



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

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Introduction

The Ministry of Coal has the overall responsibility of determining policies and strategies in respect of exploration and development of coal and lignite reserves, sanctioning of important projects of high value and for deciding all related matters. These key functions are exercised through its public sector undertakings, namely Coal India Limited (CIL), NLC India Limited (NLCIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), a joint sector undertaking of Government of Telangana and Government of India with equity capital in the ratio of 51:49.

Vision

Modern, sustainable and competitive coal sector enabling accelerated coal production for energy security and economic growth.

Objectives

- a) Ensuring achievement of Annual Action Plan targets for coal production and off-take, Over Burden Removal (OBR), lignite production and lignite based power generation.
- b) Infrastructure development to augment coal and washed coal production.
- c) Leveraging technology to minimize environmental externalities.
- d) Cutting edge research and development initiative.
- e) Enhancing exploration to augment resource base.
- f) Quality and reliability in customer services.
- g) Expeditious and joint solutions to inter-ministerial issues.
- h) Improving efficiency of Coal India.
- i) Attracting private investments.
- j) Allocating coal blocks in a transparent manner.

Functions of the Ministry of Coal (KOYALA MANTRALAYA)

The Ministry of Coal is concerned with exploration, development and exploitation of coal and lignite reserves in India. The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Coal (includes Subordinate or other organizations including PSUs concerned with their subjects) under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, as amended from time to time as follows :-

1. Exploration and development of coking and non-coking coal and lignite deposits in India.
2. All matters relating to production, supply, distribution and prices of coal.
3. Development and operation of coal washeries other than those for which the Department of Steel is responsible.
4. Low temperature carbonisation of coal and production of synthetic oil from coal. 4A. All work related to coal gasification. 2
5. Administration of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (28 of 1974).
6. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation.
7. The Coal Mines Welfare Organisation.
8. Administration of the Coal Mines Provident

Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948).

9. Administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947).
10. Rules under the Mines Act, 1952 (32 of 1952) for the levy and collection of duty of excise on coke and coal produced and despatched from mines and administration of rescue fund.
11. Administration of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
12. Administration of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) and other Union Laws in so far the said Act and Laws relate to coal and lignite and sand for stowing, business incidental to such administration including questions concerning various States.

1. Organization Structure

The Secretariat of Ministry of Coal is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by two Additional Secretaries, four Joint Secretaries (including the Financial Advisor), one Project Advisor, one Economic Advisor, one Deputy Director General, nine Directors/Deputy Secretaries/Joint Directors, ten Under Secretaries, five Section Officers, one Controller of Accounts, one Deputy Controller of Accounts, two Senior Accounts Officers as on 15.11.2021. Organization chart of Ministry of Coal as on 15.11.2021 is given at Annexure-I.

2. Subordinate office and Autonomous Organization

The following subordinate office and autonomous organizations are under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal –

- (i) Office of the Coal Controller's Organization (CCO) – a subordinate office;

- (ii) Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO) – an autonomous body.

Public Sector/Joint Sector Companies

- i. Coal India Limited
- ii. The Singareni Collieries Limited (SCCL)
- iii. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited

3. Coal India Limited (CIL)

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a "Maharatna" company under the Ministry of Coal, Government of India with headquarters at Kolkata, West Bengal. CIL is the single largest coal producing company in the world and one of the largest corporate employers. CIL operates through 85 mining areas spread over eight (8) provincial states of India. Coal India Limited has 345 mines (as on 1st April, 2021) of which 151 are underground, 172 opencast and 22 mixed mines.

CIL has 26 training Institutes. Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM) is an excellent training centre that operates under CIL and imparts multidisciplinary management development programmes to the executives. Coal India's major consumers are Power and Steel sectors. Others include cement, fertilizer, brick, kilns, and a host of other industries.

