



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MINES SAFETY

AT A GLANCE



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राष्ट्र की सेवा में 125वां वर्ष
125TH YEAR IN THE SERVICE TO THE NATION



INTRODUCTION

At present, the Indian economy is on an aspirational trajectory towards achieving a USD 5 trillion GDP, and the mining sector is expected to play a substantial role in contributing to the envisaged economic growth, industrial development, and wealth creation. In this context, the role of the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has progressively expanded since its inception, with a focused mandate to ensure the highest standards of occupational safety, health, and welfare in mining and allied industries.

DGMS is committed to the overarching objective of achieving zero harm in mining operations through effective enforcement, facilitation, and promotion of a strong safety culture, thereby contributing to sustainable and responsible mining practices. This enhanced role of DGMS aligns with the national vision of Viksit Bharat, wherein economic growth is pursued in harmony with worker safety, human dignity, and long-term sustainability.

History:

Minerals constitute the backbone of the economic growth of any nation, and India has been eminently endowed with this gift of nature. There is ample evidence to suggest that the exploitation of minerals such as coal, iron ore, copper, and lead and zinc has been carried out in the country since time immemorial. However, the first recorded instance of mining in India dates back to 1774, when the East India Company granted permission for coal mining at Raniganj.

Subsequently, M/s John Taylor & Sons Ltd. commenced gold mining operations at the Kolar Gold Fields in 1880. The first oil well in India was drilled at Digboi, Assam, in 1866—merely seven years after the world's first oil well was drilled in Pennsylvania, USA, in 1859.

Despite these early developments, mining activities in the country largely remained primitive and modest in scale until the early part of the 21st century. Following India's independence, the mining sector experienced rapid growth under the influence of successive Five-Year Plans, contributing significantly to industrial development and infrastructure creation.

The extraction of minerals from beneath the surface of the earth is fraught with innumerable dangers. Hazards arising from the sudden inrush of water, the release of lethal or inflammable gases, and the fall of roof and sides are inherent to mining operations. Owing to the presence of such unpredictable and potentially catastrophic hazards, mining is regarded as one of the most hazardous occupation during peacetime.

Mine Safety Legislation

In 1895, the Government of India initiated steps to frame legislative measures aimed at ensuring the safety of workmen employed in mines. Shortly thereafter, in 1897, the first major mining disaster in India occurred at the Kolar Gold Fields, resulting in the loss of 52 lives. This was soon followed by the Khost Coal Mine disaster in Baluchistan (now in Pakistan), which claimed 47 lives. These tragic incidents underscored the urgent need for comprehensive safety legislation and significantly hastened the process of formulating statutory provisions for mine safety.

Consequently, the first Mines Act was enacted in 1901. With the accumulation of experience and the evolving nature of mining operations, this Act was later superseded by the Indian Mines Act, 1923. The latter was eventually replaced by the Mines Act, 1952, which came into force on 1st July 1952. The Mines Act, 1952 repealed by the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 came into force on 21st November, 2025.

The Mines Act, 1952 extends to mines of all minerals throughout the country, including offshore mines within territorial water limits. Over time, the Act has undergone significant amendments, notably in the years 1959 and 1983, to address emerging challenges and to further strengthen provisions relating to the safety, health, and welfare of persons employed in mines.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 extends to whole of India for regulating the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions of the persons employed in an establishment for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

For administering the provisions of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, the Government of India set up a "Bureau of Mines Inspection" on the 7th of January 1902 with headquarters at Calcutta. The name of the organization was changed to the Department of Mines in 1904 and its headquarters shifted to Dhanbad in 1908. On 01.01.1960, the organization was renamed as "Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines". Since 01.05.1967, the office has been redesignated as Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS in short).

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MINES SAFETY

Under the Constitution of India, the safety, health, and welfare of workers employed in mines fall within the legislative and administrative domain of the Central Government in terms of Entry 55 of the Union List under Article 246. In furtherance of this constitutional mandate, the objective is to enforce and facilitate compliance with the provisions of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (which has subsumed the erstwhile Mines Act, 1952), along with the rules, regulations, and orders framed thereunder.

The Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) functions as the enforcing agency under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, in matters relating to occupational safety, health, and welfare of persons employed in mines and mining-related establishments, including Coal, Metalliferous, and Oil mines.

In addition to administering the provisions of the OSH&WC Code, 2020 and the subordinate legislation framed thereunder, DGMS also enforces certain allied legislations applicable to mines and mining-related establishments, including the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the rules, Regulations made thereunder, insofar as they relate to mining operations.

THE VISION OF DGMS

To attain risk and hazard-free conditions of work and welfare of persons employed in mines.

THE MISSION OF DGMS

To identify and reduce the risk of accidents and diseases in and around the mine through-

- (i) Development of suitable legislation, rules, regulations, standards, and guidelines;
- (ii) Adequate measures to ensure compliance and
- (iii) Awareness initiatives to inculcate safety and health culture amongst work-persons and stakeholders.

ROLE AND FUNCTION OF DGMS

1. Inspection of mines and Establishments related to mines.
2. Investigation into -
 - a) accidents
 - b) dangerous occurrences - emergency response
 - c) complaints & other matters
3. (a) Grant of:
 - (i) Statutory permission, exemptions & relaxations
 - (ii) Approval of mine safety equipment, material & appliances
 - (b) Interactions for the development of safety equipment, material, and safe work practices through workshops etc.
 - (c) Development of Safety Legislation & Standards
 - (d) Safety Information Dissemination
4. Conducting examinations for grant of competency certificates.

