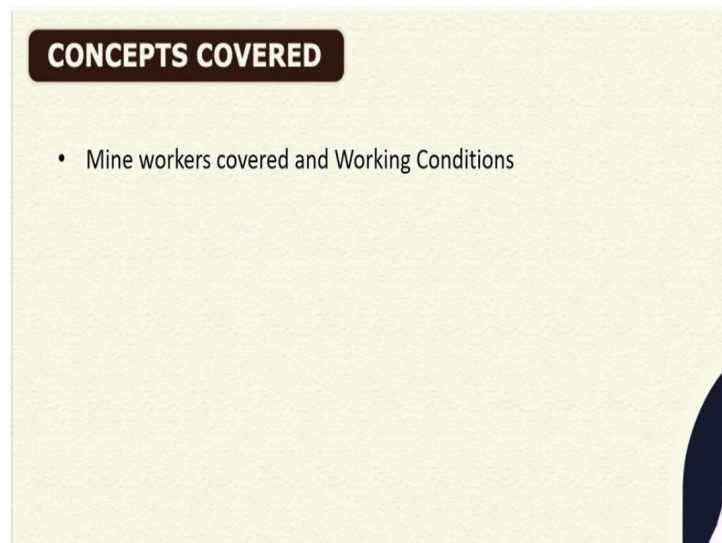


**New Labour Codes of India**  
**Professor K. D. Raju**  
**Rajiv Gandhi School Intellectual Property Law**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur**  
**Lecture 56**  
**Mine Workers and Working Conditions**

Dear students. In the last week of this course, we are going to discuss about some of the other legislations that is mine workers and also cine workers and some very special classes of the workers which we are going to deal with along at the end of the week with some of the ILO conventions as a part of the core labour standard conventions.

Today, we are going to discuss the law on mine workers. And when we talk about mine workers, they are a special class of workers, specifically, due to the risk, high level of risk involved in their work. So, their special provisions are required to deal with the situations in mines.

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So, the Government has passed from the very beginning the new, special legislation to deal with the safety, working conditions, health and other provisions in mines.

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**KEYWORDS**

- Mine workers
- Managers
- Employment in Mining area
- Establishment
- Maintenance of rescue services
- Vocational training

Especially, the liability and working of especially, the mine workers who are responsible for the interior management of the mine are specifically mentioned in the Mines Act.

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• **Mine Workers in India and their working conditions**



Source- Coal Mines in Odisha; downtoearth.org

So, everybody knows the peculiarity of mines. So, the high level of risk is involved as also the health conditions of mine workers. So, the working conditions of mine workers have to be taken care of by the special legislation.

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**Introduction**

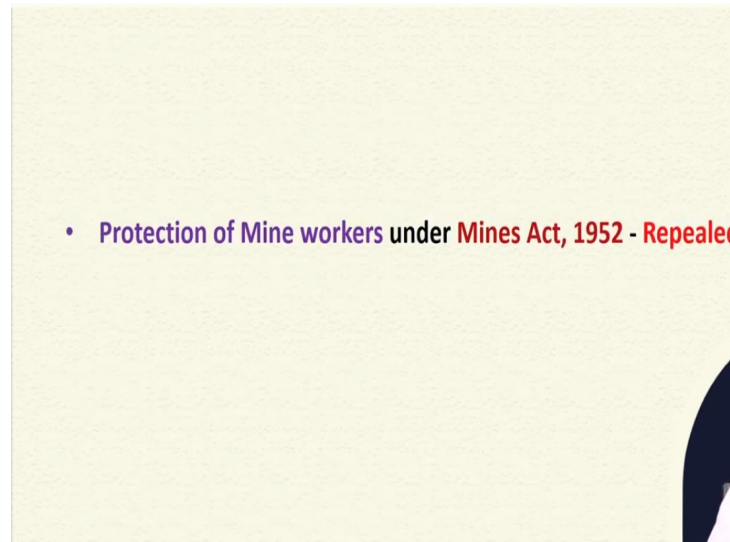
- Health and safety legislation for miners all over the world have developed in a slow, tedious and frustrating process.
- **Article 246 of Indian Constitution:** Article 246 and entry 55 of the seventh schedule of the Indian constitution talks about the regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.
- So, the **State legislatures do not have the power to make laws** on these matters.
- Therefore, the **Mines Act has authorized the Central govt to frame regulations and rules on specified subjects**
- The basic objective of the Mines Act 1952, was to regulate the working conditions and environment to make the work more humane and to provide measures to prevent accidents and occupational diseases,

When we look into the Indian Constitution article 246 which clearly says along with entry 55 of the seventh schedule it talks about regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields. Mines and oil fields are very special working areas. So, these special legislations are dealing with these special areas like mines and oil fields. And it authorizes only the central government to make regulations and rules to deal with.

So, the Mines Act which was repealed recently has been enacted in 1952. So, the objective of the Act very clearly says that it is to regulate the working conditions and environment to make the work more humane and to provide measures to prevent accidents and occupational diseases which are prone to mine workers.

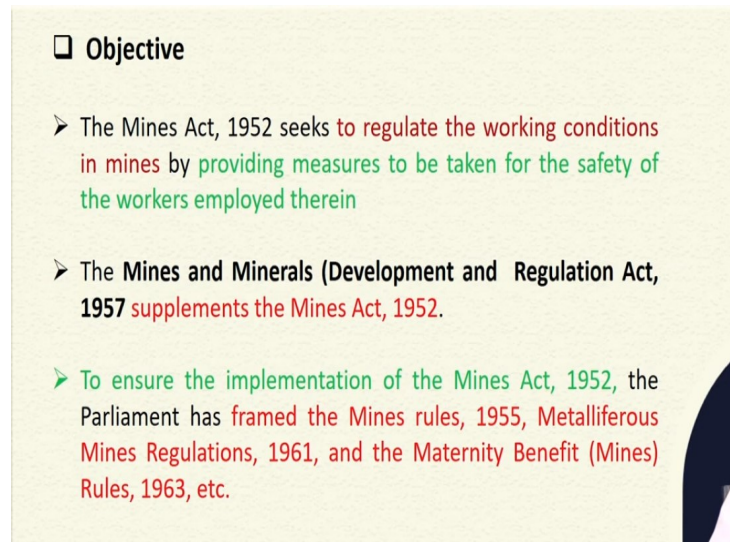
Because as we know that the working environment is very peculiar with regard to mines. And also, accidents are very frequent. In the Indian mines, the accident levels are very high when compared to other countries. This is mainly attributable to all the technologies and also the management. And occupational diseases are very frequent among mine workers.

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And we can see the provisions in the old Act first and then we will go to the repealed Act.