CIL has eight fully owned Indian subsidiary companies namely

- Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL),
- Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL),
- Central Coalfields Limited (CCL),
- Western Coalfields Limited (WCL),
- South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL),
- Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL),
- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and
- Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL).

In addition, CIL has a foreign subsidiary in Mozambique namely Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL).

CIL has incorporated two new subsidiaries i.e. CIL Navi Karniya Urja Limited for development of non-conventional/clean & renewable energy and CIL Solar PV Limited for development of solar photovoltaic module.

The mines in Assam i.e. North Eastern Coalfields is managed directly by CIL. The operations are temporarily suspended at NEC with effect from 3rd Jun, 2020 due to non-availability of forest and other statutory clearances. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd is having four (4) Subsidiaries, SECL has two (2) Subsidiaries and CCL has one (1) subsidiary.

CIL also has following Joint Venture Companies:

1. Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) among CIL, NTPC, IOCL, FCL and HFCL in which CIL holds 29.67% for manufacture of Fertilizer (Ammonia, Urea and Neem Coated Urea) at Sindri, Barauni & Gorakhpur
2. Talcher Fertilizers limited (TFL) among RCF, CIL, GAIL and FCIL in which CIL hold 29.67% for Fertilizer projects and chemical manufacturing (Urea) Complex with Coal Gasification technology at Talcher, Odisha
3. CIL NTPC Urja Pvt. Ltd- between CIL and NTPC in which CIL holds 50% for solar power projects.
4. Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited- between CIL & NLC India Limited in which CIL holds 50% for Creation of Power assets.

4. The Singareni Collieries Limited (SCCL)

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a Joint Venture of Govt. of Telangana and the Govt. of India with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 respectively. SCCL is producing around 9% of the

total all India Production.

SCCL is having the registered office in Kothagudem, Bhadradri District of Telangana. SCCL is presently operating 19 Opencast Mines and 25 Underground Mines in the six districts of Telangana State with manpower of 43,068 (as on 30.11.2021).

Three coal blocks are allotted to SCCL:

- Naini coal block is allotted to SCCL in August 2015 in the Angul district of Odisha for which mining plan including mine closure plan is approved and pre-mining activities and proposals are in progress to obtain various permissions/ approvals. Mine is expected to start coal production from 2022-23.
- Penagaddppa coal block located in the Bhadradri District of Telangana State is allotted to SCCL on 15th December, 2016. Exploration drilling is completed and GR is submitted.
- New Patrapara Coal Block in Odisha State is allotted to SCCL on 30.10.2019. SCCL has initiated necessary steps for taking up the pre-mining activities as per schedule.

Presently, 2X600 MW Singareni Thermal Power Station is in operation in the Mancherial district of Telangana. Total of 38388 MU electricity is generated upto 2020-21 and 2872 MU is generated during 2021-22 (upto Nov, 21).

SCCL planned for 300 MW solar power plants out of which 209 MW solar power plants are commissioned till Nov 2021. During 2021-22 (upto Nov 2021) total 128 MU of electricity is generated by solar plants.

Further, it is also planned for 170 MW floating solar power plant in next two years.

5. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited

NLC India Limited, a “Navratna” company with its registered office at Chennai and Corporate Office at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu is a pioneer among the Central

Public Sector Enterprises in the energy sector. NLCIL has lined up a number of projects and spreading its wings in the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Andaman & Nicobar Islands including expansion/augmentation of its existing mines and power plants, setting up of green-field mines & power plants, setting up of wind and solar power plants across the country with PAN India Foot Prints. NLCIL is an Energy Major utilising Lignite & Coal and harnessing Thermal Power and Green Energy. NLC India Limited operations are detailed below:

Lignite Mines:

Three Opencast Lignite Mines of total capacity of 28.50 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) at Neyveli Tamil Nadu and one opencast Lignite Mine of capacity 2.10 MTPA at Barsingsar, Rajasthan. The present installed capacity is 30.60 MTPA in lignite front.

