



Annual Report 2017-18

District Mineral Foundation Trust, Gumla

New Collectorate Building, Gumla -835207, Jharkhand

CONTENT

❖ About the district	3
➤ Gumla district at a glance	
➤ Administrative setup	
➤ Mines & Minerals in the district	
❖ Geographical Coverage	6
➤ Mining affected areas (list attached as Annexure I)	
❖ District Mineral Foundation Trust- An Overview	8
➤ Vision	
➤ Mission	
➤ About Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)	
➤ Sectors of Intervention	
➤ Governance and Management of DMFT Trust	
➤ Legal Status	
➤ Contribution to DMF Fund	
➤ Planning and Allocation	
❖ Projects undertaken under PMKKKY Scheme	13
➤ An Overview	
➤ Need Assessment	
➤ Consultation	
➤ Identification of affected areas	
❖ Projects undertaken during FY 2017-18	20
➤ Mining affected areas village wise	
➤ Project approach	
➤ Aim, Planning, Action plan strategy	
➤ Drinking Water & Sanitation	
➤ Education	

About the district

Gumla District at a Glance

During British rule GUMLA was under LOHARDAGA district .In 1843 it was brought under BISHUNPUR province that was further named RANCHI .In fact Ranchi district came into existence in 1899. In 1902 Gumla became Sub-division under Ranchi district. Blessed with nature's beauty , the district of Gumla is covered by dense forests, hills and rivers. It is situated in the southwest portion of the Jharkhand State. The District was carved out of Ranchi District on 18th May 1983. The district lies between 22 35 to 23 33 north. Blessed with nature's beauty , the district of Gumla is covered by dense forests, hills and rivers. It is situated in the southwest portion of the Jharkhand State. The District was carved out of Ranchi District on 18th May 1983. Previously it was a sub-division of old Ranchi district. The district lies between 22' 35" to 23' 33" north latitude and 84' 40" to 85' 1" east longitude. Till 30th April 2001, Gumla district consisted on 2 sub-divisions viz Gumla and Simdega. But after the creation of Jharkhand State , a new district of Simdega was carved out of Gumla district on 30th April, 2001. Now, Gumla district consists of three sub-division namely Gumla, Chainpur and Basia.

The various legends are in currency regarding its name . The most popular one ascribes to its word 'Gumla' in Mundari language, which relates to the occupation of the local Tribes in rice processing work (dhan-kutna). The second legend 'Gau-mela' relates to cattle fair. Cattle fair was weekly held in Gumla town every Tuesday. In rural areas, Nagpuri and Sadri people still call it 'gomila'.

Total area of the district is about 5327 sq. km. As per 2011 census of India, Gumla District has a population of 1,025,213 in 2011 out of which 514,390 are male and 510,823 are female. Population of Gumla in 2022 is estimated to be 1,353,282 inhabitants. Literate people are 559,720 out of 321,795 are male and 237,925 are female. People living in Gumla District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 487,508 out of which men are 264,774 and women are 222,734. Total 196,517 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 122,451 are cultivated by men and 74,066 are women. 33,161 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 18,103 and 15,058 are women. Gumla District sex ratio is 993 females per 1000 of males. Since obvious that the district has a total of 69% of tribal population, therefore ,it comes within scheduled area .

As per census 2011-

Total area	5327Sq. Km	Development Blocks	12
Total Population	10,25,213	Villages	948
Rural	960,132	Gram Panchayats	159
Urban	65,081	Urban Bodies	1
Male	514,390	Forest cover	27.0%
Female	510,823	Literacy Rate	69.73%
Rural Population %	93.65	Sex Ratio	993
Schedule Caste%	03.17		
Schedule Tribe%	68.94		
Area under Forest	1350Sq. Km		
Population Density	191 (Per Sq. Km)		

Administrative setup of the District

Gumla district has two (03) sub-divisions namely Gumla Sadar, Basia and Chainpur. There are 12 blocks, 159 Gram Panchayats and 948 villages in the District.

Administrative setup of the District

No. of Sub-Divisions	-	3
No. of Municipalities/Corporation	-	1
No. of Blocks	-	12
No. of Gram Panchayats	-	159
No. of Revenue villages	-	948

Mines & Minerals in the district

Situated in the North Chotanagpur region, Gumla district is endowed with rich mineral deposits, occupies a prominent place in the mineral resource map of Jharkhand that contributes significantly to the state's Gross Domestic Product. The district fulfils the domestic and overseas demand with huge reserves of Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore), stone, sand, ordinary earth etc. Bishunpur, Chainpur and Ghaghara blocks are home to significant reserves of Bauxite, Stone mines, & Laterite (Aluminium ore) in the district. Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) mines in the district are the primary source of livelihood for majority of the Blocks name Bishunpur, Ghaghara and Chainpur's population.

In Gumla district there are 23 Bauxite mines and 68 Stone mines. Besides these there is good number of brick makers. A total number of 1549 labourers are engaged in Bauxite & Stone mines. In the mining sector. The per capita income of a labour is about Rs. 65/- per day. In Gumla District the important minerals like Bauxite and Laterite (Aluminium ore) are found in villages of Amkipani, Langatanr, Chirodih, Jalim, Narma, Bahagara and Gurdari of Bishunpur block, Langatanr, Lupungpat and Chota-Agiatu in Chainpur block and Harup, Serengdag and Jalim in Ghaghara block. There are Twenty one Bauxite mines in Gumla district . Beside these china clay is also found in some part of the district. Other mining activities like stone crusher, Brick kiln and stone chip mining lease are also available in different part of the district.