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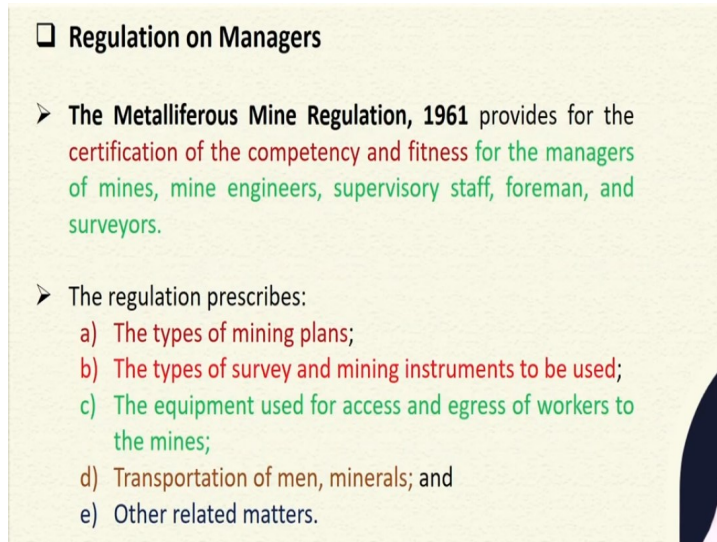


So, the most important part of the Mines Act 1952 is the safety of workers. And also, we can see the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act of 1957 which is supplementary to the 1952 Act. So, both these Acts and also even very specific, the first time the maternity benefit is provided to the mines.

So, the Maternity Benefit Mines Rules 1963, and also, we can see the rules, very specifically framed to Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961. So, the mines are very specific which is

why the special rules and regulations are framed from the very beginning of the post-independent India.

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□ Regulation on Managers

- The Metalliferous Mine Regulation, 1961 provides for the certification of the competency and fitness for the managers of mines, mine engineers, supervisory staff, foreman, and surveyors.
- The regulation prescribes:
  - a) The types of mining plans;
  - b) The types of survey and mining instruments to be used;
  - c) The equipment used for access and egress of workers to the mines;
  - d) Transportation of men, minerals; and
  - e) Other related matters.

So, if you look into these particular rules and regulations we can see that for example, the case of Metalliferous Mine Regulation 1961 which talks about certification of the competency and fitness of managers, mine engineers, supervisory staff, foremen and surveyors. So, the regulations prescribe the type of mining plants, the types of survey and mining instruments to be used, the equipment used for access and aggressive workers to the mines, transportation of men, minerals and other related matters are mentioned in the Regulation 1961.

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☐ Mines

➤ "Mine" means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals has been or is being carried on, and includes-

- i. all borings, boreholes, oil wells, and accessory crude conditions in plants, including the pipe conveying mineral oil within the oilfields;
- ii. all shafts, in or adjacent to and belonging to a mine, whether in the course of being sunk or not;
- iii. all levels and inclined planes in the course of being driven;
- iv. all open cast workings;

So, when we talk about the mines. So, there are so many categories of mine. So, it defines mines as any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for the obtaining minerals has been or is being carried on and it includes. So, it is an inclusive definition. It says, all borings, boreholes, oil wells and necessary crude conditions in plants including pipe conveying minerals oil within the oil fields, and secondly all shafts adjacent to and belong to a mine whether, in the course of being sunk or not, all levels of inclined planes in the course of being driven or open cast works. So, the entire area is known as mine. So, it is not only where the excavations are happening. So, the interior area where the operations are happening come within the purview of mines including the oil fields.

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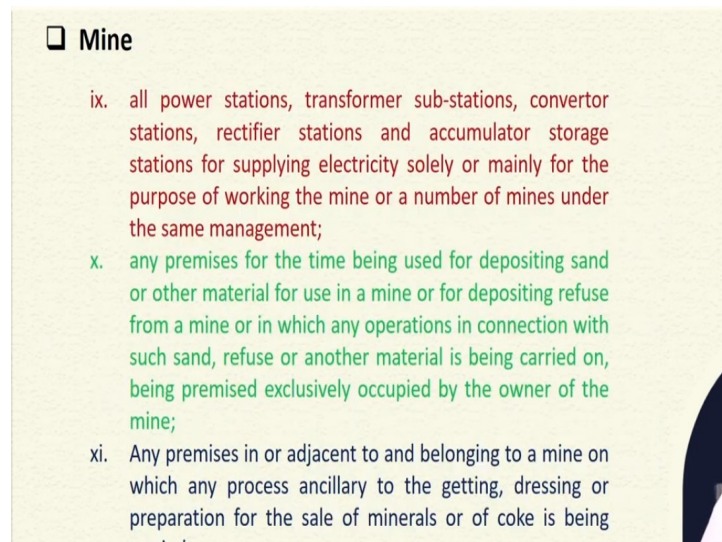
☐ Mines

- v. all conveyors or aerial ropeways provided for the bringing into or removal from a mine of minerals or other articles or for the removal of refuse therefrom;
- vi. all audits, levels, planes, machinery, works, railways, tramways and sidings in or adjacent to and belonging to a mine;
- vii. all protective works being carried out in or adjacent to a mine;
- viii. all workshops and stores situated within the precincts of a mine and under the same management and used primarily for the purposes connected with that mine or a number of mines under the same management;

And also, we can say that then once it is mined, these products are the minerals or the coals that are transported through the aerial ropeways. So, it is brought to the processing plant. So, the mine, minerals and articles and removed and then to the processing centre, all these conveyors and belts are including the definition of mines. And then all levels of planes, machinery, works, railways, tramways and sidings adjacent and belong to the mine for use purposes as part of accessories of the main occupation of mining.

And then all protective works being carried out in or adjacent to a mine. All workshop stores are situated in the precincts of a mine which helps the management, even repairing the machinery and also the number of mines or the same management, even they keeping the workshops that also will come out of the definition of mines.

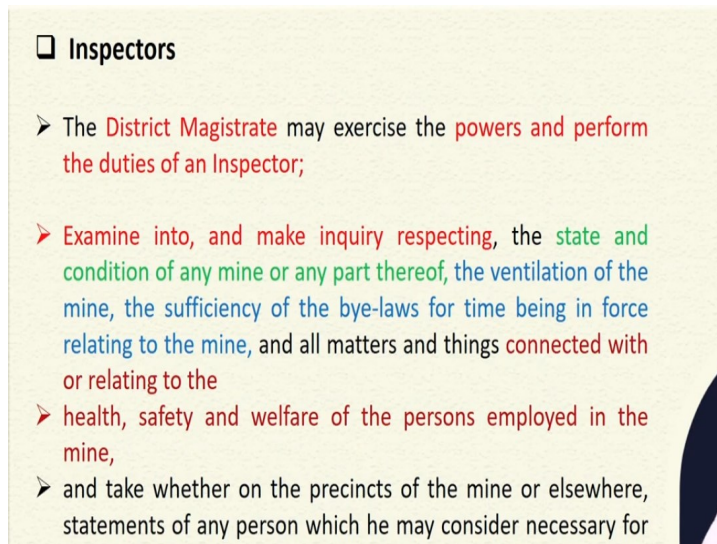
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And there are other power stations there may be captive power stations, transformer substations, then other electricity related or which is specifically used for the mines, so that is the electricity management, that also will be considered, the people who are working there also will be considered as the mine workers. So, it will also come under the definition, within the definition of mines.