Coal Mines:

The 20.00 MTPA Talabira II & III OC Mine Operation commenced on 11th December 2019 under MDO mode. The coal production from Talabira Mines commenced since 26th April 2020. The full production capacity of Talabira Mines is expected by Jan 2027. Dispatch of Coal to NTPL commenced on 10.09.2021 & to NTPC on 14.10.2021.

Lignite based Thermal Power Station:

Four Lignite based Thermal Power Stations with a total installed capacity of 3390 Mega Watt (MW) at Neyveli Tamil Nadu and one Thermal Power Station at Barsingsar, Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 250 MW. The Total Installed lignite based Thermal power generation capacity is 3640 MW.

Neyveli New Thermal Power Station (NNTPS): Unit-2 (500 MW Capacity) of NNTPS had achieved COD on 10.02.2021. With this, the plant's capacity had been augmented to 1000 MW (Unit-I had achieved COD on 28.12.2019).

Renewable Energy:

- NLCIL has set its footprint in generation of Renewable Energy through its Wind power plant with an installed capacity of 51 MW in Kazhaneerkulam, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. NLCIL has setup solar plants viz., 140 MW (130MW + 10MW) Solar Power plant at Neyveli, Roof top Solar Power Plant of 1.06 MW capacity at Neyveli, 500 MW & 709 MW in southern districts of Tamil Nadu and 20 MW solar power plant in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. With this, the total RE installed capacity of NLCIL is 1421.06 MW.
- NLCIL has become the first PSU to install 1 GW Solar power project. The present installed capacity of solar projects is 1.37 GW.

Coal based Thermal power station:

A coal based Thermal Power Plant at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu with two units of 500 MW capacity each (1000 MW) through NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL), a Joint Venture between NLC India Limited and TANGEDCO (equity participation in the ratio of 89:11) is in operation.

Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), a joint venture between NLCIL & UPRVUNL is implementing the 3x660 MW Ghatampur Coal Based Thermal Power Project (GTPP) at Ghatampur U.P. at an estimated cost of ₹17237.80 Cr. The units expected to be commissioned during FY 2022-23.

The total installed power generating capacity of NLC India Limited & its subsidiaries as on December 2021 is 6061.06MW.

Four Lignite Thermal Power Stations and the three Mines at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, as well as the lignite Mines and Lignite based Thermal Power Station in Barsingsar, Rajasthan are certified with ISO 14001 (Environment Management System), ISO 9001 (Quality Management System) and OHSAS 18001

(Occupational Health and Safety Management System). NLC India Limited's growth is sustained and its contribution to India's social and economic development is significant.

Projects under pipeline/formulation:

- A JV Company between NLCIL & CIL "Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Pvt Ltd" was incorporated on 10th November 2020 for setting up Solar and Thermal power project across the country with equity participation of 50:50.
- PACHWARA SOUTH COAL BLOCK (PSCB) (9 MTPA), DUMKA, JHARKHAND: Final Geological Report (FGR) Approved by MoC on 7th September 2020. Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan of PSCB was approved by MoC on 11th November 2020. Impact assessment study is in progress.
- NLCIL has bagged 150 MW Wind-Solar Hybrid tender floated by SECI and 510 MW Solar tender floated by IREDA.
- 2400 MW pithead coal based Thermal Power Project at Odisha (NTTTP), is expected to be commissioned by 2026-27. Infrastructure work and single package engineering, Procurement & construction (EPC) NIT issued on 18th November 2020. Environmental Clearance

was issued on 2nd February 2021

6. Coal Controller's Organization:

Organizational Structure:

The Coal Controller's Organization is a subordinate Office of Ministry of Coal, having its headquarters at Kolkata and field Offices at **Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Kothagudem** and **Asansol**. Each field office is headed by one GM/ DGM level executive working in the capacity of Officer on Special Duty (OSD) being supported by other technical officials. This office also looks after the coal mines under NEC command area and renders assistance to Coal Controller on various issues.

