



DGMS AT A GLANCE



भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय/Directorate-General of Mines Safety
श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय/ Ministry of Labour & Employment

121 years in the dedicated service of the Nation

INTRODUCTION

Minerals constitute the backbone of the economic growth of any nation and India has been eminently endowed with this gift of nature. There is much evidence that the exploitation of minerals like coal, iron ore, copper, and lead & zinc has been going on in the country from time immemorial. However, the first recorded history of mining in India dates back to 1774 when the English Company was granted permission by the East India Company for mining coal in Raniganj. M/s John Taylor & Sons Ltd. started gold mining in Kolar Gold Fields in the year 1880. The first oil well was drilled in Digboi in the year 1866 - just seven years after the first ever oil well was drilled anywhere in the world viz. in Pennsylvania State, USA in 1859. Mining activities in the country however remained primitive and modest in scale-up till the beginning of the 21st century. After India became independent, the growth of mining under the impact of successive Five-Year Plans has been very fast. Indian economy is on the aspirational path of becoming a \$5 trillion GDP economy by 2024-25 and mining is going to have a substantial contribution to the envisaged GDP and wealth creation.

Extraction of the Minerals from below the surface of the earth is fraught with innumerable dangers. Dangers due to a sudden inrush of water, release of lethal and inflammable gases or the fall of roof and sides are inherent to mining and it is essentially because of such unpredictable dangers that mining is considered the most hazardous of all peacetime occupations.

Mine Safety Legislation

In 1895, the Government of India initiated steps to frame legislative measures for the safety of workmen. In 1897 first major disaster in mining hit the Kolar Goldfields killing 52 persons, soon followed by the Khost Coal Mine disaster in Baluchistan (now in Pakistan) killing 47 persons. The disaster hastened the process of formulation of safety laws and the first Mines Act was enacted in 1901. With further experience, this Act was superseded by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, which was again replaced by the present Mines Act, 1952. This Act came into force on the 1st of July 1952. The Mines Act, 1952 applies to mines of all minerals within the country, including the offshore mines within territorial water limits. Major changes were incorporated in this Act in the years 1959 and 1983.

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 re-designated as Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS in short).

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MINES SAFETY

Under the Constitution of India, the Safety, Welfare and health of Workers employed in mines are the concern of the Central Government (Entry 55- Union List- Article 246). The objective is regulated by the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. Directorate General of Mines Safety, DGMS in short is the Regulatory Agency Under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, government of India, in matters pertaining to occupational safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines (Coal, Metalliferous and Oil-Mines). Apart from administering the Mines Act and the subordinate legislation there under, DGMS also administers a few other allied legislations, including the Indian Electricity Act.

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
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 workpractices 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:
 - (a) Organization of -
 - Conference on Safety in
 - National Safety Awards (Mines)
 - Safety Weeks & Campaigns
 - (b) Promoting –
 - Safety education and awareness programmes
 - Workers' participation in safety management through –
 - Workmen's inspector
 - Safety Committee
 - Tripartite reviews

SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE LEGISLATION FOR MINES

➤ **The Mines Act, 1952**

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

- 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

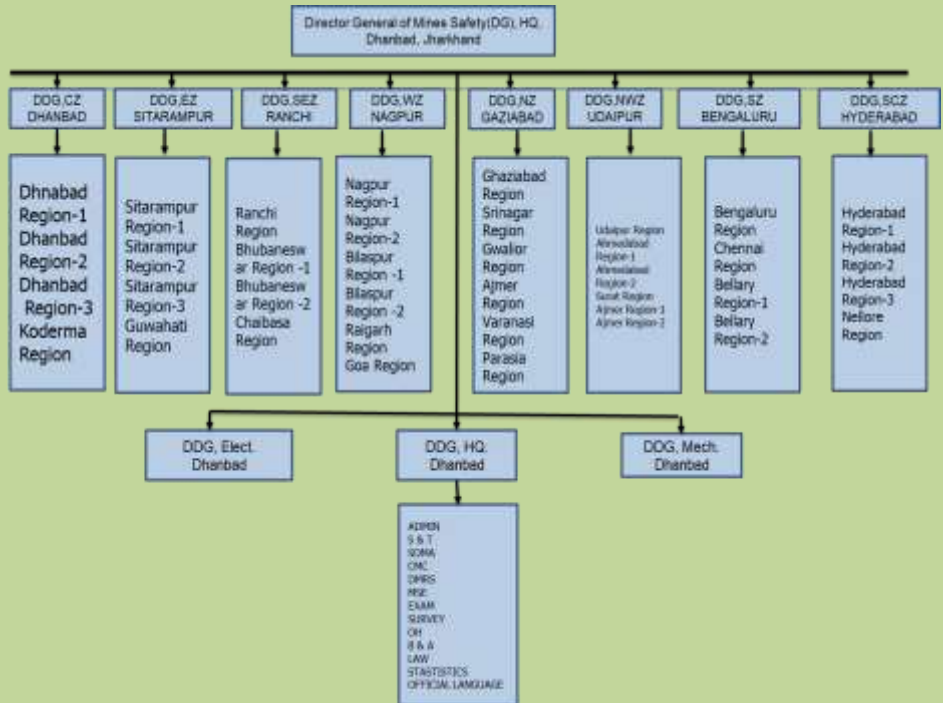
➤ **Allied Legislations**

- The Factories Act, 1948-Chapter III & IV
- The Manufacture, storage & Impart of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989
- 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.



DGMS Zonal and Regional offices

ZONE	OFFICE	EMAIL ID	TELEPHONE
Central Zone, Dhanbad, Jharkhand	DDG, CZ	centralzonedhn@gmail.com	0326-2221030
	Dhanbad Region - I	dhanbadregion1@gmail.com	0326-2221033
	Dhanbad Region - II	region2dhn@gmail.com	0326-2221034
	Dhanbad Region - III	dir.czr3.dgms@gmail.com	0326-2221035
Eastern Zone, Sitarampur, West Bengal	Koderma Region	dgmskoderma@gmail.com	06534-222401
	DDG, EZ	ez1.dgms@gmail.com	0341-2510710
	Sitarampur Region - I	dgmsezr1@gmail.com	0341-2514203
	Sitarampur Region - II	ezsitarampur.r2@gmail.com	0341-2514213
South Eastern Zone, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Sitarampur Region - III	sr3ez.dgms@gmail.com	0341-2514217
	Guwahati Region	ez.ghydgms@gmail.com	0361-2950125
	DDG, SEZ	ddgsez@gmail.com	0651-2233033
	Ranchi Region	dmsranchi@yahoo.com	0651-2233022
Northern Zone, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	Chaibasa Region	sez.cbsadgms@gmail.com	06582-296011
	Bhubaneshwar-1	dgmsbbsr22@gmail.com	0674-2301283
	Bhubaneshwar -2	dmsbhu2@gmail.com	0674-2301452
	DDG, NZ	nzdgms1@gmail.com	0120-2705364
North Western Zone, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Ghaziabad Region	gzbregion.dgms@gmail.com	0120-2711597
	Varanasi Region	dgmvaranasi@gmail.com	0542-2284911
	Gwalior Region	nz.gwalrdgms@gmail.com	0751-2472545
	Jabalpur Region	wz.jpbdgms@dgms.com	0761-2640365
	Srinagar Region	dir.srinagar.dgms@gmail.com	0120-2705366
	Parasia Region	ddmsparasia@gmail.com	07161-220048
Western Zone, Nagpur , Maharashtra.	DDG, NWZ	nwz.dgms1@gmail.com	0294-2940710
	Udaipur Region	dir.udr@gmail.com	0294-2465513
	Surat Region	region.surat@gmail.com	0261-2274652
	Ahmedabad Region - I	nwz.adidgms@gmail.com	079-29640061
	Ahmedabad Region- II	nwz.adidgmsr2@gmail.com	079-23290061
	Ajmer Region - I	dgmsajr1@gmail.com	0145-2425537
	Ajmer Region - II	dgmsajr2@gmail.com	0145-2971084
Western Zone, Nagpur , Maharashtra.	DDG, WZ	wz1.dgms@gmail.com	0712-2511020
	Nagpur Region - I	dgmsnr1@gmail.com	0712-2513133
	Nagpur Region - II	wz.rg2dgms@gmail.com	0712-2513085
	Bilaspur Region - I	wz.bspdgms1@gmail.com	07752-291594
	Bilaspur Region - II	Wz.bspdgmsr2@gmail.com	07752-291593
	Raigarh Region	dmsraigarh@gmail.com	07762-296752
	Goa Region	dmsgoa@gmail.com	0832-2740223
DDG, SZ	szddgdgms@gmail.com	080-25355971	