And then any premises used for depositing the particular sand or materials or the refuse, any operations relating to many mining also will come under the preview of the same owner or the same company. So, the precincts, premises, adjacent and belonging to the same company even storage areas also will be considered as a part of the mines.

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**❑ Inspectors**

- The District Magistrate may exercise the powers and perform the duties of an Inspector;
- Examine into, and make inquiry respecting, the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, the ventilation of the mine, the sufficiency of the bye-laws for time being in force relating to the mine, and all matters and things connected with or relating to the
- health, safety and welfare of the persons employed in the mine,
- and take whether on the precincts of the mine or elsewhere, statements of any person which he may consider necessary for

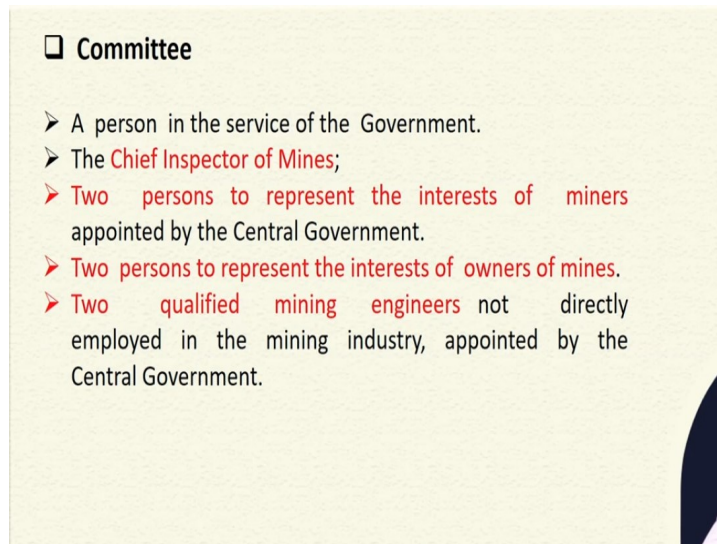
Then the most important enforcement machinery mentioned is the actor inspectors. So, we will see the ILO convention also with regard to the appointment of Inspectors and their working systems later on. So, most importantly the District Magistrate is considered as given the purpose to perform the duties of an inspector.

There will be so many mine inspectors working under the District Magistrate. But the District Magistrate is given the additional charge of inspecting mines and he has wide powers which are given under the Mines Act. And he can make an enquiry and also any part related to the mines and he can enter into any premises.

He can be looking into the ventilation of the mine, the sufficiency of bye-laws and also in the implementation and any matters connected with a mine can be checked by the district magistrate. And also, which includes the health care and welfare conditions of the people who are employed in mine and also, he can visit the precincts of any fact any mine which is you know related works are happening.



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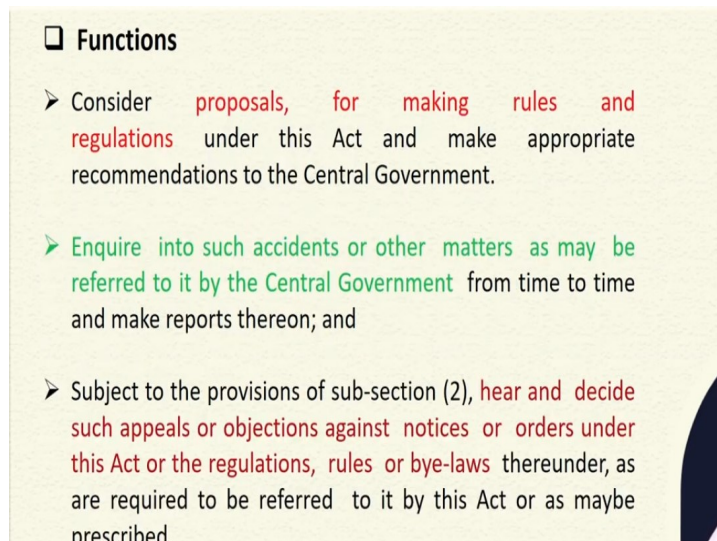


**Committee**

- A person in the service of the Government.
- The Chief Inspector of Mines;
- Two persons to represent the interests of miners appointed by the Central Government.
- Two persons to represent the interests of owners of mines.
- Two qualified mining engineers not directly employed in the mining industry, appointed by the Central Government.

And the particular committee constituted will be looking into or the Chief Inspector of mines will be appointed. And two Chief Inspectors of mines also we can see that this central government will appoint the people persons who are representing the interest of miners. And also two persons in the interest of owners of mines and two qualified mining engineers appointed by the central government will be there in a mining committee.

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**Functions**

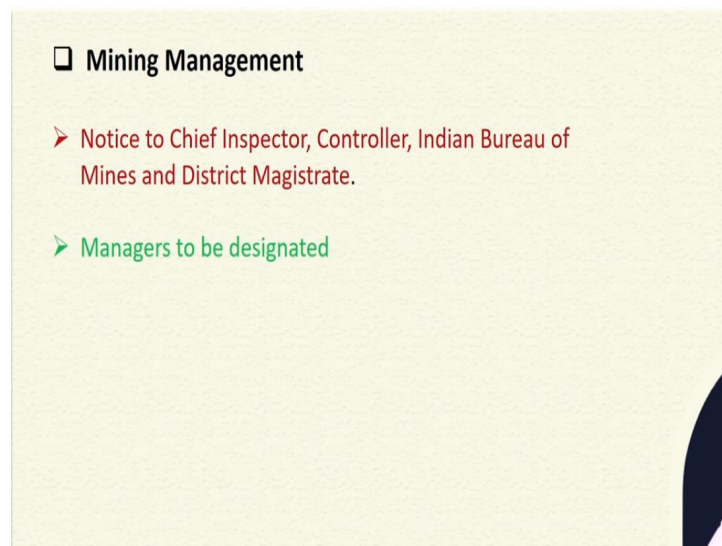
- Consider proposals, for making rules and regulations under this Act and make appropriate recommendations to the Central Government.
- Enquire into such accidents or other matters as may be referred to it by the Central Government from time to time and make reports thereon; and
- Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), hear and decide such appeals or objections against notices or orders under this Act or the regulations, rules or bye-laws thereunder, as are required to be referred to it by this Act or as maybe prescribed.

And also the functions which we can look into it for making rules and regulations. It is the duty of this government. So, this committee can recommend to the central government for

making appropriate rules and regulations. And also they have the powers to enquire into the accident and also recommend other matters to the central government from time to time.

And also to hear and decide such appeals and objections against the notices and also other provisions, any kind of appeals from other provisions and orders under the Mines Act and regulations and by-laws can be considered by this particular committee. So, the committee have the wide powers.

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And if you look into the Chief Inspector, the so, and also you can see that mining management is done by the Chief Inspector, Controller and Indian Bureau of Mines and District Magistrates. So, this is the hierarchy which we can see and a set of managers in each and every mine is a part of mining management.

