

CHAPTER 2

GOOD PRACTICES AND GREEN INITIATIVES

2.1 Good Practices

We have observed that CIL and its subsidiaries have undertaken considerable eco-restoration works in some mines/nearby places as described below:

Sl. No	Name of the Subsidiary	Good Practice observed	Pictures
1.	MCL	MCL developed green belt and park at South Balanda, a closed mine.	
2.	NCL	Nigahi mines of NCL are ecologically restored with bamboo plantations.	
3.	WCL	WCL restored Saoner UG Closed Mine ecologically.	

4.	CCL	CCL developed Kayakalp Vatika, a unique mine reclamation initiative for eco-balancing with sustainable development through rain water harvesting, drip irrigation, plantation activities, nursery development, mixed forestry development, and development of vermin compost unit.	
5.	BCCL	BCCL converted Jhunkundar closed OC mine into a lake for rain water harvesting thereby recharging the ground water level.	
6.	ECL	The closed mine of Dalmiya OC was filled with water and pisci-culture and water treatment plant has been initiated.	 <p data-bbox="799 1541 933 1615">Latitude: 23.773268 Longitude: 86.883273 Elevation: 161.55m Accuracy: 5.0m Time: 25-06-2018 15:31 Note: Dalmiya OCP</p> <p data-bbox="1189 1599 1337 1615">Powered by Nitesh.com</p>
7.	SECL	SECL converted an old abandoned overburden dump in Rajnagar OCP of Hasdeo Area into Ananya Vatika, an exotic park.	

2.2 Renewable Energy

Solar energy is environment friendly as it has zero emission while generating electricity or heat. GoI launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (Mission) in June 2008. The Mission adopted a three phase approach to achieve the targeted generation of 20000 megawatt (MW) by March 2022.

The mission envisaged an achievement of 32 *per cent* of the targeted generation by March 2018.

As a sequel to the launch of the Mission by GoI, CIL intended to invest in the development of 1000 MW solar power project in a phased manner. Based on the level of achievement projected by the Mission by March 2018, CIL's proposal envisaged savings in energy charges of ₹ 55.50 crore⁵ annually. As it had no expertise in power generation and power related business, it retained the services of Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) and concluded (October 2014) MoU with SECI for the development of 250 MW in the first phase, which was subsequently ratified (November 2014) by its BoD.

In February 2015, CIL confirmed to GoI its commitment to develop 1000 MW Renewable Energy projects by March 2019. Based on the assurance received from Government of Madhya Pradesh on allotment of land in solar park of Neemuch and open access, SECI floated (November 2015) tender for setting up 2 X 100 MW solar power plants (one each for SECL and NCL) at an estimated cost of ₹ 1300 crore. SECI also firmed up DPR and recommendations for the award of work. Subsequently, SECI advised (December 2016) scrapping the tender on the plea that substantial time elapsed since price discovery of these tenders and that solar power tariff witnessed declining trend. The tender floated in November 2015 was eventually cancelled. Notwithstanding this, SECI claimed (December 2015) an amount of ₹ 7.44 crore as their fee for preparation of DPRs for these plants and CIL settled the claim in December 2015. Payment to SECI was thus without rendering service.

CIL stated (November 2018) that implementation of solar power project involved liaising with external agencies for statutory approvals which were beyond its control. However, we observed that CIL failed to align the pace of progress of its phases of development of 1000 MW to be *co-terminus* with the progress of the Mission.

⁵ {320x1000x24x365/1000000x0.18 Million kWh x ₹ 1.10 per kWh (Rs.4.94/kWh *minus* 3.84/kWh)}