



Minutes of the National Seminar

Topic: “The unorganized sector in India: extending the debate to mining and quarrying”

Venue: Institute of Development studies (IDS), Jaipur, India

Date: 27th to 28th July 2013



Day 1: 27th July 2013

Session I: Round Table by Experts

Rana Sengupta, Managing Trustee and CEO, Mine Labour Protection Campaign (MLPC) gave welcome address. In his address he welcomed all the participants who came from various parts of India. He also talked about how the idea came in their mind to organize this seminar. He added that during their work they found that the mining leases and licenses had been given but while the revenue is organised, the labour force remains largely unorganised leading to various problems. Problems related to health and violation of rights is predominant. Various delegates who have come here will be highlighting different aspects of the issues. MLPC extends a warm welcome to all, and thank you for coming. He also welcomed all the dignitaries present to make this seminar meaningful.



Address by Dr. Kuntala Lahri-Dutt, Senior Fellow, Australian National University, spoke about the importance of Seminar. Dr. Kuntala talked about her career, how she started with a small college in West Bengal. She said that she has been working on mining and quarrying for a long time. She also said that the minerals are curse for a local community and this curse is applicable for Rajasthan too. She got funds from Australia to work on these issues. Mr. Rana and many other people are working on these mining and quarrying activities, which are hazardous for labourers. There are many issues related to mining and quarries activities but among them most important is the health of mining and quarry workers. They have been working in mines for decades and still they do not have any institutional support. This leads towards exploitation or workers in the sites. Migrants come from rural areas to these mining and quarrying areas to seek the employment and better means of livelihoods. There is also seasonal migration of workers. This is very irony that they come in search of better lives and livelihoods but instead they get occupational diseases. The above-mentioned migration from rural to urban is not actually migration but the trap to death. Many people are working on these issues to mitigate the problems and to protect the life of vulnerable section of society.

Dr. Kuntala thanked MLPC for organizing such seminar on the national level to bring out the issues related to mine workers in Rajasthan as well as all over India. She thanked all the delegates who had come to present their papers in the seminar.

10.00 am- Documentary of MLPC on Mining was screened.

10.03 am- Release of Seminar Brochure by all dignitaries present.

10.06 am- Keynote address By S.C. Sinha, Member, National Human Rights Commission on the topic “ The unorganised Sector in India: Extending the Debate to Mining and Quarrying”. Bhavit Sharma read out his keynote address, as he could not attend the seminar due to a last minute emergency. Key points from his address were:

- Introduction: Unorganised Sector in India
- Challenges faced by workers in the unorganised sector
- Unorganised sector and domestic legislation
- Mining and quarrying: Human Rights impact/Challenges
- NHRC, India’s initiative/Best Practices
- Bonded and Child Labour



- Rights of Migrant Workers

Address by Mr. Sudhansh Pant IAS, Principle Secretary Mining, Rajasthan - spoke on “An overview of mining sector in Rajasthan”. He mentioned that government departments are working well but in their own islands. He said that all the government department and NGOs have to work together to bring better result. There are 79 minerals deposited in Rajasthan and 59 are being exploited till date. State is also blessed with oil and natural gases and decorative and dimension stones.

There are two directorates functioning in Rajasthan. One is in Udaipur- Directorates of mines and geology, headquartering at Udaipur. Second is in Jaipur- Directorates of oil and natural gas, headquartering at Jaipur.



Revenues from minerals in Rajasthan

Years	Revenue from mines and Geology (in Millions)	Revenue from oil and natural gases (in Millions)
2009-2010	1612.26	110.50
2010-2011	1929.38	1630.28
2011-2012	2338.24	3435.61
2012-2013	2749.11	-

Number of leases in Rajasthan, Mineral and Geology Department

Mining leases	15356
Prospecting license	67
Quarry license	18341
Reconnaissance permits	3

In Rajasthan, quarries are owned privately and not by corporations. This is only for the livelihood of the workers themselves and not for making huge profit. Mining sector is very



important for economy, irrespective of their nature and size. In last few decades mining activities became extremely intensive therefore government brought new mining policy to regulate mining activities. Mining is complicated sector as a result common people always run away from it. There is provision in Rajasthan mining act that some proportion of profit will go to the local community/workers and widows of workers who died while working in the mines. There are new mining policies in the pipeline which will cover broader areas of mining and quarrying sector.

