

ANNUAL REPORT (2017-2018)



DISTRICT MINERAL FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD



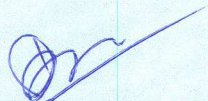
District Mineral Foundation Dhanbad
Annual Report 2017-18

MESSAGE FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CUM CHAIRPERSON, GOVERNING
COUNCIL and MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DMFT, DHANBAD

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up as a non-profit body, in those districts like Dhanbad that are affected by the mining works. This has been set up to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations. It is funded through the royalty contributions from mining companies. It was mandated through the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, (MMDRA) 2015. In this regard, DMF Trust Dhanbad was registered on 04/02 /2016 and is continuing to work for the developmental needs of people affected by various mining operations.

Further, DMFT Dhanbad is implementing Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY). The overall objective of PMKKKY scheme is to implement various developmental and welfare projects/programs in mining affected areas. In this manner, DMFT Dhanbad would attempt to minimize the adverse impacts of mining on directly and indirectly affected people of the district. Thus, it will work to ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas of the coal capital of India.

DMFT has been pursuing these objectives in letter as well as spirit by working as per the needs of people affected by mining. A bottom-up approach has been adopted and Panchayati representatives have come forward with the proposals passed by Gram Sabhas in Governing Council meetings. Projects in drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, education, environment conservation & pollution control and infrastructure have been taken up in 2017-18 to achieve the mandate of DMF in mining areas of Dhanbad. In coming years, through need analysis and deeper participatory planning exercises, DMFT Dhanbad and the entire district administration will strive to mitigate the impact of mining operations on both directly affected and indirectly affected residents of Dhanbad.



Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad

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Executive summary

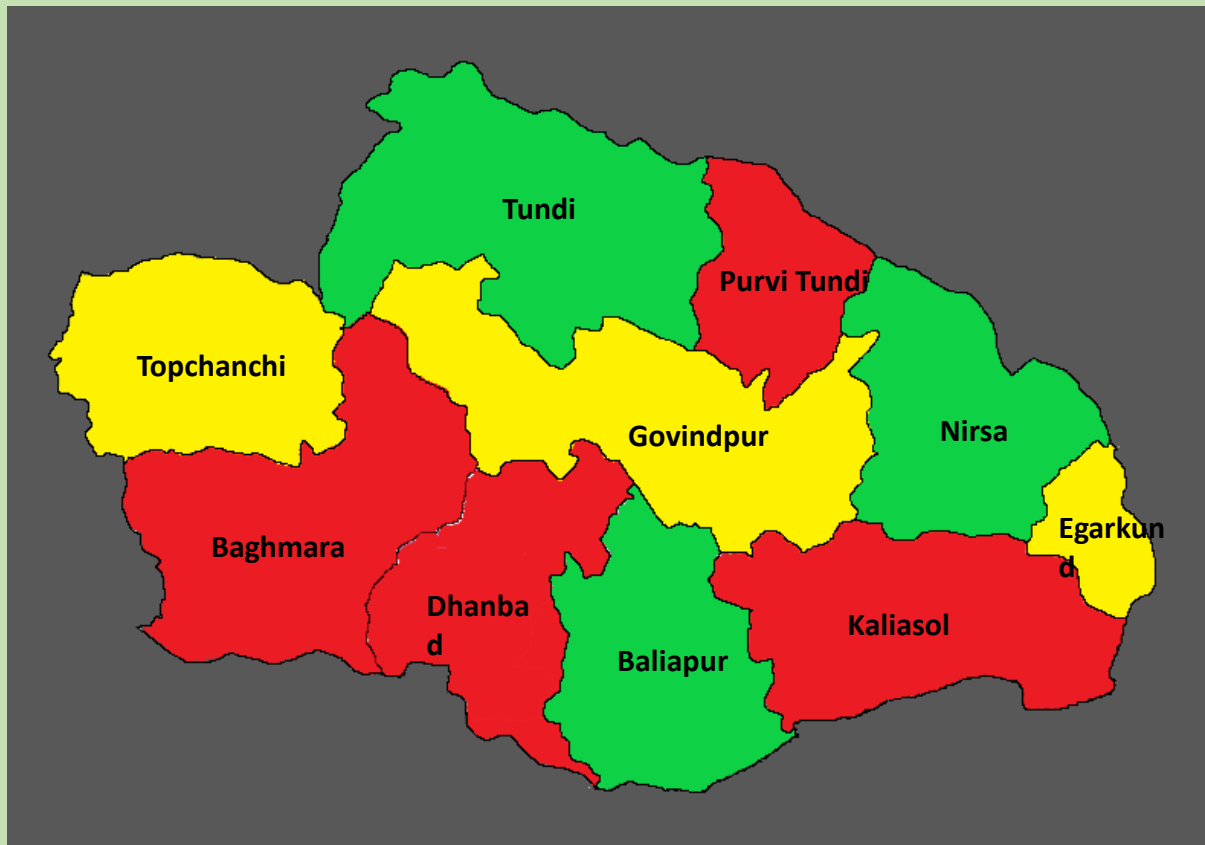
This report discusses the details of the schemes undertaken and the achievements by the implementation of District Mineral Foundation Trust Fund utilised in Dhanbad district.

The Sustainable Development Framework report of 2011 by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India acknowledged the fact that mining activity in India has resulted in little local benefit. To address this issue, Government of India initiated the Mines and Metals Development and Regulation Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill, 2011) under the National Mineral Policy, 2008. It provided the long needed legal basis for focusing on development in these mineral rich districts of India. As per the above bill, setting up of District Mineral Foundation for the benefit sharing with the mining affected communities was proposed. To address the above objective, Government of India launched a new scheme Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) in the year 2015. The major agenda of this scheme is to utilize the DMF fund to implement various essential development works/projects for mining affected areas and people. DMFs' have a great potential to not only benefit the mining affected communities but also to immensely push the overall development of districts with significant mining operations.

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up as a non-profit body, in those districts affected by the mining works, to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations. It is funded through the contributions from miners. Its manner of operation comes under the jurisdiction of the relevant State Government. Setting up of District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) in all districts in the country affected by mining related operations was mandated through the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, (MMDRA) 2015. On 16 September 2015, Central Government issued a notification directing states to set up DMF.

Further, the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) will be implemented by the DMF. The overall objective of PMKKKY scheme will be (a) to implement various developmental and welfare projects/programs in mining affected areas. These projects/programs will be complimenting 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.

Overview of Dhanbad



Dhanbad has one of the oldest markets of region and is also a hotbed of large-scale industries. It is famous for its coal mines and industrial establishments; the city is surrounded by about 112 coal mines with a total production of 27.5 million tonnes and an annual income of 7000 million rupees through coal business. There are a number of coal washeries present there. BCCL have its headquarter in Dhanbad and SAIL, Tata Steel and Eastern Coalfields (at Mugma) also operates their mines. Om Besco Rail Products.Ltd, a public limited rail wagon manufacturing company at Mugma, Hindustan Zinc Ltd (now Vendanta Resources) had a lead smelting pilot plant at Tundu, Maithon Power.Ltda J.V of Tata Power & DVC (first PPP project of India), Hindusthan Malleables & Forgings Ltd,etc. are also operational in and around Dhanbad. Fertilizers Corporation of India (closed), Projects & Development India.Ltd and ACC.Ltd at Sindri are also available and being one of the 5 divisions of South Eastern Railway zone, Indian Railways is also a big employer in Dhanbad. Also, Kandra Industrial Area at Gobindpur houses some small & middle scale industries.

The district can be divided into three broad natural divisions, namely, (I) the north and north western portions consisting of the hilly region, (ii) the uplands containing coal mines and

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most of the industries and (iii) the remaining uplands and plains lying to the south of the Damodar river consisting of cultivable flat lands. The north and north western division is separated for the entire length by the Grand trunk road.

In the western middle part of the district are the Dhangri hills, situated in the strip falling between the Grand trunk road in the north and the Grand chord line of the Eastern Railway. In the south, these hills extend from Pradhankhanta to Govindpur, reaching a maximum altitude of 1,256 feet at Dhangri. Further north, a branch of the Parasnath hill runs through Topchanchi and Tundi, the highest point of 1,500 feet being reached at Lalki. The southern part of the district is largely undulating land. The general slope is from west to east, the direction followed by the two major rivers, Damodar and Barakar. The climate of the district is characterised by general dryness. It is very pleasant during the cold weather from November to February. Thereafter the climate becomes warm. It remains hot until the monsoon breaks towards the middle of June. With the setting in of rains, the temperature falls, and humidity rises; July to October are the rainy months. July and August are the wettest months. The average rainfall during July is 287 mm and that in August 445 mm. The average annual rainfall in the district is approximately 1300 mm. In 2006 the Indian Government named Dhanbad one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640).

Problem areas

Mining is indispensable for the individual, for the society, and for the development of the nations. Unfortunately, mining procedures and operations are often associated with health hazards and environmental deterioration. Present study has been attempted from a socio-economic point of view and the dynamics of the environment of the coal-mining region has been focused upon while keeping in mind what Gerasimov has said, "The purview of ecological approach has been enlarged to digest relevant information and results of studies in biology, sociology and anthropology etc. under such a changed set-up, Geography has equally emphasized aspects of spatial variation and relationship and biological science are no more the sole custodian of ecological approach it has rather displayed a well-marked tendency to become in other fields of science". This study has come up with issues related to harmful effects of mining and how trace elements influence the local environment and may affect human health near the mining area.

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The mining industry is one of the three basic industries in the primary sector, the other two being agriculture, and wildlife and fisheries. Unfortunately, the general opinion of the mining industry is often associated with the accidents: disasters and environmental degradation related to mining and particularly coal mining. Certainly, there are reasons based on incidents for such opinions expressed by the people. Mine disasters receive wide coverage from the media, whether it is an explosion or mine fire or inundations, the lives of people are touched by the personal and societal impacts of these events. In most of the cases enquiries, after these disasters happen, do not deny the fact that the disaster situation was present and could have been detected with thoughtful search. In many cases human error has been found to be the immediate cause, but it could have been avoided, if the management and planning had been more efficient in their approach.