5. Safety promotional initiatives include:

(i) Organization of -

- National Conference on Safety in Mines
- Safety Awards (Mines)
- Safety Weeks & Campaigns

(ii) Promoting –

- Safety education and awareness programmes
- Workers' participation in safety management through –
- Safety Committee
- Tripartite reviews

SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE LEGISLATION FOR MINES

❖ **The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020**

❖ **Rules & Regulations framed under the Code**

- The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
- The Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961
- The Oil Mines Regulations, 2017
- The Mines Rules, 1955
- The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
- The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
- The Mines Creche Rule, 1966

❖ **Indian Electricity Act, 2003**

❖ **the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023**

❖ **Allied Legislations**

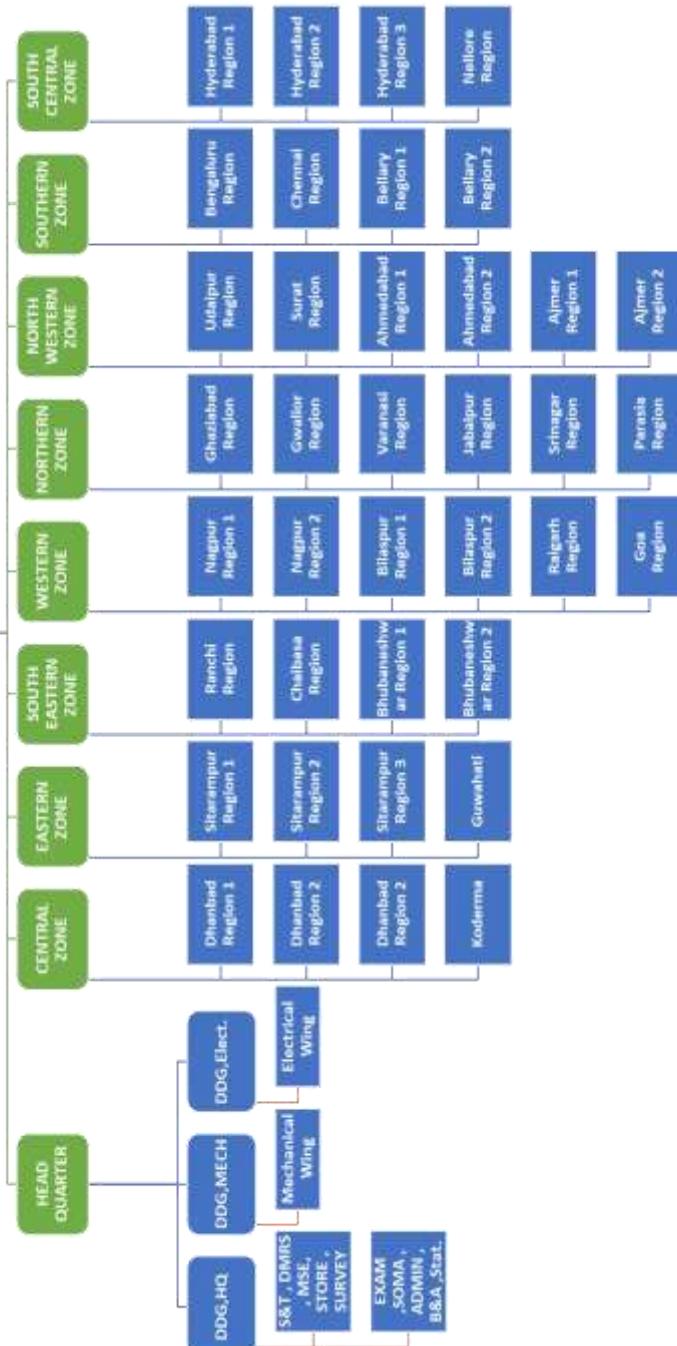
- ✓ The Under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986
- ✓ The Land Acquisition (Mines Act), 1895
- ✓ The Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act, 1974

DGMS ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

DGMS HEADQUARTERS

The Organization has its headquarters at Dhanbad (Jharkhand State) and is headed by the Director General of Mines Safety (DG). At the headquarter, the Director General is assisted by specialist staff officers in mining, electrical & mechanical, occupational health, law, survey, statistics, administration, and accounts disciplines. The headquarters also has a technical library named as S.S.Grewal Central Library and S&T laboratories as backup support to the organization. Due to the nature of work performed by the officers of DGMS, the Government of India declared this Organization as "S&T Institute" on the recommendation of the Science and Technology Department of Government of India, in November 1987.

Director General of Mines Safety
DGMS, HQ, Dhanbad



DGMS Zonal and Regional offices

JURISDICTION OF ZONAL, REGIONAL OFFICES OF DGMS

The current jurisdiction of DGMS into 8 Zones and 38 Regions was declared by the Chief Inspector of Mines under the powers conferred under Sub-Section 3 of Section 6 of the Mines Act,1952 and notified in the official gazette vide Notification in Part II- Section 3-Sub-section(i): GSR.300(E) dated 17th April 2023 read with corrigendum published vide G.S.R.342(E), dated 02.05.2023 as given below:

