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Sustainable Development Study & Collaborative Project Management

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Abstract-- The study was carried out over many years and results show how a CIL Subsidiary could turn from perennial loss to sustained profit. Based on endorsements from Chairman, CIL to CMD BCCL, the Proposal and a letter was sent GM, BCCL. Research work was started and as per audited Profit and Loss Account of BCCL as on 31st March, 2010, loss carried forward to Balance Sheet was Rs. 7520.89 Crores, despite profits generated by BCCL over last few years. The backlog of losses since BCCL was incorporated in January 1972 was formidable despite profit of Rs.1093.69 Crores in 2010-11 and long way off to come out BIFR/BPRSE. Modern techniques of sustainable development research by critical mine project and scheduling of BCCL could be of great help for profitability of the company with continuing viability. Follow up continued with the concerned officials by experts of Project and Environment Consultants. Then, there were meetings with the Regional Director-RI-II of CMPDI and they would help to work on the topic, as CMD, BCCL, commented to Director (Technical) that the study would be useful. On the advice of CMD, BCCL, the proposal form was presented by the Director, PEC in the CMD meeting with Area GMs on 17-9-07 with satisfactory response on the proposal on 3 copies bound paged book. Discussion was suggested by D(T)(OP) and further consultations were done and several clarification letters were sent by PEC. Again, after next DT joined, he wanted Cost Benefit Analysis of the proposal. The file went through many officers of P&P Departments and all aspects were examined DT, BCCL. CIL became Navaratna Company, and issued order on PEC, as it would help BCCL come out of BIFR/BRPSE. The study continued for sustainable development till BCCL turned in profit and continue till date on the recommended report

I. PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Most difficult problem in Jharia coalfields, is coal is liable to spontaneous combustion and fire erupts. Till 1990 fire engulfed 70 locations around 8.9 sq.km of mining areas and destroyed 37 million tonnes of coal. Made many mining reserves accessible and digging out the quarriable fire areas is the most expedient, with water quenching and producing coal. Many subsidence and ground collapse, exuding toxic gases needed rehabilitation of people. Total indicative capital requirement to deal with all the fires of BCCL is estimated to be Rs.2311.50 Crores including the fund required for pre implementation activities and balanced fund of ongoing EMSC / RCFS schemes.

The total capital is proposed to be spent in 10 years of time. Total fund requirement for rehabilitation Projects has been estimated at Rs 5297.07 Crs. including fund for pre implementation activities. The total indicative capital required to implement the Jharia Master Plan, for dealing with fires, subsidence control of inhabited areas and rehabilitation of unstable-uncontrollable subsidence –prone inhabited areas was estimated at Rs. 7112.11 Crores. As a result, the fire area was restricted to 3.2 sq.km.

JRDA has been established in December 2004 for implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Non-BCCL people residing in fire and subsidence affected areas of Jharia Coalfield. Shifting, rehabilitation/resettlement and welfare of the identified families residing at fire and subsidence affected areas of Jharia Coalfield under the jurisdiction of Dhanbad district is supposed to be funded by the Govt. But, some aspects of cost will have to be borne by BCCL.

Goal & Objectives of JRDA -To identify the people of the BCCL/Non BCCL houses/other buildings situated over unstable old underground working/fire and subsidence affected areas in BCCL/ECL leasehold areas falling in state of Jharkhand. To draw a plan/schemes and rehabilitation packages for shifting and rehabilitation for the people/families identified. Technical experts may prepare the schemes/project. To draw up plans for welfare for the persons identified and to be shifted from areas mentioned at (A) to a stable and risk free area as per provision of Action plan. To review the progress in the execution of these activities as well as the effectiveness of the benefits directed towards the persons shifted and rehabilitated from unsafe areas. Other functions given by State/Union Government

Since the listing of CIL on November 4, 2010, CIL has gained 57 per cent since its listing from an issue price of Rs 245 by Aug'2011. Being subsidiary of CIL, BCCL has to increase the profitability also and this proposal will attempt to enhance this. Salient points are dangers of fire and subsidence in Jharia Coalfield, remnant coal reserves in partial extraction of very thick seams, predominant Indian reserve of coking coal, increasing losses of underground coal mining.