Apart from the mining disasters, coalminers too are subjected to certain potential health hazards, such as dust, gas, noise, vibration which may not manifest in the form of any immediate danger but sooner or later it may cause grave negative impacts on human health as many studies and researches have shown. Our detection of the potential health hazards for the mineworkers in the mine area is limited only to the extent of present level of medical advancement. As the new studies come up, they reflect certain new perspectives about influences of mine environment on mineworker's health. Ofcourse human civilization has come a long way from the past when technological advancement was less and so were the medical facilities particularly in the last two centuries. The health effects due to breathing high concentrations of respirable dust in coal mines are slow to develop and can only be controlled by checking high dust concentrations in the mine and making changes in the method and planning for the coal extraction procedure. Professor Ramani, the Head of the Department of Mineral Engineering in Pennsylvania State University holds the view that "The adverse health impacts in coal mines can be slow and long term in developing but once afflicted, debilitation can be progressive and horrific. The specific conditions are most important in determining and controlling the health hazard."

Mechanization of mining process has not contributed significantly in reducing the risk of health hazards to the mine workers and has resulted in upsetting the environment in our coalmines. Mechanized mining systems offer high production and high percentage of recovery with improved productivity. But they produce gases and dust at higher rates. Employees of such mining systems are exposed to many health hazards due to high dust concentrations. Even in underground coal mines an airborne dust survey showed that the dust

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concentration levels at, many places, such as where blasting is done, are beyond statutory limits. The coal mining process affects adversely not only its immediate environment but through river channels and air transportation, dust particles can travel quite a distance from the mine area. According to Jones (1993) "The majority of coal-related projects have the potential to affect the environment to a significant degree. Open cast methods of coal extraction can directly affect terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems."

Coal Mining has multiple adverse impacts on the environment: Disturbance of the land resource, adverse effect on river channels and aesthetical deterioration of the landscape. Mine fire occurring mainly in underground coal seams and the effect on the land, water and air due to refuse created from mining and coal preparation units. The environmental implications of energy use arise from the fact that nearly 90% of the primary energy consumption comes from combustion of fossil fuels. The most direct environmental impact of fossil fuel use is an increase in air pollution levels and production of Greenhouse gases increasing the threat of global warming and this is besides the land degradation due to mining, water pollution, and vibrations due to blasting adverse impact on the health of the mineworkers and of the people living in the adjoining areas. In Jharkhand Coal bearing area is spread over a vast geographical extent. Practically all coalfields are in major river basins. Damodar river basin shares almost 65 % of the coal reserves located in the river basins. It is estimated that the washery and beneficiation activities amount to dumping of 10-15% of coal into rivers such as Damodar.

There are two methods mainly adopted for opencast mining:

a) Area strip mining: It is done in relatively flat areas. By this method overburden is removed and piled alongside the depression until the coal seam is reached. Then progressing further next portion of overburden is removed and filled in the initial depression. This operation is repeated and unless corrective measures are taken land stripped by this method leaves valleys and ridges.

b) Contour mining: It is preferred and practiced in a rather undulating, hilly or mountainous region. In this type of mining at the coal outcrop in the hillside, the overburden is removed, and coal is extracted by following the contour of the hillside and follows till the proportion of the overburden to coal seam thickness makes it uneconomic to mine. In this type overburden is disposed of by casting it down the hillside below the coal seam. Unless the discarded material stabilizes there are chances of erosion and landslides and it may

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damage the flora and fauna downwards. "Primarily, the concern of all geographers is with the environment of man. But man cannot exist or be understood in isolation from the other forms of life and from plant life". (Strahler, 1976). "Environment refers to the sum total of conditions which surround man at a given point in space and time". Development of coalfields is essential in providing fuel for electricity generation and coke for steel making. Exploitation of shallow coal reserves using open-cast mining techniques in this area involves removing the soil and rock (overburden) from the top of the coal seams by drilling and blasting, followed by removal using large earth – moving equipment (dumpers and dozers). The exposed coal is broken or directly trucked away.

Environment Management plans (EMP) are part and parcel of all projects now and it would be imperative for the project officials to strictly adhere to all the stipulations as per the approved EMP's to safeguard environment in terms of land degradation, water, air, noise pollution and socio-economic issues.

Rehabilitation of mined areas is a key phase of open cut mining and involves the use of overburden to refill mined areas, reshaping these areas, replacing top soil, and finally sowing and nurturing vegetation. Inadequate vegetation on rehabilitated areas may result in dust generation, and also water pollution due to soil erosion and the discharge of suspended solids from the premises. Selection of vegetation species will depend on intended land use. Biodiversity of species, if local native flora and fauna are to be a feature of the rehabilitated site, 'will require vegetation to be based on seeds collected from appropriate local species.

Background of District Mineral Foundation trust

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up as a non-profit body, in those districts affected by the mining works, to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations. It is funded through the contributions from miners.

- The new rule mandates the inclusion of 10 Gram Sabha members directly from mining-affected areas in the DMF Governing Council (GC).
- In Scheduled Areas, at least 50 per cent of the Gram Sabha members must be from Scheduled Tribes (ST).
- It will also strengthen women's voices in the GC by mandating that from each Gram Sabha, there will be one male and one female member in the GC.
- The amendments create a huge scope for mining districts in the state to improve the lives and livelihoods of those affected by mining,

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- The DMF had been envisaged to build ‘social capital’, thus it must not be wasted on just building physical infrastructure, for which there are other funds.
- A 20 per cent cap has been put on the use of DMF funds for big physical infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, railways, industrial parks etc.
- The rules mandate spending of at least 50 per cent of the funds on directly-affected areas to ensure worst-hit areas and people are prioritised.
- This is in addition to 60 per cent to be used on high-priority issues such as drinking water, livelihoods, healthcare, women and child development, education, etc.
 - This will not only stop misuse of the funds on big projects such as roads, bridges, industrial parks etc, but will also create more scope to improve investment on soft resources.
- To improve DMF’s efficiency in operations and fund use, the amendments have also asked districts to identify mining-affected people and delineate mining-affected areas.
- To ensure better public accountability, a two-step social audit process has been mandated. Provisions have also been introduced for five-year plan, which can be subjected to a third-party review if the secretary of the mines department considers it to be necessary.

About Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY):

- This programme meant to provide for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations. The most productive mining areas in the country are largely areas inhabited by scheduled tribes. They also are mainly located in the areas covered by the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. The PMKKKY is, therefore, very sharply focused on safeguarding the health, environment and economic conditions of the tribals and providing them with opportunities to benefit from the vast mineral resources that are extracted from the areas where they live.
- The overall objective of PMKKKY scheme include:
 1. 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;
 2. To minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts;

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3. And to ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas.

The PMKKKY may cover the activities listed below:

High priority areas – at least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized under these heads:

- **Drinking water supply**– centralized purification systems, water treatment plants, permanent/temporary water distribution network including standalone facilities for drinking water, laying of piped water supply system.
- **Environment preservation and pollution control measures**- effluent treatment plants, prevention of pollution of streams, lakes, ponds, ground water, other water sources in the region, measure for controlling air and dust pollution caused by mining operations and dumps, mine drainage system, mine pollution prevention technologies, and measures for working or abandoned mines and other air, water & surface pollution control mechanisms required for environment-friendly and sustainable mine development.
- **Health care**- the focus must be on creation of primary / secondary health care facilities in the affected areas. The emphasis should not be only on the creation of the health care infrastructure, but also on provision of necessary staffing, equipment and supplies required for making such facilities effective. To that extent, the effort should be to supplement and work in convergence with the existing health care infrastructure of the local bodies, state and Central government. Group Insurance Scheme for health care may be implemented for mining affected persons.
- **Education**– construction of school buildings, Additional class rooms, Laboratories, Libraries, Art and crafts room, Toilet blocks, Drinking water provisions Residential Hostels for students/teachers in remote areas, sports infrastructure, engagement of teachers/other supporting staff, e-learning setup, other arrangement of transport facilities (bus/van/cycles/rickshaws/etc.) and nutrition related programs.
- **Welfare of Women and Children**- Special programmes for addressing problems of maternal and child health, malnutrition, infectious diseases, etc. can be taken up under the PMKKKY.
- **Welfare of aged and disabled people** – Special program for welfare of aged and disabled people.

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- **Skill development**– Skill development for livelihood support, income generation and economic activities for local eligible persons. The projects / schemes may include training, development of skill development centre, self-employment schemes, support to Self Help Groups and provision of forward and backward linkages for such self-employment economic activities.
- **Sanitation**– collection, transportation & disposal of waste, cleaning of public places, provision of proper drainage & Sewage Treatment Plant, provision for disposal of fecal sludge, provision of toilets and other related activities.

Other priority Areas – Up to 40% of the PMKKKY fund to be utilized under these heads

- **Physical infrastructure** - providing required physical infrastructure - road, bridges, railways and waterways projects.
- **Irrigation** - developing alternate sources of irrigation, adoption of suitable and advanced irrigation techniques.
- **Energy and Watershed Development** - Development of alternate source of energy (including micro-hydel) and rainwater harvesting system. Development of orchards, integrated farming and economic forestry and restoration of catchments.
- Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district.

Annual Plan

Section 9 of DMF Trust Rules, 2006 mandates for the development of annual plan, that must be based on the principle of bottom-up-approach, involving the Gram Sabha of affected areas in consultation with the Mukhiya/Up-Mukhiya. The rationale for developing annual plan is given below:

- To serve as the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the efforts undertaken under DMF
- To understand the issues and opportunities of mining affected areas of district and to understand the development gaps of different sectors and corrective actions required
- To arrive at an integrated, participatory coordinated idea of development of the district
- To prepare strategic action plan of a stipulated period driven by a vision to develop district in important sectors
- Effective utilization of DMF fund for the development of mining affected areas

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- To develop ownership among the communities/other stakeholder to participate and share the responsibility during planning and implementation for sustainable development of the district

Approach of planning exercise

While the nuances for development of perspective plan may differ, the broad steps involved for mining affected areas are as listed below.

1. Stakeholders meeting (all the district department officials)
 - a. Initial level meeting with DMF administration and department heads
 - b. Workshop for the entire department to explain planning process and DMF legal framework.
 - c. One on one interaction with each major department
2. Adoption of micro planning approach for villages
 - a. Spreading awareness among the Gram Sabha about the fund availability for the year.
 - b. Training and capacity building of Gram Sabha of affected area for preparation of plans.
 - c. Use of formats for data/information collection and PRA tools/module for village development plan and preparation of Village Development Plan.
3. Need assessment of the district (On the basis of secondary data and field visits)
 - a. Meeting for sharing of gap analysis with district administration and all department head
 - b. Initiate the preparation of departmental plan according to the areas and needs identified.
4. Departmental plan as per the identified areas and their needs
5. Analysis & compilation of VDP along with Departmental Plans
 - a. After getting a comprehensive understanding about the situation and the people, efforts were made to prioritise and come up with a shelf of projects that broadly addresses the needs of the people in the mining affected area. The shelf of projects forms the basis of preparing various thematic/issue-based plans for implementation. Evaluation of proposal shall also be done on basis of prioritization matrix for that district.
6. Final compilation of VDP and Departmental Plan into yearly perspective district plan for DMF.