The majority of the forest range of Gumla is dotted with several mines of varying production capacities. Some of major mining agencies operating in the district are Central Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) fields Limited, NTPC. Apart from above mentioned companies, Private and State PSU Companies like Hindalco is the major mining agencies operating in the district. their Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) mines allocated under Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) Mines Auction Rules in the district.

The district's mining sector contributes significantly to the state economy, however, there exists a discrepancy between the natural abundance of minerals found in the district and a

corresponding development of the local communities. Despite being a mineral rich district and having mining related benefits to the economy, Gumlah is performing poorly on most of the human development indicators. Gumlah's population still lives below the poverty line, with the worst sufferers being the marginalized groups of rural communities. Gumlah is home to a sizeable tribal population, including, adim jan jati, Asur etc a particularly vulnerable Tribal Group who are totally dependent on forests and agriculture for their livelihoods and survival. As per the Census 2011, Scheduled Tribes constitutes 68.94 % of district's population with 03.17 % as Scheduled Castes.

Detail of Geological Exploration carried out in Jharkhand (During 2014-15):-

Sl. No.	Mineral	District	Area	Mapping (1:50,000/25,000)	Mapping (1:4000)	Sampling	UNFC Code
1	Bauxite	Gumla	Amkipani, Langdatanr, Chirodih, Jalim, Narma, Bahagara and Gurdari of Bishunpur block, Langatanr, Lupungpat and Chota-Agiatu in Chainpur block and Harup, Serengdag and Jalim in Ghaghra block.	51.00 Sq Km	2.10 Sq Km	61	334

Geological exploration has been carried out for Bauxite at Chawrapat, Chapakona area between Ligrpat and Amtipani in Gumla District. In 2 Sq km area good quality Bauxite is available with Al₂O₃ content between 47% and 53%.

"Jharkhand holds a very large potential of Bauxite amounting to a reserve of 117.54 MT (Source-IBM as on 1/4/2005)" - these deposits are found mainly in Lohardaga, Latehar and Gumla districts and the adjoining plateau region. Deep forest cover makes these areas inaccessible. Suitable communication channels are not there.

In 2016-17, Jharkhand produced 2,289,825,000 tonnes of Bauxite.

Mining of Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) is currently operational in 03 blocks of Gumla district namely- *Bishunpur, Ghaghra, & Chainpur*.

Bauxite and laterite (aluminium ore) is found in "villages of Amtipani, Langdatanr, Chirodih, Jalim, Narma, Bahagara and Gurdari of Bishunpur block, Langatanr, Lupungpat and Chota-agiatu in Chainpur block and Hanrup, Serengdag and Jalim in Ghaghra block. The total number of bauxite mines is twenty one".

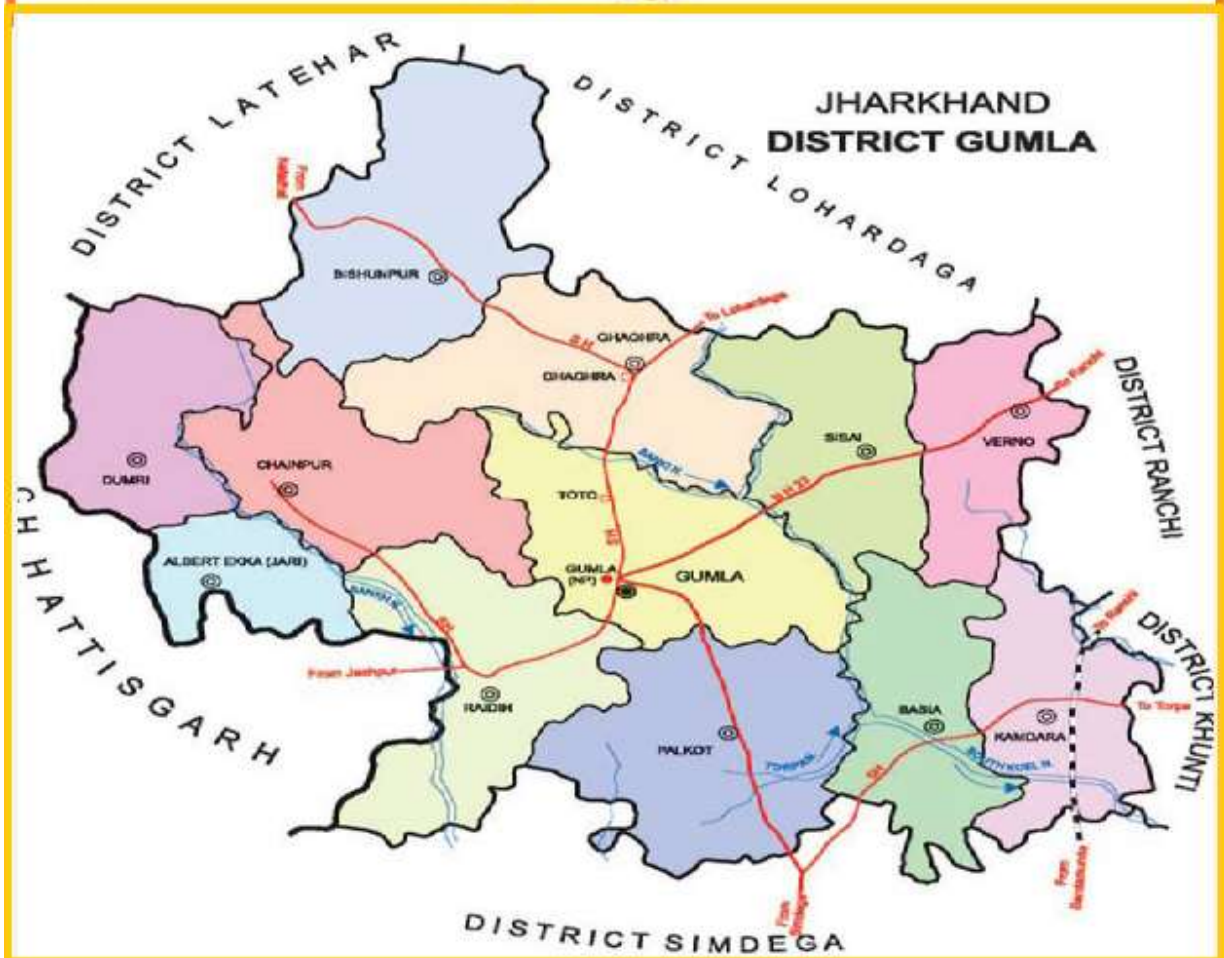
In Gumla district the mines are operated manually/ semi-mechanised methods. After blasting, manual sorting and sizing of bauxite from the run of mine ore is practiced in the mine.