Southern Zone, Bengaluru, Karnataka.	Bengaluru Region	bengalururegion.dgms@gmail.com	080-25355971
	Chennai Region	dgmschennai@gmail.com	044-28286771
	Bellari Region - I	dgmsbellary@gmail.com	08392-240614
	Bellari Region - II	dgmsballari2@gmail.com	08392-240064
South Central Zone, Hyderabad, Telangana.	DDG, SCZ	ddgscz@gmail.com	040-27532502
	Hyderabad Region - I	hydreg1@gmail.com	040-27534501
	Hyderabad Region - II	sczrg2dgms@gmail.com	040-27534500
	Hyderabad Region- III	sczrg3dgms@gmail.com	040-27534508
	Nellore Region	sczneldgms@gmail.com	08612327363

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:

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 state & Part of Jharkhand : 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, Alipurdwar, 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 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 : All mines in the districts of Ranchi, Ramgarh, Jharkhand state Hazaribagh, Chatra, Palamu and Garhwa.

Chaibasa Region, Head Quarters at Chaibasa in the State of Jharkhand

Part of the : All Mines in the districts of East- Singhbhum, West- Jharkhand state Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Gumla, Khunti, Simdega, Latehar and Lohardaga

Bhubaneswar Region-1, Head Quarters at Bhubaneswar in the State of Odisha

Part of Odisha : All Mines in the districts of Angul, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, state 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 : All Mines in the districts of Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, state 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 : All Mines in the districts of Khammam, Karimnagar, Telangana state Hanumakonda, Warangal, Mahabubabad, Bhadradi 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 : All Mines in the districts of Adilabad, Mancherial, Telangana state 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 Sitharamaraju, 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 Sreeramulu 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

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

Part of Karnataka state : All Mines in the districts of Ballary(Bellary), Vijayanagara, Raichur(Raichuru), Yadgiri, Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) and Bidar

Bellary Region-2, Head Quarters at Bellary in the State of Karnataka

Part of the Karnataka state : All mines in the districts of Vijayapura (Bijapur), Bagalkote, Gadag, Koppal, Belagavi (Belgaum), Dharwad, Haveri and Uttar Kannada.

Chennai Region, Head Quarters at Chennai in the State of Tamil Nadu

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

Part of Maharashtra state : All mines in the districts of Gondia, Bhandara, Nagpur, Wardha, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Jalna, Hingoli, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Washim and Gadchiroli

Nagpur Region-2, Head Quarters at Nagpur in the State of Maharashtra

Part of Maharashtra state : All mines in the districts of Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Nanded, Latur, Beed and Osmanabad.

Bilaspur Region-1, Head Quarters at Bilaspur in the State of Chhattisgarh

Part of Chhattisgarh state : All Mines in the districts of Korba, Raipur, Gariaband, Balodabazar-Bhatapara, Dhamtari, Bastar, Kondagaon and Sukma.

