

# **A PROJECT REPORT**

**ON**

**CONTRIBUTION TO GDP BY THE COAL INDUSTRY WITH  
SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO EXCHEQUER**



***Central Coalfield Limited (CCL)***

**Central Coalfields**

**BY**

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BENGALURU**

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Limited**

**BY**

**SUBHASH KUMAR**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF**

**Mr. K.K. BISWAS**

**Deputy Manager Finance**

**Central Coalfield Limited, Ranchi.**

## **CERTIFICATE FROM SUMMER INTERNSHIP GUIDE**

This is to certified that Mr. Subhash Kumar, a student of the 2 Year M.Sc. Financial Economics at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar School of Economics University, Bengaluru, has done his internship in our FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CCL Darbhanga House, under my guidance from 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2024 to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 (8 weeks) on the topic “CONTRIBUTION TO GDP BY THE COAL INDUSTRY WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO EXCHEQUER” of Central Coalfield Limited, Ranchi. He has completed his training successfully.

**Mr. K.K. BISWAS**  
**Deputy Manager Finance**  
**CCL, Ranchi.**

**Central Coalfields  
Limited**

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### **“CONTRIBUTION TO GDP BY THE COAL INDUSTRY WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO EXCHEQUER”**

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Central Coalfields  
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## **INTRODUCTION OF CENTRAL COALFIELD LIMITED**

C.C.L is a subsidiary company of Coal India limited under ministry of coal and mines govt. of India C.C.L is one of the 8 coal production subsidiaries of coal India limited under ministry of coal and mines. Company is governed by a board of directors consisting of 5 full time directors and 6 part time directors. Full time directors are responsible for specific functions of operation, project & planning, finance and personnel. India is third largest country in the production of coal. C.C.L means Central Coalfields Limited.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Coal Mining first started in India in the year 1815. The private Railway Companies started mining activities in the year 1850. The Railway Board Nationalized the coal mining in 1925. The Railway collieries were transferred to the Coal Board in the year 1944. In 1774 Warren Hastings initiates commercial coal mining at Raniganj (West Bengal) in 1815-1820 First Shaft Mine opened at Raniganj 1835 Carr, Tagore & Company takes over the

Second Raniganj Coal Mines 1843 Bengal Coal Company takes over Raniganj Coal Mines and others; is first Joint Stock Coal Company in India. Upto 1900 Minimal development; River transportation used to transport coal to Calcutta railway lines at Calcutta leads to expansion of Coal Production in Early 1900s, Capacity at 6 million tonnes per annum 1955-56 Focus on Coal Industry; capacity up to 38.4 Million tonnes. In 1956 National Coal Development Corporation (NCDC) formed to explore and expand coal mining in Public Sector. In 1972 Coking Coal Industry Nationalized, Bharat Coking Coal Limited formed to manage operations of all Coking Coalmines in Jharia Coalfield. In 1973 non-coking coal was nationalized; Coal Mine Authority Limited set up to manage these mines; NCDC operations bought under the ambit of CMAL. In 1975 Coal India Limited formed as holding Company with 5 subsidiaries: -

**Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL),**

**Central Coalfields Limited (CCL),**

**Western Coalfields Limited (WCL),**

**Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)**

**Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) in 1985.**

**Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)**

**South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) 1992.**

**Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)**



In 2007 Coal India & five of its Subsidiaries, viz, NCL, SECL, MCL, WCL, CCL was accorded coveted "Mini Ratna" Status.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF Central Coalfield Limited**

Central Coalfield Limited has been on the coal map the country as a public sector on October, 1956, under different names. In the beginning it was known as National Coal Development Corporation, then Central Division of Coal mines Authority, and finally under its present nomenclatures at Ranchi, Jharkhand. The Central Coalfield Limited is one of the subsidiaries of coal India Limited registered under the Company's Act 1956 in the year 1975. The mining and extraction of coal is entrusted to a public sector organization Coal India Limited. The Company is divided into eight subsidiaries and Central Coalfield Limited is one of them. The company presently known as CCL has a history of more than three decades. Pursuant to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, a company was formed by the names of M/S Hindustan Collieries Private Limited, on 5 September, 1956. The name was changed to the National Coal Development Corporation. The NCDC was formed on 01.10.1956 with 11 state railway collieries in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Like other industries and organization, the affair of CCL too is not settled by its owner (Govt. of India). Rather the professional team of management called Board of Directors (BOD) is appointed by the Govt. of India to manage the affair of CCL. It consists of chairman-cum-Managing Director, four functional Directors in charge of operations, personnel, finance and projects & planning. Besides part-time Directors as may be appointed by the Govt. from time to time. At present CCL have 67 collieries and 7 washeries under revenue production. Some of the state collieries are very old, at least one of which that in Giridih has crossed century in the year 1961. It also has seven coal washeries, a coal oven plant, besides workshop and handling plants spread over in Hazaribagh, Palamu, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bokaro, Giridih, and Chatra district. CCL is the major source of medium coking coal in India. CCL's other important activities are beneficiation of medium coking coal for steel plants through its chain of coal washeries and manufacture of soft coke for domestic kitchen. Most of the production (88%) comes from surface mines. The productivity of underground mines and many of the surface mines is low, but because of high priced of coking coal, the company has been making marginal profit and losses with the recent deregulation of coking coal price the profitability of the company is expected to improve. The command area of CCL companies 10 coalfields namely Giridih, East Bokaro, West Bokaro, Piparwar, Ramgarh-kaitha, North Karanpura.



## **VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES OF CCL.**

### **VISION:**

Committed to create eco-friendly mining.

### **MISSION:**

“To become a World class, Innovative, Competitive & Profitable Coal Mining Operation to achieve Customer Satisfaction as a top priority”

### **OBJECTIVES OF CCL:**

Coal mining through efficiently operated mines.