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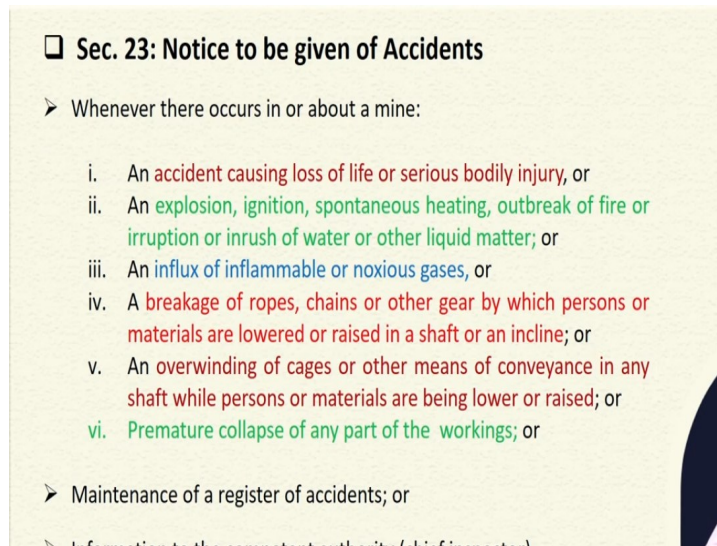
**Health**

- Sec. 19(1): **Cool drinking water**. It shall be legibly marked '**DRINKING WATER**' in a language understood by a majority of the persons employed.
- Sec. 20(1): **Separately for males and females in every mine, a sufficient number of latrines and urinals of prescribed types** so situated as to be convenient and accessible to persons employed in the mine at all times.
- Sec. 21(3): **first-aid boxes**
- Sec. 21(5): Every mine wherein **more than 150 persons** are employed, **there shall be provided and maintained a first-aid room**

So, if you look into the health conditions or what are the provisions for health there are so many provisions included in the special health conditions in the mine. For example, cool drinking water. So, cool drinking water to be provided and also it should be marked legibly in the local language which is understandable to the workers like 'drinking water'. So, cold drinking water is to be provided. And then separate latrines and urinals for male and female workers to be provided which are accessible to the persons employed in the mines.

And there must be first-aid boxes to be kept and if every mine where 150 or more persons are employed they must maintain a first-aid room which is available for the workers, if any accidents or any anything happens, injuries happen, a first aid room should be provided, if there are more than 150 workers and we know that in any main there will be, even a small mine, there will be more than 150 workers will be working in every day. So, there must be a first-aid room should be provided, not only first-aid boxes.

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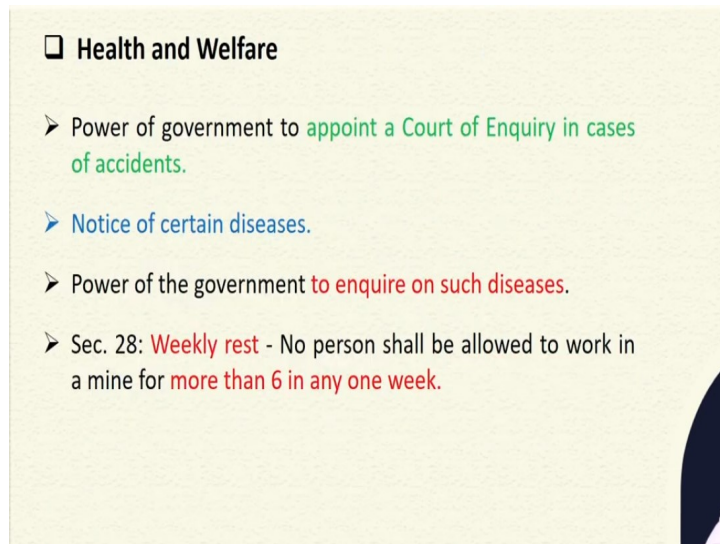


And it is the duty of every manager to give notice about accidents whenever it occurs in a mine. The accidents cause loss of life or serious bodily injury and any kind of explosion, ignition and the spontaneous heating outbreak of fire or eruption of otherwise invasion of water and other liquid matters into the mines.

And also, the influx of inflammable or noxious gases in the mines is also to be reported. Other accidents like the breakage of ropes, and chains, breakdown of gears and also any kind of breakdown of shafts or overbinding of cages or means of conveyance in any shaft by persons and materials are being lowered or raised.

And the premature collapse of any part of the workings. And also, they have the managers maintain a register of accidents. It is not only reporting all this to the appropriate government that is the central government and maintenance of the register. And also, the information, all this information about the accidents is to be reported to the Chief Inspector of mines.

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Relating to health and welfare, the central government can appoint and also conduct a court of enquiry in case of accidents. In case of accidents, the central government has to investigate the matter. So, the central government has the power to appoint, they have to conduct the court of inquiry.

And diseases are very much prevalent; especially occupational diseases are very much prevalent in mines and to the mine workers. So, there is notice of certain diseases to be given to the Chief Inspector of mines. And this central government have the power to encourage such diseases. And also, when it comes to the working time so a weekly hour, so, a weekly rest day with wages to be provided to every worker and no mine worker should be allowed to work more than 6 days in any one week.

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❑ **Sec. 30 & 31: Hours of Work**

- **Hours of Work above ground:** No adult employed above ground in a mine shall be required or allowed to **work for more than 48 hours in any week or for more than 9 hours in any day.**
- Provided that, subject to the **previous approval** of the Chief Inspector, the daily maximum hours specified in this subsection may be exceeded in order to facilitate the change of shifts.

So, we can see that the people are separated into two, the people who are working inside the mine and above the mine. So, the hours of work are different for these people. So, it is, the provision says that Section 30 and 31 says, no adult employed above the ground in a mine shall be required or allowed to work for more than 48 hours in any week or more than nine hours on any day at a time. So, then we will see what are the amendments. So, the amendments uniformly restricted it to 8 hours. And the exceptions are provided with the previous approval of the Chief Inspector of mines in case of shifts.

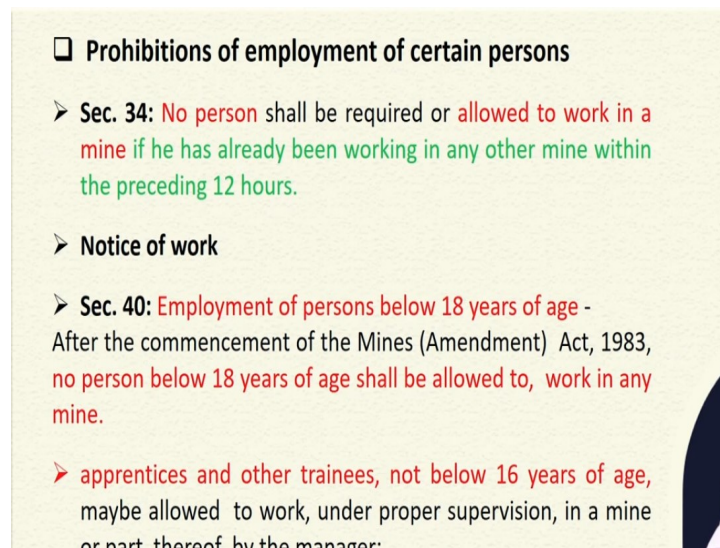
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❑ **Hours of Work**

- **Hours of Work below ground:** The **periods of work** of any such adult shall be so arranged that, **along with his interval for rest, they shall not in any day spread over more than 12 hours,** and that he **shall not work for more than 5 hours continuously** before he has had an **interval for rest of at least half an hour.**
- **Sec. 32:** Night shifts
- **Sec. 33:** Extra wages for overtime

So, and also the people who are working below the ground, the working times, working hours, and the period of work are also regulated. So, it says that any adult worker shall his shift and working hours be arranged in such a way that he has intervals for rest, they shall not any day spread over more than 12 hours and he shall not work for more than 5 hours continuously. So, he should not work more than 5 hours continuously in a day and there must be a rest or interval, at least half an hour interval between these two shifts of his work. And also, we can see the special provisions with regard to night shifts and overtime wages for extra work.

