

# 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 issues. These key functions are exercised through its public sector undertakings, namely Coal India Limited (CIL) and 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

The core objectives of MoC are linked to its vision of securing the availability of coal to meet the demand of different sector of the economy in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner and the overall mission of augmenting production through Government companies as well as the captive mining route by adopting state-of-the-art clean-coal technologies; enhancing exploration efforts with thrust on increasing proven resources and developing the necessary infrastructure from evacuation of coal.

## Objectives

- Ensuring achievement of Annual Action Plan targets for coal production and off-take, OBR removal, lignite production and lignite based power generation.
- Infrastructure development to augment coal and washed coal production.
- Leveraging technology to minimize environmental externalities.
- Cutting edge research and development initiative.
- Enhancing exploration to augment resource base.
- Quality and reliability in customer services.
- Expedient and joint solutions to inter-ministerial issues.
- Improving efficiency of Coal India.
- Attracting private investments.

- Allocating coal blocks in a transparent manner.

## Functions of the Ministry of Coal

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 organisations including PSUs concerned with their subjects) under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, as amended from time to time 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 the 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 despatched 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).
- (xiii) Administration of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

### Organisation Structure

The Secretariat of Ministry of Coal is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by one Additional Secretary, five Joint Secretaries (including the Financial Advisor and Nominated Authority), one Project Advisor, one Economic Advisor, twelve Directors/Deputy Secretaries/Joint Directors, eleven Under Secretaries, twenty one Section Officers, one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors, one Controller of Accounts, one Deputy Controller of Accounts, two Senior Accounts Officers and three Assistant Accounts Officers and their supporting staff. Organisation chart of Ministry of Coal as given at Annexure-II.

### 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.

### Public Sector/Joint Sector Companies

#### 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 with manpower of **302785** (as on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2017). CIL operates through 82 mining areas spread over eight states of India. Coal India Limited has 394 mines (as on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2017) of which 193 are underground, 177 opencast and 24 mixed mines. CIL further operates 15 coal washeries, (12 coking coal and 3 non-coking coal) and also manages other establishments like workshops, hospitals, and so on. CIL has 27 training Institutes. Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM) is an excellent training centre under the control of 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 subsidiary companies:

- 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).

The mines in Assam i.e. North Eastern Coalfields is managed directly by CIL.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd is having four (4) Subsidiaries and one (1) Joint Venture, SECL has two (2) Subsidiaries and CCL has one (1) subsidiary.

Coal India's major consumers are Power and Steel sectors. Others include cement, fertilizer, brick kilns, and a host of other industries.

#### 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 having 10,846 Million Tonnes of Proved reserves in the Pranhita – Godavari Valley Coalfield. SCCL is producing around 9.5% of the total all India Production.
- SCCL is having the registered office in Kothagudem, Bhadrachri District of Telangana. SCCL is presently operating 18 Opencast Mines and 29 Underground Mines in the six districts of Telangana State with manpower of 54,744.
- Naini coal block was allotted to SCCL in August 2015 in the Angul district of Odisha for which pre-mining activities are in process. Penagaddppa coal block located in the Bhadrachri District of Telangana State was allotted to SCCL on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2016.

- Presently, 2X600 MW Singareni Thermal Power Station is in operation in the Mancherla district of Telangana the company has also initiated proposal for expansion by constructing 1X800 MW super critical 3<sup>rd</sup> unit. Plant Load Factor of Singareni Thermal Power Station is 90% during April to December 2017, Highest Station PLF of 98.43% was achieved in August 2017. Generation of Power during 2017-18 (upto Dec 17) is 9,217 MU.
- SCCL has also proposed to set up 50 MW Solar Power Plant in Pedapalli district of Telangana at a cost of Rs. 225 crores.