Such investigations will supplement the efforts of BCCL and CMPDI, CIMFR as recent jump in price of petroleum products, wages, materials, machinery and spares will cost heavily on profitability of BCCL. Very high productive new frontier technologies both in u/g and o/c are required and so when referred by BCCL, the then RD-RI-II, after consulting CMD, CMPDI recommended the proposal to BCCL. Risk-Gain Projects identified after study and report by PEC will delineate, which closing mine manpower would be shifting where for productive use, without infructuous expenditure. BCCL should publish EOI tender, as per CIL norms. CMPDI has made many Project Reports, some of which have been undertaken; some shelved, because of change in techno-economics.

II. METHODOLOGY

Very high productive new frontier technologies both in underground and opencast mines were required and CMPDI makes PR mainly for proven Indian technology. In turn-key or BOT projects, entire investment and ownership is on the company, whereas in risk-gain projects investment, operation and production guarantee is of the manufacturing bidder. With practically no investment by BCCL, additional production of a few thousand tonnes per day, amounting to few hundred crores extra annual revenue would be generated, beyond the sanctioned Action Plan mines. Since, BCCL hierarchy is engaged in implementation of Annual Action Plan within budget, even RD-RI-II, CMPDI recommended the proposal.

PEC has been following the procedure of Development Consultants, like M. N. Dastur etc. of special study, where estimate is submitted in expert man-months and negotiated for work order. Detailed studies like prioritize on risks and suggest control methods; fire areas to be quarried, vacated or flooded; equipment and methodology and scheduling, conforming with the recommendations of specialist reports and Project Reports; Manpower study and scheduling for redeployment of surplus labor; Overall rescheduling of some projects in all areas to maximize financial gain etc. Project and Environment Consultants, was already registered by Addl. Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, on 3-12-02. PEC has some many experts on the panel and according to the needs; further specialist- experts can be engaged on mutually agreeable terms. So, many other experts were contacted, now retired holding senior positions, in CIL, BCCL, DGMS, CIMFR, IIT(ISM) etc, agreed to participate in the studies.

Many projects made by CMPDI, approved by the Government, could not be started, as the old mines continued. Meanwhile, some old mines had to be closed for safety and viability reasons.

In the existing mines, very high productive technology is required to be deployed for profitability. Some reorganization projects have to be evolved from the existing mines with appropriate technology. Therefore, mine-wise, area-wise, multi-project scheduling of environment including fire control, techno-economics, viability options, manpower, equipment, mine development for both underground and opencast is essential for BCCL.

Monitoring and detection systems include thermal imaging by drones and satellites, toxic gas monitoring. But further activities monitoring was needed with BCCL to finalize the scope of work, including possibility of reducing expert man-months. Many consultants have worked for PEC and some are still working. For carrying out the detail studies, the following format was designed and was discussed with consultants. Over and above Revival Plan of BCCL and CMPDI Reports, PEC proposal will help BCCL to come out of BRPSE.

The proposal was a novel approach to Sustainable Development, with emphasis on continued viability and profitability of BCCL. After issue of the Work-Order to PEC by CIL, necessary facilities are expected to be given by BCCL. Joint inspection will be done for gathering information from Agent level for units and projects on completing the database, with field visits. Different format for each area will be designed and filled up by PEC teams and the GMs format would be filled, while for each area additional consultant, as per expertise in the area on short term would be engaged. PEC would definitely take all up-to-date reports of mine/projects in view, in the study and also try to rebuild some relevant records lost in the fire at BCCL HQ building.

Since, Sustainable Development covers also Environment Management, D(T) P&P had endorsed to GM(Env), BCCL. RD-RI-II, who informed that CMPDI has not done this type of study earlier and it was a new emerging subject and his officers are not trained. Then, RD-RI-II, CMPDI agreed to help, as and when required, as this would be first such study for a company in India, if not the in the World. The ultimate objective of the study is to how best BCCL could fulfill the mission of CIL, keeping environment and fire hazards in control, by maximizing performance of existing mines, reorganization projects, and possibility of new high-performance projects.



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Director (F), BCCL also was briefed and he agreed that he would arrange funding of the study. Advantages of Critical environment and project scheduling will be useful for BCCL for project reorganization, in annual plan, Manpower scheduling from closing mine to new mines, Resource scheduling involving P&M mine-wise area-wise,

Studies of each unit and evolving proper technology to make viable, critical safety and environment issues tackled, unit level database creation, area level, viability strategy development. Table No-1 shows the format designed after discussions with Area GMs.

