“Managed well, transitions to environmentally and socially sustainable economies can become a strong driver of job creation, job upgrading, social justice and poverty eradication.”

– International Labour Organization
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Background and Purpose of the Workshop

In the run-up to the Paris Agreement in 2015, India committed an ambitious target of scaling up its renewable energy capacity by 175 GW by 2022. This target was updated to 500 GW at the Glasgow Climate Conference in 2021. The existing data and reports suggest that India’s energy transition from coal to renewables is well underway. However, for steering efficient transition, India requires a clear policy roadmap envisioning the nature of interventions. The challenge is to frame a policy capable of governing the techno-economic dimensions of the energy transition alongside the human and social aspects of achieving a just transition. To realize this goal, acceptance and legitimacy for the new changes must come from the people and communities directly or indirectly dependent on the current fossil-fuel sector since this workforce will be most acutely affected by the transition.

A bottom-up legitimacy for the transition process faces multifold challenges. First, a lack of economic diversification in the coal-rich regions of India and the uncertainties introduced by the current pandemic are expected to aggravate unemployment and underemployment. Second, the coal sector is riddled with crippling inequalities based on indigenous identity, caste, and gender. Third, India’s coal-rich regions have historically faced a disproportionate burden of environment, land and forest degradation. Fourth, due to poor performance of the public sector companies, the alternative of privatization poses a new risk for the workforce, which is already struggling with livelihood challenges. This condition is likely to throttle their negotiating power.

The above discussion highlights an urgent need to introduce the notion of justice in the transition process to avoid transmission of existing structural inequalities to the emerging energy systems. This can be achieved by promoting democratic processes to ensure community and workforce participation in the overall decision-making around energy transition. For this, a robust engagement and dialogue with the fossil fuel sector workforce are required, especially with the representative trade unions. However, keeping in mind the lack of a clear-cut policy, the nature, scope, potential, and implications of such engagement remain ambiguous, especially concerning the fossil fuel workers represented by a healthy and active trade union network. Until this ambiguity prevails, any policy aimed at governing this transition will remain an ill-conceived endeavor lacking mechanisms to ensure just distribution of the cost and benefits in this process.
Against this backdrop, the interactive session is an attempt to initiate a discussion on such engagements, especially with the trade unions. The following themes were discussed:

1. Distribution of costs and benefits among the major stakeholders in the transition process
2. The extent to which the measures employed during mine closure and decommissioning are inclusive
3. The compensation plans for restoring workers’ social and economic security, imperiled by the transition
4. The direction, nature and the form of future energy systems that can foster equity

In energy transition, big capital is associated so, in this government transition will happen but not a fair one.

- Ashim Roy

This interactive session aims to kick-start our series of workshops/conferences titled Just Transition Dialogues: Foregrounding the Workforce. This is an attempt to bring together the major grassroots stakeholders in the transition process from across the country to gain a deeper perspective into their perceptions on justice in the transition process. The aim is to meaningfully engage the five major trade unions—Hind Khadan Mazdoor Federation (HMS), Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) and Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) – in the energy transition decision making.
Introductory Session

The two-day event was inaugurated by Prof. Arun Kumar Sharma who welcomed the participants and set the relevant tone for the dialogue by highlighting the social, psychological and economic dimensions pertinent for achieving just energy transition in India.

The members of Just Transition Research Centre and Climate and Energy Policy Research Lab introduced the inter-disciplinary make up of their research team and trans-national scope of their academic engagement. They expressed their strong commitment to community centric, justice oriented and policy relevant research on climate change and energy transition.

25 lakhs trade union members are there in power sector (including all the major trade union in India)
Prof. Swarnakar facilitated the first session and set the context by highlighting the need for justice in the energy transition. The panellists for the morning session included Mr. Ashim Roy, Founding General Secretary, New Trade Union Initiative (NTUI); Ms. Amarjeet Kaur, General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC); and Mr. Prasanta Chowdhury, General Secretary, Electricity Employees Federation of India.