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**❑ Prohibitions of employment of certain persons**

- **Sec. 34:** No person shall be required or allowed to work in a mine if he has already been working in any other mine within the preceding 12 hours.
- **Notice of work**
- **Sec. 40:** Employment of persons below 18 years of age - After the commencement of the Mines (Amendment) Act, 1983, no person below 18 years of age shall be allowed to, work in any mine.
- apprentices and other trainees, not below 16 years of age, maybe allowed to work, under proper supervision, in a mine or part thereof by the manager.

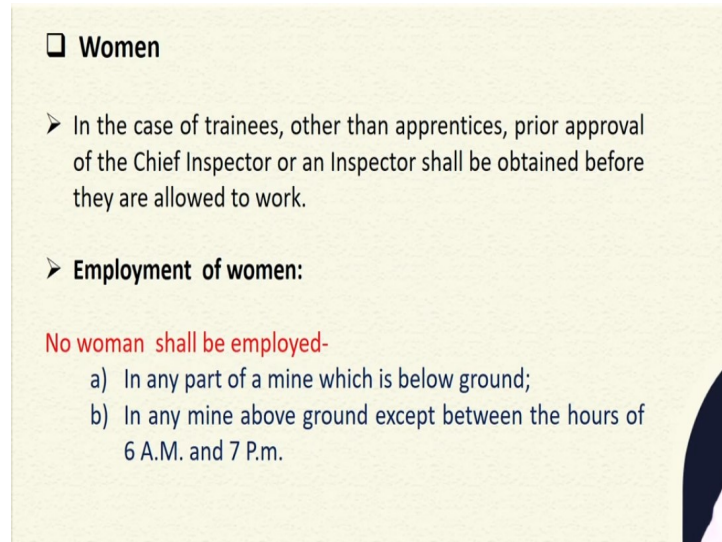
And also, certain persons are prohibited from employment. And it is clearly mentioned that the provisions, so, no person shall be required or allowed to work in a mine, if he has already been working in any other mine within the precincts or proceeding 12 hours. So, if somebody is already working continuous work is prohibited.

And there is some kind of restrictions or prohibition for the employment of persons below 18 years of age. But this is not applicable in the case of apprentices. The apprentices or trainees are also not below the age of 16. So, the 16, age of 16 to 18, if they are trainees or apprentices can be engaged in any mine.

It means that permanent workers not below 18 cannot be appointed. But if they are designated as apprentices or trainees. And people above the age between 16 and 18 can be employed under proper supervision and proper supervision by the manager. So, it means the

trainees are allowed to work once he completes the age of 16 and 16 to 18 are permitted to work in the mines.

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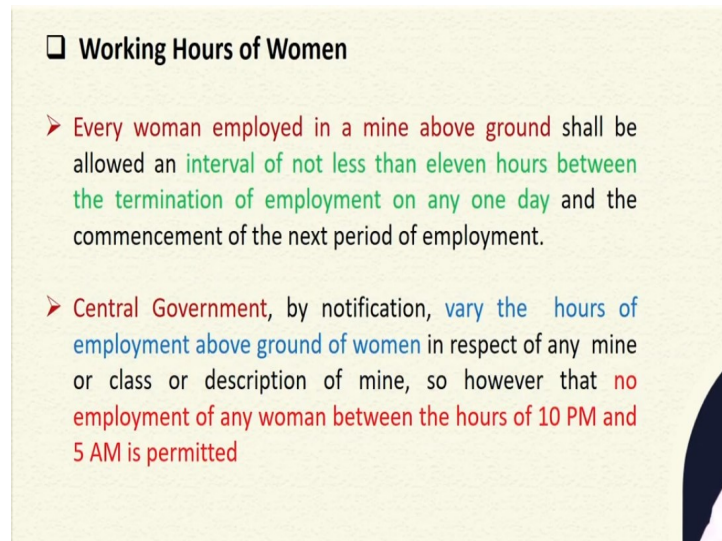


**❑ Women**

- In the case of trainees, other than apprentices, prior approval of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector shall be obtained before they are allowed to work.
- **Employment of women:**
  - No woman shall be employed-**
    - a) In any part of a mine which is below ground;
    - b) In any mine above ground except between the hours of 6 A.M. and 7 P.m.

In the case of women workers, no women shall be employed below the ground. And also in any time above the ground also the working time is from 6 am to 7 pm. So, for night shifts, no women will be no women shall be employed even above the ground between 6 am and 7 pm. So, this is the old Act and we will see what are changes made in the new code.

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**❑ Working Hours of Women**

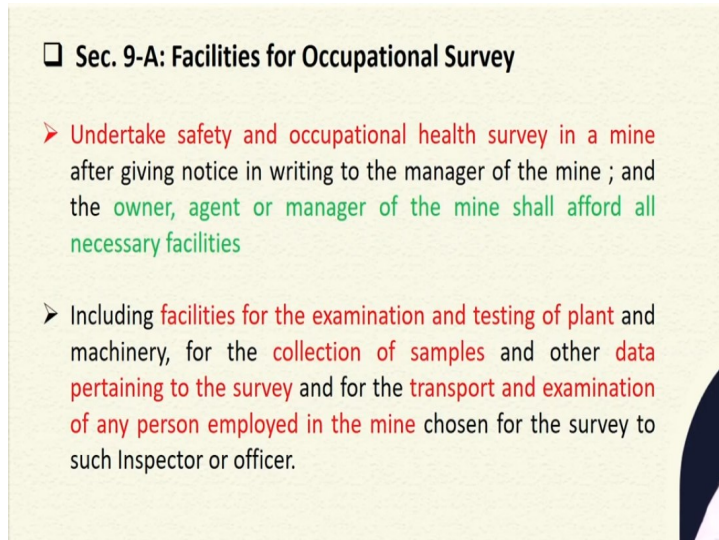
- Every woman employed in a mine above ground shall be allowed an interval of not less than eleven hours between the termination of employment on any one day and the commencement of the next period of employment.
- Central Government, by notification, vary the hours of employment above ground of women in respect of any mine or class or description of mine, so however that no employment of any woman between the hours of 10 PM and 5 AM is permitted

And it is clearly mentioned that the woman workers who are working above the ground shall be allowed an interval of not less than 11 hours between the termination of employment on



one particular day and the commencement of the next period of employment. And also vary the hours of employment above the woman in respect of mine or class or description of mine but no women workers between the hours of 10 pm and 5 am are permitted. So, night work for women workers is prohibited under the Mines Act.