**TABLE NO-1:
PROJECT & ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANTS**

Critical Mine Project and Environment Scheduling of BCCL

MINE-WISE FORMAT FOR AGENTS

AREA----- AGENT/PO-----

ITEM	UNIT N0-1	UNIT N0-2	UNIT N0-3	UNIT N0-4
Name of Mine/Unit				
UG/OC/Plant/WS/Other				
Name/No of seam				
Thickness of Wrk. seam				
Condition of upper seam				
Condition of lower seam				
Leasehold/ surface acq.				
Critical Problems of Environment				
Remedial measures taken				
Critical Problems of Safety				
Remedial measures taken				
Grade/Sale price/te				
Manpower				
Major Equipments				
Av.production/day				
Prod. Cost/te				
Fixed Cost/te				
Variable Cost/te				
Break Even Point= Fixed Cost per te/Sale price-Var.cost per t.e				
Measures proposed to achieve BEP				
Limitations to achieve BEP				
Suggestions				
Mine Capacity t/yr Declared to CIL				
Any CMPDI Pr.Rep				
Name/reserve/tpd				
Seam/reserve/tpy				
Reason for deferment				
Any marginal Scheme				
Name/Yr. Approved				
Seam/reserve/tpy				
Reason for deferment				



Any special report				
Value of equipment/plant Unserviceable				
Surveyed off value				
Life of mine @tpd –yr				
Replacement mine				

III. SCOPE OF WORK

The study of PEC, with mine-wise computerized database, with opinions from FDs of BCCL, and the final report will be scrutinized and signed by very distinguished outstanding experts. It was suggested by PEC that a joint meetings be held so that a proper note should be moved by GM (Env), BCCL as the file was with him. Right from unit level database creation, area level, viability strategy development, very useful for BCCL for project reorganization, in annual plan, Manpower scheduling, Resource scheduling, Break Even Point Studies of each unit and evolving proper technology to make viable, improve profitability keeping critical safety and environment issues tackled. The report will include multilevel discussions and interactions and multimedia projection of entire report including hard print will be presented.

CMD, BCCL expressed his support for the study, when it was explained that BCCL activities were limited to Action Plan and PEC study encompasses new appropriate technology beyond action plan and within BCCL lease hold. The proposal is management study for identifying and specifying high profitability projects on the basis of expert man-months needed and total offer is reduced in exchange of working facilities. In the total 6 months duration of study, first 3 months would be spent in mine-wise study BEP, safety, environment with Agents/Project Officers as per format designed at least 1 area per week. Then, in 2nd round of 3 months, after discussion with area GMs, and concerned DT, every week an interim report would be submitted to BCCL with annexure of draft EOI of appropriate new technology on Risk-Gain basis, so that publication of EOI in the press by BCCL and negotiations for agreement following CIL norms can progress.

IV. RESOURCE PLANNING

PEC proposed that services of many experts in Survey, Mining, Safety, retired executives of DGMS, BCCL, CIMFR, who actually worked in the areas, will be engaged for detail investigation, inspection of each unit, creating computerized database, suggesting viability options by Break Even point monitoring, appropriate technology etc.

Only help required is when necessary joint inspection with concerned BCCL HQ Officials with vehicle and Area GMs to assist the experts in investigations.

V. WORKING AMENITIES

Many joint meeting were held for finalizing the scope of study, and following further clarifications are given: -

- 1) For the first time in coal industry, such expert study is being conducted and it is not a business venture.
- 2) Scope of work was determined by BCCL, based on works not covered which was identified by PEC experts in consultation.
- 3) PEC would utilize the most experienced experts, who have spent lifetime in coal industry in planning, project, safety, environment etc. and not by academicians only, who may not have perception of ground realities, ignoring which impractical document will result.
- 4) The report will be useful not only for environment management, safety management, project rescheduling as many of existing mines of BCCL would close in 5 years and gestation period of any new underground mine is more than 5 years.
- 5) Computerized data base both technical and financial will be created, processed, which should be confidential, for which a room with PC and console operator in BCCL should be provided to the PEC team, for security of data
- 6) PEC experts get help in inspection and data collection in the areas and units, an officer of Environment or Planning or Project Department should accompany for interaction with Agents, GMs of areas.
- 7) For each area one trip at the beginning and another towards the end of study will be required for draft report and then final report.