Mr. Roy highlighted the injustices faced by the developing and the under-developed countries due to phasing out of coal for energy production. The role of energy markets in bringing out new investments and opportunities for innovations, as well as their contribution towards a socio-technical structural shift were extensively discussed. In his opinion, the government understands the operational aspects of the energy markets and, therefore, knows how to respond to the energy crisis. However, the trade unions, particularly within the energy industry, need to respond to and connect with the social movements while working towards just energy transition. Energy transition can be used as an opportunity to redevelop local economy by converging the agendas of the labour and social movements to stimulate bottom-up politics. He also highlighted the need to understand the aspirations of the workers and facilitating their training and rehabilitation. Finally, Mr. Roy briefly discussed the importance and necessity of building knowledge on transitions occurring in coastal areas, along with establishing linkages between the rural and the coal economy.

Ms. Amarjeet Kaur initiated the discussion by highlighting the work of the trade unions towards workers’ safety. She asserted that for reaping the benefits of just transition, the key is to generate awareness about the term among the informal working population. Ms. Kaur criticized dilution of Indian environmental laws, weakening of collective bargaining, and impairment of social security norms for the benefit of capital intensive businesses while stressing that international investments must respect the law of the land.

- Assessment of the benefits to the past, present and future generations as a result of energy transition
- Development of the indicators of injustices
- Monitoring of rampant child labour
- Provision of health benefits/insurance schemes for workers
- Need for democratic and collective spaces for energy transition
She, further, called attention to the need to assess our position as a state and as an individual in the process of climate intervention. Stressing on the role and power of the trade unions, she quoted their successful protests and demonstration against privatisation. She concluded by asserting the significance of and urgency for grassroots focused research on rehabilitation of the communities and reconfiguration of local economy in areas that witness either initiation or a closure of developmental project. She considers such research as useful tool for welfare advocacy.

Mr. Chowdhury began by quoting Rabindranath Tagore, “Give back the forest and take back your city”. He expressed his concerns over energy deficiency and stressed on the inevitibility of energy transition. Reskilling or retraining workers is an important step before shifting the workers to another sector, during and after the transition phase. Dissecting the element of rehabilitation he categorized them into four categories: i. Topographical rehabilitation ii. Residential rehabilitation, iii. Professional rehabilitation, and iv. Cultural rehabilitation. The session ended with a discussion among all the participants mainly focused on rehabilitation of the affected communities, the restructuring of local economy and the ways in which research can aid the two processes.

“To set media narrative, it is necessary to simplify concepts around energy transition, because transition is happening and society can’t sleepwalk through it”

- Mayank Aggarwal
Session 2 was facilitated by Mr. Prasanta Nandi Chowdhury. The panel included Mr. Sourav Chakrabarti, Assistant Secretary, Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU); Mr. Chandrashekhar, General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Uttar Pradesh; and Mr. P. K. Bhattacharya, Vice President, All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Uttar Pradesh State Committee.

Mr. Chakrabarti began by stating the incompatibility between environment and profit. He questioned the allocation of new coal blocks when there is no requirement for coal capacity addition. He termed India’s renewable energy targets committed at COP 26 as over-ambitious and pinned the historical responsibility of global warming on developed nations. Owing to the inequitable consumption levels among the countries, he believes that the responsibility of climate mitigation should be accordingly distributed differentially. He further shed light upon the decreasing pace of renewable energy capacity addition that contradicts the environmental and economic goals of the Indian economy.

Mr. Chandrashekar contributed to this discussion by providing an example of the tanneries which were closed as a response to river pollution without establishing alternate options for the workers, and added that this might be the future of the coal industry. He finally expressed his concerns over the substandard health and safety conditions of the workers partly due to the industrialization induced environmental pollution and degradation of natural resources.

Mr. Bhattacharya agreed with the other panellists on the highly ambitious nature of the renewable energy targets, which are unlikely to be realized. He further reiterated that privatisation of coal will cause insecurity and unrest among the coal dependent population and will entail adverse impacts for the local economy and price hike for the consumers. The session wrapped up with the discussion on the adversities associated with privatising the coal industry and highlighting the need for strict implementation of guidelines for just energy transition.

If we want a true just transition then we need to give informal workers the space and permission to form associations, unions, and federations. We need to give them space for collective representation.