Bilaspur Region-2, Head Quarters at Bilaspur in the State of Chhattisgarh

Part of Chhattisgarh state : All Mines in the districts of Korea, 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.

Raigarh Region, Head Quarters at Raigarh in the State of Chhattisgarh

Part of Chhattisgarh state : All Mines in the districts of Raigarh, Sarangarh-Bilaigarh, Jashpur, Surguja, Surajpur, Balrampur, Janjgir- Champa, Sakti and Mahasamund.

Goa Region, Head Quarters at Madgaon in the State of Goa

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, 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 : All Mines in the districts of Jamnagar, Devbhoomi state 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 : All Mines in the districts of Gandhinagar, Mehasana, state Patan, Kutch, Mahisagar, Surendra Nagar, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Aravalli

Surat Region, Head Quarters at Surat in the State of Gujarat

Part of Gujarat : All Mines in the districts of Panchmahal, Dahod, state Vadodara, Chhota Udaipur, Bharuch, Narmada, Surat, Navsari, Tapi, Valsad, Dang, Anand and Kheda.
UT of Daman, : All Mines
Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Udaipur Region, Head Quarter at Udaipur in the State of Rajasthan

Part of the : All mines in the district of Rajsamand, Udaipur, Rajasthan state Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Sirohi and Jalore.

Ajmer Region-1, Head Quarter at Ajmer in the State of Rajasthan

Part of the : All mines in the district of Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa, Rajasthan state 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 : All mines in the district of Jodhpur, Barmer, Rajasthan state 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

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, Umariya, 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 Uttar 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 (Bhadohi), 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 and health of mine workers in line with the technological advancements in the mining industry.

- The Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 amended as the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017.
- The Oil Mines Regulations, 1984 amended as the Oil Mines Regulations, 2017.
- The restriction on the employment of women in mines was relaxed vide Gazette Notification No. SO 506(E) dated 29.01.2019.
- The Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 was notified in the Gazette of India on 29th September 2020. The existing provisions of the Mines Rules, 1955; the Rescue Rules, 1985; the Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966; the Mines Crèche Rules, 1966 and the Coal Mines Pit Head Bath Rules, 1959 are now contained in the draft for the OSH&WC Rules.
 - OSH & WC (Central) Rules 2021: The draft of the Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions (Central) Rules 2021 framed under Section 135 of the OSH & WC Code, 2020, was Published in the Gazette of India G.S.R 729 (E) dated 19th November 2020 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.
 - Rules under Sections 23 & 24 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 Rules, which has submitted its reports.

RECENT INITIATIVES & ACHIEVEMENTS OF DGMS

Risk-based Inspection System

Risk-based Inspection System” has been implemented in the year 2016 for coal mines through Shram Suvidha Portal. Risk-based inspection system for metalliferous mines is under process. The inspections are generated for online assignment to the inspecting officers through Shram Suvidha Portal prioritizing the actual risk rating of 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

For the promotion of e-Governance in DGMS and to achieve the dream of digital DGMS, the development of 8 Nos. of software modules was conceptualized. Out of these, the software modules namely “Approval System”, “Permission, Exemption & Relaxation System”, “National Safety Awards (Mines) System” and “Accident Statistics” have been developed and made live to bring in more transparency, accountability and speedy disposal of works.

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.

The Bye-laws for the conduct of examination under the Coal Mines Regulations 2017 & the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 have been comprehensively amended and notified in the Gazette of India vide Notification Nos. G.S.R. 555(E), G.S.R.556(E), G.S.R.557(E), G.S.R.558(E) and G.S.R.559(E) Dhanbad, dated the 11th August, 2021 & vide Notification Nos. G.S.R.560(E),

G.S.R.561(E), G.S.R.562(E), G.S.R.563(E), G.S.R.564(E), G.S.R. 565(E) and G.S.R. 566(E) Dhanbad, dated the 11th August, 2021, respectively.