Transport:-

Bauxite is ferried in trucks from the mines in Gumla and Lohardaga districts to the plants of Hindalco Industries in Muri and Renukoot. Hundreds of trucks carrying bauxite ply on the Netarhat-Bishunpur-Ghaghra-Lohardaga route. However, in 2009, when Maoists torched some vehicles in Ghaghra block, Hindalco mines at Serengdag and Gurdari in Gumla district and Bagru and Pakhari in Lohardaga district were affected.

Apart from Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore); mining of minor minerals like sand, stone are majorly done in almost all parts of the district.

Geographical Coverage



Mining affected areas:

DMFT Gumla in consultation with different stakeholders has identified around 50 villages across the district both affected by Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) mining as well as sand and stone mining activities. With the increase in mining related activities it is obvious that the mining affected area will increase in the days to come.

Criteria for directly/indirectly affected areas:

Directly affected: where direct mining-related operations such as excavation, mining, blasting, beneficiation and waste disposal (overburdened dumps, tailing ponds, transport corridors etc.), etc. are located.

- a) Villages and gram panchayats within which the mines are situated and are operational. Such mining areas may extend to neighboring village, block or district on even state.
- b) An area within such radius from a mine or cluster of mines as may be specified by the State Government, irrespective of whether this falls within the district concerned or adjacent district.
- c) Villages in which families displaced by mines have resettled/rehabilitated by the project authorities.
- d) Villages that significantly depend on the mining areas for meeting their economic needs and have usufruct and traditional rights over the project areas, for instance, for grazing, collection of minor forest produce etc. should be considered as directly affected areas.

Indirectly affected: Those areas where local population is adversely affected on account of economic, social and environmental consequences due to mining-related operations. The major negative impacts of mining could be by way of deterioration of water, soil and air quality, reduction in stream flows and depletion of ground water, congestion and pollution due to mining operations, transportation of minerals, increased burden on existing infrastructure and resources.

Process for selecting the villages under these categories:

Since, Gumla has 948 villages it was difficult to shortlist the number of villages coming under directly and indirectly affected areas. To get it conveniently done and have authenticity of the data the below mentioned method was followed:

- a) Discussion meeting with the Management committee members.
- b) Development of a format to cater all the necessary information.
- c) Orientation cum consultation Meeting with the available COs and Assistant Collector
- d) Issuing letter to all the CO's (Circle officers) with the specific format.
- e) Regular follow-ups for addressing the queries if any and meeting the timelines.

Once the list was received from all the CO's the DMFT cell compiled the list.

District Mineral Foundation Trust- An Overview

The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015. One of the amendment provisions relates to introduction of section 9B which provides for the establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in any district affected by mining related operations. The object of the DMF is to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations.

Vision of the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Trust is to *“alleviate the adverse impacts of mining on communities and environment and create sustainable development opportunities for current and future generations”*.

Mission of the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Trust is to *“work for the welfare and development of mining affected communities”*.

Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)

The Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) will be implemented by the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF.

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.

It undertakes the following activities for this purpose:

- a) Receive, maintain, manage, release and utilize the funds accrued.
- b) Plan, identify, design and undertake suitable welfare and developmental projects, following due procedure.
- c) Monitor and coordinate with various executing agencies at field level for successful implementation of projects taken up.
- d) Ensure convergence with ongoing/existing schemes/projects of State and Central Government.
- e) Identify and promote innovative solutions.
- f) Ensure regular and swift redressal of grievances.
- g) Coordinate with Planning and Convergence Department (GoJ) and Steel and Mines Department (GoJ).

The Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) has been launched by the Government which will be implemented through funds collected under DMF.

At least 60% of PMKKKY funds will be utilized for high priority areas like:

- (i) Drinking water supply
- (ii) Environment preservation and pollution control measures
- (iii) Health care

- (iv) Education
- (v) Welfare of women and children
- (vi) Welfare of aged and disabled people
- (vii) Skill development
- (viii) Sanitation

Up to 40% of PMKKKY fund will be utilized for undertaking works like:

- (i) Physical infrastructure
- (ii) Irrigation
- (iii) Energy and watershed development
- (iv) Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district.

Sectors of Intervention

The District Mineral Foundation (DMF) has been setup by the state government to benefit people in India's mining affecting areas. It was created in 2015 by the central government through an amendment in the mines and minerals (development and regulation) Act, 1957. To balance between the role of minerals in industrialization and degrading lifestyle of mining areas, the government of Jharkhand has set up several policy decisions to utilize the royalty received for environmental and livelihood development.