- Amarjeet Kaur
Session 3: Bottoms Up: Situating Just Transition at the State Level (2)

JTRC team member interacting with contractual workers in Kakri coal mine

Jhumur Dey interviewing female workers in Kakri coal mines

Nishikanta Naorem interacting with coal mine workers

256,000
Worker in Coal India as on 1 July 2021. The company expects that number to drop 5% annually for the next five-to-10 years as workers retire.
Session 3 was facilitated by Ms. Amarjeet Kaur. The panelists were Mr. Lakhan Lal Mahto, General Secretary, United Coal Workers Union (UCWU), AITUC; Mr. Gulab Chandra Prajapati, State Coordinator, Damodar Bachao Abhiyan, Jharkhand; Mr. Subodh Singh Pawar, Vice President, Central Coalfields Limited Regional Committee of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh; and Mr. Shaik Salauddin, National General Secretary, Indian Federation of App Based Transport Workers (IFAT).

Mr. Lakhan Lal Mahto initiated the session by emphasizing the dependency on coal industry ranging from livelihood for coal-reliant communities to revenue generation in the form of royalty and cess for state and central governments. He stated the following possible impacts of energy transition:

- Job loss due to coal mine or power plant closure may lead to increase in school dropout rate, adversely impacting children’s education
- Major economic impact due to 3% share of coal in the GDP
- Socio-economic security of the pensioners of the coal industry may be threatened

Mr. Mahato stated that the lack of capital investment in the renewable sector will hamper the pace of transition. While discussing the nuanced issues related with reskilling of coal workers for new sectors, he called for extensive research into the required nature and direction of reskilling efforts. He concluded by reframing the complexity of the transition process into the problem of ensuring grassroots legitimacy: “How do you explain global warming and the need to shut the industry employing those who can barely feed themselves?”

Mr. Gulab Chandra Prajapati began by reiterating that leaving behind the poor communities and informal workers will lead to ineffective implementation of energy transition process. He stated the need for research into energy efficient systems and for ensuring judicious and sustainable use of natural resources. For achieving this, he suggested for sustained link and co-ordination among communities, academicians and trade unions.

He further discussed the nexus between the vested interests of state and business actors which problematizes achieving just outcomes for those who lost lands to coal mining. Strategies for inclusive development of the affected community and local ecosystem must be developed. He concluded by stressing on the necessity to include other polluting agents apart from coal like oil and gas in the environmental discourse.

Mr. Subodh Singh Powar talked about the implementation challenges that energy transition guidelines will bring about. He also spoke of the health issues for the people living in the vicinity of the coalfields. He highlighted the ample natural resources of Jharkhand having the potential to generate renewable energy from small hydropower, biomass, and solar power. Towards the end of the session, Mr. Shaik Salauddin talked about the role of the transport sector in elevating local pollution levels. In his words, “Small efforts of managing pollution from vehicles could go a long way”. He finally asserted the need to integrate environmental issues in the academic curriculum of schools and colleges.

“Gender based discrimination exists in coal mining industry, something we need to work upon under Just transition context”

− Subodh Singh Pawar
Session 4: Energy Justice: Mapping the Stakeholders

This session was facilitated by Mr. Mayank Aggarwal. The doctoral students - Bhavna Joshi and Naorem Nishikanta Mangang, and Post Doctoral fellow - Dr. Mudit Singh, from JTRC, IIT Kanpur, presented their research findings.

Ms. Bhavna Joshi discussed the configuration of various stakeholders around the discourse of air pollution justice in Delhi. She reiterated a need for consolidating the agendas and demands of justice for different actors from the government bodies, business groups, farmer organizations, NGOs and academic institutes for an inclusive and meaningful framing of policies.

Dr. Mudit Singh presented a framework for the participatory local governance of energy transition and discussed the need to observe patterns of interaction between and within the stakeholders. The focus of the framework was on ensuring justice for the coal mine workers and local residents using a bottom-up approach. The framework will be verified and fine-tuned after rigorous data collection from the proposed fieldwork site of the project.

