

Yet Another Challenge before the Communities;

**DISTRICT MINERAL FOUNDATION, AN
INSTRUMENT TO DELIVER SCHEMES!**

MMDR AMENDMENT ACT 2015

- ✖ Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957
- ✖ Has been amended and replaced with
- ✖ Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act 2015
- ✖ Notified on 27.03.2015
- ✖ Formulated and notified Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 and Mineral (Evidence of Mineral Content) Rules 2015

MAJOR CHANGES

- ✖ From allocation through allotment of mineral areas (discretionary) by state to Auctioning of mining leases to boost competitiveness and transparency
- ✖ Increasing the lease period from the current 20 years to now, 50 years. As per section 8A(2) all mining leases, granted after the commencement of MMDR Amendment Act 2015, shall be granted for a period of fifty years. As per section 8A(3), all mining leases granted before the commencement of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 shall be deemed to have been granted for a period of fifty years.
- ✖ The newly inserted section 8A has provisions which provide that period of mining leases granted before 12th January, 2015 will be deemed to be extended till the following period, whichever is later:
 - (i) 31st March, 2030 in case mineral is used for captive purpose, or 31st March, 2020 in case mineral is used for other than captive purpose;
 - (ii) completion of renewal period;
 - (iii) fifty years from date of grant of mining lease.

The transition provisions for extension of period of mining leases have been provided to ensure regular supply of raw material to the industry.

9B – MMDR AMENDMENT ACT 2015

Insertion of
new sections
9B and 9C.

District
Mineral
Foundation.

9. After section 9A of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“9B. (1) In any district affected by mining related operations, the State Government shall, by notification, establish a trust, as a non-profit body, to be called the District Mineral Foundation.

(2) The object of the District Mineral Foundation shall be to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(3) The composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(4) The State Government while making rules under sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be guided by the provisions contained in article 244 read with Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the Constitution relating to administration of the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(5) The holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease granted on or after the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, shall, in addition to the royalty, pay to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on, an amount which is equivalent to such percentage of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule, not exceeding one-third of such royalty, as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(6) The holder of a mining lease granted before the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, shall, in addition to the royalty, pay to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on, an amount not exceeding the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule in such manner and subject to the categorisation of the mining leases and the amounts payable by the various categories of lease holders, as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

40 of 1996.
2 of 2007.