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- a. Send the plan to departments for validation, correction, modification.
- b. Share with DMF Governing Committee and Departments and take approval from DMF Management Committee and Governing Council.

Composition of works

S. No.	Sector	No. of Schemes	Amount (in Lakhs)
1	Drinking Water Supply	7	85100.19
2	Education	7	1970.09
3	Healthcare	7	906.55
4	Sanitation	8	2428.55
5	Physical Infrastructure	7	4236.42
6	Others	7	16091.04
Total		43	94641.80

Implementation progress

After the completion of the first year of the implementation of the DMF first training cum workshop all the departments and Panchayat heads were oriented about DFM guidelines.

DFM guidelines were discussed in the Gram Sabha in the respective Panchayats were held in the presence of the Mukhiya and 50% villagers from different categories as well as women. A bottom-up approach was followed for identifying the gaps and prioritising the sectors for development of the directly and indirectly mining affected areas. the proposals from the Panchayats were submitted at the Block level which were further submitted in the district in the Governing council meeting. The schemes were planned considering the entire panchayat and by prioritising the issues.

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The Annual action plan from all the blocks were consolidated in the district, which was an entire district annual action plan after approval from the Managing Committee and Governing Council. This plan was put up before the line departments and proposal for the development of the respective panchayats was requested. A list of proposals was submitted by the line departments, out of which the most priority sector proposals were approved for implementation and accordingly the amount was sanctioned.

DMFT fund was majorly sanctioned to PHED 1, PHED 2, Municipal Corporation divisions for the implementation of the schemes in the directly and indirectly affected areas of the district.

Project formulation process

According to the annual action plan designed the departments were instructed to work on the scheme proposals and detail project report (DPR). After the approval of administrative Sanction (AS) and Technical Sanction (TS) of the schemes, an estimated amount is sanctioned to the department. The Sanctioned amount is allotted to the department in instalments, which is utilised by the concerned department and a utilisation certificate is presented after the completion of the scheme or complete utilisation of the allotted fund. The department can revise the estimated budget and demand more than the sanctioned amount in case if they expenditure is more than the sanctioned amount. The list of all projects sanctioned block-wise and sector-wise has been enclosed in Annexure I.

Success stories of the completed projects

1. Individual Household Latrine construction in the block

With the objective to make the entire district Open Defecation free (ODF), initiatives from DFM were taken in convergence with PHED 1 & PHED 2 departments. The project proposals from these departments were approved and sanctioned. Mobilisation drives were conducted in the most interior villages. It was only due to the sincere involvement of the district administration and the Panchayat representatives that the incentive amount for the construction of toilets was successfully transferred and the individual toilets were successfully constructed.

The successful implementation of the scheme resulted in successfully making the entire district ODF. The blocks where the schemes were implemented are Kaliyasol,

Baghmara, Dhanbad, Baliyapur and Nirsa. The villagers specially the women and young girls were happy to find the implementation of the schemes in their villages. They were willing to construct individual toilets but due to lack of financial assistance, it was a dream which remained unfulfilled for a very long time. It was with the DFM fund that their dreams were fulfilled.

2. Installation of 2 submersible motor pumps in mine pit panel board for rural water supply scheme, Mahuada and its adjoining villages.

The entire Panchayat was facing acute water shortage in the area and the situation was getting severe day by day. The villagers reported the panchayat time and again, but all the efforts were futile. It being close to the mining area there are no conventional means of water resources, which worsened the situation of the locals. So much so that the villagers had to travel 5-10 kms to fetch water from the neighbouring villages which gave rise to serious conflicts. The situation was so grim that the villagers were forced to buy drinking water, which added to their expenses. But the poor ones who could not afford were surviving by drinking contaminated water.

The villages took a sigh of relief after the submersible motor pumps were installed in the villages. The villagers specially the women took keen interest in the implementation of the scheme. This scheme had direct impact on the villager's lives and they expressed their full-fledged support to the Panchayat. Because of the successful implementation of the scheme the villagers have a keen interest in participating in the Gram Sabha. Also, the Panchayat representatives actively participate in the Governing council meeting held regularly.

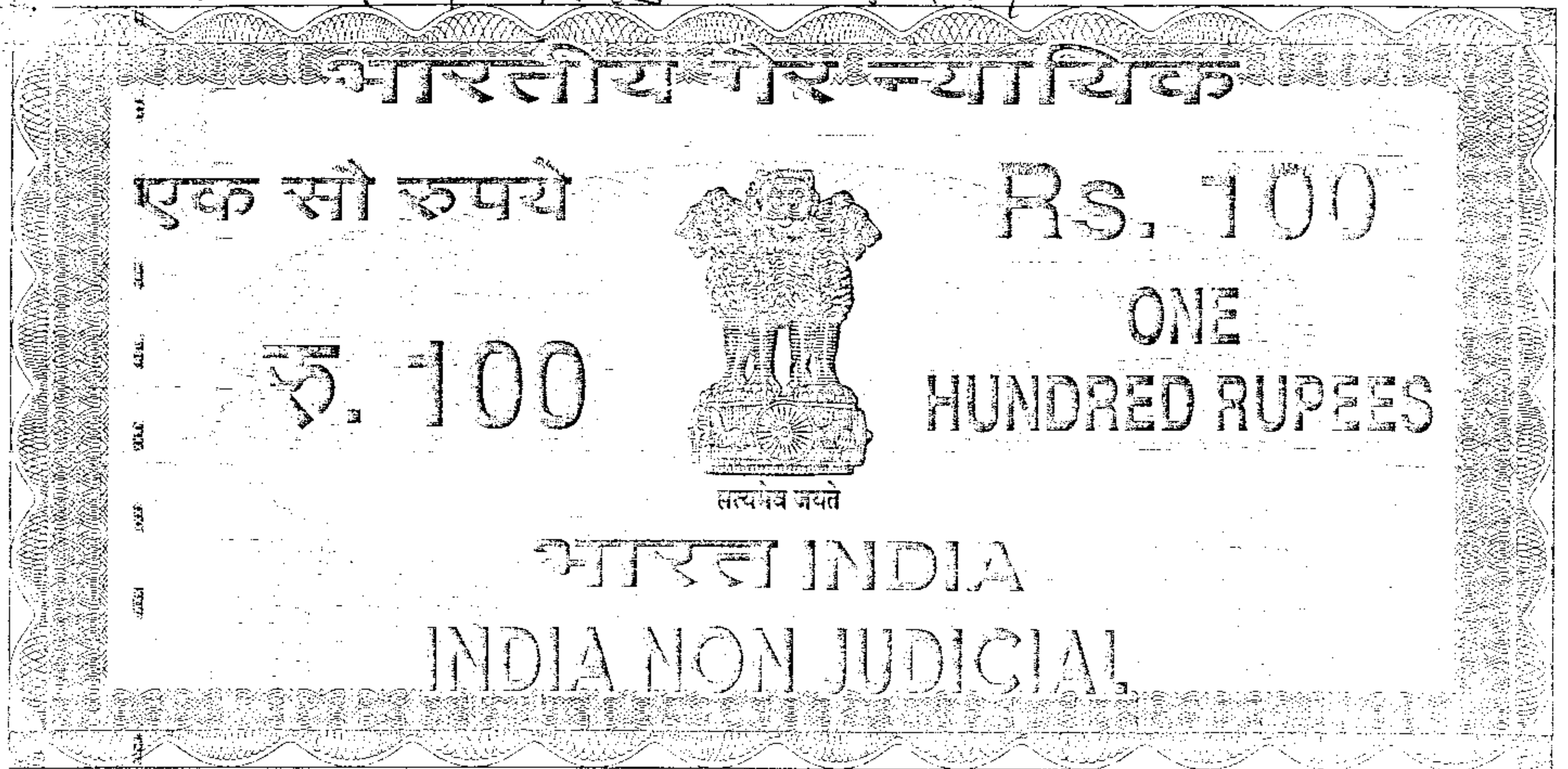
Way Forward

Dhanbad, being a coal mining region, has high deficits in drinking water facilities. Areas of the district being mined for minerals majorly coal has led to sinking of ground water level. The villages, situated at the higher level than the mines, face unavailability of water. Mining and related activities like transportation and crushers also pollute the ground water and surface water of wells, lakes etc. This common issue of water is well reflected in the planning

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of the Gram Sabha for utilising DMFT fund. Every level of public representative bodies had discussed and wrote to the district administration about this pertinent issue of drinking water. Hence the plan for the district under DMFT for 2017-18 have extensively given importance to develop facilities for water to large section of the population. Departments and blocks in coordination with Gram Sabha have also decided number of schemes to be taken up in different sectors of health, education, sanitation, environment conservation and beautification etc. in the areas impacted by mining operations of Dhanbad. In coming years, DMFT will make the planning process more participative and bottom-up through usage of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and need analysis. This will help in attainment of the objective of DMFT and PMKKKY in letter as well as spirit in these mining affected regions.