Several rounds of discussions were held with GM(P&P) and the directors of BCCL and concerned HODs of BCCL to delineate scope of work and terms and conditions. The crux of the discussions is that the above study to achieve viability, tackling critical safety and environment problems will crystallize in to Sustainable Development Report for BCCL .



In Industrial management parlance, Sustainable Development is continuing profitability. This was a unique kind of computerized study in the mining industry, never done by CMPDI for a company, which would involve most outstanding experts in the field, in national interest.

VI. DETAILS OF STUDIES

It was mentioned in a joint meeting with D (T) P&P and further detailed discussions were held with GM (Env), BCCL. Minimum facilities required by PEC were discussed with P&P and (Env) departments are clarified: -

- 1) Since unit-wise details were to be collected, PEC team inspected once a week or as and when required by visiting an area with a BCCL HQ officer, most familiar about the area, for which a vehicle should be provided. The full day will be spent on inspection and then joint meeting with GM and Agents to fill formats.
- 2) There would be definitely many gaps on information, but PEC started compiling unit-wise figures in a room provided with a PC to PEC. Remaining information will be collected on telephone, mobile and BCCL telephone to be provided in the room to contact concerned departments for data entry.
- 3) For the secrecy of information, especially financial data, a console operator from BCCL may kindly be deputed with the PC, who can gather the required reports from HQ and relevant portions entered in the unit-wise data base and returned.
- 4) These facilities are essential, as it should not be proper for BCCL to allow important reports to be carried outside the office boundary.
- 5) Since the research was related to PhD work, but for the above facilities, PEC was not charged for innovative work.
- 6) Since, the study was very comprehensive, with unit level details pertaining to planning, projects, safety, environment, finance, PEC requested that concerned departments and they rendered help for the study.

BCCL implemented an SAP ERP system. The system integrated various modules, including Production, Inventory Management, Equipment Status, and Workforce Details, into a single, cohesive platform. This integration streamlined operations and provided a centralized source of real-time data for decision-making.

Highwall mining provides several benefits, including cost-effective recovery of previously inaccessible coal reserves, enhanced safety by reducing underground labour, and a smaller environmental footprint compared to traditional mining techniques. The system employs highwall miner units, auger systems, and conveyor belts to efficiently transport mined coal, making it an effective solution for recovering coal from steep highwalls or abandoned surface mines.

VII. ADVANTAGES TO BCCL

The study and report by PEC has been useful for BCCL with new ideas for techno-economic management like utilization of washery rejects in power generation, new methods of fire control, development of pisciculture, aquaculture, Green Belt Plan with surplus mine water, employment generation schemes of displaced persons, locating small check dams, in the rise side of goaf areas for agriculture, agro-forestry as well as saving mine inundation, etc. For project reorganization, in annual plan, Manpower scheduling from closing mine to new mines, Resource scheduling involving P&M mine-wise area – wise, Break even point Studies of each unit and evolving proper technology to make viable, critical safety and environment issues tackled, high capacity hydro-pneumatic stowing for critically unstable areas, unit level database creation, area level, viability strategy development.

This strategic approach enables the Company to finance key projects and sustain long-term growth, contributing significantly to viability. Strategic approach is shown in Table No-2



TABLE NO-2:
FINANCE STRATEGY APPROACH

What is strived for	How it is delivered	What has been achieved
Strive to maximize shareholder value through sustained profitability and efficient capital management.	Invest strategically in high-return projects and diversify into new sectors.	Achieved a profit after tax of ₹1,240.19 Crore.
Surpass previous records in profitability and financial performance.	Manage capital expenditure effectively to support growth.	Made the payment of ₹4,244.51 Crore to the government exchequer.

Radio- Frequency Identification (RFID) based Boombarriers Systems , and CCTV based e- monitoring systems, have been implemented across BCCL command area. An Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) has been developed and made operative to have better control and monitoring over the mining areas from HQ.

Sustainable Development Report is being first time done in mining industry in BCCL scrutinized and signed by very distinguished outstanding experts. With practically no investment by BCCL, additional production of a few thousand tonnes per day, amounting to few hundred crores extra annual revenue would be generated, beyond the sanctioned Action Plan mines. Since, BCCL hierarchy is engaged in implementation of Annual Action Plan within budget, even RD-RI-II, CMPDI recommended the research.