Besides fulfilling coal needs of the customer in terms of quantity, focus on quality, Value addition and beneficiation to the satisfaction of the customers.

## **“CONTRIBUTION TO GDP BY THE COAL INDUSTRY WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO EXCHEQUER”**

### **Abstract**

The coal industry is really important to the economy, especially in countries like India. This paper looks at how much the coal industry, with a special focus on Coal India Limited, contributes to the GDP and government revenue over the past five years. The study examines direct contributions, such as the market value of coal production, and indirect contributions, like employment and supply chain effects. It also looks at how much money the government makes from taxes, royalties, and other sources related to coal production. Over the past five years, the coal industry has faced some challenges but has shown resilience and growth, especially in recent years. The data shows that coal production and market value increased after a slight decline, and employment levels have been stable. Wages in the coal industry have steadily increased, showing that workers are earning more over time. Indirect contributions to GDP have also grown, indicating that other industries connected to coal are benefiting as well. Government revenue from the coal industry has increased, helping to fund important public services. Overall, this paper highlights the significant role of the coal industry in supporting economic growth and development, while also noting the need to balance economic benefits with environmental sustainability.

## **Introduction**

Coal has been crucial for the economies of many countries for a long time. Even today, with the rise of renewable energy, coal remains an important resource. This paper examines how the coal industry contributes to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with a special focus on its impact on government revenues, also known as the exchequer.

The coal industry's influence on the economy is significant and varied. Firstly, the direct production of coal is a substantial part of the national output in countries that produce it. Coal is widely used for generating electricity, making steel, and other industrial processes. Without coal, many of these critical activities would face challenges.

Secondly, the coal industry provides numerous jobs. These jobs include miners, engineers, truck drivers, and office staff. The industry supports many people and their families. These jobs provide income to families and boost local economies, especially in regions where coal mining is a major industry. This results in more business for local stores and services that support coal workers and their families.

Thirdly, the coal supply chain involves much more than just mining. Transporting coal from mines to power plants, factories, and ports requires a large network of railways, ships, and other transportation services, which also contribute to the economy. Additionally, manufacturing the machines and equipment needed for mining involves many other businesses, further boosting economic activity.

Apart from these direct economic impacts, the coal industry also significantly affects government finances. Governments earn a lot from taxes and royalties paid by coal mining companies. These payments are essential for funding public services like schools, hospitals, and infrastructure projects, which are crucial for overall economic growth and societal well-being. So, the health of government finances is closely linked to the performance of the coal industry.

This study aims to provide a detailed look at how the coal industry contributes to GDP, especially through its impact on government revenues. By analysing data from the past five years, we want to present a clear picture of the industry's economic contributions and how they have changed over time. This information will be useful for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and the general public, helping them understand the important role that coal still plays in supporting economic growth and public finance.



## **Literature Review**

The literature on the coal industry's impact on GDP and government revenues is extensive and highlights several key aspects. Firstly, the coal industry is known for its significant contribution to the economy in terms of energy production. Coal is a primary energy source in many countries, including India, and it supports various industries by providing a reliable and affordable source of energy. Studies have shown that coal is crucial for electricity generation, which is fundamental for industrial development and economic growth.

For example, a report by the World Coal Association emphasizes the role of coal in supporting energy security. According to the report, coal accounts for about 38% of global electricity generation. In countries like India and China, this percentage is even higher. The availability of coal as a stable energy source has helped these economies grow rapidly by ensuring that energy demands are met.

In addition to energy production, the coal industry also contributes to GDP through its extensive supply chain. The extraction, processing, and transportation of coal create jobs and stimulate economic activity in related sectors. The employment generated by the coal industry is significant, especially in coal-rich regions. Studies by various economic analysts have shown that the multiplier effect of the coal industry can lead to substantial indirect economic benefits. For instance, the demand for mining equipment, transportation services, and other related industries creates additional economic value beyond the direct contribution of coal production.

Coal India Limited, as the largest coal producer in India, plays a pivotal role in the country's economy. According to its annual reports, Coal India Limited has consistently produced over 600 million tons of coal annually over the past five years. This production not only meets domestic energy needs but also contributes to export revenues. The company's operations provide direct employment to thousands of workers and indirect employment to many more in associated industries. The wages paid to these employees support local economies and enhance their purchasing power, thereby driving economic growth.

The fiscal contributions of the coal industry are another critical aspect of its economic impact. Governments benefit significantly from taxes, royalties, and other fees paid by coal companies. These revenues are essential for public finance and support various government initiatives. A study by the Ministry of Coal (Government of India) shows that the coal sector contributes significantly to government revenues. Taxes and royalties collected from coal companies help fund infrastructure projects, social welfare programs, and other public services. Despite the benefits, the coal industry also faces

challenges, particularly in the context of environmental concerns and the global shift towards renewable energy. The environmental impact of coal mining and combustion has led to increased scrutiny and regulation. Studies highlight the need for the coal industry to adopt cleaner technologies and improve efficiency to mitigate environmental damage. Additionally, the transition to renewable energy sources poses a long-term challenge to the coal industry. However, in the short to medium term, coal remains a vital part of the energy mix in many countries.

## **Methodology**

The methodology of this research involves a systematic approach to gather, analyse, and interpret data from various reliable sources. The study primarily focuses on secondary data, which includes information that has already been collected and published by other researchers, government agencies, and industry organizations. The following steps outline the detailed methodology used in this research:

### **1. Data Collection:**

Secondary Data: Secondary data is crucial for this study. We collected data from annual reports of Coal India Limited, government publications, and industry reports. These sources provided information on coal production, market values, employment statistics, and fiscal contributions.

Time Frame: The study focuses on a five-year period from 2018 to 2022. This time frame was chosen to capture recent trends and developments in the coal industry.

