

Brief Outline of Mica mining in Andhra Pradesh

India produces about sixty-two percent of the world's mica. Mica commonly occurs in flakes, scales or shreds. Sheet muscovite (white) mica is used in electronic insulators, ground mica in paints as well as in joint-cement as a dusting agent. It is also used in the manufacture of plastics, in roofing and in welding rods.

In India, the main mica-sites in Andhra Pradesh are found at Atmakur, Ravuru and Gudur of Nellore district. Large deposits of Mica are also found at Tiruvuru in Krishna District, Madhira [Khammam District], and Ankannagudem of West Godavari, all in AP.

But, over the last few decades, the demand for mica has been declining steadily, mainly because of newer, more economically viable materials that are being used to substitute mica, which had its numerous uses in the production of electronic as well as electric goods. This loss of demand has brought mica production to a grinding halt. The mica-mines of Gudur stand testimony to that: Most of them have shut down or are on the verge of shutting down.

Synopsis of the mining scenario in Sydapuram Mandal of Gudur

The fieldwork for this report was done by the Rural Reconstruction and Development Society¹. A brief outline of said organisation will be given later in this report.

The visit to Gudur was an effort to understand the impact of mica mining on the local environment and populace, specifically – the women of the community as well as the women mine workers. The visit revealed that the mica mines have become an integral part of their lives, as the mines have been operational for more than a century: The Gudur district is home to some of the oldest mica mine-sites in India. Mining leases that have been issued to companies vary from seventy-five to ninety-nine years. Many of the leases have expired. Only the remains of the abandoned mines stand. Barely.

Some of the remaining mining leases, though, are set to expire in the next few years – the mine owners are fervently hoping to renew their licences. When mica production was at its peak, there were about sixty to seventy mines that were operational in the area. Now, hardly eleven are active. And from sixty to seventy *thousand* miners, their numbers have dwindled down to about three to four thousand. Mica is mined in only some of the mines: the rest of them employ people to 'muck'² for feldspar and sort it from the overburden, which has accumulated over decades of mica mining. Though many of the old mines have closed down, illegal mining continues at these abandoned sites. In the villages of Dadichettipalli & Eddarangapalli, the local population is dependent on the mica mine for employment, as their lands have dried up because of the current drought, the water reservoirs have been destroyed from the cyclone that occurred in 2003, and the water table levels has slowly but steadily decreased.

Legislative Framework for Mica Miners

Separate pieces of legislation have been made to set up five separate Welfare funds to be overseen by the Ministry of Labour, to provide housing, medical care, social security,

¹ Please see Annexures 1 to 4 for the field-work reports.

² Muck: Stone, dirt or debris.

Mucking: Loading stone, dirt or debris.

educational and recreational facilities to miners from certain non-coal mines and the beedi industry, among others. But, the law says that this scheme of Welfare funds is outside the 'frame-work of specific employer and employee relationship, in as much as the resources are raised by the Government on a non-contributory basis'. The delivery of welfare services, therefore, is not very effective without appropriate channels to individual workers.

The Ministry of Labour, or the Labour Welfare Fund wing of the Labour Welfare division, is responsible for doling out these funds. But, this report will show how this 'legislation' is completely redundant in the mica mines – most miners haven't received any perks, monetarily or in kind from the Ministry. This is mainly due to a lack of proper enforcement and its constrained scope: It focuses only on permanent labour.

Profile of Rural Reconstruction and Development Society

The hard work for this report was done by the Rural Reconstruction and Development Society, a group that has been working in the Nellore, Gudur and Chittoor districts (of Andhra Pradesh) for over a decade. RRDS organises programmes that address gender issues, savings and credit skill training for women as well as education programmes on Health and Hygiene to the rural populace. RRDS also collaborates with other like-minded NGOs and Government departments to implement development projects.

Working with a group of more than sixty volunteers, RRDS painstakingly collected the information needed to make this report the beginning for a cogent, convincing argument against mining in indigenous communities in Andhra Pradesh.

Field Visits

RRDS volunteers travelled to over six Panchayats and ten villages and interviewed over thirty – sometimes fifty – in each village with a questionnaire prepared expressly for this purpose.³ This preliminary report features basic data about the population of each village, sex ratio, location of the mining area, the number of working as well as abandoned mines, the problems that are being faced by women miners, etc.