After Supreme Court judgement of mining and environment issues, all state government has to amend their existing policy on mining. Now in Rajasthan environment planning has been made mandatory for mine owner irrespective of the size and activities. This is creating problem on the side of mine owners because they have to put their efforts on planning and for that they have to appoint a professional which is extra economic burden for owners. So they try to escape the procedures in order to get rid of extra burden. There are many small mines privately owned that are less than an acre, and it is not possible for them to hire a professional for their activities and also it is not feasible to get environment clearance for them. To resolve these issues, Rajasthan government has taken various steps.

Getting technical help for existing mineral wealth and locating new mineral deposit are the topmost priority of the state. Rajasthan has also taken initiative in many other fields such as medical check up of 2,40,012 and group insurance of 1,94,933 mine workers till May 2013. Government has set up a REHAB board to facilitate the various services to mine works. REHAB can provide assistance to get compensate up to 1 lakh Ruppes for whom those who have got occupational diseases. To bring this into reality many people burnt their mid night oil constantly.

Dr. Katoch, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi - He spoke on subject “Occupational Diseases among unorganised mine and quarry workers”. Economic growth is very essential for every country as well as health for every citizen. There is a question of livelihoods; it does not matter whether people are from organised or unorganised sector. They work for their own livelihoods. He also repeated as previous speaker told that there is no coordination among all the departments. Now demand is that there must be proper coordination among various departments. It has been seen that there are a lot more seminars and other



activities where so many intellectuals take part and talk about changing policy. But in reality nothing happens or people do not get benefit out of it.

He further added that health is the pure matter of state. He said that last time Mr. Rana met him with couple of local people regarding their health issues. After meeting with local people, officials realized that those issues are not new but old, and they knew clearly that they would suffer a lot if they are cured, or even death can approach them. In places doctors themselves are not trained properly to treat occupational diseases. Let the mining sector multiply, let the people get employment but side by side health facilities also should improved.

In Rajasthan the health issues are mostly found in unorganised sector. Solution must come up from this type of seminar. States are playing vital role in this regard but still they have to do a lot. States were asked to send their representative to discuss on health related vital issues to Delhi but only 3 states replied that they are sending their representatives rest all kept mum. This kind of gesture is not accepted from the states since they are responsible for citizens' lives. States have to become more responsible.



Mr Rahul Guha, Director General, Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Ministry of Labour and Employment, spoke on the topic “Safety of Unorganised Workers in mines & quarries.” In his talk he mentioned about the protection acts which have been already vested in



Indian constitution. He referred article 24, 29 and 42 which provides various provision to protect people/workers. Article 42 says that state shall make provision for securing good condition. In mining and quarrying, everything is not good. Mining is always considered hazardous industry and it's true therefore it must be regulated and there should be appointment of expert.

DGMS is a statutory body which regulates mining activities and insures the safety mine works in India. It has 9 nine zones and various offices all over India. These offices are to enforce the rules and regulation in mining areas. According to DGMS there are 624 coal mines, 75% of them are underground. There are 120 oil and natural gases mines in India. He said that there is no proper data that how many mines are being operated today, there might be lot more mining and quarrying activities taking place.

According to data available with DGMS 9000 leases have been given for mining and quarrying in Rajasthan. Around 9000 major mines are state owned in entire India. Small and private owned mine comprises of unorganised sector. State owned mines follow the mining rules and regulation, problems occurs with small and private owned mines. There are many cases that DGMS has closed down mines due to security concerns, and also cancelled license and lease.

There is problem with short-term lease, these mines are very small in nature and it is not profitable for the mine owner to use scientific methods so they just pass away rules and regulation in order to get maximum output. This leads to mining accidents and diseases to the worker. There is court of law to ensure that rules and regulation would be followed. Fines are nominal which encourages mine owner to neglect rules and regulation. It is cheaper to pay fine than to follow regulations.

He also highlighted that why rules and regulations have not been implemented. It has been found that implementations are fully responsible of concerned authority and ability to work differs from person to person. Currently in India rules and regulation are individuals based which depends on concerned authority.

Here main concern is to prevent workers from all accidents and occupational diseases. All the departments have to come together and cooperate each other. Right now all the departments are working well but in their own islands which have to be removed from the system. If at all we want that there will be no health issues in mining and quarrying field, we have to work together.