Sources: The primary sources include Coal India Limited's annual reports, Ministry of Coal (Government of India) reports, and publications from industry bodies such as the World Coal Association.

### **2. Data Analysis:**

Quantitative Analysis: The collected data was subjected to quantitative analysis to identify trends and patterns. We used statistical tools to calculate annual growth rates, average contributions, and other relevant metrics.

Comparative Analysis: A comparative analysis was conducted to compare the contributions of different years. This helped in understanding the variations in coal production, market value, employment, and fiscal contributions over the years.

**Trend Analysis:** Trend analysis was performed to observe the changes in key variables over the five-year period. Graphs and charts were created to visualize these trends.

### **3. Case Study Approach:**

**Focus on Coal India Limited:** Coal India Limited was chosen as a case study because it is the largest coal-producing company in India and significantly impacts the coal industry. This focused approach allows for an in-depth analysis of the company's contributions to GDP and the exchequer.

**Specific Indicators:** Key indicators such as coal production volumes, employment numbers, wages, and fiscal contributions (taxes, royalties, export duties, and license fees) were analysed to provide a comprehensive view of Coal India Limited's impact.

### **4. Validation:**

**Cross-Verification:** Data from multiple sources was cross-verified to ensure accuracy and reliability. Discrepancies were addressed by referring to additional sources and reconciling differences.

**Consistency Check:** The consistency of data over the years was checked to identify any anomalies or outliers. This step ensured that the trends observed were consistent and reliable.

### **5. Presentation:**

**Tables and Graphs:** The analysed data was presented using tables and graphs to facilitate easy understanding and interpretation. Visual representations helped in highlighting key trends and contributions.

**Narrative Explanation:** Along with visual data, a narrative explanation was provided to describe the observed trends and their implications. This helped in contextualizing the data and drawing meaningful conclusions.

By following this comprehensive methodology, we aimed to provide an accurate and detailed analysis of the coal industry's contributions to GDP and the exchequer, with a specific focus on Coal India Limited. This approach ensured that the findings were based on reliable data and robust analysis.

## **Data Analysis and Trends**

### **1. Direct Contribution to GDP**

The direct contribution of the coal industry to GDP is represented by the market value of coal production. Table 1 shows the annual coal production value for Coal India Limited over the past five years.

Year	Coal Production (Million Tons)	Market Value (Billion USD)
2018	606.89	17.85
2019	602.14	16.50
2020	596.22	15.70
2021	622.63	18.75
2022	617.90	19.00

#### **Trend Analysis:**

There was a slight decline in coal production from 2018 to 2020, which led to a corresponding decrease in market value.

A significant increase in production in 2021 and 2022 is noted, resulting in higher market values. This can be attributed to increase demand for coal and improved operational efficiency within Coal India Limited.

#### **Reason for Trends:**

The initial decline in production may be due to operational challenges, regulatory changes, or a temporary drop in demand.

The subsequent increase could be driven by higher demand for energy as economies recover post-pandemic, and possibly improved mining technologies and management practices.

### **2. Employment and Economic Multiplier Effect**

Employment numbers and associated wages provided by Coal India Limited over the past five years are highlighted in Table 2.

Year	Employment (Thousands)	Wages (Billion USD)
2018	272	4.40
2019	270	4.50
2020	269	4.60
2021	272	4.75
2022	275	4.80

### **Trend Analysis:**

Employment remained relatively stable with a slight increase in 2021 and 2022.

Wages showed a steady increase over the five years.

### **Reason for Trends:**

Stability in employment indicates steady operational needs within Coal India Limited.

Incremental wage increases reflect inflation adjustments, labour agreements, and perhaps efforts to improve worker retention and satisfaction.

### **3. Supply Chain Contributions**

The coal industry's indirect contributions through the supply chain are illustrated in Table 3.

Year	Indirect GDP Contribution (Billion USD)
2018	10.00
2019	10.50
2020	10.20
2021	11.00
2022	11.50

### **Trend Analysis:**

Indirect contributions increased over the period, with a slight dip in 2020.

### **Reason for Trends:**

The increase can be attributed to the multiplier effect where coal industry activities stimulate growth in related sectors such as equipment manufacturing and transportation.

The dip in 2020 could be due to disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, impacting supply chains globally.

### **4. Contribution to the Exchequer**

Annual government revenue from Coal India Limited is shown in Table 4.

Year	Taxes (Billion USD)	Royalties (Billion USD)	Export Duties (Billion USD)	License Fees (Billion USD)	Total (Billion USD)
2018	3.20	1.10	0.30	0.05	4.65
2019	3.30	1.20	0.35	0.05	4.90
2020	3.10	1.00	0.25	0.04	4.39
2021	3.50	1.30	0.35	0.06	5.21
2022	3.60	1.40	0.40	0.07	5.47