Villages visited

Dadichettipalli, Eddarangapalli

The first villages that volunteers visited were both predominantly populated by the Scheduled Caste, Maadigas.

In the Sydapuram Panchayat of Gudur District, the mines are about a hundred and fifty feet away from the miners' homes, where – consequently – they are continually exposed to the dust from the mines. The mines have been operational for the last twelve years.

The total population of the area, which include the Maadigas and the Yadavas, a backward caste, is about four thousand and ten. The total number of women that have been working in the mines, though, are only about forty.

³ Please see Annexure I for questionnaire details.

The average wage of women labourers is only about Rs 25, or about 50 cents, a month. This translates to about Rs 800, or \$ 17, a month. Hardly enough to have *two* square meals a day. Add to this the dust from the mines, which cause several diseases like Tuberculosis, Silicosis, Eosinophilia, cough, stomachaches, arthritis, heart diseases, etc. No wonder the average mortality of women here is around forty years. The other health related issue women are facing here is an unusually high rate of abortions.

Interviews with people

Around thirty individuals – twenty males and ten females – work the nearby mines, owned by Shah Mines and KMC Mines.

From the neighbouring Yadava Colony, a Backward Caste, around forty people were also employed by the same companies, as well as other underground mines in the vicinity that companies like Peltagini, Kalyana Rama Seetharam and BB Durga run.

The group's survey revealed that the local folk are dependent only on the mine for their employment. As mentioned earlier, their wages don't even make ends meet. But, the fact remains that they have been reeling under a severe drought for the last three years. Last year's cyclone, too, has added to their woes as the walls of all the tanks around them burst open under its full force, thus making a living out of agriculture an unviable option.

Four retired underground mica miners have also been interviewed. One of them, Palepu Venkataiah, who had worked for twelve years, alleges that he did not get any retirement benefits at all. Palepu Ishwaraiah, another retired miner, claims that he did not get any retirement benefits, too, even though he's been working the mines to support his family since he was sixteen. Right now, labourers who collect feldspar put in about eight hours of work per shift.

Though diseases that are clearly an after effect of working in the mines (TB, Silicosis, Eosinophilia, arthritis) is widespread among the local population, they cannot get themselves treated at the hospital specifically for the miners under the mica mine labour welfare act in Kalichedu. The hospital asks for a photo-identity card – which is given only to a permanent work force – from anyone from the mines who wants to get treated. Or they ask for an authorised letter from the mine. And since most of the miners are just contract labour, it is highly unlikely that they will get treated from a government hospital. Otherwise, they'll have to pay quite a lot of money for treatment from a private hospital.

The group, during their study, met Shesham Gorvaiah, who used to work in the KMC mines and has developed Silicosis-Tuberculosis, after quitting job. So, he's in a tight spot, having to prove that the TB is on account of his working in the mines and because of the mica-dust, but there is not way he can prove it. Also, he's in no financial position to pay for his medicines and check-ups, which are essential to his survival.

Shesham now finds himself in a Catch-22 situation: He gets himself treated in his brother Hari's name (who is working in the underground mines owned by the Kalyanaram's); even though he knows it is against the law. But if he doesn't get treatment, there is no way he'll survive his ailment.

Women Miners

Women are in a worse predicament. The mines are operational only sporadically, so they have permanently shut down the crèche and the hospitals in the site. Thus, women miners are burdened with the additional task of taking care of their kids, somehow.

When the mining operations were in full swing, someone was put in charge of taking care of every ten kids, but, now, this is no longer economically viable for the miners. Their kids are left at home to fend for themselves, and as there are no schools nearby, there has been a spurt in dropout rates in the nearby school.

The mines, one can imagine, are extremely dust-filled. One doesn't have to be a genius to understand how this will affect infants.

Women work in shifts from 2 pm to 10 pm. Women are mostly involved in crushing and sorting of stones while the men, most of the time, do the loading.

A visit, by the group, to the Shah mines confirmed the high levels of dust that the miners are exposed to, which is reflected poorly on their health. In Dadichettipalli, the water from the bore-wells is murky and people claimed it caused gastro-intestinal problems when used for drinking purposes. But, they have no other option, do they?