| | | |
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| Central Zone (CZ) having jurisdiction in the State of Bihar and part of Jharkhand with Headquarters (HQ) at Dhanbad (Jharkhand), comprising of Dhanbad Region-1, Dhanbad Region-2, Dhanbad Region-3 and Koderma Region. | | |
| Dhanbad Region-1, Head Quarters at Dhanbad in the State of Jharkhand | | |
| Part of the Jharkhand state | : | All the mines in the district of Dhanbad lying on the West of Giridih- Tundi- Govindpur Road and North of NH- 32 from Govindpur - Dhanbad to Bokaro. |
| Dhanbad Region-2, Head Quarters at Dhanbad in the State of Jharkhand | | |
| Part of the Jharkhand state | : | All the mines in the district of Dhanbad lying on the East of Giridih- Tundi-Govindpur Road and South of NH-32 from Govindpur- Dhanbad to Bokaro. |
| Dhanbad Region-3, Head Quarters at Dhanbad in the State of Jharkhand | | |
| Part of the Jharkhand state | : | All the mines in the districts of Jamtara, Deoghar, Dumka, Pakur, Godda and Sahebganj. |
| Koderma Region, Head Quarters at Koderma in the State of Jharkhand | | |
| Bihar & Part of Jharkhand state | : | All the mines of Bihar state and all mines in the districts of Koderma, Giridih & Bokaro of Jharkhand state. |
| Eastern Zone (EZ) having jurisdiction in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Union Territory (UT) of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with Headquarters at Sitarampur (West Bengal), comprising of Sitarampur Region-1, Sitarampur Region-2, Sitarampur Region-3 and Guwahati Region. | | |
| Sitarampur Region-1, Head Quarters at Sitarampur in the State of West Bengal | | |
| Part of West Bengal state | : | All the mines in the District of Paschim (West) Burdwan situated on the south of NH-2. All mines in the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram, Paschim (west) Medinipur and Purba (East) Medinipur. |
| Sitarampur Region-2, Head Quarters at Sitarampur in the State of West Bengal | | |
| Part of West Bengal state | : | All the mines in the districts of Paschim (west) Burdwan in the north of NH-2 and east of NH-60 leading from Punjabi more on NH-2 to Pandaveswar Ghat. All Mines in the districts of Purba(East) Burdwan, Murshidabad, Nadia, North-24-Parganas, South-24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Kolkata, Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar, Cooch Behar and Kalimpong. |
| UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands | : | All Mines |
| Sitarampur Region-3, Head Quarters at Sitarampur in the State of West Bengal | | |
| Part of West Bengal state | : | All the mines in the districts of Paschim (West) Burdwan on the north of NH-2 and west of NH-60 |

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| | | leading from Punjabi more on NH-2 to Pandaveswar Ghat. All the mines in the district of Birbhum |
| Guwahati Region, Head Quarters at Guwahati in the State of Assam | | |
| States of Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura | : | All Mines |
| South Eastern Zone (SEZ) having jurisdiction in the State of Odisha and Part of Jharkhand with Headquarters at Ranchi (Jharkhand), comprising of Ranchi Region, Chaibasa Region, Bhubaneswar Region-1 and Bhubaneswar Region-2. | | |
| Ranchi Region, Head Quarters at Ranchi in the State of Jharkhand | | |
| Part of the Jharkhand state | | All mines in the districts of Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Chatra, Palamu and Garhwa. |
| Chaibasa Region, Head Quarters at Chaibasa in the State of Jharkhand | | |
| Part of the Jharkhand state | | All Mines in the districts of East- Singhbhum, West-Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Gumla, Khunti, Simdega, Latehar and Lohardaga |
| Bhubaneswar Region-1, Head Quarters at Bhubaneswar in the State of Odisha | | |
| Part of Odisha state | | All Mines in the districts of Angul, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar (Kendujhar), Bhadrak, Balasore(Baleswar), Kendrapara, Jagatsinghapur, Cuttak, Khordha, Puri, Nayagarh, Ganjam, Gajapati and Mayurbhanj. |
| Bhubaneswar Region-2, Head Quarters at Bhubaneswar in the State of Odisha | | |
| Part of Odisha state | : | All Mines in the districts of Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Deogarh (Debagarh), Boudh, Bargarh, Subarnapur (Sonepur), Nuapada, Balangir, Kandhamal (Phulbani), Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, Koraput and Malkangiri. |
| South Central Zone (SCZ) having jurisdiction in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh with Headquarters at Hyderabad (Telangana), comprising of Hyderabad Region-1, Hyderabad Region-2, Hyderabad Region-3 and Nellore Region. | | |
| Hyderabad Region-1, Head Quarters at Hyderabad in the State of Telangana | | |
| Part of Telangana state | : | All Mines in the districts of Khammam, Karimnagar, Hanumakonda, Warangal, Mahabubabad, Bhadradri Kothagudem, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mulugu, Jangoan, Siddipet, Mahabubnagar, Wanaparthy, Jogulamba Gadwal, Narayanpet, Suryapet, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Nalgonda and Nagarkurnool. |
| Hyderabad Region-2, Head Quarters at Hyderabad in the State of Telangana | | |
| Part of the Telangana state | : | All Mines in the districts of Adilabad, Mancherial, Nirmal, Komuram Bheem, Nizamabad, Peddapalli, Rajanna-Sircilla, Kamareddy, Medak, Sangareddy, Jagtial and Vikarabad. |
| Hyderabad Region-3, Head Quarters at Hyderabad in the State of Telangana | | |
| Part of the Andhra Pradesh state | : | All Mines in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna, Kakinada, Dr B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema, Eluru, Alluri Sithamaraju, Guntur, Palnadu, Bapatla, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Prakasam, Kurnool, Nandyal, Anakapalli, Parvathipuram-Manyam and NTR. |
| Nellore Region, Head Quarters at Nellore in the State of Andhra Pradesh | | |
| Part of the Andhra Pradesh state | : | All mines in the districts of Sri Potti Seeramulu Nellore, YSR, Chittoor, Ananthapuramu, Annamayya, Tirupati, and Sri Satyasai. |

Southern Zone (SZ) having jurisdiction in the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories (UTs) of Lakshadweep Islands & Puducherry with Headquarters at Bengaluru (Karnataka), comprising of Bengaluru Region, Bellary Region-1, Bellary Region-2 and Chennai Region.

Bengaluru Region, Head Quarters at Bengaluru in the State of Karnataka

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| Part of the Karnataka state | : | All mines in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshin Kannada, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Hassan, Kolar, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Mandya, Mysuru (Mysore), Chamarajnagar, Kodagu, Ramanagara, Chikkaballapura, Davangere, Shivamogga and Udupi. |
| Kerala and UT of Lakshadweep Islands | : | All Mines |

Bellary Region-1, Head Quarters at Bellary in the State of Karnataka

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| Part of Karnataka state | : | All Mines in the districts of Ballary(Bellary), Vijayanagara, Raichur(Raichuru), Yadgiri, Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) and Bidar |
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Bellary Region-2, Head Quarters at Bellary in the State of Karnataka

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| Part of the Karnataka state | : | All mines in the districts of Vijayapura (Bijapur), Bagalkote, Gadag, Koppal, Belagavi (Belgaum), Dharwad, Haveri and Uttar Kannada |
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Chennai Region, Head Quarters at Chennai in the State of Tamil Nadu

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| Tamil Nadu state | : | All Mines |
| UT of Puducherry | : | All Mines |

Western Zone (WZ) having jurisdiction in the States of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Goa with Headquarter at Nagpur (Maharashtra), comprising of Nagpur Region-1, Nagpur Region-2, Bilaspur Region-1, Bilaspur Region-2, Raigarh Region and Goa Region.

