

CHAPTER-XII

SAFETY AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCE CELL

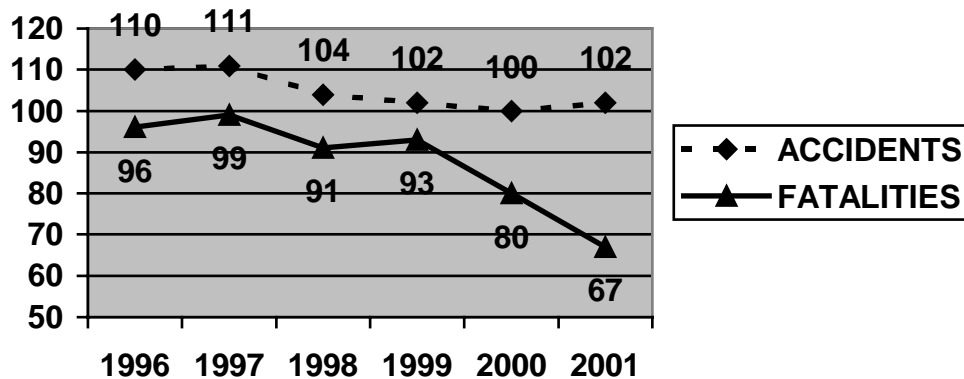
MEASURES TAKEN FOR IMPROVING SAFETY

12.1 During the year 2001 the following major safety measures were pursued towards reduction of accidents in the mines of CIL

- (a) Checking of barriers between mines by check correlation survey wherever danger of inundation exists.
- (b) Assessment of the status of Survey personnel and equipment and taking corrective action.
- (c) Thrust on connection of Mine Plans with the National Grid and preparation of fresh mine plans.
- (d) Thrust on maintaining tele-communication between underground work places and the surface office of mines.
- (e) Thrust on measures for avoiding roof fall accidents were continued, such as
 - (i) Determination of Rock-Mass-Rating (RMR) and drawing up and implementing support plans based on RMR.
 - (ii) Training of Support Personnel and Supervisors.
 - (iii) Replacement of Timber Support by Steel Support.
- (f) Implementation of the Comprehensive Action Plan for reduction of accidents at opencast mines and at surface of mines.
- (g) Training of contractor's workers.
- (h) Training of Heavy-Earth Moving Machinery operators.

12.2 The trend of fatal accidents and fatalities in CIL in the last five years compared to 2001 is shown in the graph below¹.

**FATAL ACCIDENTS & FATALITIES IN CIL IN 2001
COMPARED TO THE LAST 5 YEARS**



12.3 As may be seen from the graph above, fatal accidents show a reduction in 2000, which is continued in 2001. However, fatalities remain stagnant between 100 to 104. The safety performance in the year 2001 has been marred by an unfortunate accident at Bagdigi Colliery of BCCL on 2.2.2001 in which 29 persons, including the Manager and an Astt Manager, died.

12.4 A comparison of various parameters for monitoring the safety performance for CIL for the year 2000 and 2001 with those of 1975, the year of formation of CIL are given in the table below:-

Year	Fatal Accidents		Serious Accidents		Fatality Rate		Serious Injury Rate	
	Accidents	Fatalities	Accidents	Injuries	Per M.T	Per 3 lakh manshifts	Per M.T.	Per 3 lakh manshifts
1975	177	233	1456	1515	2.62	0.52	17.03	3.41
2000	80	100	447	471	0.37	0.25	1.64	1.12
2001	67	102	414	440	0.37	0.27	1.60	1.15
2001*	66	73			0.27	0.19		

Note: Rates for 2001 are estimates

* Excluding disasters, i.e. 29 fatalities due to inundation at Bagdigi on 2-2-2001