Mr. Nishikanta Naorem presented the importance of labour environmentalism and how it can provide insights for the just transition process. He explained that it has the potential for bringing together the concerns of labour and environmental movements. He further described the importance of policy narratives formulated by labour unions who can play a major role in making the transition just.

Only 1 out of 5 workers in India have union membership
Session 5 was facilitated by Mrs. Priya Pillai. The panellists were Mr. Munna Jha, Network and Media Strategist, Asar Social Impact Advisors; and Mr. Mayank Aggarwal, Contributing Editor, Mongabay.

Mr. Jha talked about the need to strike a balance between transition and rehabilitation of affected communities. He also pointed towards the aspects of just transition being overlooked by the policymakers like the opportunities for re-integration and social betterment of indigenous communities. He emphasized on the use of regional language to generate awareness among the local communities regarding transition. The changes unfolding at the level of rural societies should be incorporated into the concerns around just transition. While stressing on the role and readiness of the DISCOMS for effective transition, he rooted for better schemes for decentralized power systems. He finally talked about the financial challenges faced by small scale energy developers in terms of acquiring loans and subsidies.

Mr. Mayank Aggarwal concluded the two-day event by contextualizing the need for shaping an inclusive just transition narrative by including the perspectives from and consenses and conflict among diverse stakeholders. He drew comparison between best advocated practices and most adopted practices, thus, implying a mismatch between state sponsored technological solutions and need based technological solutions. He also highlighted the paucity of data that exists in these domains, such as, number of people affected due to a coal mine or thermal power plant closure. Consequently, research should focus on producing numbers related to different parameters to understand the size of the problem better. Such research must also be communicated in a simplified manner for better outreach and understanding. He also stressed on achieving the following:

- Examination of energy transition funds
- Formulation and implementation of transition guidelines
- Examination of the role of business in transition
- Assessment of current labour skills in order to map the prospective pathway for sectoral shift
- Impact on ecosystem services and biodiversity
- Understanding the regional variation in ways the energy transition will unfold.
- Disaster mapping of locales where renewable energy plants are being set up
- Need to look at energy transition through national resource efficiency policy
- Inclusion of gender perspective and gender-based studies
- Impact on health and quality of life
Session 6: Discussion and Way Forward

The last session was facilitated by Mr. Ashim Roy where the participants discussed the current energy situation and the best way forward to achieve a just transition.

The following major themes emerged:

- For trade unions: Meaningfully engage with the informal and contractual workers and provide significant space for representation. While bringing together the trade union and social movement, efforts are required to foreground the local communities and the transition induced vulnerabilities that may emerge, like socio-economic insecurities and migration. An inclusive narrative and narrative shift regarding the role of trade unions need to be ensured.

- For policymakers: Community-oriented regulation of energy market needs to be employed while the sector transitions from coal to renewables. The policies need to keep coal communities and local economy central while engaging with grassroots actors like trade unions. A clear, justice focused energy transition policy roadmap needs to be chalked out that can facilitate effective participation of and coordination among diverse stakeholders.

- For JTRC: A robust research framework needs to be prepared to bridge the multiple knowledge gaps. By engaging in long term field-based research with coal dependent communities sample case studies may be developed to showcase potential pathways for just transition in India. While foregrounding the workforce, JTRC can provide an inclusive platform for diverse stakeholders to engage in a sustained dialogue.
Media Coverage:
Discussion and Way Forward

EEFI appreciated the initiative of IIT Kanpur towards hosting a forum of discussion titled “Just Transition Dialogues: Foregrounding the work force” in December 13-14 at Lucknow with participation of academics, Journalists, civic society organisations / Environmentalists & Trade Unions including EEFI/CITU.
KANPUR: The Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur organised a two-day workshop on Just Energy Transition (JET) under the leadership of Prof. Pradeep Tiwari of humanities and social sciences department of the institute.

More than 20 representatives from labour unions and journalists of India participated in the event. It was one of the first important steps towards justice in line with India’s commitment to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that aims to reduce carbon emissions to reduce global warming.