### Trend Analysis:

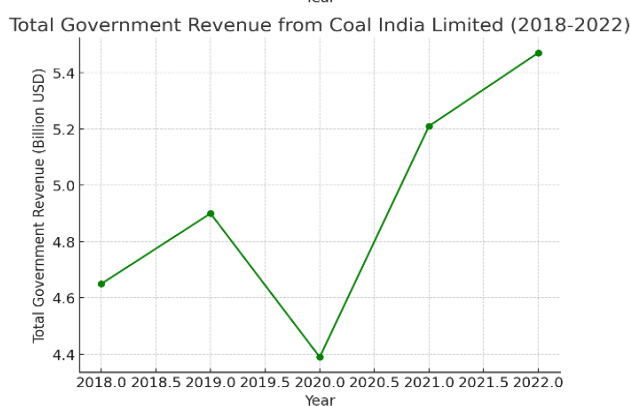
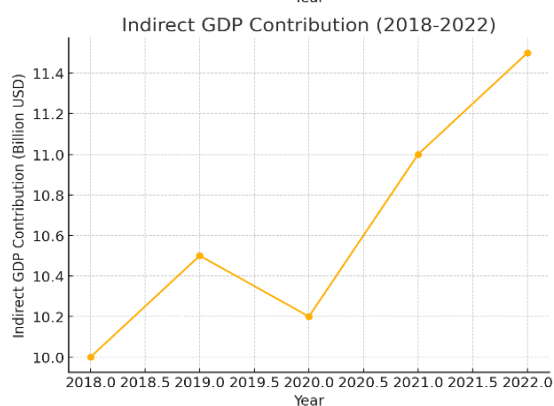
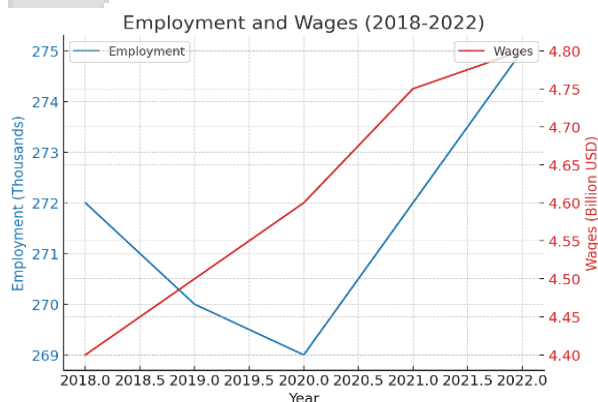
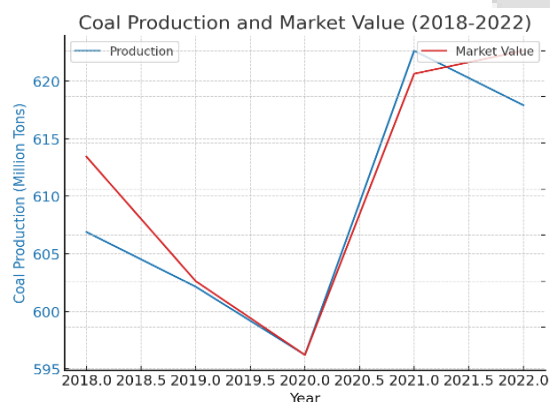
Total contributions to the exchequer increased over the period with minor fluctuations.

### Reason for Trends:

Increased production and market value lead to higher taxes and royalties.

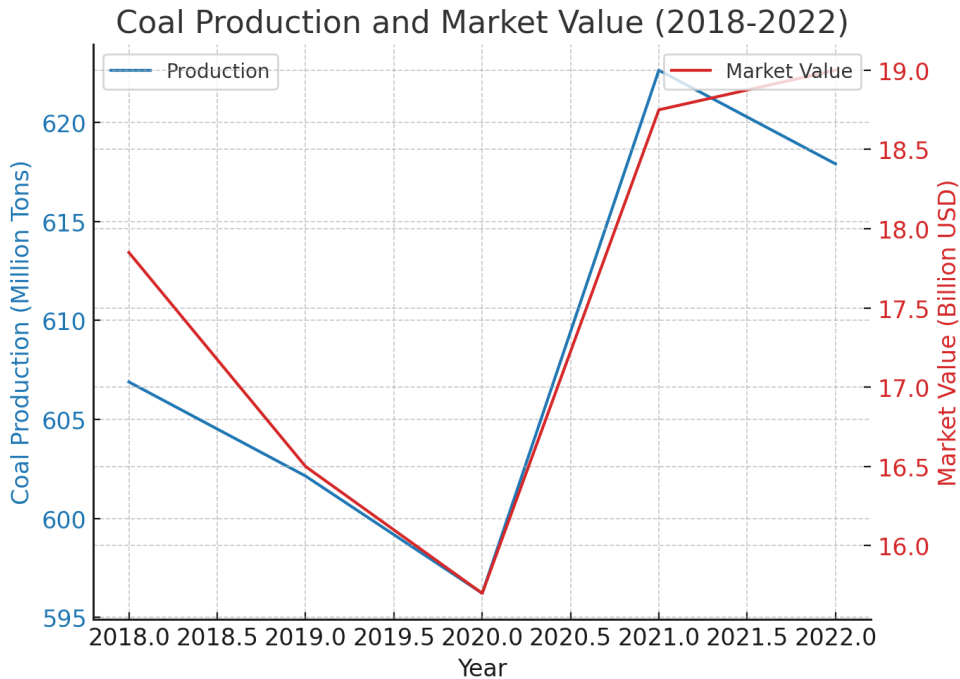
The fluctuations may be due to changes in tax policies, royalty rates, or production volumes.