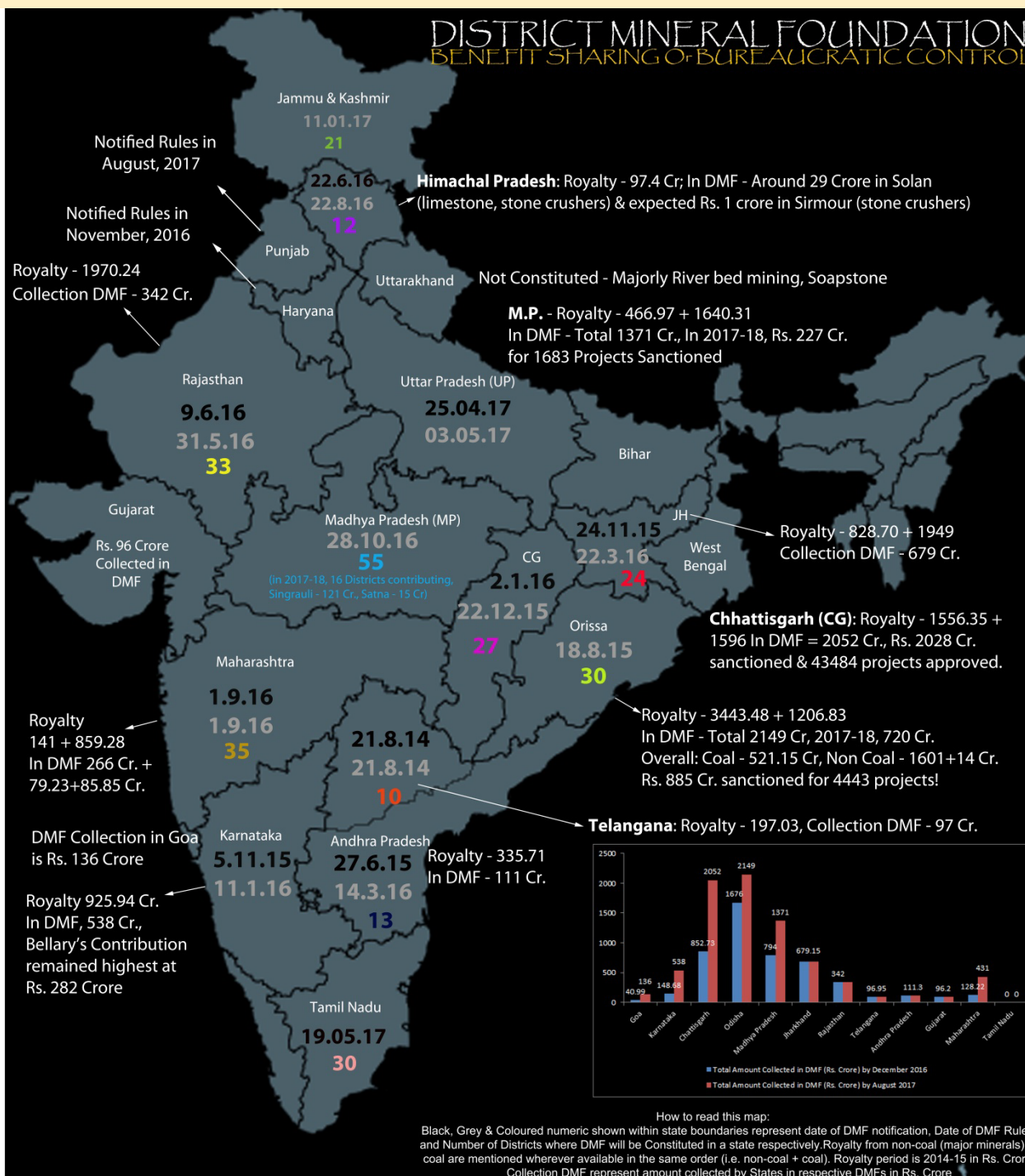
MAJOR CHANGES

- ✗ PL cum ML introduced
- ✗ Giving more power to states to auction major minerals (strategic minerals?) 31 minerals already notified as minor minerals by the Central Government in 2015

PMKKKY, A GUIDELINE TO IMPLEMENT OBJECTIVES OF DMF

- ✘ First announced from the Red Fort on 15 August 2015 about benefiting people through DMF/PMKKKY
- ✘ PMKKKY to be implemented by DMF has been issued as a directive under section 20A on September 16, 2016
- ✘ PRIORITY sectors identified and expenditure percentage fixed!
- ✘ Each state to formulate DMF and notify rules keeping in mind the PMKKKY Guidelines!
- ✘ Laxity in formulation and notification of DMF and its rules?

DISTRICT MINERAL FOUNDATION
BENEFIT SHARING OF BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL



How to read this map

Black, Grey & Coloured numeric shown within state boundaries represent date of DMF notification, Date of DMF Rules and Number of Districts where DMF will be Constituted in a state respectively. Royalty from non-coal (major minerals) & coal are mentioned wherever available in the same order (i.e. non-coal + coal). Royalty period is 2014-15 in Rs. Crore
Collection DMF represent amount collected by States in respective DMFs in Rs. Crore

PMKKKY

- ✘ The overall objective of PMKKKY scheme will be
- ✘ (a) to implement various developmental and welfare projects/programs in mining affected areas, and these projects/programs will be complementing the existing ongoing schemes/projects of State and Central Government;
- ✘ (b) to minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts; and
- ✘ (c) to ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas.

SCOPE OF PMKKKY

- ✖ High priority areas – at least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized under these heads:
- ✖ a) Drinking water supply; b) Environment preservation and pollution control measures; c) Health care; d) Education; e) Welfare of Women and Children f) Welfare of aged and disabled people; g) Skill development h) Sanitation

CONTINUED

- ✖ Other priority Areas – Up to 40% of the PMKKKY to be utilized under these heads;
- ✖ a) Physical infrastructure; b) Irrigation; c) Energy and Watershed Development d) Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district;

PMKKKY SCHEME - DMF

- ✗ District Mineral Foundation (DMF) becomes a new entity at district level for welfare of affected population
- ✗ But
- ✗ Contributions to DMF slashed astronomically?
- ✗ Leases granted / operational before 12.01.2015 to contribute 30% of royalty equivalent?
- ✗ Leases granted after 12.01.2015 to contribute 10% of royalty equivalent? Less than $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of THE $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ proposed as upper limit

DISTRICT, A UNIT FOR DMF

- ✗ District is the unit of assessment, disbursement, establishment!
- ✗ Districts those are affected by “mining related operations” qualify
- ✗ Direct and Indirect Affected defined?
- ✗ Total districts in India are 676/678 (in 2011 Census there were 640 districts)
- ✗ Mining districts (some estimates) – 270 to 300 districts for major minerals but if we include minor mineral (sand etc.) almost every district in a state.