VIII. COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

PEC discussed Cost Benefit Analysis with estimated costs and projected benefits for period of study and Report. It was explained that the study was not just paper work, first with interim report and then final report was submitted so that BCCL could go ahead with publication of EOI in press. Interim report area-wise was submitted to BCCL with annexure of draft EOI of appropriate new technology on Risk-Gain basis, so that publication of EOI in the press by BCCL and negotiations for agreement following CIL norms can progress. Table No-3 shows how Revenue of Operations have increased over past six years, mainly because of higher production.

TABLE NO-3:
INCREASING REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

For the Year ended 31st March	2025	2024	2023 (Restated)	2022	2021	2020
(A) Earned from:						
1. Sales	17449.99	17,545.74	16,353.36	12,867.34	8,521.62	12,224.47
Less: Statutory Levies	4366.73	4,384.64	4,004.22	3,421.76	2,371.81	3,256.91
Net Sales	13,083.26	13,161.10	12,349.14	9,445.58	6,149.81	8,967.56
2. Other operating revenue						
(a) Evacuation facilitating charges	228.66	235.30	214.40	185.50	112.86	143.28
(b) Subsidy for sand stowing & protective works	-	0.73	-	-	-	-
(c) Loading & Additional Transportation Charges	686.53	648.21	733.19	496.78	304.62	315.17
Net Other operating revenue	915.19	884.24	947.59	682.28	417.48	458.45
Revenue from operations (1+2)	13,998.45	14,045.34	13,296.73	10,127.86	6,567.29	9,426.01

Some discontinued mines have been identified by BCCL for reopening, development and operation through MDO mode on Revenue sharing basis. Out of 10 mines contemplated for restoration of working through this mode, six mines have been awarded so far and this initiative is likely to give a different direction to the core business of the company. Presently two nos. of Highwall mining projects have been taken up in BCCL-one at Amalgamated Block-II OCP (ABOCP) and another at Rajapur OCP.

Under Green Credit Program of MoEF & CC, BCCL booked 200 ha of land parcels for plantation - 50 Ha booked in Bihar and 150 Ha booked in Jharkhand thereby protecting the environment. In BCCL, safety norms are viewed holistically to make all mining operations safe and hazard free. For achieving the target of 'Zero Accident', your company prepares, plans and equips itself on regular basis. Improving the quality of the life of the people residing in and around its coal mining areas through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in the areas of social significance, educational importance, healthcare, skill development, nutritional arrangements and disaster management in the operational areas.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

Project & Environment Consultants will try to make the work beneficial for BCCL as PEC registration mentions that experts appropriate for work can be engaged on short-term basis. Accordingly, PEC has discussed with various authorities of CIL and BCCL over last many years and they agreed that although some of the works have been done, but it would be unique and help in enhancing technical profitability of BCCL. The problem is aggravated in BCCL because of smoke emanating from fire areas, subsidence from old workings and other environmental hazards. However, PEC will take up the work as soon as Work-Order is issued and complete in time. Even if PEC can achieve 1 % of new technology projects, projected benefits are many times over estimated cost and so the revised proposal is worthwhile.

BCCL is bestowed with the Gold Award at the Green-Enviro Award 2025 for outstanding achievement in the category of Environmental Excellence - Metal and Mining Sector for FY 2024-25. Moonidih Underground Mine in BCCL was awarded Third Prize in the Underground Mines Category at the Star Rating Awards for Coal and Lignite Mines 2022-23

Project & Environment Consultants has make the work beneficial for BCCL as PEC registration mentions that experts appropriate for work can be engaged on short-term basis.

Accordingly, PEC has discussed with various authorities of CIL and BCCL over last many years and they agreed that although some of the works have been done, but it has been unique and help in enhancing technical profitability of BCCL.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a key subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL), has delivered an extraordinary performance in FY 2024-25, achieving unprecedented milestones in coal production, financial success, sustainability, and social responsibility. With record-breaking operational feats, cutting-edge digital innovations, and a bold commitment to clean energy and community welfare.