The statistical wing of the office of Coal Controller consists of two ISS officers and other supporting staff, who is responsible for collection, compilation and publication of Coal Statistics on regular basis. CCO is the Nodal Office for collection, compilation and dissemination of Coal Statistics in Government of India.

In 2021 an extended office of CCO has been established at Scope Minar, Laxmi Nagar New Delhi.

The present staff strength as on 01.12.2021 in CCO Kolkata, Delhi and Dhanbad office are given as follows: -

POSITION OF MANPOWER AS ON 30.11.2021

Manpower	Group A	Group B		Group C	Total
	Gazetted	Gazetted	Non Gazetted	Non Gazetted	
Sanction Strength	11	Nil	40	126	177
In position	05	Nil	17	67	89
Vacant	06	Nil	23	59	88

- 17 Officers/Staff are posted at Newly Extended office of CCO Delhi at SCOPE MINAR, 5th Floor, Core-II, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.

Strengthening of the Coal Controller's Organization

There have been important changes in the Coal sector in the recent past including in its policy

framework and legal provisions necessitating the need for restructuring and re-orientation of the Coal Controller's Organization. Against this backdrop a study was awarded to the Indian School of Mines (ISM) with the objective that the CCO should assume a more proactive role and function as a specialized agency. Environment and safety are two major issues which the Coal sector has to contend with and the CCO needs to play the role of a judicious coordinator and be a liaison agency between the industry and the regulators like the DGMS, MoE&F and the State Governments. The Indian School of Mines has submitted its report and the same have been accepted by the Ministry of Coal in Jan, 2017. The implementation of the report includes setting up of two additional Regional Offices and creation of 178 additional posts is still awaited.

Later Ministry of Coal has formed four members review committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A.N. Sahay, Ex Coal Controller to review the functions of Coal Controller's Office. Final report of the committee has been submitted on 8th July, 2021 to Ministry of Coal and MoC approved the same.

Functions:

The Coal Controller's Organization discharges various statutory functions derived from the following statutes:

- (i) The Colliery Control Rules, 2004.
- (ii) The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 and The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Rules, 1975 (amended in 2011)
- (iii) The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and the Collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 2011.
- (iv) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957(20 of 1957)

The Coal Controller's Organisation also discharges the following functions: -

- a. Job of monitoring of coal production of the

captive coal blocks (Vested & Allotted) ;

- b. Job of monitoring of washeries ;
- c. Follow up of submission of Mine Closure Plan and act as the representative of Govt of India for signing up Escrow agreement with different coal/ lignite companies ;
- d. Matters related to Commissioner of Payment (CoP) ;

A brief description of Coal Controller's Organization's performance during the period **1st April 2021 to 30th November 2021** are given as under: -

(1) Grant of Permission for opening and re-opening of coal mines: -

Coal Controller's Organisation granted permission for opening and re-opening of 23 (Twenty-three) Coal mines/Lignite mines during 1st April 2021 to 30th November 2021.

(2) Disposal of cases under Section 8 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957

Coal Controller has submitted reports to the Ministry of Coal under section 8 (2) of CBA Act, 1957 in respect of 8 (Eight) notifications.

(3) Coal Samples collected & analyzed, Statutory Complaint Received & Settled:-

Under the Colliery Control (Amendment) Rules, 2021, Coal Controller is empowered to declare the grades and seame of coal and approve the quality of Coal dispatched from collieries and settle quality complaints of consumers if any.

CCO has undertaken the exercise of grades and seame of all mines having production more than 1 MT

Statutory Complaints Received till 30.11.2021 – 03 (three) nos. and resolved.