ROYALTY, A UNIT FOR DMF'S FUND

Royalty in Rs. Lakh				
States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	51732	48784	33571	
Assam	101	44.87	139.67	298.19
Bihar		128.17	107.31	
Chattisgarh	121208.16	114535.52	155634.52	107376.37
Goa	32802.17	3650.62	4838.24	7794.28
Gujarat	27039.66	35031	43476	
Haryana		8	40.3	
Himachal Pradesh		6625	9740	
Jharkhand	69876.46	62706.56	82870.25	
Jammu & Kashmir		914.49	1182.14	
Karnataka	14674.37	74304	92594	
Kerala	1232.77	1239.31	1390.53	1341.54
Madhya Pradesh	37092	36527	46697	
Maharashtra	14451	16825.87	14100	
Meghalaya		2465.59	2199.58	
Odisha	406936.91	376765	344338	
Rajasthan	146554.89	159147	197024	186574.53
Telangana			19702.72	
Tamil Nadu		16741.5	18087.4	
Uttarakhand		1522	1619	
Uttar Pradesh		1410	1037	
Total	923701.39	959375.5	1070388.7	303384.91

Statement showing Year wise State wise Cases of Illegal Mining for Major & Minor Minerals

Illegal mining cases						Action taken from 2011-12 to 2013-14, 2014-15 (Quarter ending December 2014)			
Sr. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Quarter ending Dec. 2014)	FIR Lodge d (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. Lakh)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	3	0	n.r.	n.r.	0	0	0	0.05
2	Andhra Pradesh	19913	16592	7692	7281	2	1	2	8400.429
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	2946	3238	3996	3500	89	12177	0	2313.043
5	Goa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	3485	6023	5447	4335	248	28	9218	42021.94
7	Haryana	2022	3517	3589	4006	569	0	0	2689.62
8	Himachal Pradesh	1289	0	n.r.	n.r.	186	186	0	38.52
9	Jharkhand	364	663	901	768	1395	37	854	246.05
10	Karnataka	6691	6677	8509	6608	574	549	12755	7198.40
11	Kerala	3175	4550	4448	3312	0	0	0	2031.93
12	Madhya Pradesh	7147	7169	6725	5883	61	26644	528	12933.57
13	Maharashtra	40642	42918	36476	0	122	0	117291	14988.43
14	Mizoram	2	16	21	17	0	0	0	1.697
15	Odisha	309	314	76	70	8	8	519	1130.56
16	Punjab	314	19	n.r.	n.r.	74	0	61	45.80
17	Rajasthan	1201	2861	2953	2339	2191	72	2678	4009.728
18	Tamilnadu	123	295	1078	155	4367	1	37283	10865.368
19	Telangana	-	-	-	2379	0	0	0	281.83
20	Uttar Pradesh	4708	3266	6777	8030	0	0	0	6044.94
21	West Bengal	269	479	n.r.	n.r.	929	93	815	0
Grand Total		94604	98597	88689	48683	10815	39796	182004	115241.905

State-wise revenue collection (royalty) from 2005-06 to 2012-13 of coal

(Rs. in Crore)

States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
West Bengal*	10.68	10.42	9.56	9.53	9.2	9.66 (royalty) 783.85 (cess)	9.48 (royalty) 1346.62 (cess)	11.11 (royalty) 1378.86 (cess)
Jharkhand	781.32	766.45	886.36	1062.44	1152.41	1273.64	1430.54	1921.29
Orissa	503.86	511.45	624.51	762.14	881.08	932.44	1027.77	1260.06
Maharashtra	307.42	310.52	410.25	503.06	512.71	499.82	526.30	702.61
Madhya Pradesh	564.21	604.21	808.45	961.31	1022.77	863.65	1012.79	1488.34
Chhattisgarh	555.36	597.91	747.92	887.50	939.56	1024.26	1100.8	1622.99
Uttar Pradesh	173.83	110.90	111.80	93.40	149.09	167.72	181.94	236.97
Assam	14.87	19.54	22.60	21.59	30.86	28.33	25.52	43.50
Andhra Pradesh	324.00	313.50	479.00	560.69	637.13	665.59	785.47	1239.97
Tamil Nadu	--	--	--	--	--	158.42	171.88	216.20
Rajasthan	--	--	--	--	--	2.50	5.56	7.70

MANY FORMS OF ILLEGALITY

- ✗ mining without a licence;
- ✗ mining outside the lease area;
- ✗ undertaking mining in a lease area without taking approval of the concerned State Government for transfer of concession;
- ✗ raising of minerals without lawful authority;
- ✗ raising of minerals without paying royalty in accordance with the quantities and grade;
- ✗ mining in contravention of a mining plan;
- ✗ transportation of raised mineral without lawful authority;
- ✗ mining and transportation of raised mineral in contravention of applicable Central and State Acts and rules thereunder;
- ✗ conducting of multiple trade transactions to obfuscate the origin and source of minerals in order to facilitate their disposal;
- ✗ tampering with land records and obliteration of inter-State boundaries with a view to conceal mining outside lease areas;
- ✗ forging or misusing valid transportation permits and using forged transport permits and other documents to raise, transport, trade and export minerals

RECENT CHANGES

AUTHORITIES

- ✖ SDF
- ✖ Restructuring of IBM
- ✖ Star Rating of Mines
- ✖ TAMRA (Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation)
- ✖ Post-Auction Mining Clearances and Approvals Facilitator (PAMCAF)

