

1. Ministry of Coal and its Functions & Duties.

Ministry of Coal has 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) & its Subsidiaries, Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited (NLCIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), a joint sector undertaking of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India with equity capital in the ratio of 51:49

Ministry of Coal is concerned with exploration, development of coal and lignite reserves in India. The works allocated to Ministry of Coal include sub-ordinate or other organization 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 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 as 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 Nationalization Act, 1973 (26 of 1973).

At the Secretariat level, the Ministry is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by one Additional Secretary, five Joint Secretaries (including Financial Adviser), one Economic Adviser, one Project Advisor, three Directors, six Deputy Secretaries, eight Under Secretaries, ten Section Officers, one Joint Director (Official Language), one Assistant Director (Official Language) and one Dy. Controller of Accounts, and their supporting staff.

Public Sector Companies

1. **CIL and its Subsidiaries:** Ministry of Coal has under its administrative control Coal India Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking with its eight (8) subsidiary companies namely: -

- (i) Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)
- (ii) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)
- (iii) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)
- (iv) Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
- (v) South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
- (vi) Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
- (vii) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
- (viii) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited

Coal India Limited with its headquarters at Kolkata, is the apex body in Coal Industry and is responsible for laying down policy guidelines and work of coordination with its subsidiaries. CIL has been entrusted with the responsibility of the investment planning, manpower management, purchase of heavy machineries, financial budgeting etc. on behalf of all its subsidiaries.

2. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited (NLCIL)

The Ministry of Coal has administrative control over the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, with registered office at Chennai and Corporate office at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu. The company is engaged in exploitation and excavation of lignite, generation of thermal power and also sale of raw lignite.

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3. The following subordinate offices and autonomous organizations are under the administrative control of this Ministry:
- i) Office of the Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) – a subordinate office.
 - ii) Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO) – an autonomous organization.

3.1 Coal Controller's Organisation

Coal Controller's Organisation is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Coal, having its headquarters at Kolkata and field offices at Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Nagpur and Kothagudam. The Coal Controller performs the following statutory functions:-

- (i) Colliery Control Order 2000 and Colliery Control Rules 2004.
- (ii) Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1979 and the Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Rules, 1975
- (iii) Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (32 of 1959) and collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 1959.
- (iv) Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (20 to 1957)

CCO also discharges the following functions:-

- a) Monitoring progress of development of captive coal/lignite blocks & their associated end – use projects.
- b) Monitoring of washeries.
- c) Following up of submission of mine closure plan.
- d) Resident works of commissioner of payment.

3.2 Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation

(i) 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.

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(ii) The Organisation renders services to 3,52,683 Provident Fund subscribers and about 5,90,072 pensioners approximately as on 31.12.2022. The Headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its 20 Regional Offices are spread in the Coal producing states in the Country.

(iii) The cost of the administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is met from a levy known as “Administrative Charge” imposed on the employers at the rate of 3% of the total amount of members and employer’s compulsory contribution to the provident fund. The cost of administration of the Coal Mines Pension Scheme is partly borne by the Central Government. The cost of administration of the Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme is met from another levy realized from the employers at the rate of 0.1% of the aggregate wages paid by them to the employees. An amount equal to half of the amount realized from the employers is also paid by the Central Government.

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