For the purposes of determination of grade during 2021-22, CCO carried out random sampling activities

throughout the year in different coal mines and sidings of all coal companies of India. Total number of coal samples (check) collected and analyzed from 1st April 2021 to 30th November, 2021 is **473 nos.**

(4) Collection, Compilation and Publication of coal Statistics

CCO being the sole agency for collection, compilation, dissemination and publication, of data regarding different parameters of production and dispatch of coal and lignite, provides monthly data to Central Statistics Office, RBI, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Indian Bureau of Mines and other national and international organizations. It also publishes Annual Coal Directory Provisional Coal Statistics and Coal Directory for the year 2020-21. Coal Directory 2019-20 and Provisional Coal Statistics 2020-21 have already been published.

(5) Monitoring and progress of Coal Blocks

Coal Controller’s Office monitors the Bank Guarantee issue related to earlier allocated coal blocks and sends reports as and when required by Ministry. It also quantifies linkage quantity of coal through Bridge Linkage.

(6) Compliance of Mine Closure Plan and Escrow Account agreement.

1. Coal Controller office has been entrusted to perform the implementation and monitoring of Mine closure activities of the mining areas as per approved Mine Closure plan (Progressive and Final) and certification of works done from Government Notified Institutes like CMPDIL / NEERI, Nagpur / ISM, Dhanbad / IIT KGP / IEST, Shibpur regarding Environment protection, complete safety zone fencing, expenditure incurred for protective and reclamation, rehabilitation works and opening a fixed deposit Escrow Account with any scheduled Bank for depositing

annual mine closure cost as per approved Mine Closure Plan where Coal Controller is an exclusive beneficiary under the provision of MOC’s guidelines for preparation of Mine Closure Plan dated 7.1.2013 and 16.12.2019 and OM dated 25.11.2020

2. During the Period 2021-22 till 10th December, 2021 Tripartite Agreement (Amended and New Agreement) has been executed for 19 mines.
3. 580 Tripartite Escrow Account Agreements have been executed between Coal/Lignite Companies with Scheduled Banks. The total amount deposited with interest after adjusting TDS up to December, 10th 2021 to the Escrow Accounts stands at ₹ 12,991.74 Crore (Twelve Thousand Nine hundred ninety one crore seventy four lakh (Provisional).
4. Upto December, 10th 2021 ₹ 2290.20 Crore (Two thousand two hundred ninety Crore twenty lakh) has been reimbursed against progressive/final mine closure activities from Escrow Accounts of different coal and lignite mines.

(7) Work as Commissioner of Payments-

Two offices of Commissioner of Payments (COP) were set up in pursuance of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, one each at Dhanbad and Kolkata for the purpose of disbursement of amounts to settle the liabilities of the ex-owners of coal mines nationalized in 1972-73. After the work of Dhanbad Office had been disposed of substantially, that office was wind up and its residual work was transferred to the Office of Commissioner of Payment, Kolkata in 1987.

Subsequently, in compliance with the recommendations of the Economic Reforms Commission (ERC), the office of Commissioner of

Payments, Kolkata has also been wind up w.e.f. 6th June, 2007. Residual work of the office of Commissioner of Payments, Kolkata has been transferred to the office of Coal Controller. At present, the Coal Controller is functioning as ex-officio Commissioner of Payments.

The performance of the COP is as under.

Status of fund under Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 (as on 01.04.2021)			
SI No.	Particulars	The Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972	The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973
1	Number of collieries nationalized by the Central Government and corresponding colliery-accounts opened by the Commissioner of Payments	226	711
2	Number of colliery-accounts closed up to 31-03-2021	187	627
3	Number of colliery-accounts closed during 2020-21 (April, 2020 to March,2021)	nil	nil
4	Number of colliery-accounts yet to close as on 31-03-2021	39	84
5	Compensation amount disbursed during 2020-21 (up to 31.03.2021)	Nil	Nil
6	Amount left for disbursement as on 31.3.2021	₹525.47 Lakh	₹980.96 Lakh

By virtue of The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, the Commissioner of Payments has been appointed to disburse the compensation amount payable to him by the Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal, also appointed under this Act. The payments made for the year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 (up to November, 2021) are given as under:

Year	Amount disbursed in ₹
2016-17	944,69,37,538/-
2017-18	197,31,98,353/-
2018-19	2,47,41,088/-
2019-20	Nil
2020-21	91,54,13,995/-
2021-22 (Upto Nov. 2021)	13,43,43,054.55/-

7. COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION (CMPFO)

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation

(CMPFO) is an Autonomous body established under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948. The Headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its **20** Regional Offices are spread in the Coal producing states in the Country.