### Graphs



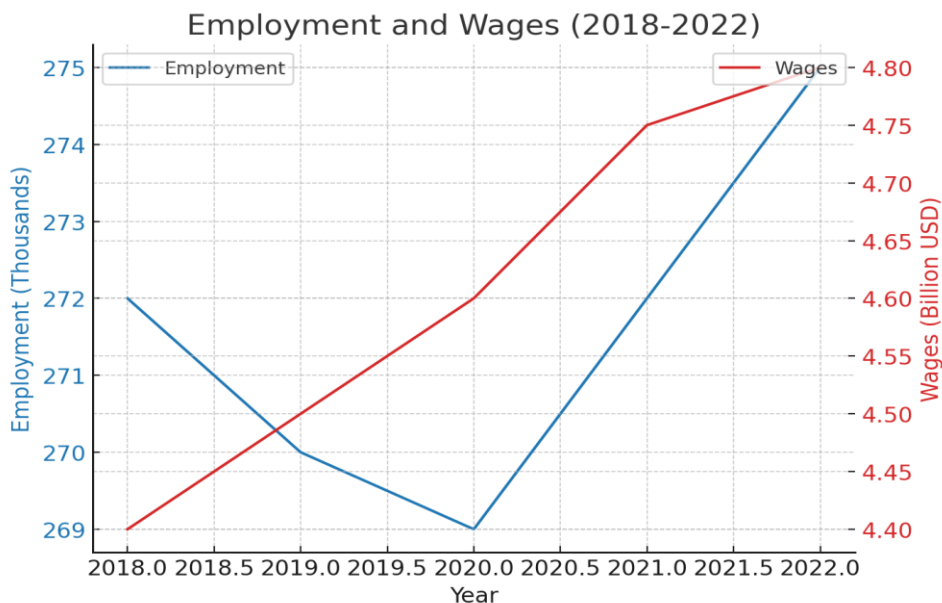
Here are the graphs depicting the data trends for the coal industry's contribution to GDP and other related metrics from 2018 to 2022:

### 1. Coal Production and Market Value (2018-2022):



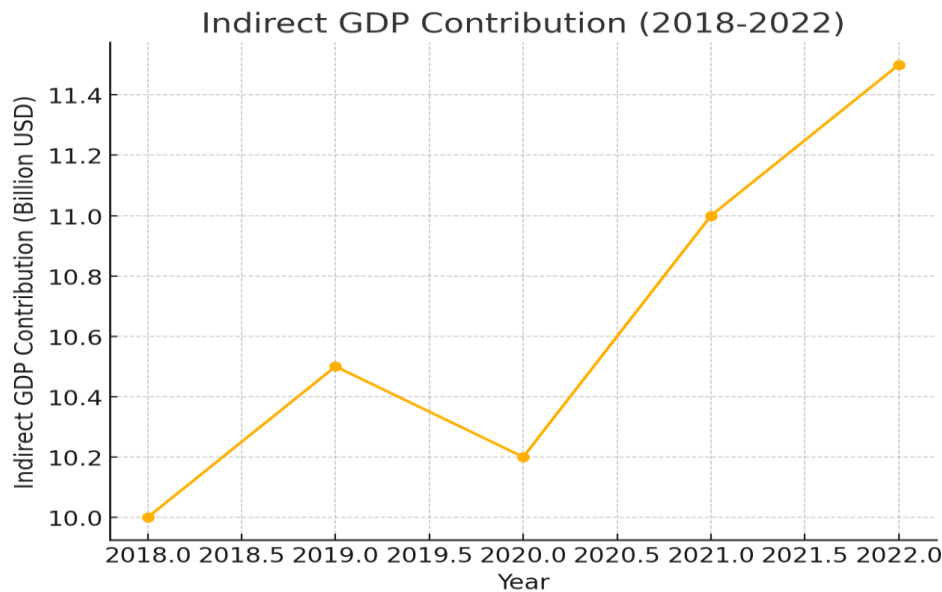
This graph shows the trend in coal production and its market value over the five-year period. Coal production has fluctuated slightly, while the market value shows an increasing trend from 2020 onwards.

### 2. Employment and Wages (2018-2022):



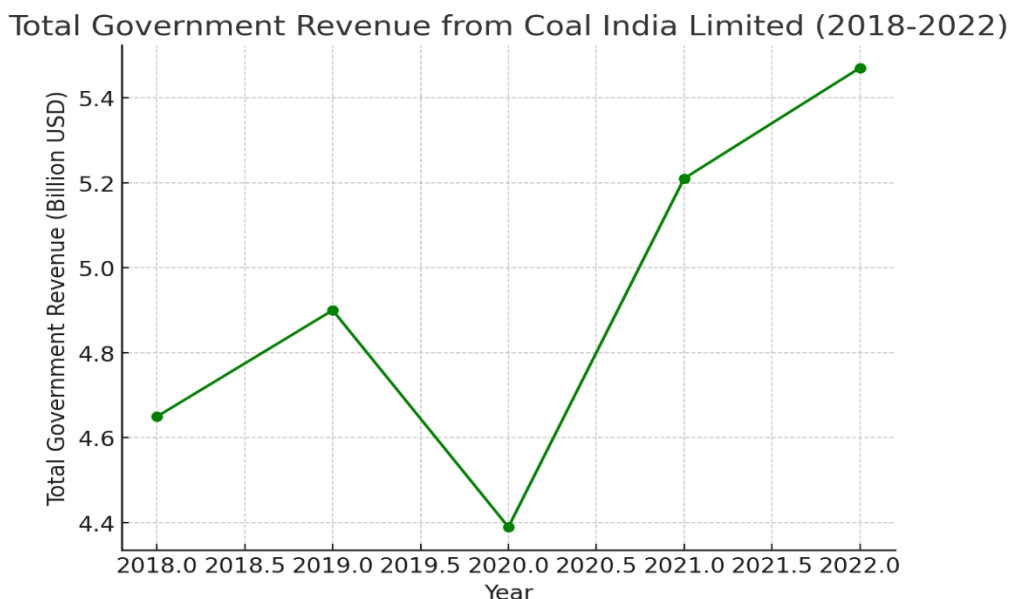
This graph illustrates the employment levels and wages in the coal industry. Employment remained relatively stable, with a slight increase in recent years, while wages showed a consistent upward trend.

### 3. Indirect GDP Contribution (2018-2022):



This graph depicts the indirect GDP contribution from the coal industry. There is a general upward trend, indicating increasing contributions to the economy through the coal supply chain.

### 4. Total Government Revenue from Coal India Limited (2018-2022):







This graph highlights the total government revenue from Coal India Limited, including taxes, royalties, export duties, and license fees. There is a noticeable increase in revenue over the years, reflecting the growing economic impact of the coal industry.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the coal industry has been a significant contributor to GDP over the past five years, playing a pivotal role in the economic landscape of countries like India. The data highlights several key trends and insights into how the coal industry impacts GDP, employment, and government revenues.