In the year 2021, Computer Based Test was extended for Gas Testing, Blaster, Mining Mate, Sirdar, Overman/ Foreman certificate and Surveyor examinations. This was appreciated by the mining community at large, viz. students' community, academic institutions, research institutions, mining organizations etc.

The examination for grant of Manager, Overman, Foreman, Surveyor, Sirdar, Mining Mate, Blaster and Gas Testing Certificates of Competency under the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 & the Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961 shall consist of Computer Based Test (CBT) only and there shall be no oral examination for these certificates. (except for the applicants of Mining Mate's, Blaster's and Gas Testing competency Certificate Examinations, who do not possess senior secondary or Intermediate qualifications and who are not familiar with the use of computers).

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) -2022 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.

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.

During the year, 2022 DGMS has procured goods and services worth about Rs. 454 lakhs (Rupees Four hundred and fifty-four lakhs) through GeM, which amounts to 91% of total procured goods and services.

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.

Safety Management Plan

DGMS has facilitated risk assessment study & preparation of the Safety Management Plan in mines. The system has resulted in a more proactive system of safety management. In this regard, guidelines for the implementation of the Safety Management Plan in mines were issued vide DGMS (Tech) Circular No. 03 of 2019 dated, 23.12.2019, for the mining industry by DGMS.

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. During the project 2537 persons have been examined, 136 cases of silicosis have been detected and notified to DGMS by NIMH.

Occupational health surveys have been carried out in various states in the years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 by DGMS with the help of State Government Authorities & other mine management in the stone mines & other metal mines to detect cases of silicosis. During the survey, 12657 persons have been examined and 287 cases of silicosis have been detected.

Capacity Building of DGMS Officials:

- (i) Specialized training in Oil Mines at IPSHEM, ONGC, GOA: First batch of 20 officers have undergone training from the 18th of April to the 27th of April 2022 at IPSHEM, Goa including a field visit to ONGC assets at Ahmedabad. The second batch of 20 officers has undergone training from 12th Sept to 20th Sept 2022 including a field visit at ONGC assets at Ahmedabad.
- (ii) Training on soft skills and administrative cum functional areas at VVGNLI, Noida. A batch of 30 DGMS officers have been trained for a week on soft Skills from 21.11.2022 to 25.11.2022 and another batch of 30 DGMS officials have been undergoing 4-week training on administrative and functional areas (Establishment, administration and Accounts) from 19.12.2022.

Equal Employment Opportunities for Women 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 Central Government, vide

Gazette Notification no. S.O. 506 (E) dated 29.01.2019, exempted women employed in any mine subject to the provision of adequate safeguards concerning safety and security.

The relaxation granted by the Central Government has started yielding results and women are encouraged to join the mining industry. MS. Akanksha Kumari, Mining Engineer from Central Coalfields Limited emerged as the first women engineer trained in the mines rescue services.

Details of employment of women in mines as per the relaxation granted vide Gazette notification No. 393[S.O. 506(E)] dated 29th January 2019.

Number of women employed aboveground between 7 PM & 6 AM	Number of women employed in the belowground workings
143 (One hundred and forty-three)	57 (Fifty-Seven)

In this regard, it is to note that ten managers' certificates of competency were granted to women in 2022, making a total of 16 to date. Ms Rasakatla Sandhya D/o Shri Rasakatla Raghu & Ms Rasakatla Tulasi has passed First Class Manager's (Unrestricted) Certificate of Competency under the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961. As per DGMS records, she is the first woman to obtain this distinction.

PROMOTIONAL MEASURES TO IMPROVE SAFETY IN MINES

Technical Workshops

Workshops/seminars are organized on recent developments in mine safety legislation, e-filing of annual returns through Shram Suvidha Portal, Online approval System, Online permission system, Electrical safety, Occupational Safety and Health issues, Digital Initiatives, Safety Management Plan implementation, 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. 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.