Nagpur Region-1, Head Quarters at Nagpur in the State of Maharashtra

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| Part of Maharashtra state | : | All mines in the districts of Gondia, Bhandara, Nagpur, Wardha, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Jalna, Hingoli, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Washim and Gadchiroli |
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Nagpur Region-2, Head Quarters at Nagpur in the State of Maharashtra

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| Part of Maharashtra state | : | All mines in the districts of Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Nanded, Latur, Beed and Osmanabad. |
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Bilaspur Region-1, Head Quarters at Bilaspur in the State of Chhattisgarh

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| Part of Chhattisgarh state | : | All Mines in the districts of Korba, Raipur, Gariaband, Balodabazar- Bhatapara, Dhamtari, Bastar, Kondagaon and Sukma. |
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Bilaspur Region-2, Head Quarters at Bilaspur in the State of Chhattisgarh

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| Part of Chhattisgarh state | : | All Mines in the districts of Kore, Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Kawardha(Kabirdham), Durg, Rajnandgaon, Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai, Mohla-Manpur- Ambagarh Chouki, Balod, Bemetara, Kanker, Narayanpur, Dantewada, Bijapur and Gaurela-Pendra- Marwahi. |
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Raigarh Region, Head Quarters at Raigarh in the State of Chhattisgarh

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| Part of Chhattisgarh state | : | All Mines in the districts of Raigarh, Sarangarh- Bilaigarh, Jashpur, Surguja, Surajpur, Balrampur, Janjgir- Champa, Sakti and Mahasamund. |
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Goa Region, Head Quarters at Madgaon in the State of Goa

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| Goa state | : | All Mines. |
| Part of Maharashtra state | : | All Mines in the districts of Ahmednagar, Nandurbar, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Palghar, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Satara, Ratnagiri, |

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| | | Sangli, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sindhudurg, Raigad and Pune. |
| North Western Zone (NWZ) having jurisdiction in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Union Territories (UTs) of Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Diu, with Headquarters at Udaipur (Rajasthan), comprising of Ahmedabad Region-1, Ahmedabad Region-2, Surat Region, Udaipur region, Ajmer Region-1 and Ajmer Region-2. | | |
| Ahmedabad Region-1, Head Quarters at Ahmedabad in the State of Gujarat | | |
| Part of Gujarat state | : | All Mines in the districts of Jamnagar, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Porbandar, Rajkot, Morbi, Junagadh, Gir-Somnath, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Botad. |
| UT of Diu | : | All Mines |
| Ahmedabad Region-2, Head Quarters at Ahmedabad in the State of Gujarat | | |
| Part of Gujarat state | : | All Mines in the districts of Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan, Kutch, Mahisagar, Surendra Nagar, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Aravalli |
| Surat Region, Head Quarters at Surat in the State of Gujarat | | |
| Part of Gujarat state | : | All Mines in the districts of Panchmahal, Dahod, Vadodara, Chhota Udaipur, Bharuch, Narmada, Surat, Navsari, Tapi, Valsad, Dang, Anand and Kheda. |
| UT of Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli | : | All Mines |
| Udaipur Region, Head Quarter at Udaipur in the State of Rajasthan | | |
| Part of the Rajasthan state | : | All mines in the district of Rajsamand, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Sirohi and Jalore. |
| Ajmer Region-1, Head Quarter at Ajmer in the State of Rajasthan | | |
| Part of the Rajasthan state | : | All mines in the district of Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk, Bundi, Bharatpur, Alwar, Kota, Bhilwara, Baran, Jhalawar, Karauli and Dholpur. |
| Ajmer Region-2, Head Quarters at Ajmer in the State of Rajasthan | | |
| Part of the Rajasthan state | : | All mines in the district of Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Pali, Nagaur, Churu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar |
| Northern Zone (NZ) having jurisdiction in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories (UTs) of Delhi, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Laddakh with Headquarters at Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh), comprising of Ghaziabad Region, Srinagar Region, Parasia Region, Jabalpur Region, Gwalior Region and Varanasi Region. | | |
| Ghaziabad Region, Head Quarters at Ghaziabad in the State of Uttar Pradesh | | |
| Part of Uttar Pradesh state | : | All Mines in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Meerut, Hapur, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jyotiba Phule Nagar(Amroha), Moradabad, Rampur, Aligarh, Badaun, Sambhal(BhimNagar), Bareilly, Pilibhit, Mathura, Hathras, Etah, Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj), Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Sitapur, Etawah, Kannauj, Auraiya, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Unnao, Lucknow, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur and Mahoba. |
| Haryana, Uttarakhand states and UT of Delhi | : | All mines |