The company also recorded its highest-ever overburden removal (181.30 million cubic meters) and second-highest annual coal production (40.50 million tonnes), despite facing the heaviest rainfall in 50 years (1747 mm). Offtake reached a second-highest-ever 38.25 million tonnes, bolstered by a 6% growth in rail dispatch, even with high coal stocks at powerhouses. Underground coal production surged by an impressive 49% over last year, while 16 new hired patches were identified this year with a capacity of 13.30 million tonnes annually, out of which 7.0 million tonnes were awarded. For the first time, coal production under the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) mode commenced at NTST-Kujama, Lodna Area, in April 2024. Additionally, grade confirmation through third-party sampling stood at 94%, exceeding the Ministry of Coal's 90% guideline.

BCCL paid its maiden dividend of ₹ 44.43 crore to CIL on August 5, 2024. This milestone follows BCCL's achievement of clearing its accumulated losses. The company achieved its highest-ever scrap sale of ₹ 18.01 crore. BCCL secured an income tax refund of ₹ 104 crores (₹ 63.87 crore principal, and ₹ 40.12 crore interest), and the company also paid the highest income tax of ₹406.00 crores in the last 10 years.

BCCL's washeries set new records. Raw coal feed reached 56 lakh tonnes (highest in 25 years, up 15%), and washed coal supply to the steel sector peaked at 17.02 lakh tonnes (highest in 20 years, up 16%). By-product disposal excelled with washery rejects at 8.67 lakh tonnes (up 77%) and washed power coal at 28.95 lakh tonnes (up 5%). Pioneering India's first ever coal washery monetization, BCCL leased old & idle Dugdha Washery (2.0 MTPA) for ₹ 762 crore over 25 years. Also, RFP issued for monetization of Sudamdih Washery (1.6 MTPA) on March 28, 2025.



Its in-house team developed ground-breaking ERP solutions, including the BPCL DDUs interface, alerts for sensitive posts and long absences, quarter management, integrated HEMM maintenance reports, and equipment transfer tracking. The Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC) enhances e-security and surveillance, while automated road weighbridges with RFID-based boom barriers streamline operations. Digital pension claims processing achieved 99% PF claim settlements, boosting transparency.

BCCL advanced its Net Zero goals with 4.088 MWp of rooftop solar power commissioned, work orders for 25 MW at Bhojudih and 20 MW at Dugdha washeries, and a tender for 2 MW more in Central Township. Energy efficiency measures include 100% LED lighting, energy-efficient ACs, 762 super fans, 45 efficient motors, and autotimer switches across its areas. The company strategically moved towards electric vehicles in its official transportation fleet, supported by an EV charging station at Koyla Bhawan, resulting in fuel saving of approximately 2.50 lacs per month as the running cost is less than ₹ 1/Km. In Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Jharia Block-I is under exploration with 5 core holes drilled, while Jharia Block-II's feasibility report was approved.

BCCL planted 22 hectares over the degraded land and established two new eco-parks at Akashkinari (4.5 Ha) and Moonidih (0.9 Ha), adding 4 mechanical sweepers and 16 fog cannons to its fleet during the year. Infrastructure highlights include 21.69 MGD water supply via filter plants, and 8 km of PQC roads completed with 14 km under construction. Two bridges over Katri and Khudia rivers, upgrades to Nehru Complex, Jubilee Hall, and community halls, and hospital enhancements (including a new OPD at Central Hospital Dhanbad) underscore BCCL's civil achievements.

BCCL's CSR expenditure reached ₹ 21.89 crore (117% of the ₹ 18.76 crore target), training of 200 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in petrochemical engineering (100% placement offered), 75 rural youth at MSME Tool Room, CTTC Kolkata with 100% placement offered, 150 in medical equipment, and 60 in fashion design (42 placed). BCCL installed smart classes & ICT labs in 79 schools in Dhanbad district (₹ 10.69 crore) and piloted STEM education in 5 schools. Welfare efforts included ₹ 66.98 lakh in fee reimbursements, ₹ 9.34 lakh in scholarships for 91 wards, and a harassment-free workplace for women. Medical upgrades featured a new DNB course, ICU expansion (8 to 16 beds), and a modular kitchen.

BCCL recruited 77 Jr. Overmen and provided compassionate employment to 564 dependents during the year. A Vision for the Future, BCCL is committed to performing as a key player in effectively meeting India's energy demands while building a brighter, greener future. BCCL further strengthens the modern coal processing while corroborating its emphasis on better customer satisfaction and services. BCCL's stellar performance positions it as a vital player in the coal sector with a commitment to solidifying India's industry needs with sustainable growth.

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