Jogipalli

This was the second village the group visited. Around a hundred families, belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class and Other Backward Classes, live here. The total population of the villages, which include Japhalapuram, though is only about 197. The total population of unwed mothers is about twenty while the total population of widows is about thirty. The number of widows who have got compensation from the company is none.

Here, as in other villages, most of the population work in the mines. The cyclone played havoc with their tanks and there is an acute shortage of water in these parts.

For all the hard work that the men do, they get paid about Rs 50, or \$1.11, per day. The women get even less, about Rs 30 [65 cents]. This is not guaranteed, as it depends on the amount of Feldspar they can collect from the overburden. They have learned to live with the inherent insecurity that this job connotes. Crippling heat and mine-related illnesses aggravates this insecurity. This is evident in the fact that absenteeism is widespread. Of course, as mentioned earlier, the miners do not have access to free health-care, as they don't have a permanent job in the mines. As most of them can't afford the high cost of treatment at private hospitals, they either live, and die, with their malady or are driven deep into debt if they do get treated.

Turimerla

Around forty-five people from here work in the nearby mines, seventeen of whom are from the Scheduled Caste. They are mostly involved in drilling, mucking and jockey work.⁴

⁴ Jockey: b) A self-acting apparatus carried on the front tub of a 'set', for releasing the tub from the 'haulage rope' at a certain point.

For jockey work, they are paid around Rs 52, or about \$ 1.15. For drilling and mucking, about Rs 32, or about 50 cents. Here again, there were plenty of people who have had no retirement benefits. Take, for instance, P Penchaiah, who worked as a driver for twenty years in the Kalyanaram mines. He retired with absolutely nothing coming to him.

About four hundred people from this village used to work in the Seetharama mica mines every shift in Kalichedu a few years ago. Now, this number has halved to about two hundred miners in total. They work in two shifts of a hundred each. People here, too, have been complaining of highly contaminated water from the bore-wells. People have reported illnesses ranging from gastrointestinal problems to enervation to fatigue after drinking the water, *even* after it is filtered.

Kalichedu Village

Around three hundred locals work in the mines as pump drivers, in jockeying and drilling work, as mine mates⁵, and other such odd jobs. The women, about a hundred of them, work as loaders, sorters and cutters. Most of them, as is expected, are widows as their men have succumbed to silicosis-tuberculosis.

The total population of the village is about 1328, out of which 659 are women and 669, men. The total population of unwed mothers is about fifty, of widows, seventy and the total population of married mothers is about 180.

Most of them, of course, are contract labourers. The permanent labourers (who are entitled to provident funds, etc), though, are in the same position as the rest: They alleged that the Company is defaulting on paying them their share and that they are not in any way better off than the contract labourers in terms of retirement benefits.

The miners also said that the system is so callous that to get a possible pension of Rs 500, one has to slave in the mines for about thirty years. Anyway, most don't make it till there as they succumb to various mine-related illnesses long before that.

There is a hospital in Kalichedu. But, most of the miners are not given free treatment. The reason for this is that most of them are daily wage workers, and do not carry an identity card, without which it is impossible to give them any free treatment.

Women miners

All the widows now work in the mines as contract labour. Some of them, whom the group contacted, were Dasari Palamma, Gangalla Palamma, Palli Ishwaramma and Pathala Pullamma, who now work in the mines for Rs 25, or about 35 cents per day, on a good day. When their husbands died, these women didn't get any compensation. No retirement benefits. No compensation even for the expensive treatment that their husbands had to endure after they were afflicted with Tuberculosis, Silicosis or other diseases that came with the miners' job.

⁵ Mine mate [Butty]: A mate or working partner in the pit. Several men could work a 'butty system' together in a working 'place' or 'district' within a mine each and every one would be known as a 'butty' or 'butty collier'.

Women miners are generally more vulnerable than the men. As many of them are widowed, their income depends on the amount of feldspar they can collect in a day. And they are all on 'contract', which means that they do not have a 'permanent' job at the mine-site and are therefore not entitled to free treatment from the hospital. The welfare hospital in Kalichedu has made it mandatory for patients to carry their ID card for providing free relief in terms of medicines, as the Company contributes to the welfare fund of the hospital for 'free treatment' of the 'permanent' miners. This has been made obligatory for the companies by the temporary welfare boards that have been set up to ensure the welfare of the miners of mica mines. The welfare boards were set up with a lot of well-meaning intentions – to set up schools, housing, etc. but the system of contract labour has undermined the act itself. The miners still suffer as they used to.

