 प्रतिशत से कम है। इन विचित्रताओं के कारण ही केन्द्रिय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने काफी योगशाला जांचों के बाद यह मंत्रणा दी कि राख को 17 प्रतिशत मात्रा एक सो रखने के लिये धोने की क्रिया का प्रयोग किया जाय। 17 प्रतिशत राख वाले कोयले के अतिरिक्त इससे अधिक राख की मात्रा वाला चलकारी तथा जारंगदीह आदि का कोयला भी प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ङ) सिफारिश 15—ग्राहकों के कोयले को धातुकामिक उद्योग में प्रयोग करने की विभिन्न सम्भावनाओं की जांच करने के लिये सरकार ने एक विशेष समिति स्थापित कर दी है।

(च) सिफारिश 18—भारतीय ऊर्जा सर्वेक्षण समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार योजना आयोग न ऊर्जा योजना तैयार करने के लिये एक समिति स्थापित कर दी है जिसके प्रधान योजना आयोग के सदस्य (राष्ट्रीय संसाधन) हैं तथा अन्य सदस्य सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के हैं ताकि वे ऊर्जा उपयोग की प्रवृत्तियों का लगातार पुनरोक्षण करते रहें और बदलते हुए हालात के अनुसार नीतियों को दृढ़ता से बना सकें।

(छ) सिफारिश 21—इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ज) सिफारिश 27 और 30—नियंत्रण हटने के परिणामस्वरूप, बेगनों तथा स्टैंक नमूनों के आधार पर कोयले का श्रेणीकरण बन्द कर दिया गया है। कोकिंग कोयले के विषय में संयुक्त नमूने निकालने की ऐसी पद्धति निकालने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है जो कि हस्तात प्लाटों तथा उत्पादकों दोनों को मंजूर हो।

(झ) सिफारिश 53—कोयला खानों में पद्धतिपूर्ण तथा गहन यंत्रोकरण करने की आवश्यकता को माना जाया गया है। कोयला विकास परिषद् ने खानों की उत्पादकता और प्राधुनीकरण के लिये एक एक समिति बनाई है। छोटी तथा अमितव्ययी खानों के एकीकरण का काम स्वेच्छिक एकीकरण समिति ने हाथ में लिया है।

(न) सिफारिश 54—कोयला विकास परिषद् की उत्पादकता तथा प्राधुनीकरण

समिति ने यंत्रीकरण के लिये उपायों की सिफारिश की है।

(ट) सिफारिश 57—इसकी परीक्षा की जायगी।

(ड) सिफारिश 59—इसकी परीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ड) सिफारिश 64—धातुकामिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यक कोकिंग कोयले को छोड़ कर सब प्रकार के कोयले पर से वितरण सम्बन्धित नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया है। कोयला विकास परिषद् की परिवहन और वितरण समिति कोयला परिवहन की समस्याओं को देखभाल कर रही है।

(इ) सिफारिश 65—साफ्ट कोक की लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्था द्वारा बनाई गई निदेशक परियोजना रिपोर्ट पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ण) सिफारिश 69—बड़ी कोयला खानों का कोयला धोने के लिये, एकक धावन-शालाएं मितव्ययी तथा चलन में कुशल समझी जाती हैं और राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा बनाई धावनशालाएं एकक धावनशालाएं हैं। ज़रिया कोयला खानों की अधिकतर खानें बहुत छोटी हैं और वहाँ सब की सब एकक धावनशाला स्थापित करना सम्भव नहीं। इसलिये कुछ केन्द्रीय धावन-शालाएं जोकि बहुत से छोटे छोटे एककों की देखरेख कर सकें, अनिवार्य थीं। तथापि सिफारिश की जाव करने के लिये इसे ध्यान में रखा गया है।

(त) सिफारिश 70—ऊष्म विद्युत केन्द्रों में मिडलिंग कोयले का प्रयोग हो रहा है। जो रूंदी (कोयले) है और 55 प्रतिशत कम राख मात्रा वाले नहीं है उनका वाणिज्य दृष्टि से कोई मूल्य नहीं और इनका भण्डार खानों में क्षेप भरण कार्य में प्रयोग करने के लिये विघेयतः जहाँ रेत के संचयन कम है परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

(थ) सिफारिश 71—कोयला धावनशालाओं के उप-पदार्थों का उचित प्रयोग करने के लिये सरकार ने नीति सम्बन्धा निर्णय लिया है कि भविष्य में ऊष्म विद्युत केन्द्रों में जो वाष्पित प्रयोग किये जायेंगे उन्हें इस प्रकार का बनाया जायगा कि इन उप-पदार्थों का उपयोग किया जा सके। इस दृष्टिकोण से यथासम्भव आगामी धावनशालाओं तथा ऊष्म विद्युत केन्द्रों की संघटक योजना बनाई जायगी।

(द) सिफारिश 75 ए—इस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

5. दूसरी सिफारिशों ध्यान में रखी गई हैं।

एन० डी० गुप्ता,
संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार।

आदेश

आदेश दिया गया कि इस संकल्प की एक प्रति सब सम्बन्धितों को भेजी जाय तथा इसका प्रकाशन भारत के असाधारण राज-पत्र में किया जाय।

एन० डी० गुप्ता,
संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार।