COAL PRODUCTION

- ✘ CIL moved 299.15 Million Tonnes of coal to the power plants during the nine month period ending December 2015
- ✘ On an average 220.2 rakes were loaded per day during October-December 2015
- ✘ Supply of thermal coal to power sector by CIL was 385.61Mte against a target of 405 Mte in 2014-15
- ✘ CIL supplied 407.9 MT of coal to power utilities in 2015-16
- On 23rd September 2017, a total of **222** railway rakes of coal were despatched to different consumers out of which **201** railway rakes were despatched to power sector alone
- On 23rd September 2017, the total daily coal despatch of Coal India Limited was **1.52 MT**
- Out of the total daily coal despatch, despatch to power sector was about **1.22 MT** & rest 0.30MT was despatched to non regulated sector.

TAX REGIME AND RENAMING

- ✗ In pre GST regime
 - ✗ Excise Duty on Coal @ 6%
 - ✗ Stowing Excise Duty @ Rs. 10 per tonne of coal production
 - ✗ VAT@ 5% (on intra-state sale)
 - ✗ Central Sales Tax @ 2%
- Post implementation of GST
 - all the above mentioned taxes and levies have been subsumed and **GST @ 5% is being charged to consumers**
 - Clean Environment Cess @ Rs 400 per tonne was payable prior to GST which has been repealed and a new levy namely GST Compensation Cess has been introduced @ 400 per tonne of coal

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE

- ✗ CSR MANDATE & SPENDING
- ✗ DMF CONSTITUTION & SPENDING
- ✗ PSUs CURRENT SPENDING (PERIPHERAL DEVELOPMENT FUND)
- ✗ SPEAKS ABOUT FRA IN RELATION TO 'SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SCHEDULED AREAS' ONLY.
- ✗ MAHARASHTRA ALREADY HAS **MINERAL DEVELOPMENT FUND**

Under state mineral policy Govt. of Maharashtra has created “ Maharashtra Mineral Development Fund ” by enacting Maharashtra Act No.XIX of 2001.

Every year an amount equal to ten percent out of total mineral revenue collected during immediately preceding financial year is earmarked as mineral development fund.

The fund so constituted is to be utilised for:

- a) Carrying out the functions and activities of the Directorate of Geology and Mining for mineral exploration and mineral administration in the state.
- b) Carrying out the activities of the “ Maharashtra State Mining Corporation ” as an organisation and also as a shell agency in accordance with State Mineral Policy for promoting mineral based industries in the state.
- c) For providing infrastructure facilities for the mines and mine's affected areas like Roads, Water & Electricity and also for maintaining ecological and environmental balance in mines affected areas, within a periphery of 20 kms.

MORE COST, LESS CAUSE

CSR	DMF
Mandated under Companies Act 2013	Mandated under MMDR Amendment Act 2015
Profit linked fund	Royalty linked fund
Applicable to operations across wide spectrum of industries / cos.	Applicable to only mining related operations
CSR committee	Board of Trustees, Executive Committee, Ministerial level committee
Schedule VII of Act lists certain activities	PMKKKY divides activities in two major heads
Company driven, no role of community	Administration driven, peripheral/symbolic role of people

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- ✖ Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation (OMBADC)
 - + The Corporation will draw its funds from additional Net Present value (NPV) realized from mining leases
 - + it has been proposed to launch the interventions in 8 districts like Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Jajpur, Koraput, Jharsuguda, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj and Angul as major portion of the total additional NPV of Rs.1661 cr has been realized from these districts
 - + Incorporated as a public company on December 2, 2014, the objective of the Corporation is to improve infrastructure, facilitate livelihood enhancement, income enhancement of tribal and vulnerable households, boost human development index, environmental sustainability and reduce income disparity of people in the mineral bearing areas whose livelihood has been seriously affected due to over exploitation of mineral resources.