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झारखण्ड JHARKHAND

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पक्षों का पहचान एवं ही मूल मूल्य का मिलावट किया। 04.02.16

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धनबाद जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन ट्रस्ट विलेख

₹ 1000000 यह विलेख आज 04 दिनांक 02 वर्ष 2016 को निष्पादित किया गया।

द्वारा

चि. 30.10

झारखण्ड सरकार, खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग के संयुक्त सचिव/ ~~स्प-सचिव~~, खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग के मुख्यालय, राँची द्वारा राज्य सरकार की ओर से एक पक्ष, "जिन्हें व्यवस्थापक" कहा जायेगा।

₹ 20.00

.....प्रथम पक्ष

1055 नीचे अंकित पदधारी/न्यासकर्ता या उसके उत्तरदायी, जब तक कि इस विषय के संबंध में अन्यथा अभिव्यक्त न किया गया है, के पक्ष में विलेख निष्पादित किया जाता है।

(Signature)
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.....द्वितीय पक्ष

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(क) न्यास परिषद:-

नाम-	शासी परिषद में पदनाम निर्दिष्ट
i. उपायुक्त -	अध्यक्ष
ii. उप विकास आयुक्त -	सदस्य सचिव
iii. आरक्षी अधीक्षक -	सदस्य
iv. संबंधित जिलान्तर्गत प्रादेशिक वन प्रमण्डल के वरीयतम् वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी -	सदस्य
v. जिला शिक्षा पदाधिकारी -	सदस्य
vi. असैनिक शल्य चिकित्सक-सह-मुख्य चिकित्सा पदाधिकारी -	सदस्य
vii. संबंधित उप निदेशक, खान -	सदस्य
viii. संबंधित उप निदेशक, भूतत्व -	सदस्य
ix. संबंधित जिला खनन पदाधिकारी -	सदस्य
x. अध्यक्ष जिला परिषद के प्रतिनिधि -	सदस्य
xi. झारखंड स्मॉल इण्डस्ट्रीज एसोसिएशन के प्रतिनिधि -	सदस्य
xii. माननीय सांसद के प्रतिनिधि -	सदस्य
xiii. जिला अन्तर्गत सभी माननीय विधायक अथवा उनके प्रतिनिधि -	सदस्य
xiv. दो प्रमुख खनन पट्टाधारी, जिसे शासी परिषद द्वारा नामित किया जाएगा -	सदस्य
xv. प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्र के निर्वाचित प्रमुख एवं उप प्रमुख -	सदस्य
xvi. प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्र के निर्वाचित मुखिया एवं उप मुखिया-	सदस्य

चूँकि खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) संशोधन अध्यादेश, 2015 की धारा-9B अन्तर्गत, जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन ट्रस्ट का गठन एक गैर लाभकारी संस्थान के रूप में किया जाना है, ताकि खनन से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों-परिवार के हितों व लाभों की रक्षा करने का कार्य राज्य द्वारा यथा निर्देशित ढंग से किया जा सके। एवम्

चूँकि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु व्यवस्थापक ने यह विनिश्चय किया है कि एक गैर लाभकारी न्यास का गठन राज्य सरकार अन्तर्गत किया जाए ताकि गठित न्यास अन्तर्गत प्राप्त कोष से खनन क्षेत्र में रहने वाले खनन प्रभावित लोगों का समुचित विकास राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित निर्देशित ढंग से व्यवस्थापक द्वारा किया जा सके। जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन ट्रस्ट बनाए जाने के उद्देश्य से न्यासी के नियंत्रणधीन 1000/- (एक हजार) रुपये से प्रारम्भिक पुरनिर्धारण किया जाता है।

अब यह न्यास विलेख इस प्रकार है :-

1. परिभाषा एवं निर्वचन

इस न्यास विलेख में यदि संदर्भ की आवश्यकता भिन्न नहीं हो तो निम्नांकित शब्दों का अर्थ निम्न रूप से माने जाएंगे :-

- अधिनियम का अर्थ है :- खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957
- न्यासी द्वारा नियुक्त अंकेक्षक/चार्टर्ड अकाउण्टेंट में व्यवस्थापक द्वारा प्राधिकृत या महालेखाकर झारखंड द्वारा नियुक्त अंकेक्षक भी समझे जाएंगे।
- 'लाभुक' का अर्थ है खनन से प्रभावित क्षेत्र एवं व्यक्ति।
- अंशदान का अर्थ है :- (क) जिला में अवस्थित खनन पट्टाधारक, जिन्हें खान एवं खनिज (विकास विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2015 के बाद खनिज के पट्टे या पूर्वक्षण-सह - खनन पट्टा प्राप्त हुआ है, उनसे अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूचि के

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लिए किसी भी प्ररिस्थिति में विगत देनदारियाँ एवं प्रतिवद्धता, आगामी वर्ष में प्राप्त होने वाली रोकड़ से तीन गुणा से अधिक न हो।

- (3) यदि व्यवस्थापक द्वारा इस न्यास के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति हेतु उपलब्ध न्यास के कोष से कोई व्यय का निर्धारण किया गया है, तो उसका अनुमोदन।
- (4) प्रबंधकीय समिति के अनुशंसा को अनुमोदित करना।
- (5) न्यास के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन एवं अंकेक्षित लेखा का पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के 60 दिनों के अन्दर अनुमोदित करना।

8. शासी परिषद की बैठक :-

- (1) शासी परिषद, जहाँ आवश्यक हो बैठक आयोजित कर सकेगी, परन्तु प्रत्येक तिमाही में न्यूनतम एक बार अवश्य बैठक करेगी।
- (2) शासी परिषद की बैठक के अध्यक्ष के इच्छानुसार बुलायी जा सकेगी।
- (3) कुल सदस्यों के 1/3 (एक तिहाई) भाग उपस्थित रहने पर कोरम पूर्ण माना जाएगा।

9. प्रबंधकीय समिति :- न्यास के मामले/कार्य, प्रबंधकीय समिति द्वारा सम्पन्न कराये जायेंगे एवं इस समिति में निम्नांकित सदस्य होंगे :-

प्रबंधकीय समिति:-

i.	उपायुक्त	अध्यक्ष
ii.	आरक्षी अधीक्षक	सदस्य
iii.	उप विकास आयुक्त- सदस्य सचिव	
iv.	संबंधित जिलान्तर्गत प्रादेशिक वन प्रमण्डल के वरीयतम वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी	सदस्य
v.	जिला/सहायक खनन पदाधिकारी	
vi.	असैनिक शल्य चिकित्सक-सह-मुख्य चिकित्सा पदाधिकारी	सदस्य
vii.	जिला पंचायती राज पदाधिकारी	सदस्य

10. प्रबंधकीय समिति की बैठक :- एक वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रबंधकीय समिति की बैठक कम से कम 06 बार अध्यक्ष के निर्णयानुसार की जाएगी।

11. प्रबंधकीय समिति के अधिकार एवं कृत्य :- प्रबंधकीय समिति

- (1) न्यास के हित को सुरक्षित रखते हुए अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन पूरी सतर्कता के साथ करेगी।
- (2) संबंधित पट्टेधारियों से अधिनियम के प्रावधानुसार समेकित अंशदान का ससमय जमा कराएगी।
- (3) न्यास के कार्यों के मास्टर प्लान/विजन अभिलेख, परियोजना प्रस्ताव एवं स्कीम तैयार करेगी।
- (4) वार्षिक योजना एवं बजट के निर्माण में न्यास को सहयोग करेगी।
- (5) वार्षिक योजना एवं अनुमोदित परियोजना का पर्यवेक्षण एवं क्रियान्वयन करेगी।
- (6) परियोजना की स्वीकृति के साथ न्यास कोष की विमुक्ति एवं संवितरण करेगी।
- (7) न्यास कोष का संचालन न्यास के नाम बैंक खाता खोलकर, लेखा एवं विलेख का संचालन करेगी।

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अनुरूप स्वामिस्व के अतिरिक्त स्वामिस्व के 1/3 (एक तिहाई) राशि से अनाधिक राशि प्राप्त की जाएगी।

(ख) वेसै पट्टाधारक, जिन्हें खान एवं खनिज (विकास विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2015 के पूर्व खनन पट्टा प्राप्त है, उनसे स्वामिस्व के अतिरिक्त पट्टे के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार यथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा घोषित स्वामिस्व/दर से अनधिक राशि इस कोष में प्राप्त की जाएगी।

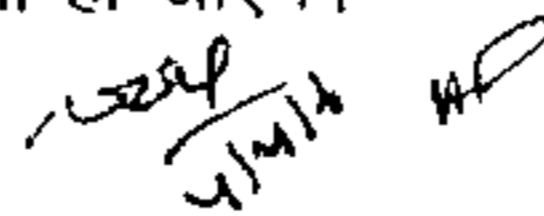
- v अंशदान कोष का अर्थ है, जिला में अवस्थित खनन पट्टाधारक या पूर्वक्षण-सह-खनन पट्टाधारक से अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूची के अनुरूप अंशदान प्रतिशत में स्वामिस्व के 1/3 (एक तिहाई) राशि से अनाधिक प्राप्त राशि का कोष।
- vi "जिला दण्डाधिकारी" का अर्थ है, राजस्व प्रशासन का जिला में प्रमुख अधिकारी जिसे समाहर्ता या उपायुक्त के नाम से नाम निर्दिष्ट हों।
- vii "जिला पंचायत" का अर्थ है, जिला परिषद या कोई अन्य प्राधिकार, जिसे संविधान की अनुसूची V एवं VI में समान दायित्व उन क्षेत्रों में दिया गया है।
- viii "शासी परिषद" का अर्थ है, सभी न्यासी की परिषद, जो जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन ट्रस्ट में है और जिसे न्यास परिषद के रूप में जाना जायेगा।
- ix "अध्यादेश" का अर्थ है, खान एवं खनिज (विकास विनियमन) संशोधन अध्यादेश, 2015"
- x "न्यास का अर्थ" है, धनबाद जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन ट्रस्ट, जो व्यवस्थापक द्वारा बनाया गया है।
- xi "वर्ष" का अर्थ है, पहली अप्रैल से प्रारम्भ एवं 31 मार्च को अगले वर्ष समाप्त होने वाला वर्ष या अंश, जो 31 मार्च को समाप्त होगा।
- (2) एकवचन में प्रयुक्त शब्द में बहुवचन एवं बहुवचन में प्रयुक्त शब्द में एकवचन क्रमशः सम्मिलित समझे जाएंगे।
- (3) जिन शब्दों का अर्थ पुलिंग है, उसमें स्त्रीलिंग एवं उभयलिंग भी सम्मिलित समझे जाएंगे।

2. न्यास का नाम :- इन न्यास को "जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन ट्रस्ट" के नाम से जाना जाएगा एवं इसका कार्यालय जिले के उपायुक्त के कार्यालय में अवस्थित होगा।

3. उद्देश्य :- "धनबाद खनिज फाउण्डेशन ट्रस्ट" का उद्देश्य खनन क्षेत्र में खनन से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों/परिवारों तथा क्षेत्र के हित-लाभ के लिए योजना का सूत्रण, स्वीकृति व कार्यान्वयन, जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन नियमावली के अनुसार होगा।

4. नियुक्ति एवं घोषणा :- न्यास परिषद का न्यासी

- (1) व्यवस्थापक सभी न्यासी को न्यास परिषद का न्यासी नियुक्त करते हैं, जिसका गठन हो रहा है एवं सभी न्यासी यह नियुक्ति निम्न शर्तों एवं प्रावधानों के साथ स्वीकार करते हैं।
- (2) न्यासी जिन्हें पदनाम से शासी परिषद का न्यासी नियुक्त किया गया है, अपने पद पर बने रहते हुए न्यासी का पद धारित रखेंगे एवं उनके पदमुक्त होने तथा प्रतिस्थानी के आने पर उनके प्रतिस्थानी न्यास परिषद में उनके स्थान पर पदभार लेने के साथ ही स्वतः न्यासी हो जाएंगे।



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अभिकार शोधक

राजकुमार नरेश्वरी ए.ए.ए.