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| Srinagar Region, Head Quarters at Srinagar in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir | | |
| UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Laddakh and Chandigarh | : | All mines |
| Himachal Pradesh and Punjab states | : | All mines |
| Parasia Region, Head Quarters at Parasia in the State of Madhya Pradesh | | |
| Part of Madhya Pradesh state | : | All Mines in the districts of Chhindwara, Betul, Seoni, Balaghat, Mandla, Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Narsinghpur and Harda |
| Jabalpur Region, Head Quarters at Jabalpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh | | |
| Part of Madhya Pradesh state | : | All Mines in the districts of Rewa, Satna, Panna, Damoh, Katni, Umaria, Shahdol, Anuppur, Jabalpur and Raisen. |
| Gwalior Region, Head Quarters at Gwalior in the State of Madhya Pradesh | | |
| Part of Madhya Pradesh state | : | All Mines in the districts of Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Bhopal, Vidisha, Datia, Rajgarh, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Ashok Nagar, Sagar, Sehore, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Khargone, Khandwa, Barwani, Burhanpur, Neemuch, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Agar Malwa, Dewas, Indore, Niwari and Dindori. |
| Varanasi Region, Head Quarters at Varanasi in the State of Uttara Pradesh | | |
| Part of Uttar Pradesh state | : | All mines in the districts of Bahraich, Shravasti, Barabanki, Gonda, Raebareli, Fatehpur, Banda, Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Amethi, Ayodhya (Faizabad), Basti, Balarampur, Siddharth Nagar, Maharajganj, Sant Kabir Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Jaunpur, Prayagraj, Kushinagar, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadoli), Varanasi, Mirzapur, Chandauli, Sonbhadra and Ghazipur. |
| Part of Madhya Pradesh state | | All mines in the district Sidhi and Singrouli (Waidhan). |

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINING LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

To incorporate the changes in Occupational Safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in the mine in line with the technological advancements in the mining industry, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 enforced on 21st November, 2025.

The framing of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (Central) Rules, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (Coal Mines) Regulations, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (Metalliferous Mines) Regulations, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (Oil Mines) Regulations and The Mines Worker Rules are under process.

As per section 143 (3) of the OSH &WC, Code, 2020 the following Rules and Regulations and order made thereunder are remain in force till they repealed by the Central Government.

- The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017.
- The Oil Mines Regulations, 2017.
- The Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961
- OSH & WC (Central) Rules 2025: The draft of the Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions (Central) Rules 2025 framed under Section 133 and 134 of the OSH & WC Code, 2020, is Published in the Gazette of India G.S.R 934 (E) dated 30th December 2025 inviting objection & suggestions; and after consideration of the objections & suggestions the said Rule is ready for final Notification.
- The Mines Worker Rules 202..: The draft of the Mines Worker Rules, 202..framed under Section 23 & 24 of the OSH & WC Code, 2020, is Published in the Gazette of India G.S.R 713 (E) dated 24th September 2025 inviting objection & suggestions; and after consideration of the objections & suggestions the said Rule is ready for final Notification.
- Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions Regulations: Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, vide order no. S-65025/02/2021-ISH-II (e-125816) dated 24th September 2021, constituted three expert committees for framing the draft regulations on Occupational Safety and Health for coal, Metalliferous mines & oil mines, under Section 136 of the OSH & WC Code, 2020.
- Standards under Section 18 of the OSH&WC Code-2020: Ministry vide order No. N-65025/02/2021-ISH.II (e-134953) dated 30th September 2022 has constituted a committee for framing the draft standards.

RECENT INITIATIVES & ACHIEVEMENTS OF DGMS

Risk-based Inspection System

"Risk-based Inspection System" has been implemented for mines and Establishments related to mines including Coal, Metalliferous and oil Mines through Shram Suvidha Portal. The inspections are generated online assigned and to the inspecting officers through Shram Suvidha Portal prioritizing the actual risk rating of the mines. The process of risk rating of the mine is well defined considering potential hazards related to mine workings, geo-mining parameters, level of mechanisations and Electrical installations in the mines.

Simplification of Approval Policy

“Approval Policy” has been simplified and streamlined to make it user-friendly for ease-of doing business. Out of 60 numbers of special approvals, 37 have been standardised through general orders (approvals) and 2 have been removed.

Digital DGMS

In furtherance of the promotion of e-Governance, in alignment with the Digital India initiative, and with a vision to realise a fully digital DGMS, the development of eight software modules was conceptualised. As part of this initiative, the official website of the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has been redesigned and customised to provide an improved user interface, enhanced accessibility, and greater transparency for all stakeholders.

Of the proposed modules, the software systems namely Approval System, Permission, Exemption and Relaxation System, National Safety Awards (Mines) System, and Accident Statistics System have been developed and made operational. These digital platforms have significantly contributed to improved transparency, enhanced accountability, and expeditious disposal of official processes.

From the inception of Module till December, 2025 total of 40596 applications for Permission/Exemption/ Relaxation has been received online and 39324 has been dealt accordingly. During the calendar year total of 7770 applications for Permission/Exemption/ Relaxation has been received online and 7448 has been dealt accordingly.

Shram Suvidha unified web portal has been launched in November 2014. The online portal has facilitated the online registration of mines, online generation of inspection assignments & reporting system and unified online filing of Annual returns by the registered mines. This has promoted transparency, accountability and speedy disposal of work.

Computer-Based Statutory Examinations

In the years 2015 and 2016, Computer-based Manager's (First and Second Class) examinations under the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 were introduced respectively to bring transparency in the conduct of online examinations.

All statutory examinations under the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 and the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 are being conducted on Computer Based Test (CBT) mode. The computer-based test (CBT) for Manager's, Overman's, Foreman's, Surveyor's, Sirdar's, Mate's, Blaster's and Gas Testing

Competency Examination, under the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 and Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 was held twice in the Year 2025 all over India, with its Phase I CBT exam in June 2025 from 3rd June, 2025 to 7th June, 2025 in which 12,837 candidates applied and the Phase II CBT Exam in December, 2025 from 8th December, 2025 to 12th December, 2025 in which 12,156 candidates applied. Thus, 24,993 candidates applied in the aforesaid examinations in the calendar year 2025. Further, out of total 11,000 likely certificates to be issued in the calendar year 2025; 10,500 certificates are the likely digital statutory certificates issued to the eligible candidates in the calendar year 2025.