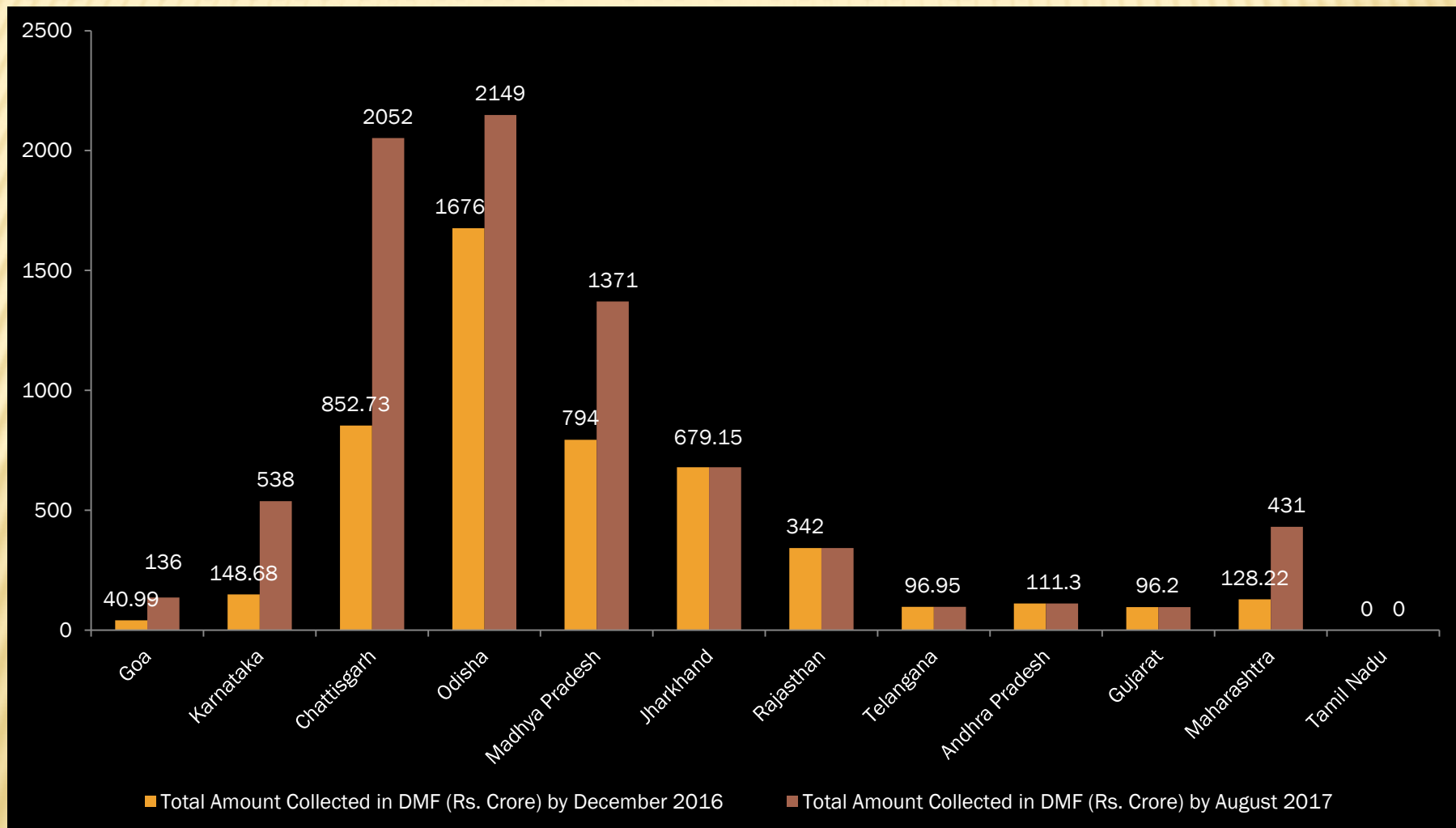
SCHEDULE VII OF COMPANIES ACT 2013

- ✖ Activities which may be included by companies in their Corporate Social Responsibility Policies
- ✖ Activities relating to:—
 - ✖ (i) *eradicating extreme hunger and poverty;*
 - ✖ (ii) *promotion of education;*
 - ✖ (iii) *promoting gender equality and empowering women;*
 - ✖ (iv) *reducing child mortality and improving maternal health;*
 - ✖ (v) *combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases;*
 - ✖ (vi) *ensuring environmental sustainability;*
 - ✖ (vii) *employment enhancing vocational skills;*
 - ✖ (viii) *social business projects;*
 - ✖ (ix) *contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socio-economic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women; and* (x) *such other matters as may be prescribed.*

ROUGH ESTIMATES OF COLLECTION IN DMF

State	Coal	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
Maharashtra	265.51	79.24	85.85
Orissa	525	1597.47	14.3
Madhya Pradesh	825.53	545.35	
Chhattisgarh	550	1400	
Jharkhand		1480	

