

ORGANISATION

2.1 SECRETARIAT SET UP

The Secretariat of Ministry of Coal is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by one Additional Secretary, four Joint Secretaries (including the Financial Advisor), one Project Advisor, one Economic Advisor, seven Director/Deputy Secretaries, one Technical Director, ten Under Secretaries, twenty Section Officers, one Assistant Director (Official Language), one Controller of Accounts, one Deputy Controller of Accounts, two Senior Accounts Officers and four Assistant Accounts Officers and their supporting staff.

2.2 FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL

The Ministry of Coal is concerned with exploitation, development of Coal and lignite reserves in India. The works allocated to Ministry of Coal include sub-ordinate 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 is as follows:

(i) Exploration and development of

coking and non-coking Coal and lignite deposits in India.

- (ii) All matters relating to production, supply, distribution and prices of Coal.
- (iii) Development and operation of Coal washeries other than those for which Department of Steel is responsible.
- (iv) Low Temperature carbonization of Coal and production of synthetic oil from Coal.
- (v) All work related to Coal gasification.
- (vi) Administration of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (28 of 1974).
- (vii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation.
- (viii) Administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948).
- (ix) Rules under the Mines Act, 1952 (32 of 1952) for the levy and collection of duty of excise on coke and Coal produced and dispatched from mines and administration of rescue fund.
- (x) Administration of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
- (xi) 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.

- (xii) Administration of Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973 (26 of 1973).

2.3 PUBLIC SECTOR/ JOINT SECTOR COMPANIES

Coal India Limited with its headquarters at Kolkata is the apex body in Coal Industry under the administrative control of the Ministry of Coal. It is responsible for laying down policy guidelines and work ordination with its subsidiary Companies. CIL has been entrusted with the responsibility of investment planning, manpower management, purchase of heavy machineries, financial budgeting etc. on behalf of all its subsidiaries. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has following 8 subsidiary Public Sector Undertaking companies under its control:-

- (i) Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Dhanbad, Jharkhand
- (ii) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Ranchi, Jharkhand

- (iii) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Sanctoria, West Bengal
- (iv) Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), Nagpur, Maharashtra
- (v) South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
- (vi) Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
- (vii) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Sambalpur, Orissa
- (viii) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI), Ranchi, Jharkhand.

2.4 SUBORDINATE OFFICE AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATION

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

- (i) Office of the Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) – a subordinate office.
- (ii) Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO) – an autonomous body.

2.5 COAL CONTROLLER'S ORGANISATION

2.5.1 The Coal Controller's Organization

(CCO) 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. Apart from carrying out inspections for ascertaining quality in selected mines, the field officers also carry out regular inspections to ensure compliance with specific orders relating to Coal and resolving statutory complaints. Besides looking after quality surveillance noted above, field officers are also entrusted with field assignments associated with CCDA assistance under Coal Mine (Conservation and Development) Rules 1975(amended in 2011); opening/ re-opening permission of seams of mines under Colliery Control Rules 2004 and coordination with the Coal companies. In addition two Officers-on-Special Duty are posted in the Coal Controller's Organisation, Kolkata for coordinating the field offices. This office also looks after the Coal mines under NEC command

area and renders assistance to Coal Controller on various issues.

The Office of Coal Controller also has a statistical wing, consisting of two ISS officers -one Director, one Deputy Director and other supporting staff which is responsible for collection, compilation and publication of Coal Statistics on regular basis. CCO is the main source of Coal Statistics in Government of India.

The CCO is also assisted by a Group of Deputy /Assistant Coal Controllers and other officers in Monitoring of Captive Coal Blocks, Opening of Escrow Accounts, Dealing with Court Cases, Monitoring of the Collection of Stowing Excise Duty, CCDA, Works related to Commissioner of Payment.

2.5.2 The Coal Controller's Organisation 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)

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

- (a) Monitoring progress of development of Captive Coal/lignite blocks
- (b) Monitoring of washeries
- (c) Monitoring disposal of various Coal products
- (d) Follow up of submission of Mine Closure Plan and act as the nominee of Govt of India for signing up Escrow account agreement with different Coal/ lignite companies.

2.5.4 A brief description of Coal Controller's Organization's performance during the period Apr' 2013 to Dec' 2013 is as under:-

(i) Grant of Permission for opening and re-opening of Coal mines:-

Coal Controller's Organisation granted permission for opening and re-opening of 11 Coal mines/Lignite mines during April' 2013 to Dec, 2013.

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

Coal Controller submitted reports to the Ministry of Coal under section 8 of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and

Development) Act, 1957, in respect of 20 notifications during 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014.

(iii) Release of funds by CCDA for stowing/ Protective works and Roads.