It is responsible for administering the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, and Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998. These three schemes are administered by a tripartite Board of Trustees, consisting of Central and State Government's representatives, employers' representatives and employees' representatives. During the Financial Year 2021-22, the Organization rendered services to **3,72,046** Provident Fund subscribers and **5,66,430** pensioners approximately till 30th September, 2021.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

It is estimated that at the end of the Financial Year 2021-22, the total number of Coal mines & office units covered under the Scheme excluding coke

plants operating in Private Sector would be **881**. Live membership of the Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 as on 31.03.2022 is estimated at **3.69 Lakh** approx (estimated).

During F.Y 2021-22, from 01.04.2021 to 31.10.2021, contributions under Coal Mines Provident Fund including voluntary contributions amounting to **₹4076 Crores** approx were received. It is estimated that during the period from 01.11.2021 to 31.03.2022, contributions under Coal Mines Provident Fund including voluntary contributions amounting to **₹2911 Crore** approx would be received, thus raising the total contributions to **₹6987 Crores** approx. The entire accumulation in the Fund is invested in accordance with the guidelines laid down by

the Ministry of Finance. The total Face value of the Fund's investment upto 31.10. 2021 stood at **₹1,02,000 Crores** approx (including Special Deposit Scheme investment of ₹16522 Crore). The Incremental Investment (Face Value) from 01.04.2021 to 31.10.2021 is ₹3800 Crore approx and it is estimated that from 01.11.2021 to 31.03.2022 it would be ₹580 Crore approx.

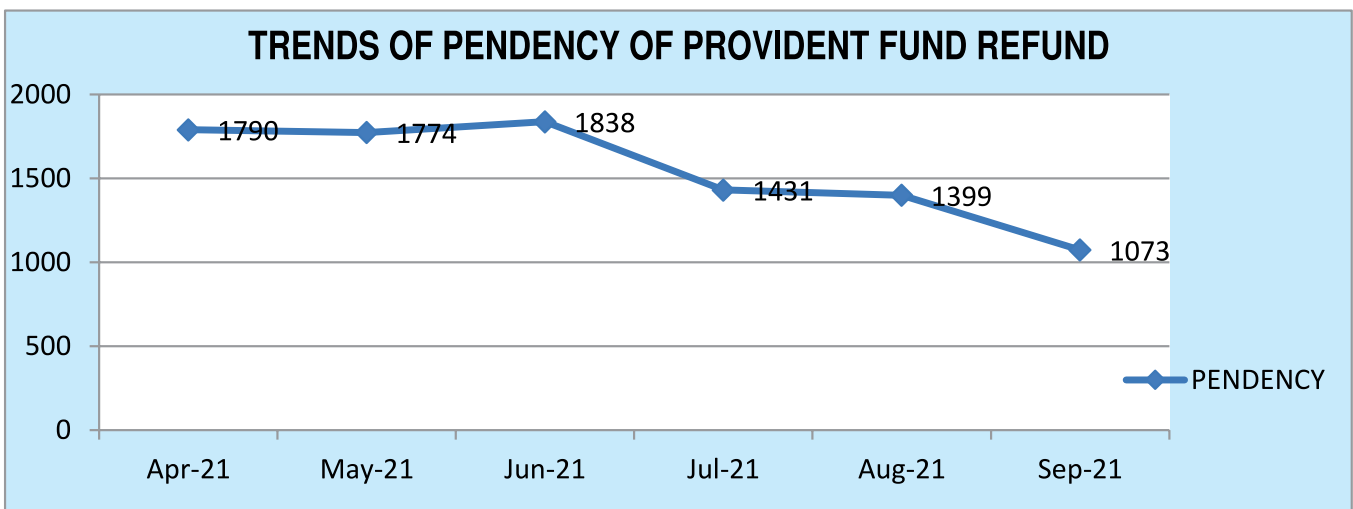
During 2020-21, interest has been allowed on members' accumulation at the rate of 8.5% per annum.