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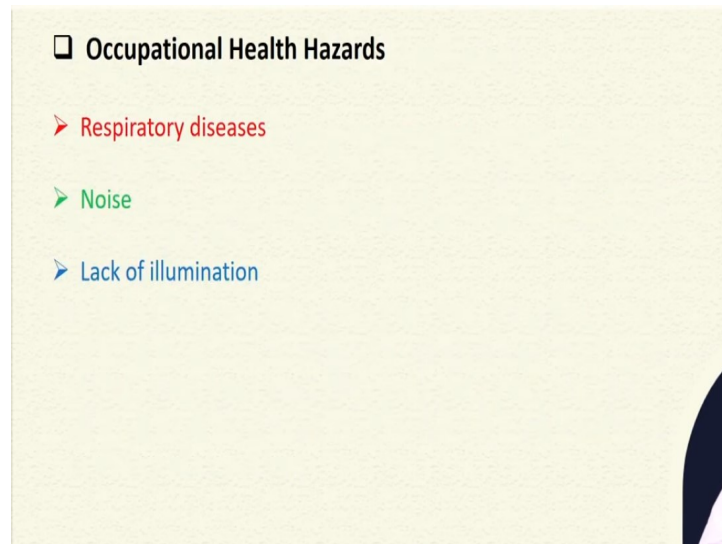
❑ **Sec. 9-A: Facilities for Occupational Survey**

- Undertake safety and occupational health survey in a mine after giving notice in writing to the manager of the mine ; and the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall afford all necessary facilities
- Including facilities for the examination and testing of plant and machinery, for the collection of samples and other data pertaining to the survey and for the transport and examination of any person employed in the mine chosen for the survey to such Inspector or officer.

So, and also certain facilities are to be provided for the occupational survey. So, the central government has to undertake safety and occupational health survey in mines from periodical times to find out the spread of occupational diseases. And the managers or the agents have to facilitate this kind of occupational health survey. And this includes the facilities for the examination and testing of the workers and also looking into the working of the plant, machinery and collection of samples.

So, this survey not only includes the working conditions of the workers but also the machinery and the working conditions of the mine itself including the transport and examination of any persons employed in the mine. So, with regard to the survey, the inspectors have a lot of powers. They can enforce these occupational health surveys in the mines.

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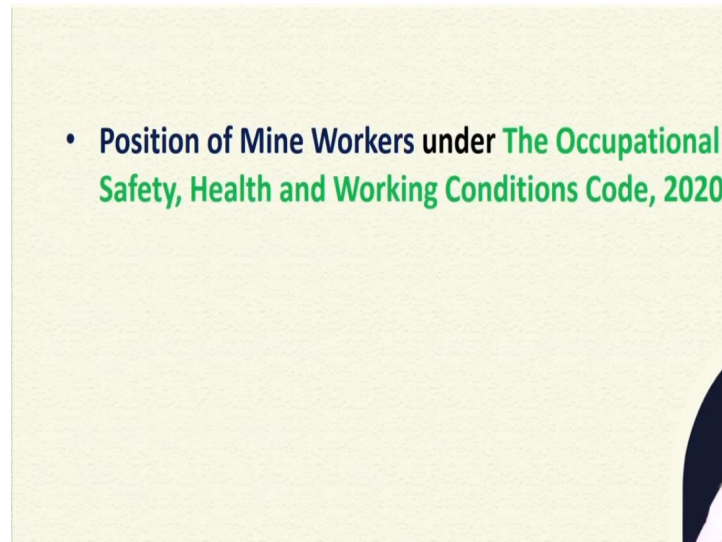
So, there are other provisions relating to occupational health hazards is respiratory diseases. And also, there are heavy noise-related diseases and a lack of sufficient lights this can also be addressed by the Inspectors from time to time.

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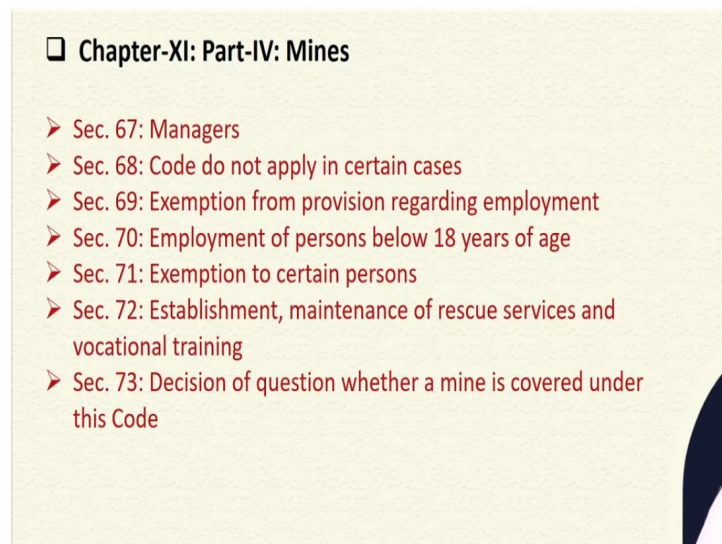
And the other risk in the mines includes fires, frequent fires, blastings and water logging and gaseous substances emanating inside the mines, noise and inadequate ventilation and you can see that safety conditions. So, the safety provisions are lacking in the Indian Act, the former Act.

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Even though the working conditions and the health conditions are regulated but the safety conditions are not regulated in the Mines Act, the former Mines Act. So, we will see what are the provisions in the new Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions Code 2020 with regard to mine workers.

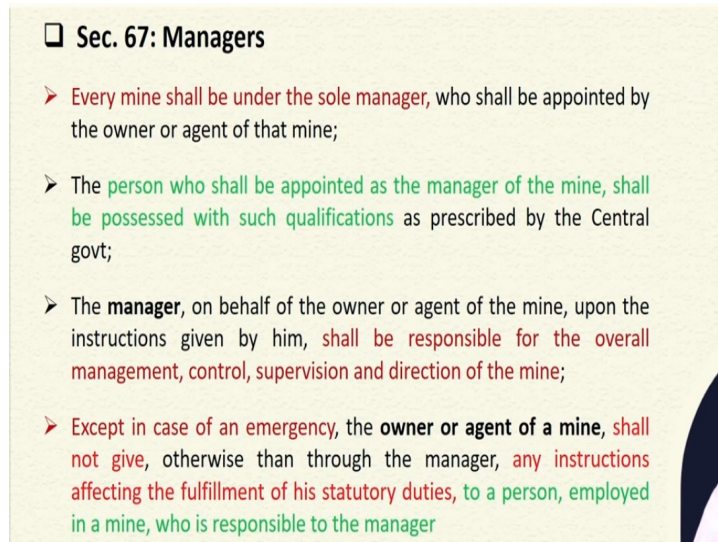
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So, we can see chapter eleven and part four which specifically talk about miners or the provisions which are relating to the mines relating to the managers and also the exemption provisions and the employment of persons below the age of 18 and certain exemptions and

also vacation training and other services and also any other provisions or relating to the mines.