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

TABLE : 1 SAFETY STATISTICS FOR COAL INDIA LIMITED
AT 10 YEAR INTERVALS SINCE NATIONALISATION

YEAR	FATAL ACCIDENTS		SERIOUS ACCIDENTS		FATALITY RATE		SERIOUS INJURY RATE	
	ACCIDENTS	FATALITIES	ACCIDENTS	INJURIES	PER M.T.	PER 3 LAKH MANSHIFTS	PER M.T	PER 3 LAKH MANSHIFTS
1975	177	233	1456	1515	2.62	0.52	17.03	3.41
1985	136	152	507	524	1.15	0.31	3.97	1.07
1995*	107	115	575	612	0.50	0.27	2.65	1.14
1995	113	192	575	612	0.83	0.45	2.65	1.14
2000	80	100	447	471	0.37	0.25	1.64	1.12
2001**	66	73	414	440	0.27	0.19	1.60	1.15

* Figures excluding 77 fatalities in 6 mines in the Gaslitand disaster

** Excluding disasters, i.e. 29 fatalities due to inundation at Bagdigi on 2-2-2001

**TABLE 2 : COMPANY-WISE, CAUSE-WISE
FATAL ACCIDENTS &
FATALITIES IN 2001 COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR.**

COMPANY	YR	ROOF/SIDE FALLS		U/G TRANSP T		TRUCKS & DUMPERS		NON-TRANSP T M/C		EXPLO-SIVES		ELECTRI-CITY		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F
ECL	2001	12	13	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18
	2000	7	8	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	15	16
BCCL	2001	5	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	12	12
	2000	8	12	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	19
CCL	2001	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	5
	2000	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	12	16
NCL	2001	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
	2000	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	6	6
WCL	2001	5	5	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	7	11	16
	2000	5	15	0	0	5	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	14	24
SECL	2001	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	5	12	13
	2000	7	8	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	15	16
MCL	2001	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
	2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NEC	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
CIL	2001	26	27	6	6	12	12	7	7	0	0	2	2	13	19	66	73
	2000	27	43	6	6	21	24	6	6	1	2	4	4	15	15	80	100

NOTE : 1) EXCLUDING 29 FATALITIES DUE TO INUNDATION AT BAGDIGI, BCCL, ON 2.2.01. FIGURES ARE SUBJECT TO RECONCILIATION. 2) FIGURES FOR 2000 RECONCILED WITH DGMS BUT PROVISIONAL PENDING FINALISATION OF STATISTICS BY DGMS.

LEGEND A - ACCIDENTS F - FATALITIES

TABLE 3 : COMPANY-WISE, PLACE-WISE FATAL ACCIDENTS & FATALITIES IN 2001 COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR

COMPANY	YR	UNDERGROUND		OPENCAST		SURFACE		TOTAL	
		A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F
ECL	2001	15	16	2	2	0	0	17	18
	2000	10	11	2	2	3	3	15	16
BCCL	2001	8	8	3	3	1	1	12	12
	2000	12	16	2	2	1	1	15	19
CCL	2001	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	5
	2000	1	2	8	11	3	3	12	16
NCL	2001	0	0	2	2	3	3	5	5
	2000	0	0	5	5	1	1	6	6
WCL	2001	9	14	2	2	0	0	11	16
	2000	8	9	4	13	2	2	14	24
SECL	2001	6	6	2	2	4	5	12	13
	2000	10	11	3	3	2	2	15	16
MCL	2001	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4
	2000	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
NEC	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
CIL	2001	41	47	15	15	10	11	66	73
	2000	42	50	25	37	13	13	80	100

NOTE : 1) EXCLUDING 29 FATALITIES DUE TO INUNDATION AT BAGDIGI, BCCL, ON 2.2.01. FIGURES ARE SUBJECT TO RECONCILIATION. 2) FIGURES FOR 2000 RECONCILED WITH DGMS BUT PROVISIONAL PENDING FINALISATION OF STATISTICS BY DGMS.

LEGEND

A - ACCIDENTS

F - FATALITIES

FATALITY RATES OF INDIA COMPARED TO SOME DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

12.5 Comparison of fatality rates with some developed countries indicates that though fatality rates per million tonne of production for India and CIL is not favourable, fatality rates per 1000 persons employed and per 3 lakh manshifts deployed is comparable with some developed countries like USA and Japan.