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- (8) न्यास कोष के प्रगति का अनुश्रवण करेगी।
- (9) वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के 60 दिनों के अन्दर वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन एवं अंकक्षित लेखा का शासी परिषद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेगी।
- (10) न्यास के सफल संचालन हेतु नियम को तैयार/अनुमोदित करेगी।

12. न्यास कोष :-

धनबाद खनिज फाउण्डेशन ट्रस्ट में निम्नांकित सम्मिलित होंगे:-

- (1) व्यवस्थापक द्वारा प्रारम्भिक परिनिर्धारण।
- (2) व्यवस्थापक या अन्य एजेन्सी, संस्थान या व्यक्ति से प्राप्त अनुदान, अंशदान या अन्य रकम अदायगी।
- (3) अधिनियम की दूसरी सूची में यथा उल्लेखित स्वामिस्व की दर पर खनन पट्टाधारी, सह-खनन पट्टेधारी से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित स्वामिस्व दर के प्रतिशत की समतुल्य प्राप्त राशि।
- (4) पूँजीनिवेश अन्य जमा पर उदभूत ब्याज, जो लागू हो।
- (5) न्यास की अन्य सभी सम्पति एवं आय, जो पूँजी वृद्धि से प्राप्त हुई हो।

13. न्यास कोष का संचालन :- न्यास के नाम से, एक या अधिक अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, में खाता खोलकर रखा जा सकेगा, जिसका संचालन सदस्य सचिव एवं प्रबंधकीय समिति के अन्य सदस्य के संयुक्त हस्ताक्षर से प्रबंधकीय समिति के प्राधिकृत करने के उपरांत किया जा सकेगा। न्यास इस कोष की लेखा विवरणी का रख रखाव करेगा।

14. न्यास कोष से खर्च :-

न्यास के पास उपलब्ध कोष से निम्नांकित व्यय किया जा सकेगा :-

- (1) खनन संबंधित कार्यों के कारण जिले के प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में न्यासी द्वारा तैयार वार्षिक कार्य योजना के अनुसार सामाजिक आर्थिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु समेकित विकास का कार्य।
- (2) स्थानीय सामाजिक आर्थिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु आधारभूत संरचना का निर्माण।
- (3) खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र में समुदायिक आस्तियाँ एवं सेवाओं को स्थानीय आबादी को मुहैया कराना व उनका अनुरक्षण एवं उन्नयन करना।
- (4) स्वरोजगार व रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्य से कौशल एवं क्षमता विकास हेतु प्रशिक्षण संचालित करना, परन्तु कुल प्राप्त वार्षिक कोष के 6 प्रतिशत से अधिक राशि का व्यय न्यास द्वारा प्रशासनिक या स्थापना खर्च में नहीं किया जायेगा,

परन्तु, न्यास कोष से किसी प्रकार का अग्रिम या नकद अनुदान किसी भी लाभुक को नहीं दिया जायेगा।

15. खर्च का अवभार :-

निम्नांकित खर्च न्यास के कोष से किए जा सकेंगे।

- (1) न्यास के कार्य या संचालन में कुल खर्च, जिससे वसूली एवं निवेश के हित लाभ साधे गये हो।

22/11/16

- (2) न्यासी द्वारा कोई संसाधन या अंशदान प्राप्त करने में हुए खर्च (एकरारनामा या विलेखों के निष्पादन निबंधन में हुए प्रारम्भिक व्यय)
- (3) विधिक कार्यवाही में उत्पन्न खर्च, जो न्यासी द्वारा या विरुद्ध हुए हो, से संबंधित व्यवसायिक शुल्क एवं विधिक परामर्शी का खर्च।
- (4) सभी वैधानिक एवं कानूनी व्यय जो न्यास के संचालन में हुए हो, यथा शुल्क, उद्ग्रहण, अन्य खर्च सहित।
- ✓(5) बैठक एवं कार्यवाही संचालित करने में हुए व्यय।

16. लेखा एवं अंकेक्षण :-

- 1.(i) (क) प्रबंधकीय समिति द्वारा लेखा विवरणी, दस्तावेजों व अभिलेखों का संधारण किया जाएगा, जिससे न्यास कोष की सही एवं स्वच्छ स्थिति प्रदर्शित हो।

(ख) एक वर्ष की समाप्ति के उपरांत योग्य अंकेक्षक द्वारा न्यास के लेखा का अंकेक्षण किया जायेगा।

- (ii) न्यासी द्वारा महालेखाकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत अंकेक्षण की सूची में से शासी परिषद की बैठक में जैसी शर्तें एवं प्रावधान, न्यासी तय करेंगे के अनुसार अंकेक्षक नियुक्त किया जा सकेगा।

- (iii) अंकेक्षक को न्यासी द्वारा हटाया एवं परिवर्तित किया जा सकेगा।

2. उपरोक्त कंडिका-1 में होते हुए भी व्यवस्थापक किसी अंकेक्षक को नियुक्त कर सकेगा या महालेखाकार द्वारा अंकेक्षक नियुक्त कराकर किसी वर्ष या अवधि का अंकेक्षण जिस शर्त पर कराना चाहे, उसे कराने का निर्णय ले सकेगा।

3. न्यास अपने अगामी वर्ष का आय-व्ययक, योजना, परियोजना एवं स्कीम की अनुमोदित प्रतियाँ जिला पंचायत/जिला प्रशासन एवं राज्य सरकार (खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग, योजना विभाग) के वेबसाईट पर प्रकाशनार्थ भेजेगा।

4. प्रत्येक तिमाही के समाप्ति के 45 दिनों के अन्दर न्यास द्वारा अनुमोदित परियोजना आदि की भौतिक एवं वित्तीय उपलब्धियाँ जिला पंचायत, जिला प्रशासन को अविलम्ब वेबसाईल पर प्रकाशन हेतु भेज दी जाएगी।

5. वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्ति के 60 दिनों के अन्दर न्यास द्वारा न्यास परिषद से अनुमोदित वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन एवं अंकेक्षण प्रतिवेदन को जिला पंचायत, जिला प्रशासन एवं राज्य सरकार के वेबसाईट में प्रकाशनार्थ भेज दिया जाएगा।

17. प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाएँ :-

(1) राज्य सरकार अपने नियंत्रणाधीन कार्यरत कर्मियों (जिला पंचायत में कार्यरत कर्मी सहित) की सेवा न्यास के प्रबंधन एवं योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु उपलब्ध करायेगी।

(2) न्यास परिषद व्यवस्थापक/राज्य सरकार से यथेष्ट संख्या में मुख्य कर्मी अपने किसी विभाग या जिला परिषद या अन्य संवर्ग से प्रशासनिक एवं तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए देने का अनुरोध कर सकेगी। इन प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मियों की सेवा अपने मूल संवर्ग में ही रहेगी। न्यास इस कार्य के निमित्त अधिकतम 3 प्रतिशत का खर्च वहन कर सकेगी (यह 3 प्रतिशत कंडिका 14(4) में किए गए 6 प्रतिशत के अधीन होगा)।

(3) न्यास किसी सेवा प्रदाता से न्यास को सुचारु ढंग से क्रियान्वित करने के निमित्त ऐसी सेवा ले सकेगी एवं आकस्मिक खर्च से इस कार्य का वहन कर सकेगी।

4/1/16

18. न्यासी का दायित्व :-

(1) न्यासी ऐसे किसी कार्य के प्रति उत्तरदायी नहीं होगा, जो पूरे सदभाव, अधिकार एवं सतर्कता से किया गया हो। किसी बैंक, दलाल, अभिरक्षक या अन्य व्यक्ति जिनके पास नेक नियत से न्यास का कोष रखा गया हो, के गलती या निवेश के अपर्याप्त होने पर या अनैच्छिक हानि के लिए वह जिम्मेवार नहीं होगा।

(2) सभी न्यासी एवं एटर्नी, एजेन्ट, जिसे न्यास द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया हो, को न्यास कोष से सभी दायित्व, हानि, कार्य को करने की क्षतिपूर्ति की जाएगी, वशर्ते ऐसे कार्यों को छोड़कर जो लापरवाही अथवा कदाचार से किए गए हो परन्तु ऐसी क्षतिपूर्ति किसी भी परिस्थिति में कुल प्राप्त अंशदान से अधिक नहीं होगी।

19. न्यासी का पारिश्रमिक :-

न्यासी द्वारा दिए गए सेवा के लिए किसी प्रकार का पारिश्रमिक देय नहीं होगा।

20. संशोधन :-


व्यवस्थापक/राज्य सरकार के पूर्वानुमोदन से इस विलेख को संशोधित किया जा सकेगा।


21. न्यास की मोहर :-

शासी परिषद की बैठक में न्यासी द्वारा न्यास की मोहर की स्वीकृति एवं समय-समय पर उसे नष्ट या नये रूप से प्रतिस्थापित किया जा सकेगा। प्रबंधकीय समिति के अध्यक्ष के पास न्यास की मुहर रहेगी एवं वे इसका न्यास के स्थान पर व्यवहार कर सकेंगे।

22. प्रतिसंहरित :- व्यवस्थापक के विवेक एवं स्वेच्छा से न्यास को प्रतिसंहरित किया जा सकेगा। न्यास उस अवधि तक कार्य कर सकेगा, जैसा व्यवस्थापक द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाएगा। न्यास की समाप्ति के उपरांत सभी आस्तियाँ एवं देनदारी राज्य सरकार में हस्तांतरित हो जायेगी।