A visit to the Kalichedu Hospital, which has been created under the Welfare Act, confirmed one's suspicions. The hospital wore a forlorn look, even though there were thousands of miners suffering from Silicosis, Tuberculosis and such ailments. They have no access to free medicines.

The Kalichedu Hospital, though, now takes care of eleven working mines, but the miners who benefit are only 'permanent' labourers, i.e., they all have an ID card. Hospital records show that it gives free treatment to only about 354 miners. And the rest?

The other hospital at Talupur has been shut down, ostensibly for the 'lack of funds'.

Ootukur Village

Meenakshi and Sundaram both own Mica mines in the Ootukur Panchayat. The wages paid to the contract labour here, too, are very little when compared to the permanent labour. Most of the miners here are contract labour. For the men, life is difficult enough with dangerous conditions and poor wages. For the 600 women from Ootukur, who undertake unskilled work above the mines, the situation is worse again with a significant wage disparity, no job security (as they are hired on a daily contract basis), no benefits at all to speak of and subjected to life threatening working conditions. Since 1884 the women of Ootukur have served the mines, which sit 300 feet from their village. They do not, of course, have paid holidays, VRS schemes, child-care facilities, nor perks or facilities for pregnant women. There are no educational or health-care facilities, no training facilities for the miners, no insurance covers and no facility to organise a labour union for the women either.

Due to the desperate economic conditions the women live in and because the companies offer no prospect to manage work and motherhood the village experiences a high rate of abortion. The health issues faced by women are drastic and consequently the average age of women who work in the mines is only 40 years. Amongst the most significant health problems faced are T.B., Silicosis, Eosinophilia, cough, stomachaches, arthritis, and heart diseases, plus the additional threat of accident caused by falling rocks at the blast site. If someone is injured in such an accident the mine offers no compensation to victims. To date, the companies have made no effort to confront the problems faced by women, despite the stark evidence that their employment practices are devastating the health of the men and women as well as the extended community. For those families widowed by the death of fathers and husbands at the mine site, no compensation is provided, often again increasing the pressure on women to undertake dangerous work at the mine to make ends meet.

Thalupur Panchayat

The Rajeshwari, Sarojini, Janakirama, Yashoda Krishna and Baladurga Jayalakshmi companies operate Mica mines in the Thalupur Panchayat, which is comprised by the Thalupur, Cherlopalli and Orupalli villages. The situation for women in respect to the mines is almost equally as drastic as it is for the women of the Ootukur panchayat. Once again they are paid miserly wages, receive no benefits whatsoever and face severe health problems. Though the women receive 870 rupees per month, or 19 dollars, compared to their counterparts at Ookutur who receive 800 rupees, the women receive no paid holidays, no VRS scheme, no child care facilities, no perks or facilities for pregnant women, no educational or health care facilities, no training facilities, no insurance facilities and are prevented from organising a labour union. Then again, they are daily wageworkers and what they get is dependent on how much feldspar they collect. This translates to about Rs 30 [65 cents] a day. The pressure to make ends meet also manifests in a high instance of child abortion in these villages and they face the scourges of T.B., Silicosis, Eosinophilia, cough, stomach-aches, arthritis, and heart diseases. Whilst a lower percentage of women work at the mine site than at Ookutur, the women and the extended community are still deeply affected by the cold-hearted employment practices of the mine owners. One hundred and fifty women have been made widows by accidents at the mine site for which they have been provided no compensation. In sum, the situation at Thalupur Panchayat paints a distressing but common picture of the hardships faced by both women and the wider community as a result of crude employment practices by Mica mine owners.