The Central Government has issued a directive to the State Governments, under Section 20A of the MMDR Act, 1957, laying down the guidelines for implementation of PMKKKY and directing the States to incorporate the same in the Rules framed by them for the DMFs. Adhering to the Spirit of equality and safeguarding the fundamental rights Gumlah District Mineral Foundation (Trust) has been formed under the provisions laid in section 9(B) of The Mine and Minerals Development and Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2015 for sharing the mineral wealth with communities in the mining areas.

The formation of the trust is in synchronization with the landmark Supreme Court judgment in Samantha Vs State of Andhra Pradesh in 1997 (Popularly known as Samantha Judgement). This judgement has given a balance between the right of the state to exploit its mineral wealth and duty to safeguard the interest of people who reside in mineral rich areas.

Governance and Management of DMFT Trust

The Gumla District Mineral Foundation Trust came into existence on 3rd May 2016 as a registered non-profit body (Trust) with the objective of benefiting the mining affected people. The governance and management of the trust is governed by the trust rules and with utmost transparency.

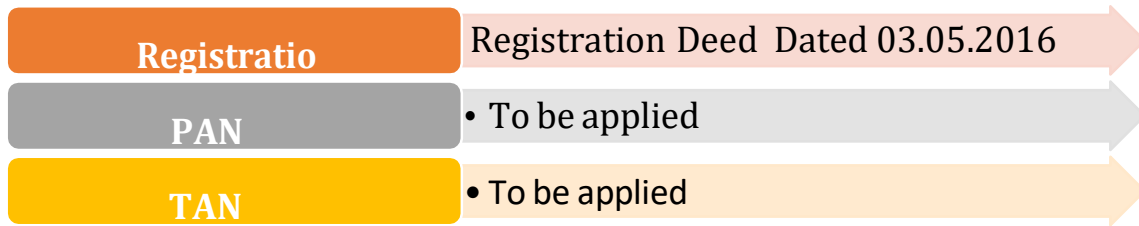
EXECUTIVE / MANAGING COMMITTEE

1. Deputy Commissioner- Chairman
2. Deputy Development Commissioner - Member Secretary
3. Superintendent of Police, Gumla- Member
4. Divisional Forest Officer, Gumla- Member
5. Civil Surgeon, Gumla- Member
6. District Panchayati Raj Officer- Member Treasurer
7. District Mining Officer- Member