राज्य सरकार के वास्ते हस्ताक्षरित एवं सुपुर्द





उप विकास आयुक्त
-सह-
सदस्य सचिव, धनबाद

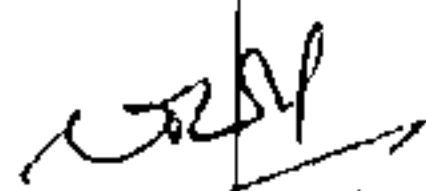

संयुक्त/उप सचिव
संयुक्त सचिव
खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग
भारखण्ड, राँची।


दिनांक


जवाब :-

- ① प्रदीप कुमार काह
सहायक वन प्रशासिका
धनबाद
- ② राकेश कुमार कुं
वन निरीक्षक
जिला वन कार्यालय
धनबाद

 भारत सरकार GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	अशोक कुमार सिंह Ashok Kumar Singh जन्म तिथि/DOB: 02/01/1960 लिंग / GENDER: MALE
	
4250 4069 1601	
आधार-आम आदमी का अधिकार	


 5/1/11

 भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA	Address: VIJAYA NIWAS, AMBEDKAR CHOWK, BARMASSIA, 6 Deoghar, Deoghar, Jharkhand - 814112
पता: विजया निवास, अम्बेदकर चौक, बरमसिया, श्री. देवघर, देवघर, झारखण्ड - 814112	
Aadhaar-Aam Admi ka Adhikar	


 5/1/16

इस परिचय-पत्र को हमेशा
अपने साथ रखें ।



नियंत्रण पदाधिकारी
का हस्ताक्षर एवं मुहर

झारखण्ड सरकार

परिचय-पत्र विवरण

नाम RAKESH R. BUREY

पदनाम MINES INSPECTOR

पता DISTRICT MINING
OFFICE, DHANBAD

जन्म-तिथि 05/01/1977

नियुक्ति की तिथि 24/04/2011

विभाग कार्यालय का नाम DISTRICT

पता DHANBAD, OFFICE

DEPT. OF MINES Tel. No. 9303068707

नियोजन कार्यालय GEOLGUY

तिथि 30/12/11 कार्डधारी का हस्ताक्षर

निबंधन विभाग, झारखंड
धनबाद

जांच पर्चा-सह घोषणा प्रपत्र (नियम 114)

Token Date/Time: 04/02/2016 13:37:53

Token No. 39

Document Type	Trust	Presenter	Diputy Development Commissioner, Dhanbad
Presenter Name & Address	D.D.C. Office, Dhanbad	Date of Entry	04/02/2016
Stampable Doc. Value	0	DOE	Total Pages 26
Document/Transaction Value	0	Stamp Value	100
Special Type		Serial No.	0
Remarks / Other Details		Old Serial No.	/
Property Details:		App. ID	
			e-Stamp Cert. No.

Anchal	Th.No.	Wrd/Hlk	Mauza	Kh. No.	Plot No	Plot Type	Boundary North	Boundary South	Boundary East	Boundary West	H No	Category	Area	Min. Value
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Other Property Details:

Property Type	Th. No.	Wrd	Mauza	Location	Area	Rate	Amount
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Party Details:

SN	P Type	Party Name	Father/Husband	Occup.	Relation	Caste	Gender	PAN/F 60	UID	Mobile	Pres. Address	Perm. Address
1	Trustator	Ashok Kumar Singh Deputy Development Commissioner Dhanbad	Late Hari Nandan Singh	Service	पिता	राजपुत	Male				D.D.C. Office, Dhanbad	Do
2	Identifier	Rakesh Kumar Dubey	Ramadhar Dubey	Service	पिता	ब्रह्मण	Male				District Mining Office, Dhanbad	Do
3	Witness1	Rakesh Kumar Dubey	Ramadhar Dubey	Service	पिता	ब्रह्मण	Male				District Mining Office, Dhanbad	Do
4	Witness2	Pradip Kumar Sah	Ramdhani Sah	Service	पिता	साहु	Male				A. Mining Officer, Dhanbad	Do

Fee Details:

SN	Description	Amount	CHC	Net Amount
1	E	1,000.00	10.00	1,010.00
2	SP	390.00	0.00	390.00
Total		1,390.00	10.00	1,400.00

म ४३

30.00
1420.00

10.00
20.00

40.00
1440.00

उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियाँ दस्तावेज में अंकित तथ्यों के अनुरूप हैं।

दस्तावेज लेखक का हस्ताक्षर प्रस्तुतकर्ता का हस्ताक्षर

निबंधन पूर्व सारांश में इंप्ट फार्म के अनुरूप डाटा इंद्रि की गई है।

डाटा इंद्रि ऑप्रेटर का हस्ताक्षर

अशोक कुमार सिंह
उपाधिकार प्राप्त, धनबाद।

ने इस दस्तावेज के निष्पादन को मेरे समक्ष

उपर्युक्त स्वीकार किया

जिसकी

पहचान

निवासी

राधेश कुमार सिंह

पिता राजेश कुमार सिंह, धनबाद

पिता राजेश कुमार सिंह





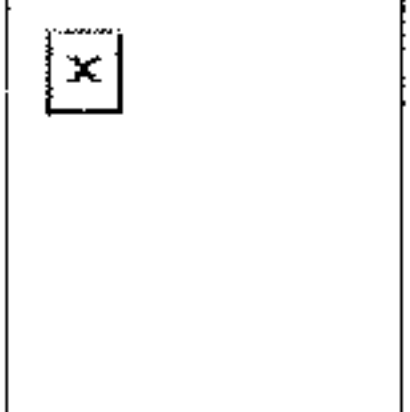
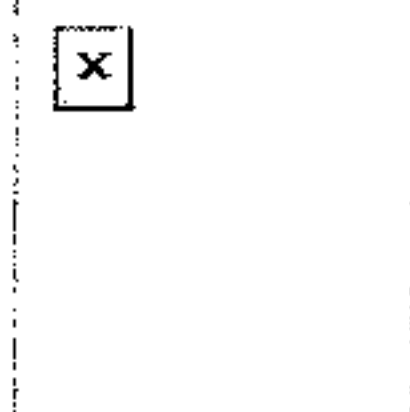
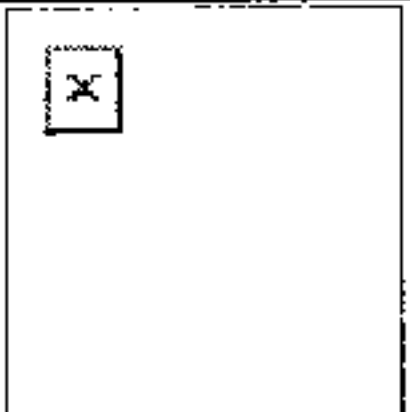
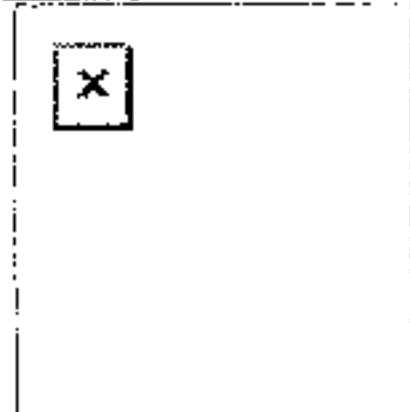
पेशा नौकरी ने की।

निबंधन पदाधिकारी का हस्ताक्षर

✓ 04/02/16

निबंधन विभाग, झारखंड
धनबाद

Token No.39 Token Date: 04/02/2016 13:37:53
Serial/Deed No./Year :790/97/2016
Deed Type: Trust

SN	Party Details	Photo	Thumb
1	Ashok Kumar Singh Deputy Development Commisioner Dhanbad Father/Husband Name:Late Hari Nandan Singh (Trustator) D.D.C. Office, Dhanbad		
2	Rakesh Kumar Dubey Father/Husband Name:Ramadhar Dubey (Identifier) District Mining Office, Dhanbad		
3	Rakesh Kumar Dubey Father/Husband Name:Ramadhar Dubey (Witness1) District Mining Office, Dhanbad		
4	Pradip Kumar Sah Father/Husband Name:Ramdhani Sah (Witness2) A.Mining Officer, Dhanbad		

Book No. IV
Volume 6
Page 405 To 430
Deed No 790/97
Year 2016
Date 04/02/2016 15:27:36

Registering Officer *[Signature]*

[Signature]
Signature of Operator

ANNUAL PLAN 2017-18 - DMFT PLAN

	Details of Work	Line Department	Estimate Amount (in Lakhs)
High Priority Areas			
Drinking water supply	Water supply scheme in Mahuda and its Adjoining Villages		₹ 1,155.09
	Improvement of Barbendia Rural W&S Scheme for Upchuria village		₹ 57.01
	Nirsa -Govindpur South ,Rural Drinking water supply		₹ 23,317.30
	Nirsa -Govindpur North ,Rural Drinking water supply		₹ 48,397.45
	Water Supply Scheme in Topchanchi and its Adjoining Villages		₹ 2,869.60
	Baghmara block Head quators and Others village drinking water supply scheme		₹ 9,269.03
	Supplying and laying of different Dia D.I. Pipe K-7 form Egyarkund Pani tanki Via Gulfarnbari more to wards Gulfarbari Thana and Siyalkanali under D.W.& S Division No. 1 Dhanbad		₹ 34.71
	TOTAL		₹ 85,100.19
Health care	Health related Schemes for Dhanbad	Health Department	₹ 40.00
	Health related Schemes for Nirsa	Health Department	₹ 120.75
	Health related Schemes for Egarkund	Health Department	₹ 33.20
	Health related Schemes for Baliapur	Health Department	₹ 139.40
	Health related Schemes for Baghmara	Health Department	₹ 499.50
	Health related Schemes for Kalisol	Health Department	₹ 34.40
	Health related Schemes for Govindpur	Health Department	₹ 39.30
TOTAL		₹ 906.55	
Education	Education related Scheme for Dhanbad	DEO and DSE	₹ 45.00
	Education related Scheme for Nirsa	DEO and DSE	₹ 285.50
	Education related Scheme for Egarkund	DEO and DSE	₹ 62.80
	Education related Scheme for Baliapur	DEO and DSE	₹ 206.00
	Education related Scheme for Baghmara	DEO and DSE	₹ 1,119.39
	Education related Scheme for Kaliasol	DEO and DSE	₹ 94.00
	Education related Scheme for Govindpur	DEO and DSE	₹ 157.40
TOTAL		₹ 1,970.09	
Sanitation	Construction of IIHL in Kaliasole		₹ 1,563.94
	Construction of IIHL in Egarkund		₹ 860.00
	Construction of IIHL in Baghmara		₹ 1,468.22
	Construction of IIHL in Baliapur		₹ 1,318.90
	Construction of IIHL in Dhanbad		₹ 1,463.40
	Construction of IIHL in Nirsa		₹ 824.00
	Construction of IIHL in Baghmara		₹ 1,663.19
Construction of IIHL in Kaliasole		₹ 765.36	
TOTAL		₹ 2,428.55	
Other Priority Areas			
Physical infrastructure	Village Communication Road for Dhanbad		₹ 536.50
	Village Communication Road for Nirsa		₹ 244.50
	Village Communication Road for Egarkund		₹ 73.80
	Village Communication Road for Baliapur		₹ 841.00
	Village Communication Road for Baghmara		₹ 2,206.81
	Village Communication Road for Kaliasol		₹ 93.21
	Village Communication Road for Govindpur		₹ 240.60
TOTAL		₹ 4,236.42	
Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district	in Dhanbad		
	in Nirsa		
	in Egarkund		
	in Baliapur		
	in Baghmara		
	in Kaliasol		
in Govindpur			
TOTAL		₹ 0.00	
GRAND TOTAL			₹ 94,641.80



