

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4211
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2026**

Accidents in Coal Mines

†4211. Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of accidents occurred in coal mines during the last four years and the current year, year and State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the incidence of accidents in coal mine sites; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated for the protection and security of workers in coal mines during the said period?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL & MINES
(SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY)**

(a): The State-wise details of accidents and fatality in coal mines during calendar year 2022-2026 are given in the Annexure.

(b): The Parliament has enacted the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020, which has been enforced with effect from 21.11.2025. It regulates working conditions and workplace environments to safeguard the health, safety, and well-being of workers, including mine workers.

Further, the following steps have been taken to prevent fatalities and reduce the incidence of accidents in coal mines, thereby improving overall safety standards:

- i. **Adoption of Self-Regulation:** Formulation of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment-based Safety Management Plans (SMPs), fostering a culture of proactive risk management.
- ii. **Risk-Based Standard Operating Procedures (SOP):** Formulation and enforcement of risk-based SOP for mining and associated activities to standardize safe work practices and reduce operational hazards.
- iii. **Blast-Free, Eco-Friendly Safe Mining Technologies:** Adoption of blast free production technologies on a large scale such as Surface Miners in opencast mines; Continuous Miners in underground mines and High Wall Mining in hybrid mines to ensure safer, cleaner, and more efficient operations.

- iv. **Mechanised Strata Control:** Deployment of mechanised drilling and resin capsule-based roof bolting, supplemented with instrumentation, to ensure robust and scientifically managed strata control.
- v. **Real-Time Safety Monitoring:** Strengthening safety oversight through integration of mine surveillance systems using Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) for continuous monitoring and rapid response.
- vi. **Improved Mine Atmosphere Analysis:** Utilization of gas chromatographs to enhance precision and reliability of mine air sample analysis.
- vii. **Traffic Safety:** Formulation and enforcement of COPs for transport plying inside mines. Also implemented GPS-enabled Operator Independent Truck Dispatch Systems with geo-fencing, improving haulage efficiency and minimising human error.
- viii. **Modernisation of Training:** Enhancement of operator skill and safety awareness through simulator-based training for HEMM operators and the use of Virtual Reality (VR) for immersive, scenario-based safety training.
- ix. **Modern and Advanced Dust Suppression:** Deployment of advanced dust control technologies, including fog cannons and mist spray systems, to minimise airborne particulate exposure and improve air quality.
- x. **Use of Digitalisation and AI-based Analytics:** Leveraging digital tools and data analytics to support predictive risk management, informed decision-making, and creation of a safer, smarter, and more sustainable mining ecosystem.

(c): The funds allocated for protection and security of workers in coal mines during the last four financial years & current financial year by CIL, SCCL and NLCIL are as follows:-

Financial Year	Funds allocated (in crore rupees)
2021-22	961.63
2022-23	1072.33
2023-24	1183.10
2024-25	1208.34
2025-26	1064.97

Annexure**The State-wise details of accidents and fatality in coal mines during the calendar year 2022-2026.**

Year	Name of State	No of Fatal Accidents	Fatality	No of Serious Accidents	Seriously Injured
2022	Chhattisgarh	4	4	19	20
	Gujarat	0	0	1	1
	Jharkhand	7	8	16	17
	Madhya Pradesh	6	7	18	18
	Maharashtra	0	0	9	11
	Odisha	0	0	4	4
	Rajasthan	0	0	1	1
	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1
	Telangana	5	7	102	107
	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	1
West Bengal	2	2	9	9	
2023	Chhattisgarh	2	2	12	13
	Gujarat	0	0	2	2
	Jharkhand	11	12	16	18
	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	5	5
	Maharashtra	3	3	2	2
	Odisha	6	8	1	4
	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0
	Telangana	6	6	67	67
	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	8	12
West Bengal	5	5	4	7	
2024	Chhattisgarh	6	6	10	10
	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
	Jharkhand	3	3	6	7
	Madhya Pradesh	9	11	6	11

	Maharashtra	2	2	4	4
	Odisha	3	3	2	2
	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
	Telangana	7	8	86	86
	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0
	West Bengal	4	12	2	3
2025*	Chhattisgarh	7	8	6	8
	Gujarat	0	0	1	1
	Jharkhand	15	22	12	14
	Madhya Pradesh	4	6	9	10
	Maharashtra	2	2	8	8
	Odisha	4	4	3	3
	Telangana	3	3	78	80
	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	1
	West Bengal	5	5	0	0
2026*	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0
	Jharkhand	0	0	2	2
	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	1	1
	Maharashtra	0	0	1	1
	Odisha	1	1	1	1
	Telangana	1	1	5	5
	West Bengal	1	1	0	0

*Data for the years 2025 and 2026 are provisional.