### NLC India Limited (NLCIL)

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 Public Sector Undertakings in the energy sector. NLC India Limited operates

- Three Opencast Lignite Mines of total capacity of 28.5 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) at Neyveli and one opencast lignite mine of capacity 2.1 MTPA at Barsingsar, Rajasthan.
- Four Thermal Power Stations with a total installed capacity of 2990 Mega Watt (MW) at Neyveli and one Thermal Power Station at Barsingsar, Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 250 MW.
- NLCIL has set its footprint in generation of renewable energy through its Wind power plant with a installed capacity of 51 MW in Kazhaneerkulam, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. NLCIL had earlier setup a 10 MW Solar Power Project at Neyveli. Solar power project (130MW) in Neyveli, has been commissioned and dedicated to the Nation on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 by Secretary to GOI, MoC.
- 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.
- Hence, the total power generating capacity of NLC India Limited as on December 2017 is 4431 MW.

Three Thermal Power Stations and the three Mines at Neyveli as well as the lignite Mines and 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.

### Coal Controller’s Organization

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. 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 four Officer-on-Special Duty are posted in the Coal Controller’s Organization, 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 have a statistical wing consisting of two Indian Statistical services officers and other supporting staff which is responsible for collection, compilation and publication of Coal Statistics on regular basis. CCO is the major source of Coal Statistics in Government of India.

CCO is also supported by a Director, Dy. Director, Dy. Assistant Coal Controller and other Officials who assist the CCO in other technical and administrative works.

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 blocks (Vested & Allotted)
- (b) Job of monitoring of washeries
- (c) Follow up of submission of Mine Closure Plan and act as the exclusive of Govt of India for signing up Escrow account agreement with different coal/ lignite companies.

A brief description of Coal Controller's Organization's performance during the period 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 and provisional for period from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 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 **15 Coal mines/Lignite mines during** 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 and provisional figure for period from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 is expected to be 12 mines.

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

During the period from 1<sup>st</sup>.April, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup>.December, 2017, Coal Controller submitted reports to the Ministry of Coal under section 8 of CBA Act, 1957 in respect of 9 notifications and provisional figure for period from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 is 04 notifications.

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

Under the Colliery Control Rules, 2004, and under the Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Amendment Rules, 2011, Coal Controller is to approve the quality of Coal dispatched from collieries and also settle quality complaints of consumers.

Statutory Complaints Received till 31.12.2017 – 40 nos. Action has been taken to resolve the cases.

For grade determination purposes for 2017-18, CCO hired the expertise and technical skills of India's best institutions like

IIT (Guwahati), IIT (ISM) Dhanbad, IIT (BHU), Varanasi, IEST (Shibpur) and IICT (Hyderabad). Under CCO's Supervision Govt. Organisation and Academic Institutions conducted the sampling program during 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 and collected 957 samples.

### **(4) Collection of Excise Duty:-**

1<sup>st</sup>.April, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 = **Rs. 323.21 Crore.**

1<sup>st</sup> January, 18 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 18 expected to be collected = **Nil\***.

**\* However after reconciliation, the balance amount of SED, if any, will be collected.**

Note; Through Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017, the cess imposed on coal (Stowing Excise Duty - SED) as per the Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 has been abolished wef the date of GST role out i.e., 01.07.2017.

### **(5) 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 dispatch of coal and lignite, provides monthly data to Central Statistics Office, RBI, DIPP, Indian Bureau of Mines and other national and international organizations. It also publishes Annual Coal Directory and Provisional Coal Statistics.

### **(6) Monitoring and progress of Coal Blocks**

Coal Controller's Office collects information regarding Efficiency Parameters of captive coal blocks required to be submitted as per CMDPA and consolidate reports. It also monitors the Bank Guarantee issue related to earlier allocated coal blocks and sends reports as and when required by Ministry.

### **(7) Compliance of Mine Closure Plan and Escrow Account agreement.**

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), certification of works done by Mine owners from Government Notified Institutes like CMPDIL/NEERI, Nagpur/ISM, Dhanbad/IIT KGP/IIEST, Shibpur regarding 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.

During 2017-18 till Dec, 2017 there were total 28 Tripartite Escrow Agreement executed for opening an Escrow Account with Government and Private companies for 28 coal and lignite mines. Out of 28 mines, 5 coal mines are under CIL/ subsidiary companies, 18 mines under SCCL and 4 captive coal mines and 1 lignite mine.