At present there are following main concerns with DGMS related to mining and quarrying industry:

- Providing a decent work environment is prime priority
- Cooperation among all the player (Government, NGOs, Trade unions and mine owners)
- Raising awareness among mine owner and workers is main concern.

Dr. Surjit Singh, Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur presented a paper on “Development Issues in mining and quarrying”. He said that mining and quarrying sector has to play a crucial role in the development of nation. Sources say that there is environmental damage in various part of India. There are other labour related issues also. Natural minerals are curse for local people, this can be proved in the case of Jharkhand. Jharkhand has got so many minerals but the locals are not benefited from this nor state. Mineral has always served the wealthy and capitalist people in all over the world. Quarrying sector is closely linked with real estate and construction sector. In both sectors wages are very low and now there is job cut due to mechanisation. These all lead to deterioration of health of mine workers.

In Rajasthan, mining sector is very important because this is a question of livelihood of SC/STs. mine workers are mostly come from these strata of society, and this is their livelihoods not the business.

Mr. Devarajan, Member, State Human Rights Commission spoke on the topic “Mine workers and mining- who takes Revenue, who takes Responsibility”. He said that he did not have much idea about unorganised sector. There are no official mine workers in Rajasthan. He also emphasised that there much be high level cooperation among all departments. he pointed out how data differ from one department to another department. One department is very sensitive about another department’s issues but dull for their own department. There is “chalta hai” culture in India, which is spoiling everything. Money has not been used for which it was allotted in many departments. if district collector is convinced that people are suffering from occupational diseases, they will get compensation from the government.

There is debate that license will be given to local people to run their livelihoods. These local people are mostly from lower section of the society. It is very difficult to find out who should get license for mining because many people pretend that they are real beneficiary but they are



not. It has been found that mine is operated by someone else and license is given to someone else. This has to be correct by replacing century old laws. Bonded and child labour also exist in many mines. it is very necessary that all irregular practice must stop in order to make workers' life better.

Rana Sengupta thanked all the dignitaries and mementos were given to all the respected dignitaries.

Session-II: Perspective from the Mining Communities Chaired by Ashim Roy, General Secretary, New Trade Union Initiative

Justin Imam - voice from Jharkhand and presented paper on “Revisiting Coal Cycles in Eastern India: Report of 2012 Survey”.

This report builds on a previous study (Lahiri-Dutt and Williams, 2005) of the delivery of coal by cycle around the eastern Indian coalfields of Jharkhand and West Bengal. It surveys the informal mining in this region as well as the socio-economic characteristics of those involved in this coal distribution network (mostly in the form of coke) and provides an updated estimate of the amount of coal supplied in this manner throughout.

It is estimated that, in 2012, about 3.7 metric tonnes of coal was transported by cycle in the study region. The coal was mined in small village-run underground mines or scavenged from the disused pits remaining from large scale mining operations. The mining and coking was often carried out by family groups, many of whom had been doing this several years. The cycle-*wallahs*, who may not be part of the mining/coking families, provide the transportation of this fuel to small and medium sized end-users. They can earn about INR 5000 (~ \$100) per month, otherwise they might earn from farming, maybe, INR1500 pm.

Vikas Bharadwaj, Dang Vikas Sansthan - voice from Rajasthan

Vikas was from an NGO called Dang Vikas Sansthan. He spoke about rights of mine workers in Karoli. All the agricultural land has been turned into mining field. In Karoli IMR is 72, and MMR is 434. The sex ratio is 858 in rural area and 839 in urban area. He highlighted the problem of child labour in the areas. There is problem of dacoit also. Mine workers are the most sufferer from dacoit. Occupational diseases prevail among the workers and due to that many have died in due course of time. death rate among male workers is very high in Karoli. There are 575 widows in one village and they are from the age group of 30-40 years. Later Dang Vikas



sansthan took initiative to make people aware on health issues. There is lack of health facilities in Karoli, doctors do not want to be posted there. people are suffering from silicosis and waiting to be treated.

[Varun from Aravali](#), a government NGO working with community based organizations across Rajasthan. He narrated the problems of Karauli and Dholpur districts.

Discussion - Chairperson Ashim Roy said that first time this kind of reality coming out from the ground. Some organizations are working in very enthusiastic manner, but few organizations cannot do any this, state has to take responsibility in order to safeguard mine workers.