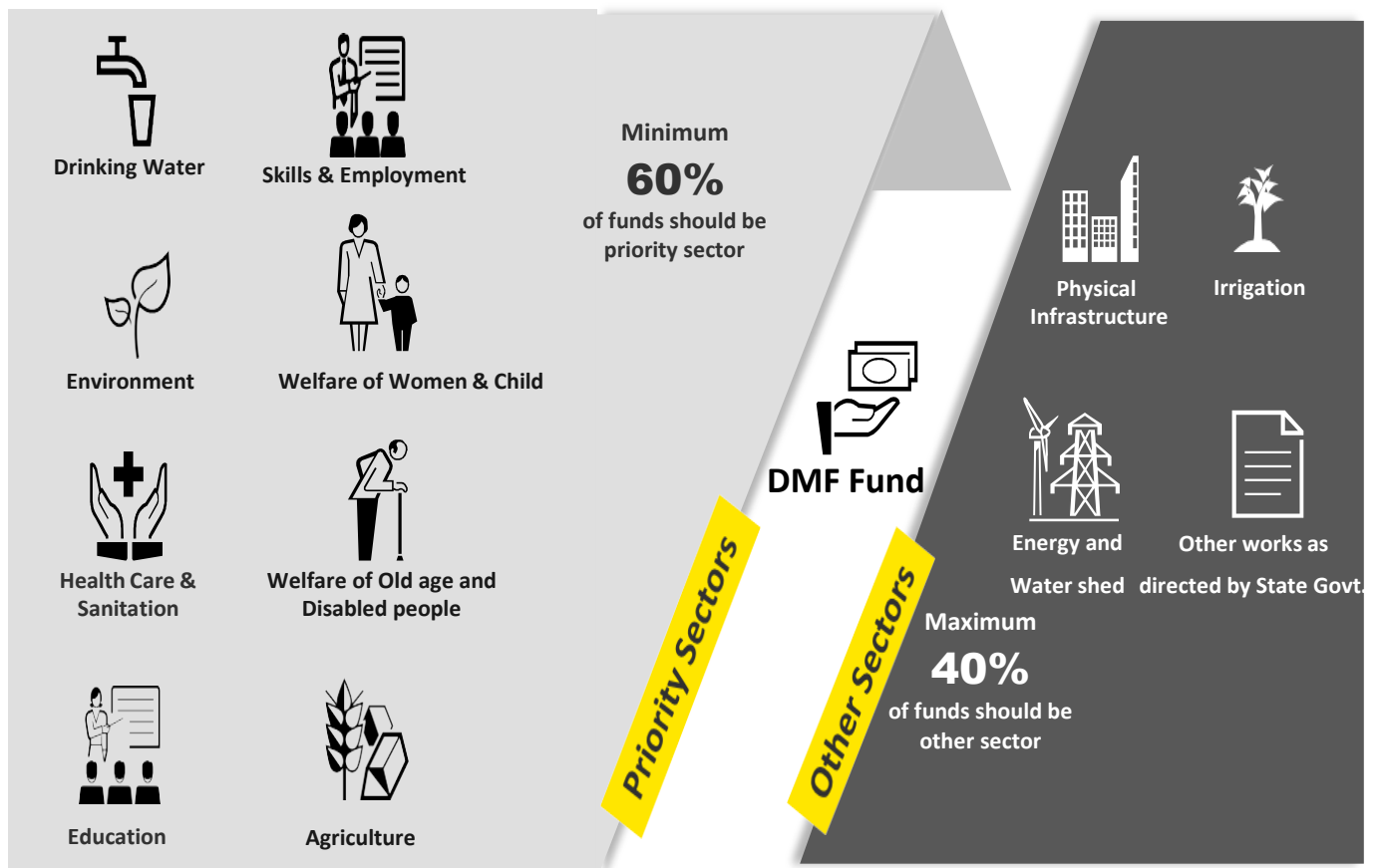
GOVERNING COUNCIL

1. Deputy Commissioner- Chairman
2. Deputy Development Commissioner - Member Secretary
3. Superintendent of Police, Gumla
4. Divisional Forest Officer Gumla
5. Civil Surgeon, Gumla
6. District Education Officer, Gumla
7. Deputy Director- Mines & Geology, Gumla
8. District Mining Officer, Gumla
9. Representative-Jharkhand Small Industries Association
10. Hon'ble MP Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha- Representative
11. Hon'ble MLA, Bishunpur/ Representative
12. Hon'ble MLA, Sadar/ Representative
13. Hon'ble MLA, Simdega/ Representative
14. Hon'ble MLA, Sisai/ Representative
15. Pramukh/Up-Pramukh- Bishunpur, Chainpur, Ghaghara
16. Mukhiya/Up-Mukhiya- Bishunpur, Chainpur, Ghaghara
17. ED, Hindalco/Zeo Max

Legal Status



Allocation of Fund/ Sectors of intervention

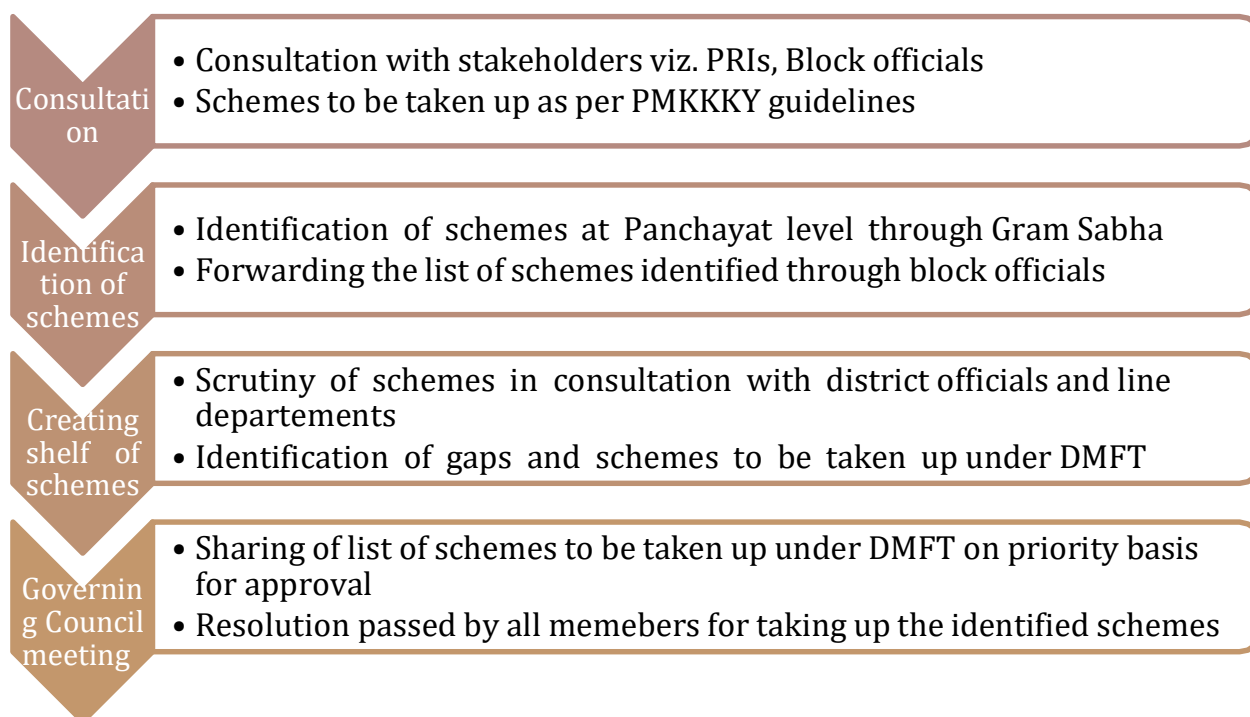


Planning & Allocation

As per PMKKKY guidelines DMFT Gumla framed the following approach to undertake different activities in the district.



Administrative process of approving projects:



PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN UNDER PMKKKY

An Overview

With the objective of benefitting the people of mining affected areas, DMFT Gumla has taken up several initiatives in areas of Health care, drinking water supply, education, welfare of women and children etc. Consultation with PRIs, stakeholders and block officials and officials of line departments was key to development of innovative projects in mining areas. Without identification of gaps and need analysis it was difficult to derive the major issues/areas of interventions in the district. DMFT made it possible to make out and come up with solutions to address the issues of the people directly and indirectly affected by mining related activities. On the basis of secondary data and consultation with stakeholders, areas for intervention were identified on priority basis. The same were in line with PMKKKY guidelines and areas of intervention under DMF rules.

DMFT focused on the following processes before implementation of schemes and projects.

- A. Need Assessment was done for the following High Priority areas by respective line department
 - Health
 - Education
 - Women & Child Welfare
 - Fisheries and livelihood support
- B. Consultation regarding PMKKKY schemes.
- C. Identification of affected areas/beneficiaries.