The Escrow amount for annual mine closure cost with interest on deposited for 2016-17 period (realised from April. 17 to upto Dec 2017) to the Escrow Account of scheduled bank is Rs. 964.065 Crores (Provisional).

Again upto 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 2017 during the period 2017-18, 521 tripartite Escrow Accounts agreements have been executed between the coal/lignite companies with scheduled banks and CCO covering 546 coal and lignite mines. The total amount deposited with interest upto 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2017 in 2017-18 period to the Escrow Account stands at **Rs. 6381.413 Crores** (Provisional).

**The status of opening and deposition of annual closure cost to Escrow Account upto Dec. 2017 during 2017-18**

No. of Tripartite Escrow Agreement signed with CCO upto Dec. 2017	Number of Mines for which Escrow A/c has been signed.	Principal Amount deposited for 2016-17 to the Escrow Account during 2017-18 (till Dec. 2017) (Rs./- in Crore)	Total Amount deposited to the Escrow Account since starting to till 31.12.2017. (Rs./- in Crore)
521	546	964.065	6381.413

Reimbursement of claims under Progressive and Final Mine Closure Plan.

As on Dec. 2017, CCO has received claims for reimbursement under Progressive/Final Mine Closure Plan in respect of 28 Nos. of Coal/ Lignite Mines out of which claims have been disbursed

so far in respect of 8 Nos. of Coal/Lignite Mines which are given as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Mines	Amount released under Progressive/ Final Mine Closure Plan (Fig. in Rs.)
1.	SECL	Gevra OCP	514721000.00
2.	Sovalspat Ltd	Ardhagram coal block	10827980.00
3.	NCL	Block-B OCP	184980903.00
4.	NCL	Khadia OCP	195383940.00
5.	NCL	Nigahi OCP	375150146.00
6.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd	Mine-I (incl. Expn.)	1105471653.00
7.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd	Mine IA	195900707.00
8.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd	Mine-II	1141927708.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>3724364037.00</b>

**(8) Work as Commissioner of Payments**

The Coal Controller is functioning as ex-officio Commissioner of Payments.

The performance of the Commissioner of Payments 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 and corresponding colliery-accounts opened by the Commissioner of Payments	226	711
2	Number of colliery-accounts closed up to 31-03-2017	187	627
3	Number of colliery-accounts closed during 2017-18 (April, 2017 to December, 2017)	nil	nil
4	Number of colliery-accounts yet to close as on 31-12-2017	39	84
5	Compensation amount disbursed during 2017-18 (up to December, 2017)	Rs. 1.89 Lac	Rs. 15.66 Lac
6	Amount left for disbursement as on 31-12-2017	Rs. 403.97 Lac	Rs. 848.61 Lac

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 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to December, 2017) are given as under:-

Year	Amount disbursed in Rs.
2015-16	82,39,39,830/-
2016-17	944,69,37,538/-
2017-18 (up to Dec'17)	196,79,26,042/-

### COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION (CMPFO)

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation 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 4.45 lakh Provident Fund subscribers and about 4.95 lakh pensioners approximately as on

31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 (expected). The headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its 22 Regional Offices are spread all over the Coal producing states in the country.

### Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

As on 31.12.2017, the total number of coal mines & office units covered under the Scheme stood at 894, excluding coke plants operating in the Private Sector. Live membership of the Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 as on 31.3.2018 is expected to be 4.45 lakh approx.

During 2017-18 i.e. (01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017) Coal Mines Provident Fund contributions including voluntary contributions amounted to Rs. 4212.55 Crore approx. and between 01.01.2018 & 31.03.2018 Rs. 1404.18 Crore approx. is expected to be received in the Coal Mines Provident Fund raising thereby the total contributions to Rs. 45469.02 Crore approx. The entire accumulation in the fund is invested in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Ministry of Finance. The total value of the fund's investment up to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2017 stood at Rs.76,029.00 Crore (including SDS investment of Rs.16522.50 Crore). The Incremental Investment (Face Value) from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 is Rs.2524.00 Crore approx. and from 01.01.18 to 31.03.18 is expected to be Rs. 1000.00 Crore approx.