DGMS has taken an initiative to issue Digital Certificates of Competency to candidates to enhance transparency, accuracy, and the timely issuance of the same. In addition to the Computer-Based Test (CBT) system, the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has also made the process for issuance of Second-Class Manager's Certificate of Competency, Surveyor's Certificate of Competency, and Overman's Certificate of Competency under the exemption provisions fully online. Under this system, applications are submitted online and the verification of candidates' documents and credentials is carried out at the nearest Regional or Zonal Office of DGMS. A time-slot-based appointment system has been implemented for verification to ensure transparency, efficiency, and accountability, while also minimizing delays and congestion. This online and time-bound process enhances ease of access for candidates and ensures uniformity and integrity in the issuance of certificates.

For persons holding a degree or diploma in mining engineering, the gas testing certificate of competency shall be granted on an exemption basis and no test is required.

The Computer Based Test (CBT) for Sirdar's, Mate's, Blaster's and Gas Testing Certificate of Competency Examinations were conducted in English, Hindi, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu Languages to ease the candidates appearing from different mining areas.

Implementation of e-Office— On-boarding of all officers and staff of DGMS had been completed in e-Office. An On-line training of 180 officers and 50 staff on functioning of e-Office is completed on 11.09.2025 and further training is going on. All officers and staff members were directed vide O.M. No. 8656, dated 24.09.2025 to implement the e-office from 01.10.2025. e-office has already been implemented in this Directorate w.e.f. 01.10.2025.

Implementation of SPARROW - On-boarding of all officers and staff of DGMS had been completed in SPARROW. APAR of 2025-26 will be submitted online on SPARROW portal. An On-line training of officers and staff on functioning of SPARROW is completed on 19.09.2025 and further training is going on. APAR

of Group A Officer for the period of 2024-25 have already been uploaded in SPARROW Portal. APAR of all Group A, B & C Officer for period of 2025-26 will be uploaded in SPARROW Portal.

Use of Government e-Market Place, (GeM) Platform

DGMS has made active use of the Government e-Market Place for Public Procurement since its launch on 9th August, 2016. Procurement of GeM has been authorized by General Financial Rules by making necessary changes in government rules. GeM is a completely paperless, cashless and system-driven e-marketplace that enables procurement of common-use goods and services with minimal human interface.

Digitization of Old Plans

The digitization of old records including mine plans has been ongoing in view of Digital India and 3295 records and plans have been digitized to date. This will ensure secured record keeping and easy and timely access.

Occupational Health Surveys

Occupational Health Surveys in the stone mines have been conducted by the National Institute of Miners' Health (NIMH), Nagpur in collaboration with DGMS under the project 'Multi Centric Study of Dust Related Disease in Stone Mines and Development of Sustainable Preventive Programme' in the financial years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 & 2017- 2018 to detect cases of silicosis. Details are as follows:

| Year of Detection | No. of Silicosis |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2017 | 157 |
| 2018 | 54 |
| 2019 | 51 |
| 2020 | 0 |
| 2021 | 6 |
| 2022 | 16 |
| 2023 | 0 |
| 2024 | 2 |
| 2025 | 4 |

Capacity Building of DGMS Officials:

The Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) implemented a robust capacity building program in 2025, conducting 25 diverse offline training courses from January to December for 182 officers and 186 staff members, totaling 368 participants. These initiatives, held at prestigious venues like IIT-ISM Dhanbad, VVGNLI Noida, ISTM Delhi, C-DAC Mohali, ATI-ONGC (Advanced Training Institute - ONGC), M/s ONGC, Goa, M/s Oil India, Diliajan and in-house DGMS facilities, covered critical areas such as oil mining orientation, induction for new joiners, root cause analysis for mine accidents, safety management system auditing, soft skills, establishment rules, computer proficiency, modern surveying techniques, administration and accounts, social media handling, statistical tools, augmented/virtual reality, responsible AI

ethics, next-generation machine learning, and entrepreneurship development. This comprehensive effort significantly enhanced technical expertise, regulatory compliance, administrative efficiency, and safety oversight capabilities among DGMS personnel.

- Customized Orientation Training on Oil Mining: A batch of 20 officers have undergone training from 20.01.2025 to 25.01.2025 including a field visit at Oil India assets. A batch of 22 officers have undergone training from 14.07.2025 to 18.07.2025 including a field visit at M/s. ONGC, Goa.
- Induction Training of New Joining officers: A batch of 14 officers have undergone training from 03.02.2025 to 17.02.2025.
- Training on “Investigation into Accidents/Incidents in Mines based on Root Cause Analysis Techniques” & “Auditing of Safety and Health Management System in Mines” attended by 60 officers in two batches at IIT (ISM), Dhanbad from 18.02.2025 to 22.02.2025 & 23.06.2025 to 27.06.2025.
- Training on soft skills and administrative cum functional areas at VVGNLI, Noida. Two batches of each 25 DGMS officers have been trained for a week on soft Skills from 24.02.2025 to 28.02.2025 and 03.11.2025 to 07.11.2025
- Two batches of 45 DGMS officials have been undergoing training on Establishment Rules/Computer proficiency matter, Establishment, Administration & Accounts at VVGNLI, Noida.

Women Empowerment in Mines

Employment of women was restricted in belowground workings and during night hours between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. in opencast mines including aboveground workings. However, in the exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (1) of section 83 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952). The restriction on the employment of women in mines was relaxed vide Gazette Notification No. SO 506(E) dated 29.01.2019. After enactment of OSH & WC Code, 2020 women are eligible for employment in all mines including belowground mines for all jobs with their consent.

| Year | Number of women employed aboveground between 7 PM & 6 AM | Number of women employed in the belowground workings |
|------|--|--|
| 2021 | 71 | 25 |
| 2022 | 143 | 57 |
| 2023 | 237 | 102 |
| 2024 | 442 | 103 |
| 2025 | 465 | 112 |

In this regard, it is to note that certificates of competency were granted to women 70 till date.