Refund from Provident Fund during 2021-22 (upto 31st Mar, 22 estimated) together with the advances paid is indicated below:-

Refund and Advance cases of Provident Fund	No. of cases settled(from 01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021) and disbursed	No. of cases settled (from 01.10.2021 to 31.03.2022)and disbursed (estimated)
Provident Fund Refund Cases	15098	18000 approx.
Marriage Advance	} 1155	1250 approx}
Education Advance		
House Building Advance		
The amount disbursed on P.F. and Advances	₹5578.36 Crores approx. (wef 01.04.2021 to 31.10.2021)	₹4000 Crore approx. (wef 01.11.21 to 31.03.22) (estimated)

The cost of Administration of CMPF Scheme is met out of the administrative Charge @ 3% paid by the Coal companies to the CMPFO.

The trend of pendency in Settlement of Provident Fund refunds is shown in the figure given below:



Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme

In the event of death of an employee in harness who was a member of Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, his/her nominee was entitled to receive in addition to the Provident Fund, an amount equal to the average balance, in the account of the deceased during the preceding 3 years, subject to a maximum of ₹10,000/-.

In accordance with the Scheme, the employers were required to contribute at the rate of 0.5% of the aggregate wages of covered workers. The Central Government was also required to pay half of the amount contributed by the employers under the Scheme. Currently, for meeting the cost of administration of this scheme, Private Sector employers contribute @ 0.1% of aggregate wages and the Central Government contribute 50% thereof i.e. 0.05% of aggregate wage.

The executive cadre employees of CIL were exempted from operation of the said Scheme

vide Gazette Notification No. S.O.822 (E) dated 24.03.2009. The workers of the CIL and its subsidiaries were exempted earlier from the operations of the Scheme by Ministry of Coal.

Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3E of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 (46 of 1948) and in suppression of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971, except in respect of things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government has framed the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998. The Coal Mines Pension Scheme has come into force with effect from the 31st day of March, 1998.

The total pension claims settled and disbursed under the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 during 1.4.2021 to 30.09.2021 and 01.10.2021 to 31.03.2022 (estimated) are indicated below:

Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	No of cases settled (from 01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021) and disbursed	No of cases settled (from 01.10.2021 to 31.03.2022) and disbursed (estimated)
The number of new claims of Pension settled	16505	17400 approx.
The amount disbursed on Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	₹2443.92 Crores approx. (wef 01.04.2021 to 31.10.2021)	₹1750 Crore approx. (wef 01.11.2021 to 31.03.2022) (estimated)

Corpus of the Fund and its Sustainability:-

The Pension Fund consists of the following:-

- (a) Net assets of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 as on the appointed day;
- (b) An amount equivalent to two and one-third percent of the salary of the employee, being the aggregate of equal shares of the employee and the employer from their respective contributions to the fund, to be transferred from the appointed day from the Fund of the employee
- (c) An amount equivalent to two percent of the **Basic and dearness allowance** paid of the employee from the first day of April, 1989 or the date of joining, whichever is later, up to the 31st day of March, 1996 and two percent of the notional salary of the employee from the 1st day of April, 1996 or the date of joining, whichever is later, to be transferred from his salary.
- (d) An amount equivalent to one increment to be calculated on the basis of the salary of the

employee as on the first day of July, 1995 or the date of joining, whichever is later, to be transferred from the first day of July, 1995 or the date of joining, whichever is later, to be transferred from the salary of the employee. **{clause (b) to (d) omitted and clause (g) inserted for contribution equally by both the employee and the employer at the rate of 7% of the salary of the employees calculated on payable basic and Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) vide GSR No. 540(E) published on 08th June 2018 w.e.f. 01.10.2017}.**