National Safety Awards (Mines)

Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India instituted National Safety Awards (Mines) in 1983 (for the contest year 1982) intending to promote a competitive spirit amongst mine operators for the betterment of safety standards in mines and to give due recognition to outstanding safety performance at the national level. This award is generally given away by the Hon'ble President of India every year and has generated considerable enthusiasm amongst the Mining community. The process of receiving applications, scrutiny of applications, verification and generation of award-winning mines are made online since 2017. Applications for the contest years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 were received online, scrutinized and award lists finalized. On March 8, 2022, the Hon'ble Minister of Labour & Employment presented the National Safety Awards (Mines) for the contest years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 during the awarding ceremony at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi.



NSA (Mines) function held on 08th March 2022 at Vigyan Bhawan New- Delhi.

The lists of award-winning mines for National Safety Awards (Mines) for the contest years 2021 & 2022 have been finalised and the prize awarding ceremony will be held shortly.

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-2023 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, the All-India Mines Rescue Competitions are designed and conducted every year under the aegis of the DGMS.



For the year 2022, the 51st All India Mines Rescue Competitions were conducted from 14th to 18th Nov 2022 at Rajpura Dariba Complex in Sindesar Khurd Mine of M/s HZL in which 26 teams from 18 different mining companies participated. Shri Prabhat Kumar, Director General, DGMS graced the concluding ceremony on 18.11.2022 as the Chief Guest and presented the prizes. Also, he facilitated MS. Akansha Kumari – Mining Engineer from Central Coalfields Limited, the first women engineer trained in the mines rescue services. Further, the first-ever women’s mines rescue brigade has been constituted at M/s Hindustan Zinc Limited after getting the required training at Mines Rescue Station, Nagpur. For the year-2023 M/s SCCL will be hosting AIMRC competitions.

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

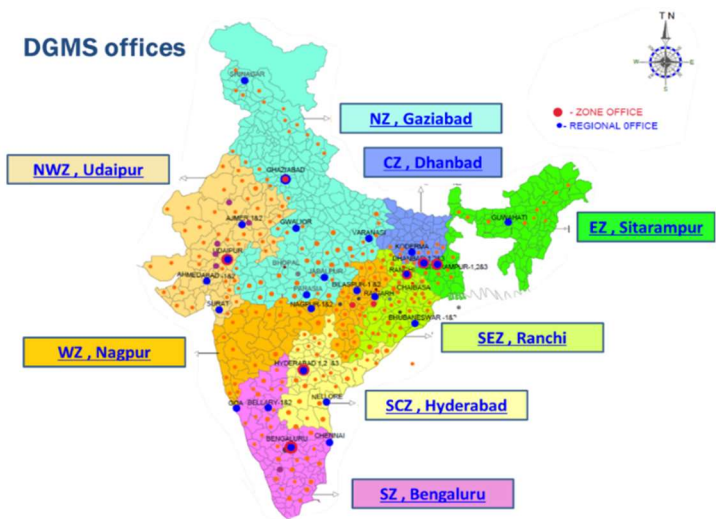
during the period 2001-2010 to 2011-2020 have slightly decreased in the number of accidents and fatalities.

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	COAL			METAL			OIL		
	Number of accidents			Number of accidents			Number of accidents		
	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

DGMS: THE WAY FORWARD

Mining operations in India are vibrantly undergoing substantial improvements as new technologies are introduced to improve production through automation. DGMS continues to strive as a facilitator and enforcer to reduce occupational illness, injuries, and death rates through strong enforcement, active outreach, education & training and technical support to the mining industry to achieve 'zero harm'- an industry free of fatalities, injuries and diseases related to the occupation.



Address:
HEAD OFFICE,
Directorate General of Mines Safety
Hirapur, DHANBAD (Jharkhand), PIN: 826016.
FAX: 0326-2221027

Visit-us at
<https://www.dgms.gov.in/>

Follow-us at

	
@DGMS1902	@DGMSINDIA