PROMOTIONAL MEASURES TO IMPROVE SAFETY IN MINES

Technical Workshops

Workshops/seminars are organized on recent developments in mine safety legislation, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, e-filing of annual returns through Shram Suvidha Portal, Online approval System, Online permission system, Electrical safety, Occupational Safety and Health issues, Digital Initiatives, 68 technical Workshop, 12 Seminars were conducted in year 2025 etc. for the benefit of employees working in mines.

Safety Awareness Programmes

Safety awareness programmes are organized by DGMS across the country to disseminate information on the latest initiatives of DGMS, randomized inspection systems, real-time online examination systems, dust-related diseases and other occupational safety and health issues. 165 Safety Awareness programs, 38 Occupational Health and silicosis awareness program, 50 nos of First aid training and competitions, 55 tripartite safety review meetings were conducted. 48 nos. of significant coordination meetings with state DMG and other agencies were conducted for mines safety and Occupational health. These measures are aimed at creating improved safety awareness in the mining industry.

Conference on safety in mines.

The Conference on Safety in Mines is a tripartite forum at the national level in which the employers' representatives, the trade unions' representatives, the Government represented by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, DGMS, various administrative ministries/ departments and State Governments and associated institutions, professional bodies, service associations, etc. take part. They review the status of safety in mines and the adequacy of existing measures in a spirit of cooperation. The conference also suggests measures for further improvement in the safety, welfare and health of mine workers. The first Conference was held in the year 1958.

The twelfth (12th) conference was held on 28th & 29th January 2020 in New Delhi during which five major issues (i) Electrical safety – Recent trends, Strategy for improvement, (ii) Role of information technology in the mining sector, (iii) Prevalence of pneumoconiosis/silicosis amongst workers, the present status of dust control measures and strategy for improvement, (iv) Strategies for disaster prevention in coal mines & (v) Occupational safety and health issues of contractual workers- Strategy to improve safety and health status were deliberated in detail. Several recommendations of these conferences have been given statutory backing and most of the others have been absorbed in management practices and policies. The conclusions and recommendations drawn during the conference have already been circulated to the mining industries for compliance.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

In mines crisis may arise due to an outbreak of fire in an underground mine; inrush of water/unconsolidated strata into underground workings or inundation of opencast mines; the premature and uncontrolled collapse of any part of workings, belowground or opencast; subsidence due to a fire in underground workings or collapse of underground workings under a village or township; accidental/ unintentional detonation of explosives, uncontrolled flow of material or fluid from the mineral stack, overburden dump or tailing pond; breach of water dams within mine take area; breakage, fracture or failure of man winding / man riding system, etc. For this purpose, any incident originating out of the events is termed as a disaster, if ten or more lives are either lost or threatened in the affected metalliferous mines. Crisis Management Plan-2025 for dealing with disasters in metalliferous mines (except atomic mineral mines) under the Ministry of Labour & Employment has been formulated and is implemented. The plan is made available at www.dgms.gov.in.

AII INDIA MINES RESCUE COMPETITIONS (AIMRC)

Mining emergencies are uncommon but may have significant effects, such as the injury or death of mine employees, therefore requiring an immediate and timely response. Effective mine rescue teams are critical to safe mining operations. The primary objective of mine rescue is to prevent loss of life, and the secondary objective is the safe recovery of the mine and its return to normal production. To update their technical skill, team spirit at their best, learn world-class technological interventions and sharpen their skills and test the knowledge of team members who would be called on to respond to a mine emergency, 355 mock drills conducted to check emergency preparedness in mines, 7 zonal and 1 All India Mines Rescue competition was organise under aegis of DGMS. the All-India Mines Rescue Competitions are designed and conducted every year under the aegis of the DGMS.

For the year 2025, the 54th All India Mines Rescue Competitions were conducted from 01st to 05th Dec 2025 at Munsar Mine of M/s MOIL and Mines Rescue Station, Nagpur, Maharashtra of M/s Western Coalfields Limited in which 36 teams from 18 different mining companies participated.

SAFETY IMPROVEMENT AND STATISTICS

With the consistent efforts of (i) legislative measures and Actions taken after inspections like Pointing out contraventions, Withdrawal of permission, Issue of improvement notices, Prohibition of employment, Informal stoppages, Prosecution in the court of law, and (ii) proactive measures/ promotional initiatives a significant improvement in the safety status of Indian mines has been achieved.

For coal mines, a consistent decline is observed in the 10-yearly average number of accidents per year since the 1950s and the 10-yearly average number of fatalities since the 1970s. The same trend continued for the last 10-yearly period 2011-2020. For non-coal mines, the average numbers of accidents and fatalities have remained more or less at the same level during the period from 1971-1980 to 1991-2000. While the last ten years' averages during the period 2001-2010 to 2011-2020 have slightly decreased in the number of accidents and fatalities.

The accident statistics of mines show the variation over the last fifteen years in the number of fatal and serious accidents separately for coal, metal and oil mines. It is seen that the number of accidents (fatal and serious) decreased gradually from 2008

| Year | Number of accidents | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | COAL | | | METAL | | | OIL | | |
| | Fatal | Serious | Total | Fatal | Serious | Total | Fatal | Serious | Total |
| 2008 | 80 | 686 | 766 | 49 | 63 | 112 | 5 | 20 | 25 |
| 2009 | 83 | 636 | 719 | 33 | 76 | 109 | 3 | 18 | 21 |
| 2010 | 97 | 480 | 577 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 4 | 16 | 20 |
| 2011 | 65 | 533 | 598 | 41 | 65 | 106 | 3 | 17 | 20 |
| 2012 | 79 | 536 | 615 | 34 | 35 | 69 | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| 2013 | 77 | 456 | 533 | 54 | 37 | 91 | 4 | 15 | 19 |
| 2014 | 59 | 379 | 438 | 34 | 34 | 68 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 2015 | 54 | 302 | 356 | 41 | 22 | 63 | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| 2016 | 67 | 268 | 335 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 2017 | 56 | 266 | 322 | 45 | 12 | 57 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| 2018 | 49 | 266 | 315 | 44 | 21 | 65 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 2019 | 51 | 193 | 244 | 40 | 39 | 79 | 5 | 21 | 26 |
| 2020 | 48 | 118 | 166 | 33 | 16 | 49 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| 2021 | 43 | 188 | 231 | 30 | 35 | 65 | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| 2022 | 24 | 179 | 203 | 36 | 43 | 79 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 2023 | 37 | 116 | 153 | 26 | 27 | 53 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| 2024 | 38 | 119 | 157 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 2025 | 42 | 112 | 154 | 31 | 24 | 55 | 7 | 5 | 12 |