Session III: Theme -Academic and Industry Perspective on Unorganised Sector

Chaired by Dr. Bipin Jojo, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

[Dr. Arup Sen](#) presented a paper on “Reimagining capital and Labour”. He quoted eminent sociologist such as M.N. Srinivasan for labour issues and capitalist class. He referred to Karl Marx to narrate how capitalists are working in neoliberal society. He also mentioned displacement in eastern India. Tribals are the worst affected in neoliberal country. CCL monopolised coal sector from 1982 to 1990. During the nationalization local tribal workers were replaced by outsiders workers who migrated from UP and Bihar. There was major change in 1990 when economy was opened; in 1993 private companies were allowed to extract natural resources. This change was taking place all over India but had vast impact in Jharkhand (then Bihar) and West Bengal. Land and livelihoods were snatched from local tribal population. This led agitation of people in mining areas. Government tried to suppress with brutality, many people died. He further questioned how to check illegality. There are many illegality on the side of government itself, Coal field allocation, then finding of CAG, illegal mining by various top



people, these are some example which shows that how corruption is taking place in country and also question of Illegality.

[Prof. Sharit Bhowmik, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai](#) spoke on the topic “Issues of Labour among unorganised mine workers.” The term called unorganised is not technically right, in western countries it is called informal sector. Informal sector is major sector in India. Formal sector will not allow informal sector to disappear due to various reasons. In informal sector wages and other things are dictated by corporate. State has to play an important role to regulate informal sector. Tamil Nadu has done great job in this regard. Corporate does not want to make informal into formal because if this happens corporate has to give all the facilities to the workers which will affect profit in long term.

He emphasised that trade union must take initiatives to regularise the informal sector.

[Mr. Ashim Roy, New Trade Union Initiative \(NTUI\)](#) presented on “Trade unions among unorganised mines workers.” He said that there is need to organise the unorganised sector. There are three distinguished steps to organise: - 1) Campaign 2) Mobilising and 3) unionisation. These three steps must go one after another to organise the unorganised sector. Without unionisation, unorganised sector will not benefit.

Discussion: Dr. Abhijeet asked how to organise people who are getting difficult to organise themselves? Dr. Arup Kumar Sen raised a question in Sonali Tea garden where trade union failed to organised workers. Dr. Kuntala commented that state itself is suspending laws and services towards people. State is following pure capitalist ideology, which may lead to colonialism. Mr. Rana said that labourers do not get any support from any one when they are in need. Ashim Roy answered the question of Dr. Abhijeet that there is always sense of organisation within every human being, there may be some difficult in the beginning but later it will come itself. Gopal Krishna raised the question about formalisation of corruption then Dr. Kuntala replied saying about “Desoto” who said, “formalisation is the privilege of rich but it is illegal for poor. Prof. Bhowmik said that in India it is bit difficult to organise because organisation comes from outside. He also added that once the organisation would start asking right of members it would become regular. There was also discussion about nation ID like “Adhar”. Gopal Krishna said there is land grabbing in various part of Jharkhand but union or organisation is not able to do anything.



Dr. Bipin Jojo, Chaired person concluded that government has to be sensitive towards people and their right should not be encroached upon.

*****Session closed for the day*****

Day 2: 28th May 2013

Session IV: Occupational Health of Unorganised Mine Workers

Chaired by Dr. Sunil Kumal, Director NIOH

09.55 am- Welcome note by Dr. Kuntala

Dr. Sunil Kumar, Director, National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) talked about occupational health hazards among mine workers. There are two centres of NIOH, one is in Bangalore (1977) and second is in Kolkata (1980), apart from the headquarters in Ahmedabad. Occupational disease is something unpleasant for mine workers everywhere in the world. He talked about the types of occupational diseases from which mine worker usually get affected. In his presentation he mentioned various sections of Mine Aact 1952 such as Section 9-A, 25, and 26. He also briefed the Mine Rule 1955. At the end he stressed on spreading awareness among people and workers.

Dr. Abhijeet Jadhav, TISS, Mumbai, presented on the topic “Occupational Diseases among mine workers - Diagnosis and Aftercare”.

He talked on following topics:

- Challenging in Diagnosis
- Whose diagnosis is valid
- What is the loophole
- ILO standard
- Case study from Mumbai
- Intervention in advocacy

He concluded that there is difference between occupational diseases and common diseases. Dr. needs to diagnose properly.