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□ **Sec. 67: Managers**

- Every mine shall be under the sole manager, who shall be appointed by the owner or agent of that mine;
- The person who shall be appointed as the manager of the mine, shall be possessed with such qualifications as prescribed by the Central govt;
- The manager, on behalf of the owner or agent of the mine, upon the instructions given by him, shall be responsible for the overall management, control, supervision and direction of the mine;
- Except in case of an emergency, the owner or agent of a mine, shall not give, otherwise than through the manager, any instructions affecting the fulfillment of his statutory duties, to a person, employed in a mine, who is responsible to the manager

So, managers are a very important role to play in the management of any mine. The appointment of these particular managers or agents is very important. He is going to be responsible for all the activities of the mines. And it clearly says that every mine shall be a sole manager appointed by the owner or the agent of the mine.

So, every mine shall be a sole manager, so that he has effective control over the activities of the mine. And no person shall be appointed as a manager in a particular mine who is not possessing the qualifications prescribed by the central government. So, under the rules, the central government can prescribe the qualifications of a configuration manager.

And also, you can see that the managers work on behalf of owners or the agents of the mine and they are responsible for the overall management, control and supervision and also complete management of the mine. And also, here you can see that in certain cases these managers are compelled to follow the statutory duties and the managers to be appointed responsibly by the owner or the agent. Because the managers are going to be the sole responsible person for the management of the mines.

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❑ **Sec. 68: Code not to apply in certain cases**

➤ The provisions of this Code **shall not apply to:**

- i. Any mine in which excavation is being made for prospecting purposes only and not for the purpose of obtaining minerals for use or sale, subject to such conditions relating to number of employees, depth of excavation and other matters, as prescribed by the Central govt;
- ii. Any mine engaged in the extraction of Kankar, murrum, laterite, boulder, gravel, shingle, ordinary sand (excluding mouldings and glass sand and other mineral sands), ordinary clay (excluding kaolin, china clay, white clay or fire clay), building stone, slate, road metal, earth, fullers earth (marl, chalk) and lime stone subject to such conditions relating to workings, open cast workings and explosives

And also, in certain cases, the Mines Act is not applicable. Such cases are mines in which excavation is being made for prospecting purposes only and not for the purpose of obtaining minerals for use or sale. So, mostly for research purposes. And also, the excavations, other prescribed by the central government.

And any other mines engage with certain specific activities. Certain specific activities like gravel, shinking, ordinary sand and excluding mouldings and glass, sand under the mineral sands, ordinary clay but excluding china clay, white clay or fire clay, building stone, slate road metals, earth, fullers earth and limestone, limestone quarries is available all over the country. And these can be, these specific areas can be excluded by the central government from the purview of this Mines Act.

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❑ **Sec. 69: Exemption from provision regarding employment**

- The provisions regarding employment under this Code, shall be exempted in case of an emergency involving:
  - a) Serious risk to the safety of the mine or of persons employed therein; or
  - b) An accident, whether actual or apprehended; or
  - c) Any act of God; or
  - d) Any urgent work to be done to machinery, plant or equipment of the mine as a result of the breakdown of such machinery, plant or equipment

And also, you can see certain exemptions provisions with regard to employment and serious risk to the safety of the mine or persons employed. So, accidents or any act of God, mismeasure, any urgent work to be done to machinery, plant or equipment. So, in certain cases it can be the provisions of this code can be accepted in the certain breakdown of machinery plant or equipment, etc.

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❑ **Sec. 69: Exemption from provision regarding employment**

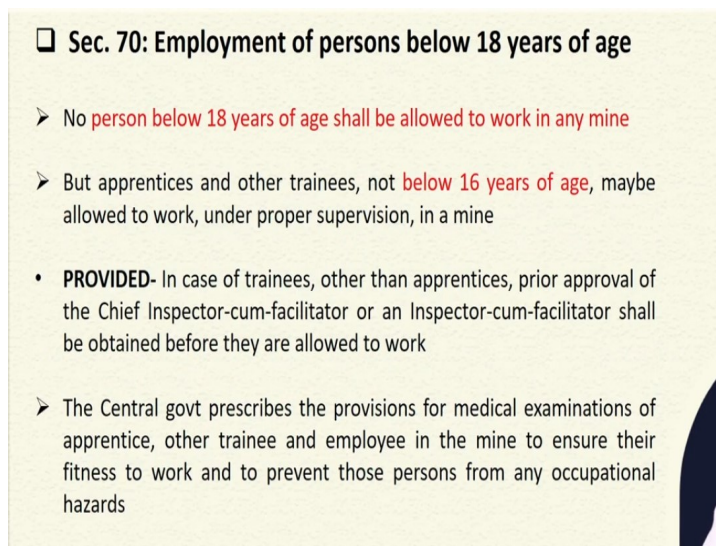
- In these **emergency cases**, the **manager is empowered to permit persons to be employed** in contravention of this Code on the work, as may be necessary, **to protect the safety of the mine or of the persons employed therein.**
- The **manager, shall also take action**, in case of urgent work **to be done to any machinery, plant or equipment** and such action shall be **recorded and submit a report thereof to the Chief Inspector-cum-facilitator or Inspector-cum-facilitator**

And also, we can see that in emergency cases, the managers are empowered to permit persons to be employed in contravention of the provisions of this particular court and which is necessary to protect the safety of the mine or the persons employed therein. So, that means in

an emergency, the managers can take decisions which is even against the provisions of this particular code in order to protect, in order to take measures for the safety of the mine and also the people who are working inside it.

And also, the managers can take action in case of urgent work to be done to any machinery, plant or equipment and then they can report this particular matter to the Chief Inspector cum Facilitator or Inspector cum facilitator and submit a report in case he is violating provisions because of certain emergency conditions exist.

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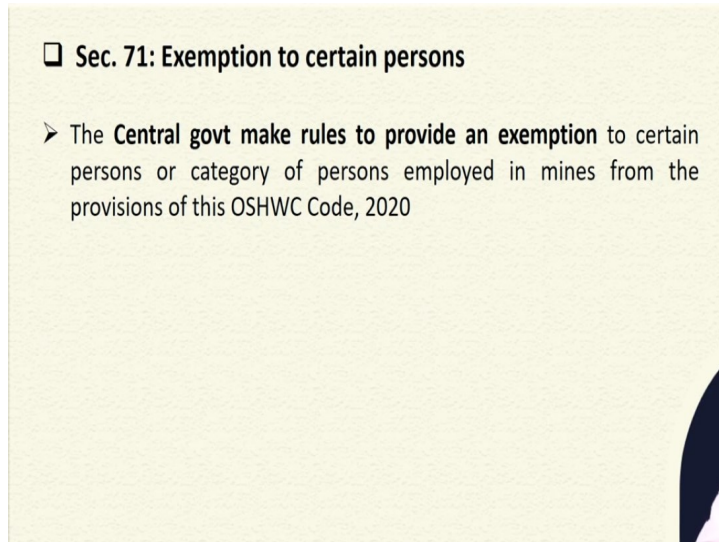
□ **Sec. 70: Employment of persons below 18 years of age**

- No person below 18 years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine
- But apprentices and other trainees, not below 16 years of age, maybe allowed to work, under proper supervision, in a mine
- **PROVIDED-** In case of trainees, other than apprentices, prior approval of the Chief Inspector-cum-facilitator or an Inspector-cum-facilitator shall be obtained before they are allowed to work
- The Central govt prescribes the provisions for medical examinations of apprentice, other trainee and employee in the mine to ensure their fitness to work and to prevent those persons from any occupational hazards

And the new provisions with regard to people who are engaged in a mine below 18 years. It says that no persons below 18 years of age shall be allowed to work but apprentices up to the age of 16 can be allowed to work under proper supervision. So, it means that there is no change in the provision with regard to those below 18 years of age.