See below for Annexure

Annexure 1

1. Name of the Panchayat where the mine is situated: Jogipalli.
2. Name of the village in the panchayat: Japhalapuram.
3. Name of the company: Vishweshwara Ltd.
4. Total population in the panchayati: 197.
5. Total Female Population: 130.
6. Total Male Population: 67.
7. Male to Female ratio: 1 is to 1.94.
8. Number of women employed in the mines: 130.
9. Ownership of land (Leased\Owned): Own lands.
10. Type of mining: Open cast mining.
11. Approximate share: Rs 65000.
12. Approximate date of establishment of mine: 1824.
13. Type of mineral mined: Mica.
14. Number of families/villages displaced due to mining: None.
15. Minimum age of miners: Eighteen years.
16. Maximum age of miners: Fifty years.
17. Women miners working at night: None.
18. Evidence of child labour in the mines: None.
19. Distance between mines and miners' homes: 150 feet.
20. Location of women working in the mines (Underground/above ground): Above ground.
21. Nature of work for women miners: Unskilled Labour.
22. Evidence of training facilities for women: None.
23. Number of permanent women labourers: None.
24. Average wage of women labourers: Rs 800/month.
25. Method of payment for women labourers (daily/monthly): Daily wages.
26. Is there a disparity between men and women labourers? Yes.
27. Do women get paid holidays? No.
28. Protective gear for miners: Helmet, head-light.
29. Number of years that women have been working in the mines: From date of inception.
30. Other kinds of labour that women are involved in: Mining and agriculture.
31. Number of working days in a year: Three hundred.
32. Financial help provided by mining company (Loans, etc.): None.
33. Number of women obtaining VRS scheme and total amount paid: None.
34. Child-care facilities provided by mining company: None.
35. Maternity facilities/perks: None.
36. Presence of Mining Trade Unions: None.
37. Presence of Labour Unions: None.
38. Provision for health/Medicare/education facilities for village by mining company: None.
39. Mining-related diseases women miners are suffering from:
T.B., Silicosis, Eosinophilia, cough, stomach-aches, arthritis, heart diseases, etc.
40. Type of accidents that occur at mine-site: At blast-site and due to falling rocks.
41. Number of accidents that have occurred at mine-site to women: None
42. Compensation paid to miners for accidents occurred: None
43. Provision for health Care: None
44. Provision for Insurance facilities: None

45. Average mortality of women: Forty years.
46. Health issue(s) faced by women due to mining: High rate of abortions.
47. Occurrence of AIDS at mine-site after commencement of mining: None
48. Mining related diseases children in the mining-affected community are facing:
49. T.B., lung infections.
50. Education facilities provided by the mining company for children: None.
51. Cases booked by women against mining officials for misdemeanour: None.
52. Evidence of anti-social factors like prostitution, child-labour, alcohol consumption:
None.
53. Total population of unwed mothers: Twenty.
54. Total population of married mothers: Eighty.
55. Total population of widows: Thirty.
56. Number of widows who have got compensation or employment from the mining
company: None.
57. Measures taken by mining company for issues faced by women miners: None.
58. Evidence of migrant labour: None.

Annexure 2

1. Name of the Panchayat where the mine is situated: Kalichedu.
2. Name of the villages in the Panchayat: Kalichedu.
3. Name of the companies operating in the area:
4. Sitaram, Kalyanaram, Raghavendra, Mahanti (KSR)
5. Total population of the Panchayati: 1328
6. Total Female Population: 659
7. Total Male Population: 669
8. Male to Female ratio: 1 is to 1.01
9. Number of women employed in the mines: 350
10. Ownership of land (Leased\Owned): Land owned by companies.
11. Ownership of mine-site: Land owned by companies.
12. Type of mining: Underground mining.
13. Approximate share: Rs 10000000
14. Approximate date of establishment of mine: 1954
15. Type of mineral mined: Mica.
16. Number of families/villages rehabilitated due to mining: None.
17. Minimum age of miners: Eighteen years.
18. Maximum age of miners: Fifty years.
19. Working hours of the miners: 6 am to 2 pm.
20. Women miners working at night: None.
21. Evidence of child labour in the mines: None.
22. Distance between mines and miners' homes: 500 feet.
23. Location of women working in the mines (Underground/above ground): Above ground, outside the mine.
24. Nature of work for women miners: unskilled labour.
25. Number of permanent women labourers: None.
26. Average wage of women labourers: Rs 870/month.
27. Method of payment for women labourers (daily/monthly): Daily wages.
28. Salary disparity between men and women labourers: Yes.
29. Do women get paid holidays? No.
30. Protective gear for miners provided: Helmet, head-light.
31. Number of years that women have been working in the mines: From date of inception.
32. Other kinds of labour that women are involved in: Mining and agriculture.
33. Number of working days in a year: Three hundred.
34. Financial help provided by mining company (Loans, etc.): None.
35. Number of women obtaining VRS scheme and total amount paid: None.
36. Child-care facilities provided by mining company: None.
37. Maternity Facilities/perks: None.
38. Presence of Mining/Trade Unions: None.
39. Presence of Labour Unions: None.
40. Provision for health/Medicare/education facilities for village by mining company: None.
41. Mining-related diseases women miners are suffering from:
T.B., Silicosis, Eosinophilia, cough, stomach-aches, arthritis, heart diseases, etc.
42. Type of accidents that occur at mine-site: At blast-site and due to falling rocks.