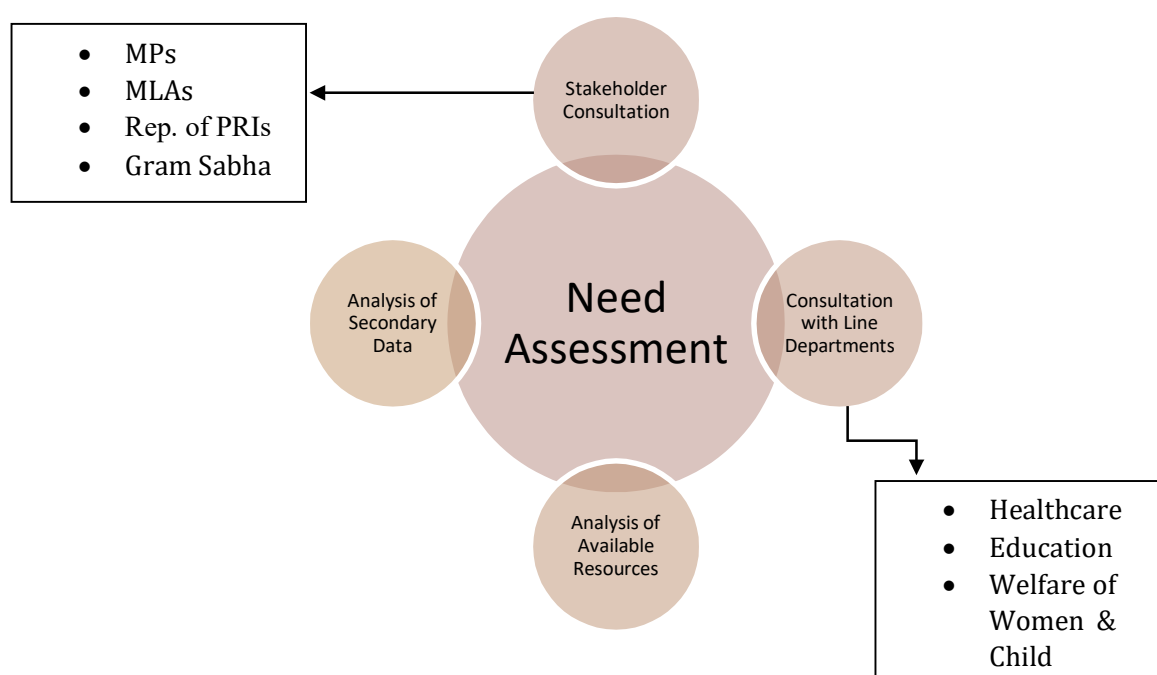
The major activities/schemes undertaken during the period were focused in areas of:

1. Health
2. Education
3. Welfare of Women and Child
4. Development of Physical Infrastructure in mining affected areas
5. Rehabilitation of mining displaced families
6. Drinking Water

Need Assessment

Need/Gap assessment is one of the foremost tasks before implementation of the project. Before allocation of fund it is necessary to check the viability and feasibility of the identified project. It helps in identifying the core areas of development sectors and priority areas for addressing the issues. A set of priority areas has already been defined in the PMKKKY guidelines for mining affected areas.

In line with the guidelines set, DMFT Gumla undertook several activities for identifying the gaps before implementation of different projects.



The facts from the discussion of data provided a basis for identifying the key challenges and issues that prevail in the mining affected areas of the district. It provided a framework for working in convergence with different line departments in the district. Some of the outcomes of the analysis done for different priority areas are as follows

Gumla District at a glance: Education (Year - 2017-18)

Block Name	School Management	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Hr. Secondary	Total
Albert Ekka Jari	Department of Education	23	15	2	2	42
	Govt. Aided	10	6	1	0	17
	Unrecognised	1	0	3	0	4
Total		34	21	6	2	63
Basia	Department of Education	43	39	6	3	91
	Govt. Aided	22	7	4	1	34
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	0	0	0	1	1
	Tribal Welfare Department	0	0	1	0	1
	Unrecognised	0	9	4	0	13
Total		65	55	15	5	140
Bharno	Department of Education	54	44	6	4	108
	Govt. Aided	5	0	0	0	5
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	1	0	2	1	4
	Unrecognised	15	3	1	1	20
	Madarsa Unrecognised	0	1	0	0	1
Total		75	48	9	6	138
Bishunpur	Department of Education	54	31	5	3	93
	Govt. Aided	9	2	0	0	11
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	0	1	2	0	3
	Tribal Welfare Department	0	2	3	0	5
	Unrecognised	1	1	2	0	4
Total		64	37	12	3	116
Chainpur	Department of Education	56	38	3	3	100
	Govt. Aided	18	6	6	1	31
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	0	0	0	1	1
	Tribal Welfare Department	1	1	0	0	2
	Unrecognised	2	1	2	0	5
Total		77	46	11	5	139
Dumri	Department of Education	33	31	4	2	70
	Govt. Aided	21	5	2	1	29
	Tribal Welfare Department	0	0	1	0	1
	Unrecognised	2	1	1	0	4
Total		56	37	8	3	104