And here in the case of trainees and apprentices, the only restriction is that they have to take the prior approval of the Chief Inspector cum facilitator or the Inspector cum facilitator to engage trainees or apprentices. And also, the proper medical examination of these people below 18 should be carried out from time to time in order to find out the occupational hazards or occupational diseases. So, there is no change in working age below 18.

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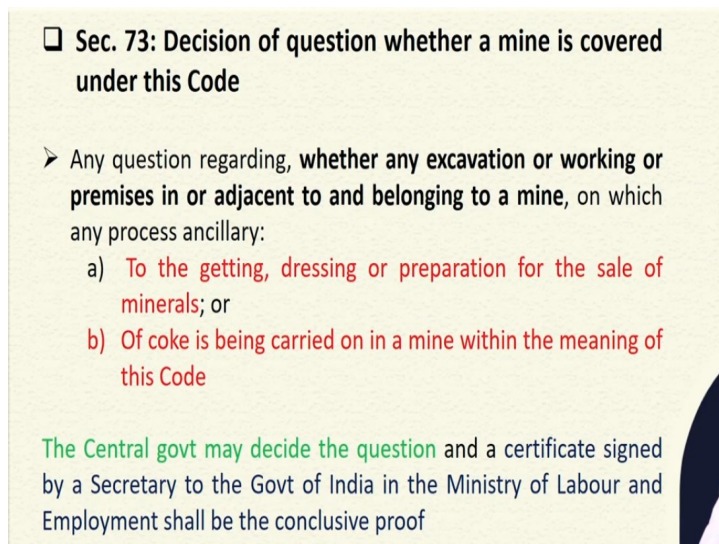


□ **Sec. 71: Exemption to certain persons**

- The Central govt make rules to provide an exemption to certain persons or category of persons employed in mines from the provisions of this OSHWC Code, 2020

And also, the central government can make an exemption in certain cases and we saw that earlier exemption. And also, you can see that vocational training and maintenance and rescue services, vocational training should be given to these mine workers and recovery of service personnel which is very important.

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□ **Sec. 73: Decision of question whether a mine is covered under this Code**

- Any question regarding, **whether any excavation or working or premises in or adjacent to and belonging to a mine**, on which any process ancillary:
  - a) **To the getting, dressing or preparation for the sale of minerals; or**
  - b) **Of coke is being carried on in a mine within the meaning of this Code**

**The Central govt may decide the question** and a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Govt of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment shall be the conclusive proof

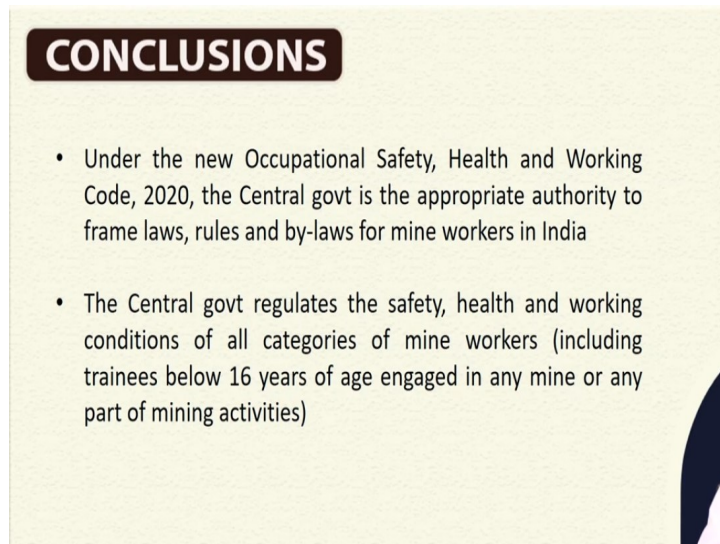
And also, is with the question of whether excavation, working or promising adjacent to or belonging to a mine is ancillary to a mine work for getting, dressing or preparing for the sale of minerals. Of coke is being carried on in a mine within the meaning of this particular code.



The central government can decide the question or they can decide whether the mine is covered this particular area from time to time. So, we saw that all the old provisions very clearly say the precincts of mines and also any subsidiary or ancillary work also come within the purview of the definition of mine.

But the new Act says that so this dressing, preparation and also if anything is relating or ancillary, there must be this, they can, the central government may decide the question and a certificate should be issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment that will be a conclusive proof whether it is a mine or not.

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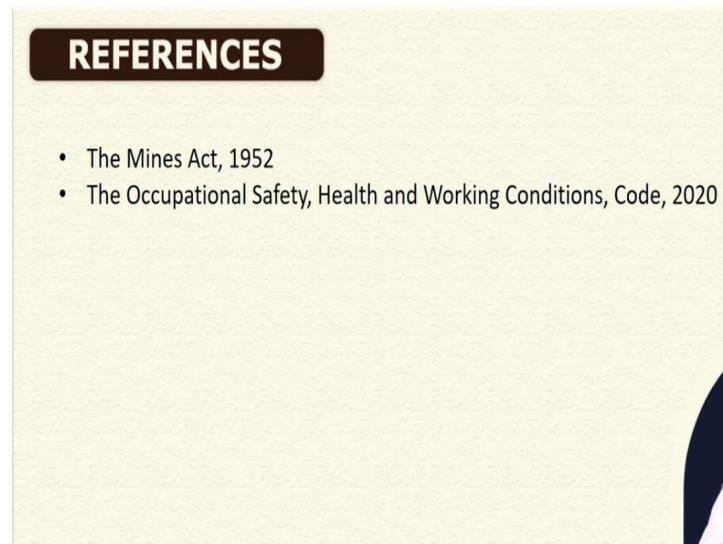


**CONCLUSIONS**

- Under the new Occupational Safety, Health and Working Code, 2020, the Central govt is the appropriate authority to frame laws, rules and by-laws for mine workers in India
- The Central govt regulates the safety, health and working conditions of all categories of mine workers (including trainees below 16 years of age engaged in any mine or any part of mining activities)

So, in this class, we have discussed about the specific provisions to deal with the safety, health and working conditions of mine workers in the old Act as well as in the new codes. So, there are not many changes have been made to the new code with regard to the health and working conditions of mine workers.

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And we hope that these elaborate provisions are going to help the working conditions of the mine workers, in the future. Thank you.