The Coal Controller acts as the member secretary for the Coal Conservation & Development Advisory Committee (CCDAC), constituted under the Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Rule 1975(amended in 2011). The office of Coal Controller receives processes and scrutinizes applications/claims from Coal companies regarding stowing, protective work, research and development activities, road and railways infrastructure projects in the Coal field areas to CCDA for release of funds.

During the period April'2013 to Dec'2013, the Coal Conservation & Development Advisory Committee (CCDAC) in their 73rd CCDA committee meeting recommended to release ₹ 80.16 Crore for sand stowing and Protective work, ₹ 50.89 Crore for Road/Rail infrastructure development and in 74th. CCDA Committee meeting recommended to release ₹ 77.32 Crore for sand stowing, protective work and R&D and ₹ 7.90 Crore for Road/Rail infrastructure development as under:

CCDAC's Approval for Stowing /Protective Work and R&D Head

(₹ in Crore)

Period	Schemes			Total
	Stowing	Protective	R & D	
Approved in 73rd CCDAC meeting	71.61	8.55	-	80.16
Approved in 74th CCDAC meeting	72.13	4.57	0.62	77.32

CCDAC's Approval Road/Rail Infrastructure Head

(₹ in Crore)

Period	Road/ Rail Infrastructure Head
Approved in 73rd CCDAC meeting	50.89
Approved in 74th CCDAC meeting	7.90

So far ₹ 130.91 Crore for sand stowing & protective work and ₹ 49.96 Crore for Road/Rail infrastructure development have been released till December, 2013.

(iv) Coal Samples collected & analysed, Statutory Complaints Received & Settled:-

Under the Colliery Control Rules (CCR), 2004, Coal Controller is to monitor the quality of Coal dispatched from collieries and also settle quality complaints of consumers. During the period from April'13-Dec'13, 622 sample checks were taken. During this period, no statutory complaints were received.

(v) Collection of Excise Duty:-

₹ 421.22 Crore excise duty was collected during the period April'2013 to Dec '2013. The Estimated (Projected) figure for the period Jan'2014-March'2014 will be around ₹ 153.78 Crore.

(vi) Collection, Compilation and Publication of Coal Statistics

CCO being the sole agency for collection, compilation, publication and dissemination of data regarding different parameters of production and despatch of Coal and lignite, provides monthly data to Central Statistical Organisation, RBI, DIPP, Indian Bureau of Mines and other

national and international organizations. It also publishes Annual Coal Directory and Provisional Coal Statistics. Coal Directory, 2011-12 and Provisional Coal Statistics, 2012-13 have already been published in 2013-14. Work of Coal Directory 2012-13 is under progress.

(vii) Monitoring and progress of Coal Blocks

Office of Coal controller collects status/progress of allocated Coal blocks and associated end-use-projects on quarterly basis and submits a consolidated report to MOC for review. To undertake periodic review of the development of allocated Coal/lignite blocks, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been re-constituted on 21.07.2012.

Coal Controller’s Office collects progress of captive Coal /lignite blocks, consolidates and furnishes consolidated quarterly reports to MoC and other relevant reports as and when required by Ministry for IMG and other meetings.

Production of Coal from 35 captive

Coal blocks in 2012-13 was 37.036 MT. So far, production has commenced in 40 Coal blocks (20 private and 20 public and for the current year 2013-2014 was **39.908** million tonnes (Prov.)

(viii) Reports regarding achievements in Hindi during 2013-14

Quarterly Meeting of OLIC

Two quarterly meetings of the ‘Official Language Implementation Committee’ were held on 27.06.2013 and 01.11.2013 under the chairmanship of Coal Controller for monitoring the progress regarding official language programme.

Progressive use of Hindi

Three workshops (quarterly) in Hindi were conducted on 26.06.2013, 17-18/09/2013 & 18.12.2013 to improve the knowledge of official language in daily office work. Hindi Pakhwara on Hindi Divas was observed from 13 – 27 Sept. 2013. 48% of noting is being in Hindi.

Issuing of letters in Hindi is being done properly. Reports of April to December, 2013 are as follows:

Region	Total Letters	In Hindi	In English	Percentage
“A”	1102	557	1659	66.42
“B”	210	124	334	62.87
“C”	800	910	1110	72.07

All the staff of this office has completed Hindi Training in Praveen and Pragya. LDC and Stenographers are trained in Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography respectively.

(ix) 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 wound up and its residual work was transferred to the Office of Commissioner of Payment, Kolkata in 1987.