FATALITY RATE PER MILLION TONNE OF COAL PRODUCED

YEAR	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	INDIA	CIL	JAPAN	USA	GERMANY
1995	0.02	0.12	0.50	0.50	0.32	0.05	0.26
1995*	0.02	0.12	0.77	0.83	0.32	0.10	0.26
1996	NA	0.37	0.48	0.44	0.00	0.04	0.25
1997	NA	0.15	0.54	0.43	0.47	0.03	0.19
1998	0.02	0.15	0.47	0.40	0.47	0.03	0.19
1999	NA	NA	0.45	0.41	NA	NA	NA

FATALITY RATE PER 1000 PERSONS EMPLOYED

YEAR	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	INDIA	CIL	JAPAN	USA	GERMANY
1995	0.15	0.07	0.28	0.26	0.41	0.36	0.15
1995*	0.15	0.07	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.15
1996	NA	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.00	0.31	0.14
1997	NA	0.08	0.33	0.28	0.65	0.24	0.11
1998	0.18	0.08	0.30	0.24	0.06	0.25	0.11
1999	NA	NA	0.29	0.25	NA	NA	NA

FATALITY RATE PER 3 LAKH MANSHIFTS

YEAR	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	INDIA	CIL	JAPAN	USA	GERMANY
1995	0.17	0.16	0.27	0.27	0.42	0.48	0.33
1995*	0.17	0.16	0.42	0.45	0.42	0.48	0.33
1996	0.39	0.51	0.28	0.24	0.00	0.41	0.32
1997	0.24	0.20	0.31	0.25	0.63	0.31	0.25
1998	NA	NA	0.29	0.24	NA	NA	NA
1999	NA	NA	NA	0.25	NA	NA	NA

* INDICATES RATES FOR INDIA & CIL INCLUSIVE OF FATALITIES IN DISASTER.

SPECIFIC SAFETY MEASURES (NLC):

12.6 Separate safety audit committees have been formed for operations of specialized mining equipments like BWE, Spreader etc., and also for general safety. The committees are doing periodical safety audits and giving suggestions for improvement, which are being implemented. Quarterly Inter Unit/Inter Mine assessment of safety standards have been introduced since April 2001 to create awareness and to further improve the safety standards in the Mines. Special training programmes are envisaged for training of workers, supervisors and executives on safety managements. Code of practices for the operation and maintenance of specialized mining equipments viz., Bucket Wheel Excavators, Spreader etc., is made both in English and local language and distributed to all employees during the course of training. Traffic rules and general precautions are periodically updated and exhibited at vulnerable locations.

Functioning of Public Grievance Cell

12.7 Although there is no formal P.G. Cell in this Department, the PRIW Section attends to the work relating to public grievances. The grievances received in the Ministry largely deal with:

- (i) Individual grievances of retired employees of Coal Companies regarding non-payment of gratuity, PF, Family Pension, DA etc.
- (ii) Grievance of working employees of Coal Companies regarding age dispute, retirement on medical ground, employment on compassionate ground etc.
- (iii) Grievance representation received from the workers' Unions, and organizations/companies which are under work contract with CIL or its subsidiaries. Mainly, the grievances relate to non-payment of outstanding bills.

12.8 In this Department a standard grievance redressal machinery is in existence. DS(PRIW) is available for hearing public grievances from 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on every Wednesday. Director (Admn.) hears staff grievance cases in Department of Coal. Secretary (Coal) also hears staff grievance on the first Wednesday of every month between 3.00 p.m. to 4 p.m.

12.9 During 2001-02, upto December, 2001 about 570 public grievance cases were received in the PG Cell. Out of these, 540 cases have been attended to and 30 cases are pending.

12.10 As per the information received through Monthly returns on public grievances cases, the CIL and its subsidiary companies had received about 700 public grievance petitions during 2001-2002 upto December, 2001. Out of these, 683 cases have been disposed of and 17 cases are in hand. The Coal India Limited, an organization working under the administrative control of Department of Coal, has eight subsidiaries. All companies have standard public grievance redressal machinery. The Public Grievance Cell in the Coal India Limited is headed by the Chief General Manager(Personnel) who is assisted by two more officers.

12.11 A grievance redressal machinery is also functioning in Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited. During 2001-02, (upto December, 2001) 430 public grievance petitions were received. Out of these, 360 cases have been attended to and 70 cases are pending.