Dr. Vinod Agrawal, Prof. & Head, Department of Geology, M. L. Sukhadia University Udaipur, Rajasthan presented his paper on the topic “Status of women participation, socio-economic stress and occupational health and safety in mining sector - A case study from Southern Rajasthan. His paper was based on research project. Women who are engaged in mining activities are mostly illiterates and 90 % of them are from unorganised sector. They face many problems form low wages to sexual exploitation. Mining is considered one of the hazardous industries for everyone. For women it is all the more hazardous. From survey it has been found that they are mostly affected by dust and noise. Some are having hypertensions and skin problems. Though there are various rules and regulation to prevent health issues but in in ground they are not in use. Mining companies are not taking steps to safeguard workers’ health and rights.



Mr. Absar Ahmed, IIPS, Mumbai presented his paper on the topic “Assessment of health issues among unorganised sector of mining”. Mainly he said that the working environment in mining sector is very pathetic. Workers are suffering from various kinds of occupational diseases and accidents which are affecting their longevity of their lives. Under reporting of accidents and diseases are the greatest concern for the worker community.

Open Discussion

Comment came from the participants that in Gujarat a company was asked to compensate a worker who died in an accidents but company neglected.



Question 1- when people know that they would get disease then also they work on mines

Ans- issue of livelihoods. People don't have so many options. This is a trap, people think that they would get better life but instead they get disease. In developing countries like India corruption is very high; this is the reason why people are not getting compensation.

Question 2- what advocacy is doing?

Ans- need to focus on this field and curb the corruption. Coordination among all the departments is demand of time. Problem of scientific, correct and systemic data is prevailing all over India. It will be difficult to solve the problem if there is no proper data available. Research articles can also help when there is no proper data available with government.

Session V: Issues within Mining and Quarrying in India

Chaired By Dr. Surjit Singh, Director IDS

[Prof. Shyam Sundar, Department of Economics, Mumbai University](#) presented on “Contract labour in unorganised sector.” He described how contract labour has been manifested in the present context. Unorganised labour sector is very cheap and easily available therefore the corporate will not allow to regulate. According to them unorganised sector keeps low cost of production and high profit. The national labour commission once made statement that contract labourers are more productive and efficient than regular labourers. Trade unions have to fight this ideology both in policy level and in the field. It has been seen that contract workers are more prone to meet with an accident than of regular workers, because nothing is spent for the security of contract labour.

There is politics over making unorganised sector to organised one, once unorganised have become organised, the unorganised workers will also become majority and they can bring their own candidate in the union and the organised workers will become minority. This will harm their interest and trade union leaders will be no more leaders. This is why trade union leaders do not want to turn unorganised into organised.

[Dr. Felix Padel, Professor, IIHMR, Jaipur](#)

Topic:- Transformation from skilled cultivators to industrial labourers: Employment Promises and Realities in the Mining/Metals Industry.

Hundreds of thousands of Adivasis and non tribal cultivators have been removed from their lands and enrolled as industrial labourers in India's mining industry and metal factories during the last 30 years. The majority are employed informally as construction labourers and miners on



a contract labour basis, with little if any job security. Similar numbers face this transition right now and in coming decades. What are the realities of work conditions, pay, compensation, for women and children as well as men in this informal sector of economy? Are the employment promises generally kept through which new mega projects are promoted? From Bhilai Steel Plant, Posco, Tata, Nalco and Vedanta mines and factories in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha to similar projects in other states, how does this transition play out in the lives and the impact on cultures?

In this paper a few key mining/ metal production projects that are being promoted in India, in which promises of employment both formal and informal- play a prominent role in promotional discourse- had been examined. Our basic argument is that these promises of jobs tend to be highly exaggerated; that reality of labour conditions, especially in the informal sector, is extremely exploitative and basically controlled by mafias; and that this focus on employment opportunities diverts attention from a reality in which cultivators are being displaced and converted into an industrial labour force, in which their standard of living and control over their labour witness a dramatic decline.

What is certain is that these three circles of reality- informal labour in the mines, quarries, metal factories and construction, formal employment by the big firms, and the informal rural economy of millions of cultivators still rooted to traditional livelihoods but in imminent threat of displacement- are very closely connected, especially through the burgeoning business of distress migration labour. India's new mega projects based at lowest possible wages as well as on dispossessing hundreds of villages of their land and resources. These connections need to be much better understood.