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S.No	Category Name	No of Work
1	पेयजल आपूर्ति	660
2	पर्यावरण संरक्षण और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपाय	140
3	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	474
4	शिक्षा	1864
5	कृषि एवं अन्य संबद्ध गतिविधियां	326
6	महिला एवं बाल कल्याण	337
7	वृद्ध और निःशक्तजन के कल्याण	20
8	कौशल विकास एवं रोजगार	52
9	स्वच्छता	154
10	भौतिक अधोसंरचना	1724
11	सिंचाई	259
12	उर्जा और जल विभाजक विकास	367
13	राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट अन्य अधोसंरचना कार्य	19
14	जनकल्याण के कार्य	116
15	सीधे वित्तीय पोषण रीति, पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप रीति के माध्यम से शासन के विभागों, निगमों और मण्डलों के विभिन्न विकास एवं अधोसंरचना से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के लिये	6
16	योग्य मानव संसाधनों जैसे चिकित्सक, नर्सों और शिक्षकों आदि की आवश्यकता पूर्ति/अंतरपूर्ति की व्यवस्था के लिये	8
17	उप-नियम (2) और (3) में वर्णित क्षेत्रों से संबंधित शासन की योजनाओं/ कार्यक्रमों की अनुपूर्ति करने के लिये	1
18	न्यास निधि के अंतर्गत संपादित की जाने वाली विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं के बनाने और निगरानी के लिये ग्राम सभाओं की क्षमता विकास के लिये प्रशिक्षण	98
19	वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, वास्तव में प्राप्त न्यास निधि के 5%या रुपये एक करोड़, जो भी कम हो, से अनाधिक राशि का व्यय, उस वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये उसके प्रशासकीय अथवा स्थापना के लिये न्यास द्वारा व्यय किया जायेगा:	3
20	वार्षिक प्राप्ति की एक उचित राशि, सतत् आजीविका प्रदान करने के लिये अक्षय निधि के रूप में रखी जायेगी	0
Total		6628

S.No.	District Name	Sanctioned Amount (In Lakhs)	Expenditure Amount (In Lakhs)	Total Works	Completed Works	InProgress
1	<u>KORBA</u>	40447.66	21362.83	589	2	587
2	<u>DANTEWADA</u>	13779.84	5609.82	1042	320	722
3	<u>BASTAR</u>	10487.97	5299.74	1071	245	826
4	<u>RAIGARH</u>	8253.6	5897.52	30	4	26
5	<u>BILASPUR</u>	7750.38	4762.85	60	0	60
6	<u>JANJGIR- CHAMPA</u>	7566.58	2830.23	255	2	253
7	<u>KONDAGAON</u>	4631.78	1848.2	20	6	14
8	<u>BALODA BAZAR</u>	4523.6	2459.68	936	4	932
9	<u>SURAJPUR</u>	4270	2348.49	543	72	471
10	<u>RAIPUR</u>	4087.87	2102.23	454	235	219
11	<u>BIJAPUR</u>	3244.63	1899.56	177	12	165
12	<u>RAJNANDGAON</u>	2524.47	1773.24	281	50	231
13	<u>KANKER</u>	2280.44	1486.36	339	28	311
14	<u>DURG</u>	1822.91	1822.91	36	6	30
15	<u>SUKMA</u>	1692.51	1394.42	71	50	21
16	<u>BALOD</u>	1483.38	915.06	118	23	95
17	<u>SURGUJA</u>	1138.07	759.61	87	5	82
18	<u>KOREA</u>	1086.75	726.5	100	68	32
19	<u>MAHASAMUND</u>	708.64	489.63	360	42	318
20	<u>DHAMTARI</u>	250.2	250.2	32	7	25
21	<u>JASHPUR</u>	82.51	44.58	4	0	4
22	<u>KABIRDHAM</u>	60.06	60.06	8	0	8
23	<u>MUNGELI</u>	41.69	22.27	11	0	11
24	<u>BEMETARA</u>	33.37	33.37	4	0	4
25	<u>GARIYABAND</u>	1	1	1	1	0
Total		1,22,249.91	66,200.36	6629	1182	5447

COMPARATIVE OF STATE DMF RULES

- ✘ In Orissa, there is no member from the community or affected people which makes the Trust wholly administered and managed by the state. Similar is the case of Telanagana, it proposes to have a representative of NGO working in the district to be nominated by the Government and two women representatives of the SHGs to be nominated by Collector
- ✘ In Chhattisgarh, there is a three tier structure which comprises of Governing Council, Managing Committee and State Level Monitoring Committee (Ministerial Committee). The Ministerial committee or SLMC in short, will be the guiding force and politically motivated to route funds as required in a particular constituency. For example, the DMF funds are to be distributed from mines and mine clusters in one district to other districts. For example, the funds accumulated from coal mines in District Korba will be distributed in Korba (60%), Janjgir Champa (20%), Bilaspur (15%) and Jashpur (5%). The powers of the committee thus reflect upon utilizing the funds in seemingly common infrastructure corridors of these adjoining districts.