43. Number of accidents that have occurred at mine-site to women: None
44. Compensation paid to miners for accidents occurred: None
45. Provision for health Care: None
46. Provision for Insurance facilities: None
47. Average mortality of women: Forty years.
48. Health issue(s) faced by women due to mining: High rate of abortions.
49. Occurrence of AIDS at mine-site after commencement of mining: None
50. Mining related diseases children in the mining-affected community are facing:
51. T.B., lung infections.
52. Education facilities provided by the mining company for children: The Kalichedu Mica Mine School was closed six months ago.
53. Cases booked by women against mining officials for misdemeanour: None.
54. Evidence of anti-social factors like prostitution, child-labour, alcohol consumption: None.
55. Total population of unwed mothers: Fifty.
56. Total population of married mothers: One hundred and eighty.
57. Number of widows who have got compensation or employment from the mining company: Seventy.
58. Measures taken by mining company for issues faced by women miners: None.
59. Evidence of Migrant Labour: None

Annexure 3

1. Name of the Panchayat where the mine is situated: Sydapuram.
2. Name of the villages in the Panchayat:
 - a. Dadichettipally, ii) Kammavaripalli iii) Molakalapundla
3. Name of the companies operating in the area:
4. Shah mines, Gangaiah mines
5. Total population of the Panchayati: 4810
6. Total Female Population: 2760
7. Total Male Population: 2460
8. Male to Female ratio: 1 is to 1.121
9. Number of women employed in the mines: Forty
10. Ownership of land (Leased\Owned): Land owned by companies.
11. Ownership of mine-site: Land owned by companies.
12. Type of mining: Underground mining.
13. Approximate share: Rs 50000
14. Approximate date of establishment of mine: 1992
15. Type of mineral mined: Mica.
16. Number of families/villages rehabilitated due to mining: None.
17. Minimum age of miners: Eighteen years.
18. Maximum age of miners: Fifty years.
19. Working hours of the miners: 6 am to 2 pm.
20. Women miners working at night: None.
21. Evidence of child labour in the mines: None.
22. Distance between mines and miners' homes: 150 feet.
23. Location of women working in the mines (Underground/above ground): Above ground, outside the mine.
24. Nature of work for women miners: Unskilled labour.
25. Number of permanent women labourers: None.
26. Average wage of women labourers: Rs 800/month.
27. Method of payment for women labourers (daily/monthly): Daily wages.
28. Salary disparity between men and women labourers: Yes.
29. Do women get paid holidays? No.
30. Protective gear for miners provided: Helmet, head-light.
31. Number of years that women have been working in the mines: From date of inception.
32. Other kinds of labour that women are involved in: Mining and agriculture.
33. Number of working days in a year: Three hundred days.
34. Financial help provided by mining company (Loans, etc.): None.
35. Number of women obtaining VRS scheme and total amount paid: None.
36. Child-care facilities provided by mining company: None
37. Evidence of Training facilities for women: None.
38. Maternity facilities/perks: None.
39. Presence of Mining/Trade Unions: None.
40. Presence of Labour Unions: None.
41. Provision for health/Medicare/education facilities for village by mining company: None.
42. Mining-related diseases women miners are suffering from:
T.B., Silicosis, Eosinophilia, cough, stomach-aches, arthritis, heart diseases, etc.
43. Type of accidents that occur at mine-site: At blast-site and due to falling rocks.