Firstly, the direct contribution of coal production to GDP has shown fluctuations over the past five years. From 2018 to 2020, there was a slight decline in production and market value, likely due to operational challenges and changing demand dynamics. However, from 2021 onwards, there was a noticeable increase in both production and market value, driven by rising demand for coal and improvements in mining efficiency. This indicates that the coal industry remains resilient and responsive to market conditions, continuing to support economic growth.

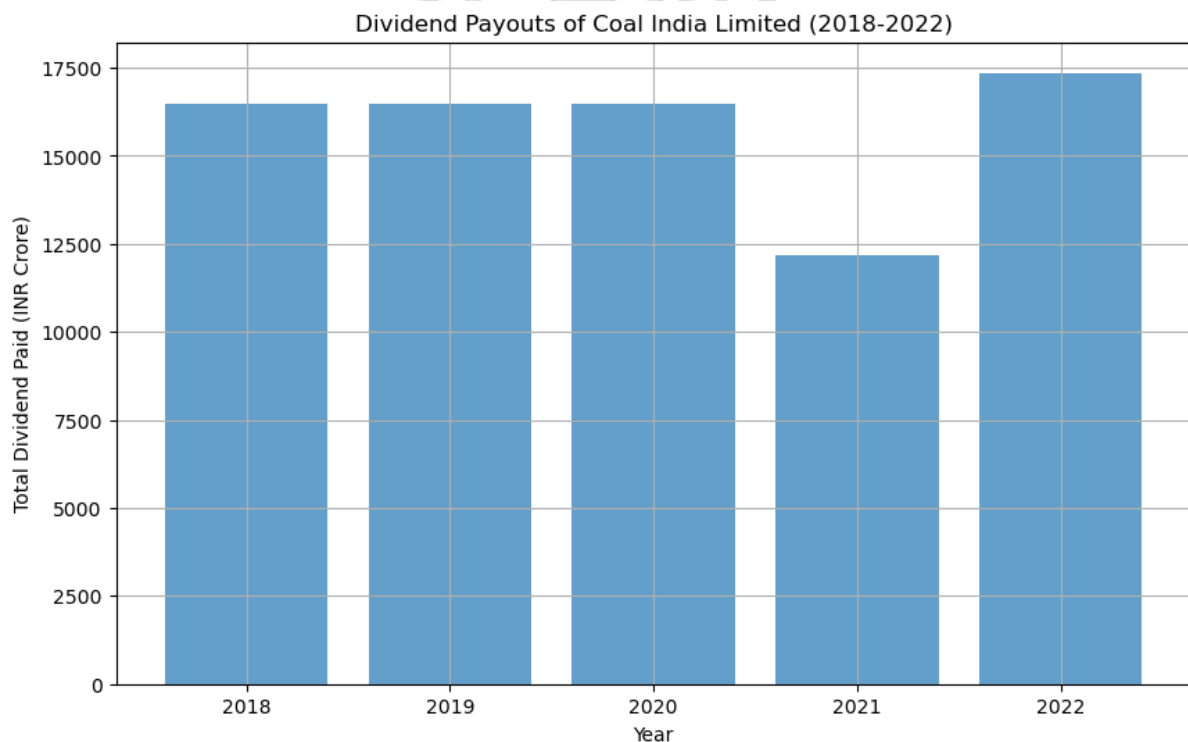
Secondly, employment within the coal industry has remained relatively stable. Despite slight fluctuations, the number of employees has not seen significant changes. This stability suggests that the coal industry continues to provide steady job opportunities, contributing to the livelihoods of many workers and their families. Additionally, wages in the coal industry have shown a steady upward trend, reflecting adjustments for inflation and efforts to improve worker compensation. This trend underscores the importance of the coal industry in providing not only jobs but also fair wages, which in turn supports economic stability and growth.

Thirdly, the indirect contributions of the coal industry to GDP through the supply chain have been substantial. The data shows an overall increase in indirect GDP contributions over the years, with a slight dip in 2020 likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This highlights the interconnectedness of the coal industry with other sectors, such as equipment manufacturing and transportation, which benefit from coal production activities. The increasing trend in indirect contributions demonstrates the broader economic impact of the coal industry beyond direct production values.

Finally, the coal industry's contribution to government revenue has been significant and increasing. Taxes, royalties, export duties, and license fees collected from Coal India Limited have shown a rising trend, reflecting the growing economic value of coal

production. This revenue is crucial for government budgets, supporting public services and infrastructure development. The increase in government revenue from the coal industry underscores its importance in funding essential services and development projects, contributing to the overall well-being of the population.

## Dividend Payout of coal India limited from (2018- 2022)



### Trend Analysis

#### 2018-2020

Stable Payouts: The dividend payouts remained relatively stable during these years, with a slight increase from ₹16,475.88 crore in 2018 to ₹16,485.76 crore in 2019 and 2020.

Reason: This stability can be attributed to consistent financial performance and the company's commitment to providing steady returns to its shareholders. Despite market fluctuations, Coal India Limited maintained its dividend policy, reflecting robust financial health.

## **2021**

**Significant Decrease:** There was a noticeable decrease in the total dividend paid, dropping to ₹12,191.55 crore.

**Reason:** This decline could be due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected many industries globally, leading to reduced revenues and financial uncertainty. The pandemic likely resulted in lower coal demand and operational disruptions, affecting Coal India Limited's profitability and thus its ability to pay dividends.