At present, the Coal Controller is functioning as ex-officio Commissioner of Payments. The performance of the COP is as under:

SI No.	Particulars	The Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972	The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973
1	Number of collieries nationalised by the Central Government	226	711
2	Number of colliery-accounts closed up to 31-03-2013	185	627
3	Number of colliery-accounts yet to close as on 31-03-2013	41	84
4	Number of colliery-accounts closed during 2013-14 (up to December, 2013)	2	0
5	Number of colliery-accounts closed up to December, 2013)	187	0
6	Number of colliery-accounts not closed as on 31-12-2013	39	84
7	Compensation amount disbursed during 2013-14 (up to December, 2013)	₹ 7.04 lakhs	Nil
8	Balance amount as on 31-12-2013	₹ 3.08 Crore	₹ 8.02 Crore

2.5.5 Keeping in view the increased responsibilities of the CCO, it is proposed to strengthen the CCO. For this a study by ISM, Dhanbad has been commissioned who have submitted its report which is under examination.

2.6 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, and 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.

The Organisation renders services to 4.10 lakh Provident Fund subscribers and about 4.20 lakh pensioners approximately as on 31st March, 2014. The Headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its 24 Regional Offices are spread in the Coal producing states in the country.

2.6.1 Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

At the end of the financial year 2013-2014, the total number of Coal mines & office units covered under the Scheme stood at 926 excluding coke plants operating in Private Sector. Live membership of the Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 as on 31.03.2014 is about 4.10 lakh.

During 2013-14 i.e. (01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014) Coal Mines Provident Fund contributions including voluntary contributions amounting to about ₹ 5334.00 Crore were received in the Coal Mines Provident Fund raising thereby the total contribution to about ₹ 44188.00 Crore. The net accretion by way of contribution and interest thereon, less refund and advances; amounted to about ₹ 40789.83 Crore. 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 up to 31st March, 2014 stood at about ₹ 58987.32 Crore (including SDS investment of ₹ 16,522.50 Crore).

During 2013-14, provisional interest has been allowed on members' accumulation at the rate of 8.75 % per annum.

Refund from Provident Fund during 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2013 and

01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014 together with the advances paid is indicated below:-

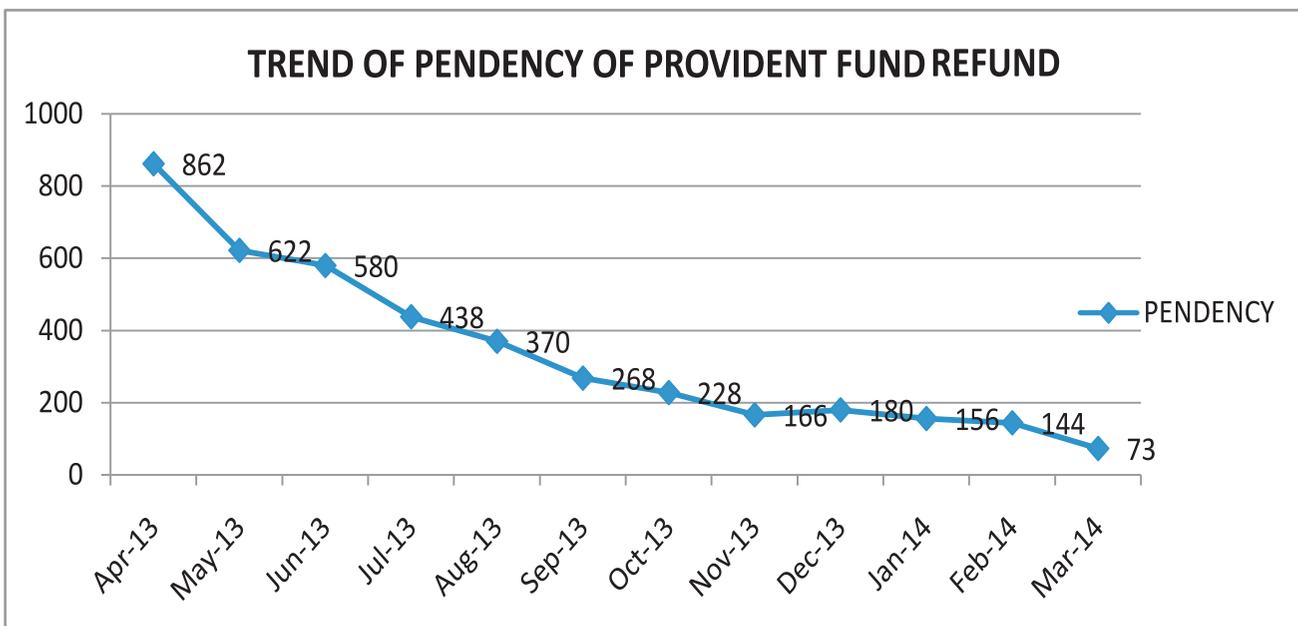
Refund and Advance cases of Provident Fund	No of cases settled (from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2013) and disbursed #	No of cases settled (from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014) and disbursed #
Provident Fund Refund Cases	7535	29,595
Marriage Advance		
Education Advance	3674	16,178
House Building Advance		
The amount disbursed on P.F. and Advances	₹ 1125.04 Crore approx	₹ 4530.17 Crore approx

all figures are provisional.