Refund from Provident Fund during 2017-18 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 18) together with the advances paid is indicated below:-

Refund and Advance cases of Provident Fund	No of cases settled (from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017) and disbursed #	No of cases expected to be settled (from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018) and disbursed #
Provident Fund Refund Cases	19458	9000 approx.
Marriage Advance	} 71778	} 3000 approx.}
Education Advance		
House Building Advance		
The amount disbursed on P.F. and Advances	Rs. 4782.06 Crores approx.	Rs. 1594.02 Crore approx.

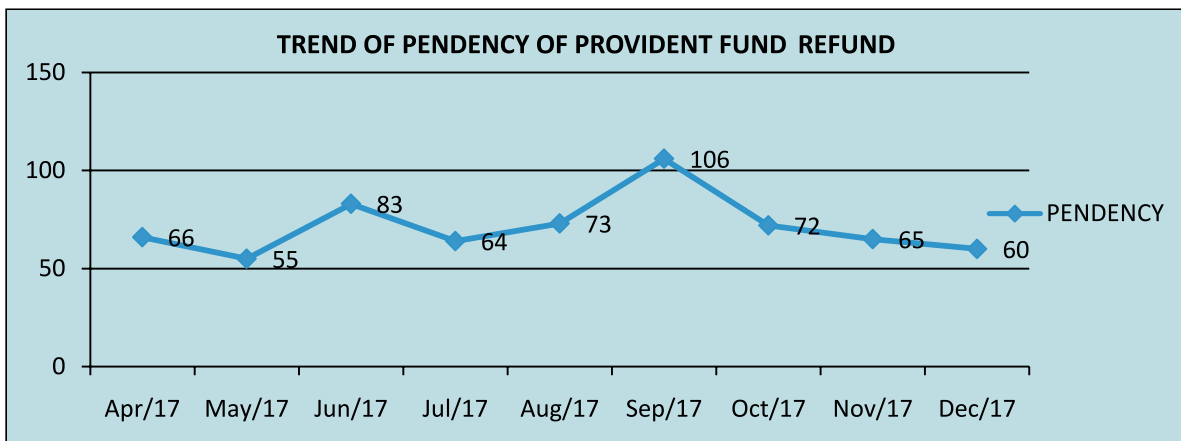
# all figures are provisional.

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

As a result of emphasis on extending social security benefits to all workers of Coal Mines, the coverage of contractor's worker under the provisions of CMPF/EPF Act increased from 82348 (31.3.2017) to 87570 (31.12.2017).



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:



**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 Rs. 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 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1998.

The total pension claims settled and disbursed under the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 during 1.4.2017 to 31.12.2017 and 1.1.2018 to 31.3.2018(expected)are indicated below:

Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	No of cases settled (from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017) and disbursed	No of cases settled (from 01.01.2018to 31.03.2018) and disbursed #
The number of new claims of Pension settled	21900	11000 approx.
The amount disbursed on Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	Rs. 1961.35 Crores	Rs.700.00Crore

# all figures are provisional.

The Pension Fund consists of the following:-

- Net assets of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 as on the appointed day;
- 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.
- 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 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1996 and two percent of the notional salary of the employee from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 1996 or the date of joining, whichever is later, to be transferred from his salary.
- 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.
- 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;

- Amounts to be deposited by Pension members including new optee in terms of the provisions of the Scheme.

During 2017-18 i.e. net accretion in the pension contribution of in-service members as on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2017 is Rs.620 crore and from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018 is expected to Rs.220.00 croreraising thereby the total accretions to Rs.1915.12 crore approx. (including Government Share and interest).

### Coverage

- All employees who were members of the erstwhile Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and were on rolls on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998.
- All such employees who are appointed on or after 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998.
- 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.
- 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.

(e) Orphan Pension.

(f) Ex-gratia Payment.

**Benefits :-**

- (a) Monthly Pension. (Superannuation, Voluntary Retirement, exit from service)
- (b) Disablement Pension.
- (c) Monthly widow or widower pension.
- (d) Children Pension

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:

**Note:** All figures for the year 2017-18 are provisional (un-audited).