Invoking the event, eminent academician Prof. Amit Kumar Sharma (retired) said: “‘Kharagpur’ is a name known worldwide. Prof. Kharagpur started studies in social sciences long back and different firms exist in the sense that it has brought civil society, government and private sector. He furthered the dialogue forum saying that the transition of energy is important for the economy, sociological, cultural and tribal issues involved.

With the start of the event, Prof. Kharagpur also launched a JET centre as an arm of the existing Centre for Energy Policy and Research Lab founded by Prof. Pradeep Tiwari at IIT Kharagpur.

The key points of the event thus far were:

1. **Workshop on Just Energy Transition**
   - Organised by IIT-K.
   - Aimed at educating policymakers about the need for a just transition.

2. **Discussion on Climate Change**
   - Highlighting the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
   - Emphasis on the role of energy policy in combating climate change.

3. **Dialogue Forum**
   - Facilitated by eminent academician Prof. Amit Kumar Sharma.
   - Covered economic, sociological, cultural, and tribal issues.

4. **Launch of JET Centre**
   - The centre is an arm of the existing Centre for Energy Policy and Research Lab at IIT Kharagpur.

5. **Key Speakers**
   - Prof. Pradeep Tiwari
   - Dr. Anirban Chakraborty

6. **Participants**
   - Representations from labour unions and journalists from various parts of India.

The event aimed to bring together various stakeholders to discuss the challenges and opportunities associated with the just transition and to explore strategies to ensure a sustainable and equitable future.
There is a gap between social movement and trade union movement... Our trade unions are strong enough to fight for formal workers of coal or power plant. We will be able to achieve rehabilitation for them through struggle but in case of the informal sector or community workers we might fail. Now, we need trade union leaders, scientific communities and academicians to come together to build local level economic resources.

- Ashim Roy

Just transition is not only the struggle of workers but also for human society. If one trade union raises its voice, nobody listens. We need unity among trade unions along with collective efforts of academicians... This collective effort can make this transition just.

- Prasanta Nandi Chowdhury
**Workshop Agenda**

- Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
- Just Transition Dialogues: Foregrounding the Workforce
- Hotel Ramada, Lucknow, December 13–14, 2021

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<th>TIME</th>
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<td><strong>Day 1: 13 December 2021</strong></td>
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<td><strong>10:00 – 10:30</strong></td>
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| About IIT Kanpur and Department of Humanities and Social Sciences  
  - Professor A. K. Sharma  
  Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Kanpur |
| About Climate and Energy Policy Research Lab (CEPRL)  
  - Bhavna Joshi  
  PhD Student, IIT Kanpur |
| About Just Transition Research Centre (JTRC)  
  - Mudit Singh  
  Post-Doctoral Fellow, IIT Kanpur |
| **10:30 – 12:00** |
| Session 1: Just Transition: Setting the Context  
  Facilitator: Pradip Swarnakar |
| Climate Policy, COP 26, and Just Transition  
  - Ashim Roy  
  Founding General Secretary of the New Trade Union Initiative (NTUI), Founding President of the Chemical Mazdoor Panchayat (CMP) |
| Trade Union Perspective on Industrialization, Growth, Development, and Just Transition  
  - Amarjeet Kaur  
  General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), National Secretariat Member of the Communist Party of India (CPI) |
| Rehabilitation of Power Plant Workers  
  - Prasanta Nandi Chowdhury  
  General Secretary of Electricity Employees’ Federation of India (EEFI), National Secretary, Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) and President of Trade Union International (Energy), Sectoral Organ of World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)) |
| **12:00 – 12:15** |
| Tea Break |
| **12:15 – 13:30** |
| Session 2: Bottoms-Up: Situating Just Transition at the State Level (I)  
  Facilitator: Prasanta Nandi Chowdhury |
| - Sourav Chakrabarti  
  Assistant Secretary, Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), CSEC Unit, Assistant Secretary, Paschim Banga Vigyan Mancha, West Bengal |
| - Chandashekhari  
  General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Uttar Pradesh, General Secretary, Swayatt Shasan Karmchari Mahasangh, Uttar Pradesh |
| - P K Bhattacharya  
  Vice President, All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Uttar PradeshState Committee, Member of National Council AITUC, General Secretary, Trade Union Morcha, Jagdishpur Industrial Area, Sultanpur |
# Just Transition Dialogues: Foregrounding the Workforce