Prof. Babu Mathews, National Law University, Delhi

Topic: Law and unorganised workers in mining and quarrying of minor minerals.

He started from the question of whole development issues. In India the development processes are threatening the livelihoods of rural mass. Very few countries have the strong labours laws, one of them is India. Despite having all support from constitution government is not willing to do much for the betterment of mine workers. In Indian labour law acts there is no amendment in at all. There are various issues in Indian labour sector such as low wages, no proper contract regulation laws etc. Numbers of mines have been closed down by the Supreme Court order. Mining act is the weakest act in Indian constitution. It must be strengthened to protect workers.

Session VI: Mining and Quarrying – issues of livelihood.

Chaired By Prof. Vinod Aggrawal

Dr. Molly Chattopadhyay, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata presented a paper on “Officially statistics and Indian Mining industry.”

Priya Gupta presented a paper on “Livelihoods in artisanal gold mining in South India.”

Dr. Sherly Thomas presented her paper on “Health and Women in the Unorganised sector.”

Session VII: Human Rights Violation in Mining and Quarrying in India

Chaired by Prof. Babu Mathews

Mr. Deverajan, Member, State Human Rights Commission, spoke on the topic “Human Rights and mine workers.” His whole argument was that Human Commission has to be empowered by educationists and Activist.

Krishnendu Mukherji, Barrister, United Kingdom & Bombay High Court Advocate, India.

He presented on “Barriers and Avenues to Redressing legal violation in the unorganised sector of Mining and Quarrying”. He touched various aspects of mining and quarrying industry for example unorganised sector in India, informal sector in mining and quarrying and legal protection.



Dr. Yogesh Dube, Member and Chairperson of working committee on child labour in mining, National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

He said that his worry is whether this seminar will bring any changes in the policy or just will become a part of archive. The solution whatever comes, must change the policy. He thinks that outcome of this seminar will not be buried under tonnes of files but bring the significant change in the history of mine and mineral policy.

At present children are being employed in mines which is illegal. This also deprives children from their rights. There are many reports of working children in hazardous mines. due to child labour numbers of mines were closed down.

The outcome whatever is coming from this seminar should be sent to various government department so that it may help to draft better policies in near future.

Open discussion

Members agreed that the ownership of mine must remain with local people and some part of profit should go to the labourers who are from the same locality.

MLPC Media Award - Chaired by Mr. Rana Sengupta – the awards are given to recognize the contribution of journalists and media in mainstreaming the plight of mineworkers and thus bring mining issues to the forefront of public debate and discussion.

Award winners for 2013:

1. Mr. Shyamveer from Rajasthan Patrika, Jodhpur
2. Suresh Vyas from Hindustan Times
3. Sukhdev Singh Dugar from Dainik Bhaskar
4. Anand Sharma from Rajasthan Patrika, Udaipur
5. Nirmal Tiwari from ETV Rajasthan
6. Raj Kumar Patel, Cartoonist

Vote of thanks by Dr. Bipin Jojo, Trustee, MLPC - he thanked Dr. Kuntala for the support from Australian National University and Oxfam India to make this Seminar a possibility. He also thanked the participants and dignitaries for their generous time.



Way Forward:

Below are the key conclusions that the Seminar drew from the various papers presented and discussions that ensued:

1. Need for creation of strong trade unions and self sustaining structures involving the informal mineworkers.
2. Need for channelizing and mobilizing the funds generated from the use of mineral resources for the development of the same geographic area and community affected by mining.
3. Time to amend the old and inadequate mining and labour laws. For instance, Mines Act 1952 is redundant in today's context. Even the penalizing amounts are not at par.
4. Need for registering the data of the mine workers employed in mines and to adopt ways to get them proper identification so that they can approach the court of law for justice.
5. To include the rules and regulations for labour registration and welfare under the clusters on the lines of environment management plan for the recently formed clusters in Rajasthan.



6. Need for coordination among the various state and central departments for better governance and administration.
7. Creation of Mine workers' welfare board to facilitate labour welfare schemes for mineworkers.
8. Training of government doctors at PHC/CHC level to detect occupational diseases among mineworkers.

*****END OF SEMINAR*****