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

Due to constant efforts and repeated

follow-ups pendency in settlement of cases has declined considerably. The trend of pendency in settlement of Provident Fund refunds is shown in the figure given below:



2.6.2 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 is 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. The workers of the CIL and its subsidiaries were exempted earlier from the operations of the Scheme by Ministry of Coal.

2.6.3 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 supersession 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 amount disbursed under the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 during 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2013 and 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014 is indicated below:-

(₹ in Crore)

Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	No of cases settled (from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2013) and disbursed #	No of cases settled (from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014) and disbursed #
The number of new claims of Pension settled	7,744	32,597
The amount disbursed on Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	302.70 approx.	1323.73 approx

all figures are provisional.

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 to the employee from the first day of April, 1989 or the date of joining, whichever is later, upto 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.
- (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 optees in terms of the provisions of the Scheme.
During 2013-14, net accretion in the pension contribution of in-service members as on 31st March, 2014 (including Government Share and interest) is about ₹ 2200.00 Crore.

Coverage:

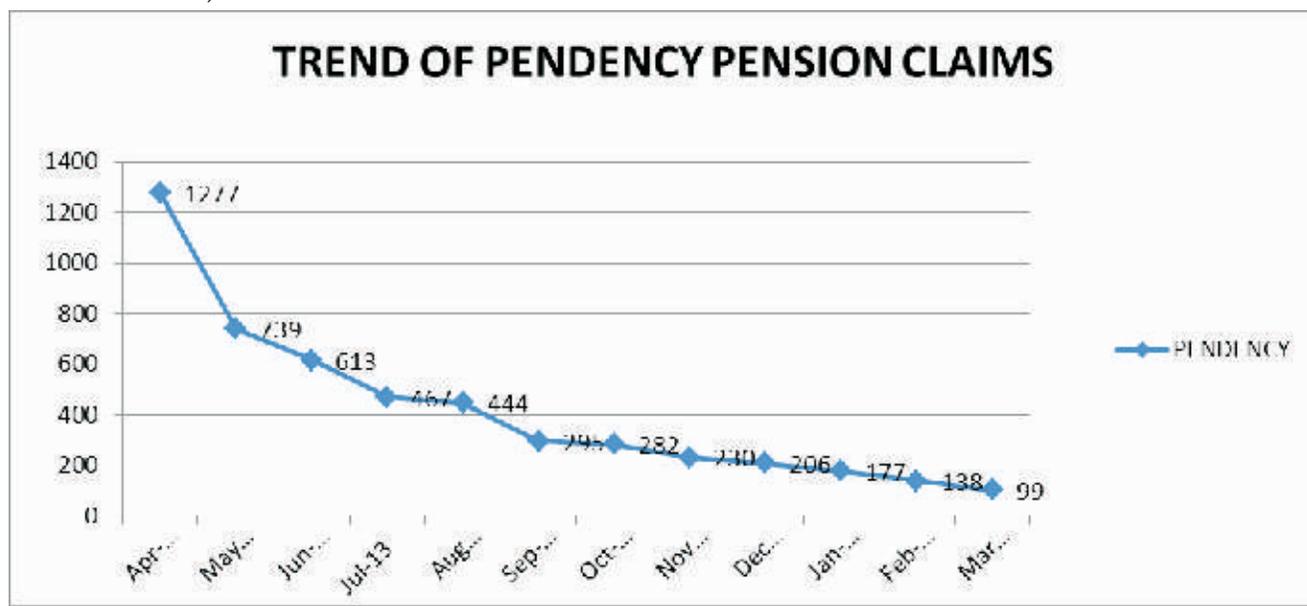
- (a) All employees who were members of the erstwhile Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and were on rolls on 31st March, 1998.
- (b) All such employees who are appointed on or after 31st March, 1998.

- (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.
- (b) Disablement Pension.
- (c) Monthly widow or widower pension.
- (d) Children Pension
- (e) Orphan Pension.
- (f) Ex-gratia Payment.

Due to constant efforts and repeated follow-ups pendency in settlement of cases has declined considerably. The trend of pendency in settlement of Pension cases is shown in the figure given below:

Benefits:-

- (a) Monthly Pension. (Superannuation, Voluntary Retirement, exit from service)



Note: All figures provided in the material for Annual Report of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2013-14 (up to 31.03.2014) are provisional (un-audited).