COMPARATIVE OF STATE DMF RULES

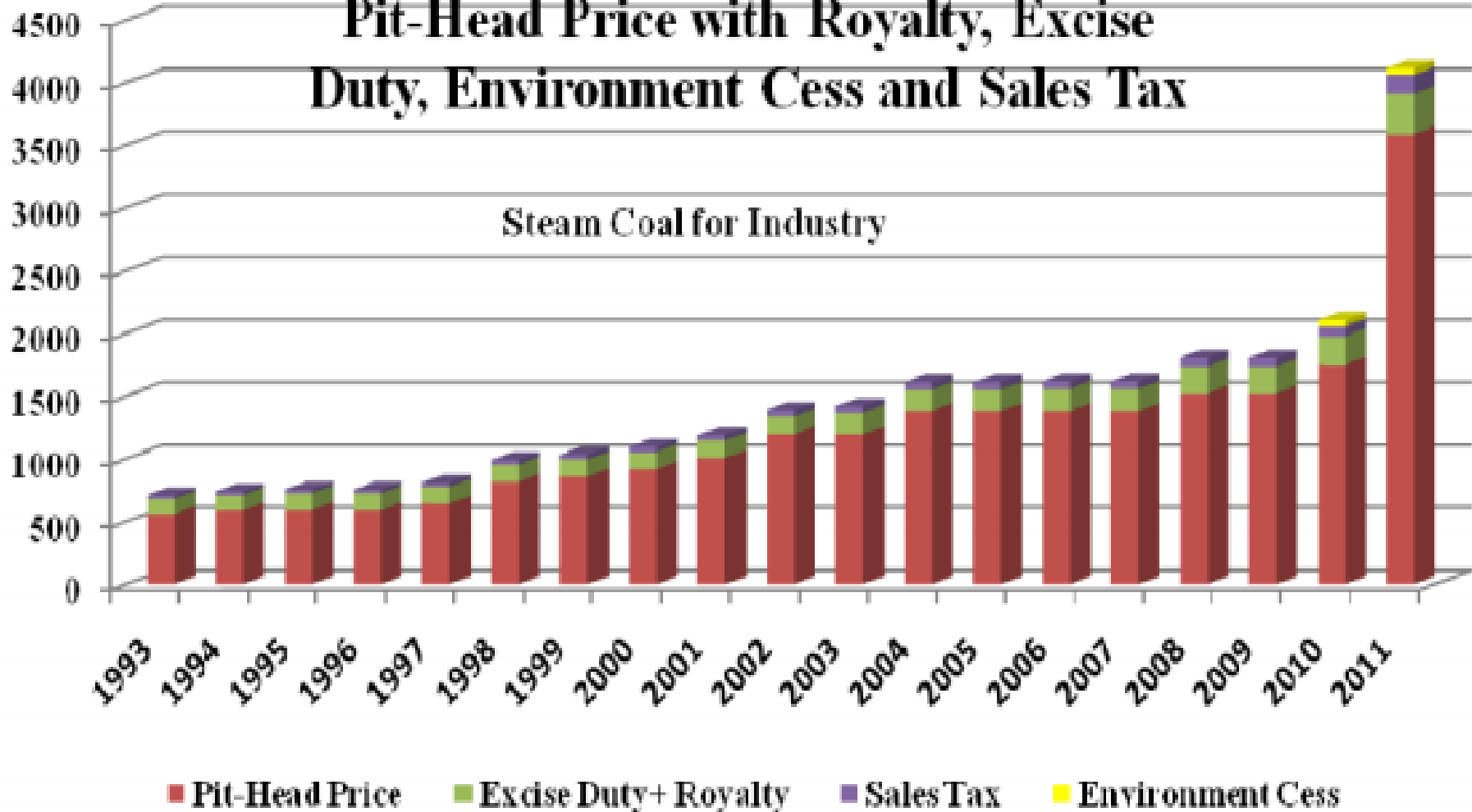
- ✘ In case of AP, there is only a Governing Council which will take up day to day functioning of the Trust and exercise overall control over the management. It will have to conduct business from identification of affected people , preparing list of beneficiaries, master plan or perspective plan, monitor and supervise activities undertaken in scheduled areas and guide Gram Sabhas by deciding the priority areas and sectoral allocations
- ✘ Most of the states have not defined the manner and quantum of contribution from minor minerals will accrue to the Trust. Himachal Pradesh stands out as one example and prescribes Re. 1/tonne of mineral dispatch in case of ordinary soil/brick earth/shale and Rs. 10/tonne of dispatch in case of all other minerals

COMPARATIVE OF STATE DMF RULES

- ✘ HP: It also distinguishes allocation of trust fund for directly affected areas, indirectly affected areas, administrative expenses and importantly saving 10% of the total fund for future use. It proposes to save 10%; earmark not less than 50% for directly affected areas; not more than 10% for administrative expenditure and rest 30% to be utilized for indirectly affected areas. It breaks down monetary benefit to the directly affected persons at the mine level with a rider that such a monetary benefit will not exceed 20% of the total contribution of such mine. But it doesn't have any community representatives from affected areas, panchayats or communities.
- ✘ In Jharkhand, under rule 8, powers are given to Gram Sabhas of affected areas to prepare a list of activities, prepare annual plan, hold gram sabhas for passing resolutions from time to time and monitoring of activities. The said rules also provide for quorum requirement with participation of women, STs, SCs and OBCs with 33% presence of women.
- ✘ While the rules specify (Jharkhand) that planning for the forthcoming financial year be started at the beginning of fourth financial quarter and as powers are given to Gram Sabha to identify activities and prepare annual plan, the training of members of Gram Sabha is mentioned under the duties of Managing Committee but it doesn't reflect any conviction whether such a step will be taken in practice.