KASG & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Head Office :-

2nd Floor, Shree Laxmi Complex, Shastri Nagar, Dhanbad - 826001, Jharkhand
Ph :- 0326 2302066, Mobile :- +91 94311 20134, +91 9199537891, E-mail : kkharodia@gmail.com

DHANBAD ZILA KHANIJ FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD

DISTRICT LEVEL

STATUTORY AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FY 2017 - 18

Branch Office :-

10, Bow Street, 2nd Floor, Beside Calcutta Motors Dealers Association, Kolkata-700012 (W.B)
Ph :- 033 40050615, Mobile :- +91 8017467202, E-mail : nharodia@gmail.com

Other Branch Offices :

New Delhi • Varanasi (UP) • Rudrapur (Uttarkhand) • Raniganj (WB) • Gurgaon (Haryana)

website :- www.kasgca.com



AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the attached financial statements of the Dhanbad Zila Khanij Foundation Trust, Dhanbad (District Level) which comprise the Statement of Affairs as at 31st March, 2018 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and notes on accounts.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with law of India. This responsibility includes the designing, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

6. We draw the attention of the management towards our observations and suggestions attached herewith in Annexure - A.

Opinion

7. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view and are in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - (i) In the case of the Statement of Affairs, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31st March, 2018;
 - (ii) In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, **the excess of Income over Expenditure** for the year ended on that date.



8. We report that:

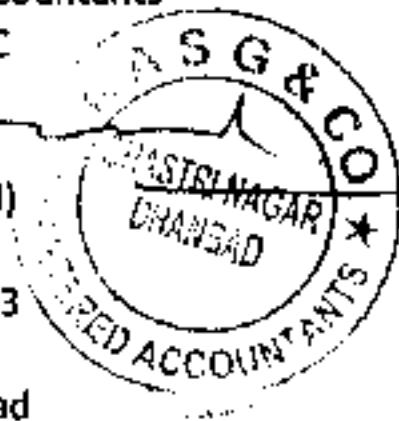
- (a) We have obtained all the Information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory.
- (b) The transactions of the Trust, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the trust.

9. Subject to our observations attached in Annexure – A, we further report that:

The Statement of Affairs and Income & Expenditure account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

For K A S G & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 002228C

(R. K. Agarwal)
Partner
M. No. 073063



Place: Dhanbad
Date: 10/01/2019

DHANBAD ZILA KHANIJ FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD

Fy 2017-18

ABOUT THE TRUST AND THE SCHEME:-

Dhanbad Zila Khanij Foundation Trust, Dhanbad was registered on 04/02/2016 vide Deed No. 790/97. This is a statutory trust as notified by the Government of Jharkhand to be governed by its own rules and regulations so notified. This trust has been established as a non – profit body by the government for the benefits of the affected people in the area of mining or mining related operations of Dhanbad District.

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 Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) and directing the States to incorporate the same in the rules framed by them for the DMFs.

The objectives of this scheme are as follows:-

- To implement various developmental and welfare projects/programs in mining affected areas that complement the existing ongoing schemes/projects of State and Central Government;
- To minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio – economics of people in mining districts; and
- To ensure long – term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas. Care has been taken to include all aspects of living, to ensure substantial improvement in the quality of life.

The PMKKKY covers the activities listed below:-

- High Priority Areas like drinking water supply, health care, sanitation, education, skill development, women and child care, welfare of aged and disabled people, skill development and environment conservation will get at least 60% share of the funds.
- Other Priority Areas like physical infrastructure, irrigation, energy and watershed development & any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district will get at most 40% share of funds. The funds in these activities will be spent in order to create a supportive and conducive living environment.

In this way, the government is facilitating mainstreaming of the people from lower strata of society, tribals and forest – dwellers who have no wherewithal and are affected the most from mining activities.

The Central Government also notified the rates of contribution payable by the miners to the DMFs which is specified below:-

- In case of all mining leases executed before 12th January, 2015 (the date of coming into force of the Amendment Act) miners will have to contribute an amount equal to 30% of the royalty payable by them to the DMFs.
- Where mining leases are granted after 12th January, 2015, the rate of contribution would be 10% of the royalty payable.

Using the funds generated by this contribution, the DMFs are expected to implement the PMKKKY.



ANNEXURE – A to the AUDIT REPORT of
Dhanbad Zila Khanij Foundation Trust, Dhanbad (District Level)
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2018

Observations & Suggestions

1. All the data/records/information except Cash/Bank Book is prepared in EXCEL Sheet. It is advised that all such data and records should be maintained in TALLY, considering the volume of transactions.
2. Fixed Assets Register has not been maintained. It is suggested to prepare such register in order to maintain the detailed records of all the Fixed Assets.
3. Bank Reconciliation Statement has been prepared on yearly basis. It is suggested that the same should be prepared on monthly basis.
4. It is suggested that Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) should be established for overall control and supervision of the Civil Work, expenditure of Livelihood and maintenance of Accounts at District, Agency, Block and Panchayat Level.
5. It is suggested that Bank Reconciliation Statement and MIS should be implemented on monthly basis.
6. It is suggested that separate Bank Books should be maintained for each bank accounts maintained by the Trust.
7. It is obligatory on the part of the Trust to obtain PAN and TAN from the Income Tax Department and file Income Tax Return every year to claim exemption of the income of the Trust under the provisions of Section 10(23BBA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence it is advised to do so at the earliest.
8. Since It is a Trust and Its Income is exempted u/s 10(23BBA) of the I.T. Act, 1961, so a certificate for non – deduction of TDS should be obtained from the concerned authority of Income Tax Department.
9. Following guidelines of Jharkhand District Mineral Foundation (Trust) Rules, 2016 should be complied with:-
 - I. **Clause 9 – Development of Annual Plan:-**
 - I. The trust shall develop an annual plan which shall be operational for one financial year.
 - II. The annual plan of the trust shall include the type and quantum of developmental schemes as per the provisions laid in the guidelines of PMKKKY for which the Trust Fund shall be used. Such developmental schemes/works shall be implemented within a defined time frame for the benefits of affected areas and affected persons therein.
 - III. The Trust shall commence the annual planning process at the beginning of the fourth financial quarter every year, for the developmental schemes/works to be executed in the following financial year.



ANNEXURE – A to the AUDIT REPORT of
Dhanbad Zila Khanij Foundation Trust, Dhanbad (District Level)
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2018

- iv. The Trust shall take initiatives for training and capacity building of Gram Sabhas of affected areas of preparation of such plans at the beginning of planning process.
10. As per Clause No. 7 of Guidelines of PMKKKY published vide No. 16/7/2015-M. VI (Part) Government of India, Ministry of Mines, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi dated 16th September, 2015 the Trust should follow the following procedures for preparation of Annual Report:-
- a. Every year, within three months from the date of closure of the financial year, the DMF shall cause to prepare an Annual Report on its activities for the prescribed financial year and place it before the DMF.
 - b. The Annual Report shall be submitted to the Government within one month from date of its approval by the DMF and will also be hoisted on the website of the foundation.
11. As per Clause No 5 of Jharkhand District Mineral Foundation (Trust) Rules (Amended), 2016 the trust should follow the following procedures for inspection and supervision of its schemes/plans:-
- a. The supervision of the schemes of DMFT will be conducted as per the provisions of DMFT and Jharkhand PWD Code Notification, 2015 and Rules, 2016.
 - b. Monthly Progress Report in the prescribed format shall be submitted by Agency to the DMFT regularly.
 - c. Annual Report and Annual Accounts shall be submitted by the Agency to DMFT.
12. The copy of Flexi Term Deposit (Auto Sweep) with PNB and Interest Certificate has not been provided before us for our verification.
13. Utilisation Certificate of D.W. & S. Division No. 1 & 2 to DMFT Dhanbad has not been issued in proper manner serially and systematically.
14. Once the Utilisation Certificate for some funds has been issued and closing balance of the same has been shown, next time Utilisation Certificate should be issued taking closing balance of the last Utilisation Certificate. But this Practice has not been followed and again & again Utilisation Certificate has been issued for the same funds. Due to this it is very difficult to know how much Utilisation Certificate has been issued by the Division No. 1 & 2 to DMFT at a particular point of time and if we take total of Utilisation Certificate issued it comes more than the fund transferred to the concerned D. W. & S. Division by the DMFT Dhanbad.
(Refer Annexure- A and B)
15. It is suggested that Utilisation Certificate should be obtained on quarterly basis.



Dhanbad Zila Khanij Foundation Trust, Dhanbad		
D.W. & S. DIVISION No. 1		
For The Construction of Toilet		
Utilization Certificate Submitted To District Office		
Financial Year-2017-18		
Annexure-A		
Sl.No.	Date of Utilization	Amount of Utilization
1	25.07.2017	125,50,000.00
2	05.10.2017	643,44,000.00
3	30.10.2017	1691,14,700.00
4	17.03.2018	112,32,000.00
TOTAL		2572,40,700.00

Note 1: - As per Letter No.1622 of Block- Kellasole provided by agency to District, Expenditure amounting to Rs. 1691.147 lacs has been incurred in construction of toilet as per above data but in the same sheet, Utilisation Certificate is showing that the amount expended Rs. 1102.863 lacs has been utilised.