Block Name	School Management	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Hr. Secondary	Total
Ghaghra	Department of Education	85	48	9	3	145
	Govt. Aided	3	2	0	0	5
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	1	0	4	0	5
	Tribal Welfare Department	1	0	1	0	2
	Unrecognised	20	8	3	0	31
	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	0	0	0	1	1
	Other Govt. Department School	0	0	0	1	1
Total		110	58	17	5	190
Gumla	Department of Education	104	59	9	4	176
	Govt. Aided	12	2	1	2	17
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	1	0	6	5	12
	Unrecognised	28	29	1	0	58
	Madarsa Unrecognised	2	0	0	0	2
	Other Govt. Department School	0	0	0	1	1
	Central School	0	0	0	1	1
Total		147	90	17	13	267
Kamdara	Department of Education	49	35	6	4	94
	Govt. Aided	31	6	1	0	38
	Unrecognised	1	3	3	0	7
Total		81	44	10	4	139
Palkot	Department of Education	107	42	8	3	160
	Govt. Aided	10	6	0	0	16
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	0	0	5	0	5
	Unrecognised	3	4	0	0	7
	Other Govt. Department School	0	0	0	1	1
Total		120	52	13	4	189
Raidih	Department of Education	61	35	6	4	106
	Govt. Aided	21	8	2	0	31
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	0	0	1	0	1
	Unrecognised	6	4	0	0	10
Total		88	47	9	4	148

Block Name	School Management	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Hr. Secondary	Total
Sisai	Department of Education	87	46	9	4	146
	Govt. Aided	5	1	0	0	6
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	0	3	5	0	8
	Tribal Welfare Department	0	0	1	0	1
	Unrecognised	12	14	7	0	33
	Other Govt. Department School	0	0	0	1	1
Total		104	64	22	5	195
District	Department of Education	756	463	73	39	1331
	Govt. Aided	167	51	17	5	240
	Pvt. Unaided (Recognised)	3	4	25	8	40
	Tribal Welfare Department	2	3	7	0	12
	Unrecognised	91	77	27	1	196
	Madarsa Unrecognised	2	1	0	0	3
	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	0	0	0	1	1
	Other Govt. Department School	0	0	0	4	4
	Central School	0	0	0	1	1
Grand Total		1021	599	149	59	1828

Literacy Rate by sex in rural and Urban areas

EDUCATION	Source (2001 census)		Source (2011 census) %
	NO.	%	
Total Literate	343581	50.9	66.92
Literacy rate (M)	214682	63.4	76.87
Literacy rate (F)	128899	38.4	56.97
Total Literacy rate (Rural)	NA	37.8	NA
Literacy rate SC	NA	38.4	NA
Literacy rate ST	NA	56.46	NA

- There is a need for giving specific attention to improve in Ramp, Boundary wall and all- weather roads in schools.
- More than 1/3rd schools don't have Kitchen sheds and Playground.

Gumla District at a glance: Health (Year - 2018-19)

Year	No. of Medical Institutions in								Total No. of Beds	Total No. of Doctors*
	Health & Family Welfare Deptt				Local Bodies	Govt. of India including Central Govt. Undertaking	N.G.O./ Private Bodies (Nursing Homes)	Total		
	Hospitals	Rural Hospitals	Block Primary Health Centres	Primary Health Centres						
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
2016	1	0	11	13	0	0	12	37	310	53
2017	1	0	11	13	0	0	12	37	310	53

- District has improved greatly in indicators related to Gender Ratio
- At present, Sex Ratio of Gumla is 993.
- Considerably better IMR, U5MR, NNMR & PNNMR than the state average.

Year	TT(PW)	DPT	Polio	BCG	Measles	Immuni- zation for Covid-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2016-17	27409	23526	15430	21174	26172	-
2017-18	30037	25345	17601	22629	27584	-

Consultation regarding PMKKKY Schemes

The team members of the DMFT organized and facilitated multiple meetings with the stakeholders at district and village level. The major objective of this approach was to let them choose relevant scheme. Majorly, meetings/consultation was done with Govt. officials, line departments, PRIs, Mining companies like NTPC, CCL etc. The consultation helped in identification of gaps, affected villages and schemes already been undertaken by different stakeholders in order to avoid duplicity of schemes/projects.

Identification of Affected Areas:

Gumla comprises 12 blocks, out of which mining activities are being carried out in 03 blocks Bishnupur, Chainpur, and Ghaghra. Prior to setting up of PMU for DMFT related activities all the 4 blocks were taken under directly affected area and this the reason why most of the projects were implemented in these blocks. With the increase in mining related activities it was obvious that the quantum of villages affected by mining activities increased. The district administration in consultation with district, block level officials and stakeholders has identified around **123 villages** (63- directly affected & 60-indirectly affected) across the district both affected by Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) mining as well as sand and stone mining activities. With the increase in mining activities in the days to come more villages will be taken up under DMFT. Identification of villages was done on the basis of PMKKKY guidelines.

List of Affected Villages

HIGH PRIORITY AREAS

Sl.	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Sl.	Name of Villages	Total Population	ST	SC	Others	No. of Household	Mining Affected %
1.	BISHUNPUR	Chirodih	1	Chirodih	1862	1764	0	98	320	100%
			2	Chaatom	739	737	0	2	130	100%
			3	Chaourapaat	232	220	0	12	47	80%
		AmtiPaani	4	AmtiPaani	1725	1719	0	6	285	100%
			5	Konarpat	289	288	0	1	59	80%
		Narma	6	Narma	895	556	0	339	175	100%
			7	Balatu	303	289	0	14	61	100%
			8	Langaratand	307	297	0	10	55	100%
			9	Range	543	543	0	0	118	100%
			10	Jobhi Paat	453	427	11	15	92	80%
			11	Tetar Pani	311	293	8	10	63	80%
		Gurdari	12	Gurdari	3432	3132	48	252	553	100%
			13	Ambakona	406	396	0	10	70	100%
			14	Polpolpaat	289	279	4	6	61	100%
			15	Kujaam	1635	1635	0	0	228	100%
			16	Dipa Kujam	75	75	0	0	18	80%
			17	Gadha Kujam	262	262	0	0	57	80%
			18	Dumarpat	948	914	13	21	136	80%
			19	Nawatoli	269	269	0	0	54	80%
		Serka	20	Chapakona	132	127	0	5	27	80%
			21	Serka	260	200	0	60	36	100%
			22	Kechki	1347	1334	0	13	230	100%
			23	Gada Haadup	89	87	0	2	20	100%
			24	Haadup	1084	1000	0	84	180	100%
		Banari	25	Jalim	880	880	0	0	133	100%
			26	Banari	2331	1392	119	620	479	50%
			27	Chingri	844	813	0	31	142	50%
			28	Dardeag	995	976	0	17	177	50%
			29	Nawatoli	125	75	6	44	28	80%