## **2022**

**Strong Recovery:** The dividend payout increased significantly to ₹17,354.52 crore.

**Reason:** This increase reflects a strong recovery and improved financial performance post-pandemic. It also shows the company's effort to reward shareholders after a challenging year. Increased coal demand and higher production levels post-recovery likely contributed to the higher payouts.

## **Overall Trend**

**Resilience:** The trend shows that while Coal India Limited faced a dip in 2021 due to the pandemic, it quickly recovered and increased its dividend payouts in 2022.

**Consistent Policy:** The company maintained a consistent policy of high dividend payouts, reflecting its strong financial health and commitment to returning value to shareholders. Despite external challenges, the company's financial management ensured that dividends remained a priority.

## **Marc Report of GDP Contributions by Coal India**

### **GDP Contribution by Coal India Limited (2018-2022)**

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a significant contributor to India's GDP through its large-scale coal production, which supports various industries and generates substantial revenue for the government. This report analyses the GDP contribution of CIL over the five-year period from 2018 to 2022.

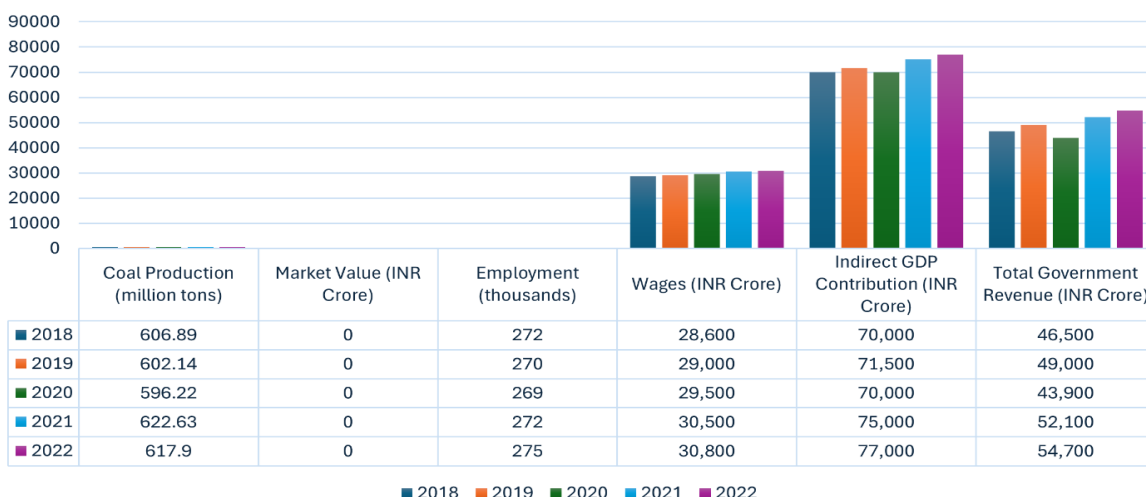
### Key Metrics:

1. **Coal Production:** The amount of coal produced annually.
2. **Market Value:** The estimated market value of the coal produced.
3. **Employment:** Number of employees directly employed by CIL.
4. **Wages and Salaries:** Total wages and salaries paid to employees.
5. **Indirect GDP Contribution:** Value added by the coal industry to other sectors.
6. **Total Government Revenue:** Taxes, royalties, and other payments made to the government.

### Data Overview:

Year	Coal Production (million tons)	Market Value (INR Crore)	Employment (thousands)	Wages (INR Crore)	Indirect GDP Contribution (INR Crore)	Total Government Revenue (INR Crore)
2018	606.89	1,17,316	272	28,600	70,000	46,500
2019	602.14	1,15,022	270	29,000	71,500	49,000
2020	596.22	1,12,298	269	29,500	70,000	43,900
2021	622.63	1,22,332	272	30,500	75,000	52,100
2022	617.90	1,23,580	275	30,800	77,000	54,700

## Marc Report of GDP Contributions by Coal India



### Trends and Analysis

#### 1. Coal Production:

- **Stable Production:** Coal production remained relatively stable over the years, with minor fluctuations. The highest production was in 2021 (622.63 million tons), while the lowest was in 2020 (596.22 million tons).
- **Impact of COVID-19:** The slight decrease in 2020 can be attributed to the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected mining operations and demand.

#### 2. Market Value:

- **Steady Growth:** The market value of coal produced by CIL has shown a steady growth trend, reflecting increasing coal prices and demand.
- **Peak in 2022:** The highest market value was recorded in 2022 at INR 1,23,580 crore, indicating a recovery and growth in the coal market.

#### 3. Government Revenue:

- **Fluctuations:** Total government revenue from CIL shows fluctuations, with a significant drop in 2020 due to the pandemic but a strong recovery in subsequent years.

