

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2196
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.01.2018**

CONTRACTUAL WORKERS IN MINING SECTOR

2196. SHRI KESINENI NANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of contractual workers is higher than the number of permanent workers in mining sector and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;**
- (b) whether there are any differences between the safety, retirement benefits and compensation regulations between permanent and contractual labourers;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and**
- (d) the details and the status of the study being conducted to gauge the prevalence of silicosis throughout the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): As per the details provided by Directorate General of Mines Safety(DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour & Employment, the number of contract workers are not higher than the regular workers. The details are as provided:-

Mining(Average Daily Employment)			
Year	Regular	Contract	Total
2011	472,618	93,541	566,159
2012	461,003	100,411	561,414
2013	470,757	98,488	569,245
2014	464,425	99,335	563,760
2015	458,165	104,915	563,080

Contd..2/-

(b) & (c): The Mines Act, 1952 does not differentiate between the permanent and contractual labourer. However, the retirement benefits does not come under the purview of the Mines Act, 1952.

The compensation is covered under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 and is given by the respective mining companies or owners.

(d): A project costing Rs. 4.68 Crore on "Multicentric study of dust related diseases in stone mines and development of sustainable preventive programme" has been undertaken jointly by Union Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Mines in collaboration with National Institutes of Miners' Health, Nagpur (an autonomous institute under Ministry of Mines), to address the Silicosis related health issues of stone mines and quarries workers of unorganized sector situated in different parts of the country, which would include the dust profiling, disease profiling, profiling of the nature of mining operations prevalently contributing to occurrence of silicosis, etc. The findings of the project would help in identifying the genesis of the occurrence of silicosis and appropriate mitigation measures for future control and prevention.

National Institutes of Miners' Health, Nagpur has carried out the occupational health and safety survey of mine workers upto October, 2017 in four(4) states namely Telangana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana in which 105 cases of Silicosis have been detected out of 1566 persons examined.

	State	District	No. Of Persons Medically examined	silicosis Cases
1	Telangana	Nalgonda	251	0
2	Rajasthan	Dholpur	300	42
3	Rajasthan	Jodpur	349	41
4	Rajasthan	Nagaur	156	15
5	Uttar pradesh	Lalitpur	313	7
6	Haryana	Mahendragarh	197	0
	Total		1566	105

Also, an occupational health and safety survey of silicosis affected workers under Section 9A of the Mines Act, 1952 has been undertaken by Directorate General of Mines Safety wherein 7673 persons were medically examined, out of which 157 cases of silicosis were detected.