44. Number of accidents that have occurred at mine-site to women: None
45. Compensation paid to accident victims: None
46. Provision for health Care: None
47. Provision for Insurance facilities: None
48. Average mortality of women: Forty years.
49. Health issue(s) faced by women due to mining: High rate of abortions.
50. Occurrence of AIDS at mine-site after commencement of mining: None
51. Mining related diseases children in the mining-affected community are facing:
52. T.B., lung infections.
53. Education facilities provided by the mining company for children: None.
54. Cases booked by women against mining officials for misdemeanour: None.
55. Evidence of anti-social factors like prostitution, child-labour, alcohol consumption:
None.
56. Total population of unwed mothers: Ten.
57. Total population of married mothers: Fifteen.
58. Total population of widows: 15
59. Number of widows who have got compensation or employment from the mining
company: Fifteen.
60. Measures taken by mining company for issues faced by women miners: None.
61. Evidence of Migrant Labour: None

Annexure 4

1. Name of the Panchayat where the mine is situated: Turimerla.
2. Name of the villages in the Panchayat: Pillarani.
3. Name of the companies operating in the area:
4. Sitaram, Kalyanaram, Raghavendra, Mahanti (KSR)
5. Total population of the Panchayati: 2300
6. Total Female Population: 918
7. Total Male Population: 1109
8. Male to Female ratio: 1 is to 0.827
9. Number of women employed in the mines: 918
10. Ownership of land (Leased\Owned): Land owned by companies.
11. Ownership of mine-site: Land owned by companies.
12. Type of mining: Underground mining.
13. Approximate share: Rs 10000000
14. Approximate date of establishment of mine: 1854
15. Type of mineral mined: Mica.
16. Number of families/villages rehabilitated due to mining: None.
17. Minimum age of miners: Eighteen years.
18. Maximum age of miners: Fifty years.
19. Working hours of the miners: 6 am to 2 pm.
20. Women miners working at night: None.
21. Evidence of child labour in the mines: None.
22. Distance between mines and miners' homes: 350 feet.
23. Location of women working in the mines (Underground/above ground): Above ground, outside the mine.
24. Nature of work for women miners: Unskilled labour.
25. Number of permanent women labourers: None.
26. Average wage of women labourers: Rs 870/month.
27. Method of payment for women labourers (daily/monthly): Daily wages.
28. Salary disparity between men and women labourers: Yes.
29. Do women get paid holidays? No.
30. Protective gear for miners provided: Helmet, head-light.
31. Number of years that women have been working in the mines: From date of inception.
32. Other kinds of labour that women are involved in: Mining and agriculture.
33. Number of working days in a year: Three hundred days.
34. Financial help provided by mining company (Loans, etc.): None.
35. Number of women obtaining VRS scheme and total amount paid: None.
36. Child-care facilities provided by mining company: None
37. Evidence of Training facilities for women: None.
38. Maternity Facilities/perks: None.
39. Presence of Mining/Trade Unions: None.
40. Presence of Labour Unions: None.
41. Provision for health/ Medicare /education facilities for village by mining company: None.
42. Mining-related diseases women miners are suffering from:
T.B., Silicosis, Eosinophilia, cough, stomach-aches, arthritis, heart diseases, etc.
43. Type of accidents that occur at mine-site: At blast-site and due to falling rocks.

44. Number of accidents that have occurred at mine-site to women: None
45. Compensation paid to accident victims: None
46. Provision for health Care: None
47. Provision for Insurance facilities: None
48. Average mortality of women: Forty years.
49. Health issue(s) faced by women due to mining: High rate of abortions.
50. Occurrence of AIDS at mine-site after commencement of mining: None
51. Mining related diseases children in the mining-affected community are facing:
52. T.B., lung infections.
53. Education facilities provided by the mining company for children: None.
54. Cases booked by women against mining officials for misdemeanour: None.
55. Evidence of anti-social factors like prostitution, child-labour, alcohol consumption:
None.
56. Total population of unwed mothers: 300.
57. Total population of married mothers: 450
58. Total population of widows: 150.
59. Number of widows who have got compensation or employment from the mining
company: None.
60. Measures taken by mining company for issues faced by women miners: None.
61. Evidence of Migrant Labour: None