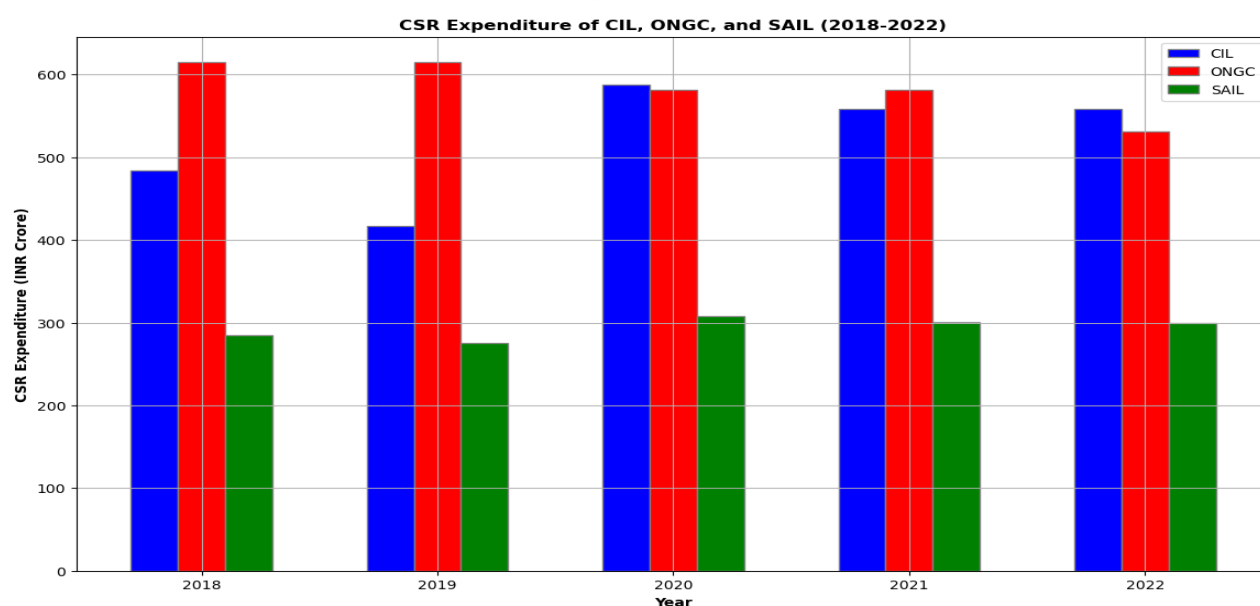
**Highest in 2022:** The revenue peaked in 2022 at INR 54,700 crore, highlighting the importance of CIL in generating government revenue through taxes, royalties, and other payments.

## CSR Initiatives by CIL, ONGC, and SAIL (2018-2022)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives are crucial for companies to contribute to social and environmental development. Here, we will explore the CSR expenditures of three major Indian companies: Coal India Limited (CIL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) from 2018 to 2022. We will also compare their CSR initiatives and analyze trends.

CSR Expenditure Data (2018-2022)

Year	CIL (INR Crore)	ONGC (INR Crore)	SAIL (INR Crore)
2018	483.60	615.00	285.00
2019	416.80	614.64	275.00
2020	587.84	582.00	307.68
2021	558.60	582.00	301.00
2022	558.00	531.00	300.00



## Trend Analysis

### Coal India Limited (CIL)

- **2018-2019:** CSR expenditure decreased from ₹483.60 crore to ₹416.80 crore. This might reflect budget reallocation or operational constraints.
- **2020:** Significant increase to ₹587.84 crore, possibly due to enhanced focus on community and environmental projects.
- **2021-2022:** Slight decrease and stabilization around ₹558 crore, maintaining a strong commitment to CSR despite economic challenges.

### Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)

- **2018-2019:** CSR expenditure remained relatively stable, around ₹615 crore.
- **2020-2022:** Gradual decrease in CSR spending, dropping to ₹531 crore in 2022. This trend may be due to strategic realignments or financial pressures, but ONGC continues to invest significantly in CSR activities.

### Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

- **2018-2019:** Slight decrease in CSR spending, from ₹285 crore to ₹275 crore.
- **2020:** Increase to ₹307.68 crore, reflecting heightened CSR efforts.
- **2021-2022:** Slight decline and stabilization around ₹300 crore, indicating a steady commitment to CSR initiatives despite fluctuations in the business environment.

### Comparative Analysis

- **CIL** has shown fluctuating but generally high levels of CSR expenditure, indicating a dynamic approach to social responsibility.
- **ONGC** maintained high CSR spending but showed a gradual decrease in recent years, possibly due to strategic or financial adjustments.
- **SAIL** exhibited relatively stable CSR expenditures, with minor fluctuations, maintaining a consistent commitment to social and environmental projects.

Overall, all three companies demonstrate significant investments in CSR, reflecting their commitment to sustainable and socially responsible business practices.

## **References**

1. **[Annual Reports of Coal India Limited \(2018-2022\):](#)**

These reports provide detailed financial and operational information about Coal India Limited, including production volumes, employment figures, wages, and financial contributions to the government. The reports are accessible on the official Coal India Limited website: Coal India Limited Annual Reports.

2. **[Ministry of Coal, Government of India:](#)**

The Ministry of Coal publishes various reports and statistics related to coal production, industry performance, and government revenues. These publications offer comprehensive data on the contributions of the coal sector to the national economy. More information can be found on their official website: Ministry of Coal.

3. **[Economic Survey of India \(2018-2022\):](#)**

The Economic Survey of India, published annually by the Government of India, provides an overview of the economic performance of different sectors, including the coal industry. It includes data on GDP contributions, employment, and fiscal performance. The surveys can be accessed on the Ministry of Finance's website: Economic Survey of India.

4. **[Central Statistical Organisation \(CSO\), India:](#)**

The CSO provides national accounts data, including sectoral contributions to GDP. Their reports include detailed statistics on the performance of the mining and quarrying sector, which encompasses the coal industry. CSO publications are available at: Central Statistical Organisation.

5. **[International Energy Agency \(IEA\):](#)**

The IEA publishes reports and statistics on global energy production and consumption, including data specific to coal. Their reports offer insights into market trends and the economic impact of the coal industry. IEA publications can be accessed at: International Energy Agency.

6. **[World Bank:](#)**

The World Bank provides data and analysis on global economic performance, including the role of different sectors like coal in economic development. Their databases and reports are useful for understanding broader economic trends and their impact on the coal industry. More information can be found at: World Bank.



## 7. Coal Industry Statistics from Statista:

Statista offers a wide range of statistical data on the coal industry, including production volumes, market values, and employment figures. Their data can help in understanding industry trends and economic contributions. Access the data at: Statista.

These references collectively provide a comprehensive view of the coal industry's contributions to GDP and government revenues, especially focusing on Coal India Limited's performance over the past five years.

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Central Coalfields  
Limited