Pit-Head Price with Royalty, Excise Duty, Environment Cess and Sales Tax


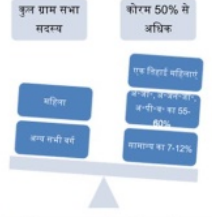


Steam Coal for Industry



WHAT IT ENTAILS ONCE YOU KNOW THE RULES?

- ✖ The rules entrust the Managing committee and Gram Sabha through its representatives to work on various aspects of listing of activities, identification of affected, annual plan making, information exchange for enabling planning etc. in every quarter.
- ✖ The year has been divided into 4 quarters (as also seen for several activities enlisted in rules) where the chart on the next slide is self explanatory!

वित्त वर्ष चक्र में कौन क्या करेगा – प्रस्तावित रूल के हिसाब से क्या मांग करे?

वित्तीय वर्ष की पहली तिमाही 	अप्रैल रूल 9 (8) रूल 8 (1) (क), (ख), (ग), (घ) 9 (4) 8 (2) 9 (10) 8 (2)	मई यही गतिविधि आवश्यकता अनुसार चल सकती है। गाँव की जनसंख्या और ग्राम सभा सदस्यों में अंजां, अंजनंजां, अंपींवं की जनसंख्या जांच लें	जून कोरम कम से कम 50% ग्राम सभा सदस्यों का होगा; जिसमें एक तिहाई महिलाएं होनी चाहिए और बाकी उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुसार
वित्तीय वर्ष की दूसरी तिमाही 	जुलाई पहली तिमाही में ट्रेनिंग के बाद निम्न पर चर्चा / काम शुरू; प्राथमिक गतिविधियों का चिन्हन ग्राम सभा में पूर्ण रूल 8 (1) (क), (ख), (ग), (घ)	अगस्त 8 (घ) – प्रस्ताव: गतिविधियों की पहचान / चिन्हित करने के लिए ग्राम सभा के निर्वाचित सदस्यों की 50% भागेदारी प्रस्ताव पारित करने के लिए आवश्यक	सितंबर 8 (ग) – ग्राम सभा की मीटिंग के लिए कोरम ऊपर बताई प्रक्रिया के अनुसार होगा
वित्तीय वर्ष की तीसरी तिमाही 	अक्तूबर 8(2): दूसरी तिमाही में गतिविधियों के चिन्हन के पश्चात वर्षित प्लान की तैयारी;	नवंबर 8(2): दूसरी तिमाही में गतिविधियों के चिन्हन के पश्चात वर्षित प्लान की तैयारी; और	दिसंबर 8(3): प्रस्तावित गतिविधियों की निगरानी का ब्योरा और जिम्मेवारियाँ
वित्तीय वर्ष की चौथी तिमाही 	जनवरी 9 (5) ट्रस्ट की वार्षिक प्लान बनाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू 9 (6) ट्रस्ट द्वारा प्रभावित ग्राम सभाओं को अपेक्षित निधि के बारे में सूचना	फरवरी 9 (10) एवं 8 (2) प्रभावित ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा वार्षिक प्लान जमा करना शुरू	मार्च 9 (10) प्रबंधनीय समिति द्वारा प्रभावित ग्राम सभाओं से प्राप्त वार्षिक प्लान का संगठन और एक संगठित वर्षित प्लान का बनाना

लाल रंग में लिखा हुआ प्रबंधनीय समिति के दायित्व हैं

हरे रंग में लिखा हुआ ग्राम सभा को डी०एम०एफ० प्रक्रिया के उद्देश्यों को डगमगाने से रोकने और सुचारु ढंग से भागीदारी करने, अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाने और प्रभावितों तक लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए है

नीली रंग में लिखा गया दर्शाता है की अगर ऊपर के दो अच्छी तरह से समझ लिए जाएँ तो ग्राम सभा को जो कार्यवाही करनी है वह आसान होगी

IMPORTANT TO ENGAGE?

- ✘ Who become member of DMF? What pressures at state level can be brought to get representative numbers and those who can bring traction?
- ✘ A reasonable sum of the annual receipts should be kept as endowment fund for providing sustainable livelihood
 - Probably identification of population and sustained livelihoods identification and handholding
- ✘ The DMF shall prepare and maintain an updated list of such directly and indirectly affected areas by mining related operations – Who does that? Local / elected representatives mentioned – How to keep check?

LESSONS FROM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

- + What lessons can be drawn from RPDAC to make DMF effective
- + What lessons can be drawn from PLRRC
- + Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation
- + CSR
- + Requirement of further transparent systems as the no. of schemes increase
- + How will the planning and approval process follows bottom up approach
- + Who has the authority to identify affected areas and affected people, families – directly or indirectly