## Day 1: 13 December 2021

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<td>13:30 – 14:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>14:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Session 3: Bottoms-Up: Situating Just Transition at the State Level (2) Facilitator: Amarjeet Kaur</td>
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<td>Lakhan Lal Mahto</td>
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<td>General Secretary, United Coal Workers Union (UCWU), AITUC, Secretary, Indian Mine Workers’ Federation (IMWF), Member National Executive AITUC, Member of Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI-XI)</td>
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<td>Shaik Salauddin</td>
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<td>National General Secretary, Indian Federation of App Based Transport Workers (IFAT))</td>
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<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
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<td>16:15 – 17:00</td>
<td>Discussion and Concluding Session Facilitator: Prasanta Nandi Chowdhury</td>
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## Day 2: 14 December 2021

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<td>Session 4: Energy Justice: Mapping the Stakeholders Facilitator: Mayank Aggarwal</td>
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<td>Air Pollution Justice in Indian Media Discourse</td>
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<td>- Bhavna Joshi</td>
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<td>Participatory Local Governance in Just Energy Transition</td>
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<td>Labour Environmentalism and Just Transition in India</td>
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<td>- Naorem Nishikanta Mangang</td>
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<td>10:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>Session 5: Just Transition: Building Narrative and Discourse Facilitator: Priya Pillai</td>
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<td>Vernacularizing Just Transition Communication</td>
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<td>- Munna Jha</td>
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<td>Network &amp; Media Strategist, Asar Social Impact Advisors</td>
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<td>Conflict and Consensus among Different Stakeholders in Just Transition Narrative</td>
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<td>- Mayank Aggarwal</td>
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<td>Contributing Editor, Mongabay</td>
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<td>11:30–11:45</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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<td>11:45 – 13:30</td>
<td>Session 6: Discussion and Way Forward Facilitator: Ashim Roy</td>
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<td>13:30 – 13:35</td>
<td>Vote of Thanks</td>
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List of Participants

Dr. A. K. Sharma
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Retired Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

Ashim Roy
New Trade Union Initiative (NTUI)
- Founding General Secretary

Amarjeet Kaur
All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
- General Secretary

Prasanta Nandi Choudhury
Electricity Employees’ Federation of India (EEFI)
- General Secretary

Pradip Swamakar
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Associate Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

Amarjeet Kaur
All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
- General Secretary

Prasanta Nandi Choudhury
Electricity Employees’ Federation of India (EEFI)
- General Secretary

Pradip Swamakar
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Associate Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

Sourav Chakrabarti
Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
- Assistant Secretary

PK Bhattacharya
All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Uttar Pradesh
- Vice President

Lakhan Lal Mahto
United Coal Workers Union (UCWU), AITUC
- General Secretary

Chandrashekhar
All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Uttar Pradesh
- General Secretary

Gulab Chandra Prajapati
Damodar Bachao Abhiyan, Jharkhand
- State Coordinator

Subodh Singh Pawar
CCL Regional Committee of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, (BHTUC)
- Vice President

Shaik Salauddin
Indian Federation of App Based Transport Workers (IFAT)
- National General Secretary
Just Transition Dialogues: Foregrounding the Workforce

Shivangi Seth
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Project Associate,
Just Transition Research Centre

Vaijayanti Burman
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Project Scientist,
Just Transition Research Centre

Udita Bharadwaj
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- Project Engineer,
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Krishna Chaurasia
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Accountant,
Just Transition Research Centre

Akhil Dubey
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- Project Assistant,
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Jhumur Dey
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- Senior Project Associate,
Just Transition Research Centre

Satwik Chaturvedi
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Assistant Project Manager,
Just Transition Research Centre

Raveen Bishnoi
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Project Executive Officer,
Just Transition Research Centre
Just Transition Research Centre (JTRC) leverages high quality academic environment to conduct cutting edge research to address the academic and policy requirements of the national and sub-national levels. The centre’s aim is aligned primarily with the seventh sustainable development goal of the United Nations: affordable and clean energy for all.

Contact us:

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