DGMS: THE WAY FORWARD

Mining operations in India are undergoing significant transformation with the introduction of advanced technologies and automation aimed at enhancing productivity and operational efficiency. In this evolving landscape, the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) continues to function as both a facilitator and an enforcer, committed to safeguarding the safety, health, and welfare of persons employed in the mining sector.

Through robust regulatory enforcement, proactive outreach, capacity building, education and training, and the provision of technical guidance, DGMS endeavours to systematically reduce occupational illnesses, injuries, and fatalities. These sustained efforts are directed towards achieving the overarching goal of *zero harm*—a mining industry free from occupational fatalities, injuries, and diseases—thereby ensuring that technological advancement is matched by the highest standards of safety and human well-being.



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DGMS Song

हम हैं महानिदेशालय—खान सुरक्षा का प्रहरी,
राष्ट्र का मान बढ़ाना है, ये जिम्मेदारी गहरी।
सुरक्षित खनन की राहों पर, हम सबको साथ चलाते,
श्रमिकों के चेहरे पर, हर दिन नई मुस्कान सजाते।

खान सुरक्षा—हमारी पहचान, सुरक्षा से ही बढ़े देश का मान।
खान सुरक्षा—हमारी पहचान, सुरक्षित खनन है राष्ट्र का सम्मान।

कोयला, धातु, तेल और गैस—हर खादान में जागे प्रकाश,
धरती से निकले हर खनिज से, भारत का हो विकास।
नियमों का पालन करके, श्रम शक्ति को बल देते,
सुरक्षा के हर कदम से, हम प्रगति पथ पर बढ़ते।

खान सुरक्षा—हमारी पहचान, सुरक्षा से ही बढ़े देश का मान।
खान सुरक्षा—हमारी पहचान, सुरक्षित खनन है राष्ट्र का सम्मान।

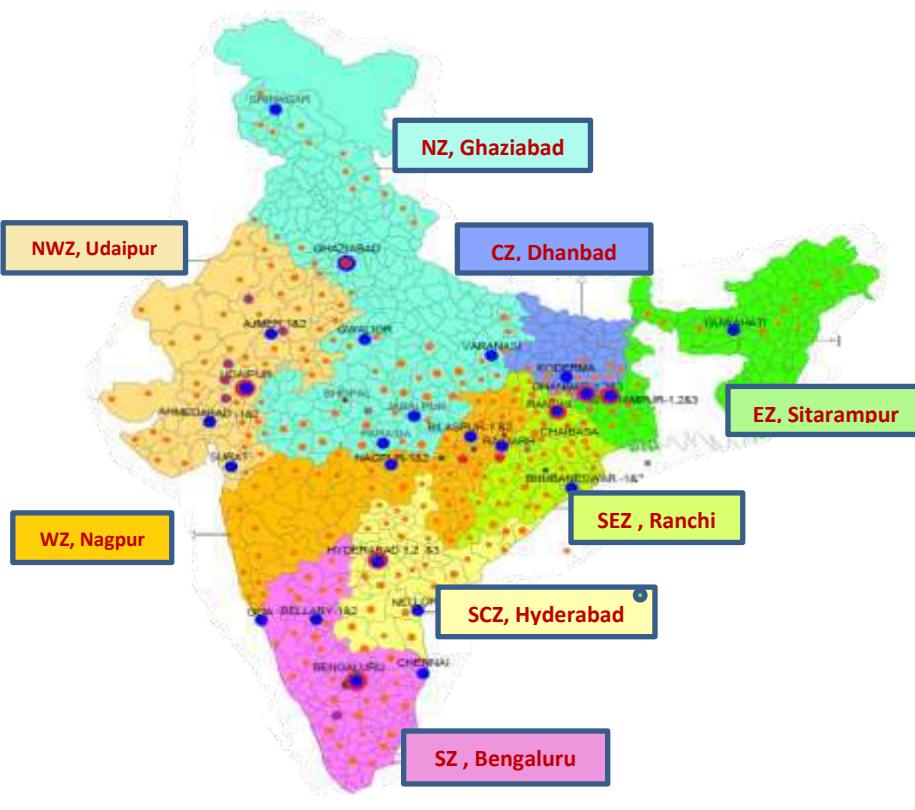
शताब्दी के इस इतिहास में, कामगारों का हम सहारा,
निरीक्षण, जांच, वैज्ञानिक विधि—ये संकल्प हमारा।
निज स्वार्थ नहीं उद्देश्य हमारा, देश सेवा ही अभियान,
सुरक्षा की लौ जलाते हम—खदानों के बीच उजियान।

शून्य धृति का लक्ष्य लिए, हम आगे बढ़ते जाएँ,
श्रमिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कल्याण—संदेश जग में फैलाएँ।
नव तकनीक से बढ़ता भारत—हम उसके सहयोगी,
खनिज—संग्रहण, बचाव कार्य—जीवन के हम साथी।

खान सुरक्षा—हमारी पहचान, सुरक्षा से ही बढ़े देश का मान।
हम DGMS, रक्षक इस राष्ट्र के, सुरक्षित खनन—हमारा अभियान।

जय हिंद! जय भारत!

ZONAL JURISDICTION OF DGMS



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राष्ट्र की सेवा में 125वां वर्ष