			30	Chipri	1037	1007	0	30	181	50%
			31	Bishunpur	1309	1148	3	158	239	50%
		Bishunpur	32	Rehetoli	854	582	27	245	161	50%
			33	Chapatoli	814	708	0	106	156	50%
			34	Manjira	769	708	0	61	140	50%
			35	Jlingsira	933	932	0	1	155	100%
			36	Podini	1312	1144	21	147	242	100%
		Aadar	37	Serengdaag	1091	1077	0	14	181	100%
			38	Ithkhori	662	607	13	42	124	50%
			39	Aadar	2178	1434	27	717	402	50%
			40	Dewaki	4498	3876	93	529	806	50%
2	GHAGHRA	Bimala	41	Bimarla	1031	955	0	76	203	100%
		Sarango	42	Nathpur	714	429	0	285	141	100%
			43	Gamhariya	1494	1060	32	402	274	50%
		Nawdiha	44	Nawdiha	2806	2462	22	322	434	50%
			45	Bada Khatanga	759	651	0	108	124	50%
			46	Lapungpat	614	613	0	1	92	100%
			47	Janawal	872	872	0	0	141	100%
			48	Katabil	392	392	0	0	64	100%
			49	Rajendra	344	342	0	2	52	100%
		Chijwani	50	Loramba	1169	1074	0	95	182	100%
Total :-	3	13		50	48714	43054	447	5213	8528	

Projects undertaken during FY 2017-18:

1. Health Care

The Health Care system plays a major role in development of any society. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the capacity of health systems to deliver the essential health services. During Covid-19 pandemic when there was immense pressure on resources and there was shortage of funds, DMFT, Gumla stepped into and implemented the schemes to strengthen the health infrastructure in the district to assure delivery of quality health service to the patients.

2. Education

Education is a major component of Human Development Indices (HDI). For Development of mining affected people it is mandatory to provide them with an improved educational facility. Keeping this in view, DMFT Gumlah put focus on improving the learning environment at the level of primary schools and at the level of High Schools in the FY 2018-19

In a backward state like Jharkhand we witness shortage of funds and teaching staffs in government schools. Educational infrastructure of the district replicate the same. The government schools of the district was not in a good condition. The basic infrastructural development was needed immediately.

3. Welfare of Women & Child

DMFT, Gumlah took the initiative for the growth and development of mining affected Women and Children. With the objective of improving overall experience of the services delivered at the rural mother and childcare centres (Anganwadi Centres), schemes such as repairing/construction of building for Anganwadi centres were sanctioned. In FY 2018-19.

4. Drinking Water & Sanitation

As Gumla is witnessing major expansion of Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) mines in Barkagaon Block of the district. The residents of those areas moved/settled to nearby villages. Basic amenities such as **safe drinking water, sanitation, housing, all weather road to village, electrification, fuel, connectivity, healthcare centre, school, playground and recreational facilities** and many more is needed. DMFT Gumlah took the initiative to provide the basic facilities to the affected population. In this regard, DMFT, Gumlah primarily sanctioned project for construction of Deep bore well in rehabilitation site.

Although Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) mining is the primary driver of the district's economy, it is also responsible for the deteriorating environment in Gumlah. Widespread excavation of Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) by both opencast and underground mining methods has taken a toll on the environment, especially water resources, by discharging huge amounts of pollutants and discharges to nearby sources of water. Mining, processing, burning, and waste storage of Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore), including acid mine drainage, thermal pollution from Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) plants has caused considerable damage to natural aquifers, lowering water table, contaminated surface water, streams and siltation of rivers leading to various health related problems.

Further the water discharged by the Bauxite & Stone mines, Laterite (Aluminium ore) mines contain lead beyond permissible limits along with trace of metals like arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, copper, iron, etc. which can cause neurological by inflicting severe damages to the nervous system.

To combat the problem of water pollution and resulting health problems, District Mineral Foundation, Gumlah has started the initiative of providing safe and clean drinking water

5. Physical Infrastructure

I. Development of Physical Infrastructure in Mining Affected Villages

Rural Connectivity becomes a critical component in the socio-economic development of rural people by providing access to amenities like education, health, marketing etc. It has been established that investments in rural roads & bridges lifts rural people above the poverty line. The evidence also indicates that as the rural connectivity improves, the rural

poverty levels come down. There had been imbalanced development of the rural road network in country. Some States provided cent per cent connectivity while some others did not have enough financial resources at their disposal and consequently connectivity remained at low levels. There were also problems of inadequate funds for maintenance, upgradation and rehabilitation of existing rural roads. A network approach and provision of sustainable accessibility with assured maintenance was virtually absent.

Rural roads comprise over 85 % of the road network and their being kept in serviceable condition is crucial to the rural/agricultural growth and affording means of access to thousands of rural people to social facilities viz. medical, education as also to market. Lack of maintenance affects the poor people badly as the time for access to markets and other social infrastructure is increased.

The primary objective of the sanctioned schemes for Development of Physical Infrastructure in mining affected villages was to provide smooth connectivity by way of roads & bridges to the people residing in the area.