- (e) An amount equivalent to one and two-third percent of the salary of the employee to be contributed by the Central Government from the appointed day. Provided that in the case of an employee whose salary exceeds rupees one thousand six hundred per month, the contribution payable by the Central Government shall be equal to the maximum of the amount payable on the salary of rupees one thousand six hundred per month only
- (f) Amounts to be deposited by Pension members including new optee in terms of the provisions of the Scheme.

The pension contribution of in-service members as on 01.04.2021 to 31.10.2021 is **2402.97** Crore and from 01.11.2021 to 31.03.2022 (estimated) (including

Government Share and interest) is **1716** crores approx.

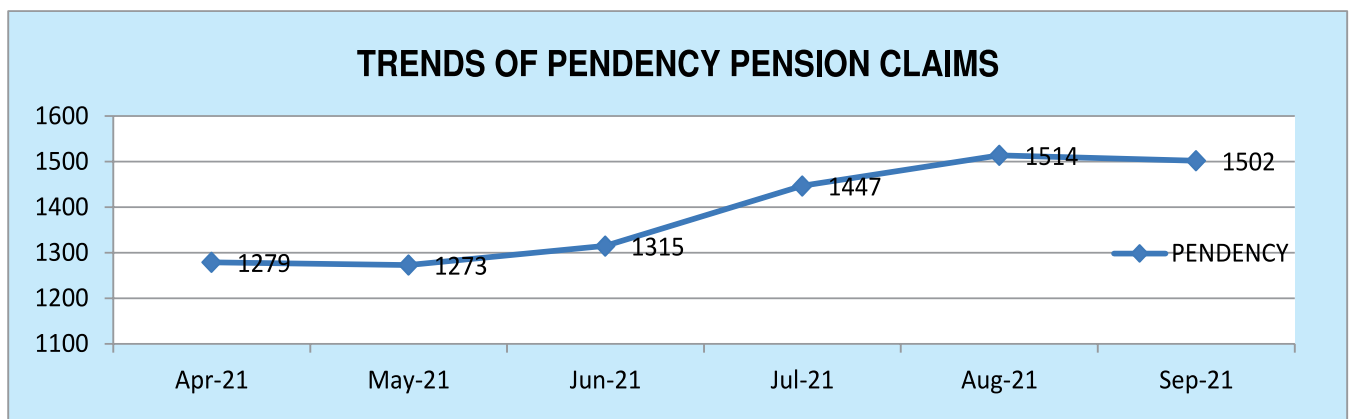
Coverage:-

- (a) All employees who were members of the erstwhile Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and were on rolls on 31st March, 1998.
- (b) All such employees who are appointed on or after 31st March, 1998.
- (c) All such optee members who opted for membership of the Pension Fund in form PS-1 and PS-2 as the case may be with the condition specified under the Scheme.
- (d) All such employees who died while in service during the period 01.04.1994 to 31.03.1998 are treated as deemed optee of the scheme vide G.S.R. No. 521(E) dated 12.08.2004.

Benefits:-

- (a) Monthly Pension. (Superannuation, Voluntary Retirement, exit from service)
- (b) Disablement Pension.
- (c) Monthly widow or widower pension.
- (d) Children Pension
- (e) Orphan Pension.
- (f) Ex-gratia Payment.

The trend of pendency in settlement of Pension cases is shown in the figure given below:



Note: All figures provided in the material for Annual Report of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2021-22 are provisional (un-audited).).