As such, In the same Certificate, there is difference in Expenditure for Rs. 588.284 Lacs.



Dhanbad Zila Khanij Foundation Trust, Dhanbad			
D.W. & S. DIVISION No. 2			
For The Construction of Toilet			
Utilization Certificate Submitted To District Office			
Financial Year-2017-18			
			Annexure-B
Sl.No.	Date of Utilization	Amount of Utilization	Period
1	15.07.2017	1486,11,300.00	Mar-17
2	15.07.2017	291,16,200.00	Jun-17
3	06.10.2017	452,04,000.00	Sep-17
4	06.10.2017	1305,89,000.00	Sep-17
5	07.11.2017	1306,89,600.00	Nov-17
6	05.01.2018	571,82,400.00	Dec-17
7	19.01.2018	265,42,500.00	Jan-18
8	24.03.2018	814,58,100.00	Mar-18
TOTAL		6493,93,100.00	



DHANBAD ZILA KHANIJ FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD
DISTRICT LEVEL
STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018

Handwritten initials

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
General Fund			Property, Plant & Equipment	
Capital Fund	3,232,886,148.79		Computer & Peripherals	
Add:- Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,881,191,108.58	5,164,017,255.37	W.D.V	325,126.00
			Less:- Depreciation @ 40%	130,050.00
				195,076.00
			Furniture & Fixtures	
			W.D.V	80,075.00
			Less:- Depreciation @ 10%	8,008.00
				72,067.00
			Non - Current Investments	
			Fixed Deposits	53,350,000.00
			Current Assets	
			T.D.S. (AY 2017 - 18)	647,477.00
			Cash at Bank	
			(State Bank of India, Hirapur Branch Account No. 36088421157)	424,308,621.00
			(Allahabad Bank, Ketras Road Branch Account No. 5035521643)	105,780,940.00
			(Punjab National Bank, Ketras Road Branch Account No. 151500110000143)	655,864.10
			(Bank of India, Combined Bldg. Branch Account No. 474810210000054)	4,579,007,210.27
				5,109,752,635.37
		5,164,017,255.37		5,164,017,255.37

Handwritten signature
 DISTRICT MINING OFFICER
 cum TREASURER

Handwritten signature and date
 Dy. DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER
 cum MEMBER SECRETARY

Handwritten signature and date
 Dy. COMMISSIONER
 cum PRESIDENT

DHANBAD ZILA KHANIJ FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD

Signed in terms of report of even date
 For K A S G & Co.
 (Chartered Accountants)
 (Regn No. 002228C)

Handwritten signature
 (R. K. Agarwal)
 Partner
 (M. No. D/3063)



Place: Shastri Nagar, Dhanbad
 Date: 10/01/2019

DHANBAD ZILA KHANU FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD

DISTRICT LEVEL

INCOME & EXPENDITURE A/C

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2018

EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	INCOME		AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
To	Funds transferred to			By	Receipt of DMFT Fund (Royalty Income @ 30%)		3,610,575,673.49
"	D. W. & S. Division No. 1	1,591,128,782.00		"	Interest Received from		
"	D. W. & S. Division No. 2	465,195,500.00	1,856,524,282.00		Bank of India	150,760,619.39	
"	Meeting Expenses		26,062.00		State Bank of India	16,556,370.00	
"	Bank Charges		690.90		Allahabad Bank	4,119,552.00	
"	Salary		91,443.00		Punjab National Bank	7,447.00	171,443,988.39
"	Depreciation on Fixed Assets		136,058.00	"	Interest on Term Deposits		5,691,932.00
"	Excess of Income over Expenditure to be transferred to Capital Fund		1,931,131,106.58				
			3,787,711,593.88				3,787,711,593.88


DISTRICT MINING OFFICER
cum TREASURER



Dy. DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER
cum MEMBER SECRETARY


Dy. COMMISSIONER
cum PRESIDENT

DHANBAD ZILA KHANU FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD

Stated in terms of report of even date

For K A S G & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
(Hegn. No. DU222BC)


(R. K. Agarwal)
Partner
(M. No. 079063)



Place: Shastri Nagar, Dhanbad
Date: 10/01/2019

Account No. 474810210000054) Term Deposit on PNB	26197,72,681.79 1012,20,000.00	32318,53,470.79	" Closing Balance (State Bank of India, Hirapur Branch Account No. 36038421157)	4243,08,621.00	
" Fund Received from Royalty Income @ 30%		36105,75,673.49	(Allahabad Bank, Katras Road Branch Account No. 50355321643)	1057,80,940.00	
" Interest on Term Deposits (PNB)		56,91,932.00	(Punjab National Bank, Katras Road Branch Account No. 1515001100000143)	6,55,864.10	
" Interest Received from -			(Bank of India, Combined Bldg. Branch Account No. 474810210000054)	45790,07,210.27	
Bank of India	1507,60,619.39		Term Deposit on PNB	533,50,000.00	51631,02,635.37
Punjab National Bank	7,447.00				
Allahabad Bank	41,19,552.00				
State Bank of India	165,56,370.00	1714,43,988.39			
		70195,45,064.67			70195,45,064.67

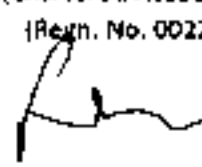

DISTRICT MINING OFFICER
cum TREASURER

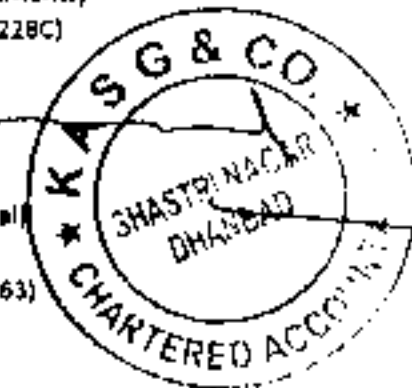

Dy. DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER
cum MEMBER SECRETARY


Dy. COMMISSIONER
cum PRESIDENT

DHANBAD ZILA KHANIJ FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD

Signed in terms of report of even date
For K A S G & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
(Regn. No. 002228C)


(R. K. Agarwal)
Partner
(M. No. 073063)



Place: Shastri Nagar, Dhanbad
Date: 10/01/2019

DHANBAD ZILA KHANIJ FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD

**DISTRICT LEVEL
TRIAL BALANCE
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018**

Sl. No.	Account Head	Nature of Account	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
1	Capital Fund	Capital	-	3,232,886.148 79
2	DMFT Fund (Income from Royalty @ 30%)	Income	-	3,610,575.673 49
3	Interest Received from Bank of India	Income	-	150,760,619 39
4	Interest Received from State Bank of India	Income	-	16,556,370.00
5	Interest Received from Punjab National Bank	Income	-	7,447.00
6	Interest Received from Allahabad Bank	Income	-	4,119,552.00
7	Interest on Term Deposits (PNB)	Income	-	5,691,932.00
8	Term Deposits (PNB)	Asset	53,350,000.00	-
9	TDS - Interest on Term Deposits (PNB)	Asset	647,477.00	-
10	Meeting Expenses	Expense	26,062.00	-
11	Bank Charges	Expense	690.30	-
12	Salary	Expense	91,445.00	-
13	Funds Transferred to D. W. & S. Division No - 1	Expense	1,391,128,732.00	-
14	Funds Transferred to D. W. & S. Division No - 2	Expense	465,195,500.00	-
15	Computer & Peripherals	Asset	195,076.00	-
16	Depreciation on Computer & Peripherals	Expense	130,050.00	-
17	Depreciation on Furniture & Fixtures	Expense	8,008.00	-
18	Furniture & Fixtures	Asset	72,067.00	-
19	Bank of India	Asset	4,579,007,210.27	-
20	Punjab National Bank	Asset	655,864.10	-
21	Allahabad Bank	Asset	105,780,940.00	-
22	State Bank of India	Asset	424,308,621.00	-
Grand Total			7,020,597,742.67	7,020,597,742.67

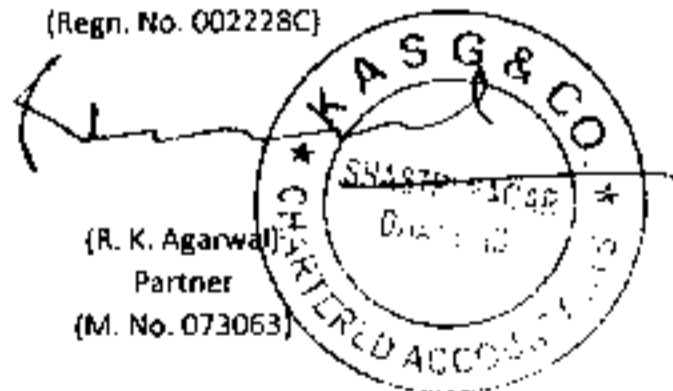

DISTRICT MINING OFFICER
cum TREASURER


Dy. DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER
cum MEMBER SECRETARY


Dy. COMMISSIONER
cum PRESIDENT

DHANBAD ZILA KHANIJ FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD

Signed in terms of report of even date
For K A S G & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
(Regn. No. 002228C)


(R. K. Agarwal)
Partner
(M. No. 073063)

Place: Shastri Nagar, Dhanbad
Date: 10/01/2019

Plus: Royalty income @ 20%	4,610,575,673.49	-	-	-
Add: Interest received	150,760,619.39	4,119,552.00	16,556,370.00	7,447.00
Add: Interest on Term Deposits	-	-	-	5,691,932.00
Total (B)	3,761,336,292.88	4,119,552.00	16,556,370.00	5,699,379.00
Less: Funds Transferred to D. W. & S. Division 1	1,391,128,732.00	-	-	-
Less: Funds Transferred to D. W. & S. Division 2	410,854,900.00	-	-	54,340,600.00
Less: Meeting Expenses	26,062.00	-	-	-
Less: Salary	91,445.00	-	-	-
Less: Bank Charges	625.40	-	-	64.90
Total (C)	1,802,101,764.40	-	-	54,340,664.90
Closing Balance as per Pass Book	4,579,007,210.27	105,780,940.00	424,308,621.00	655,864.10
Closing Balance of Term Deposits	-	-	-	53,350,000.00
Total (A+B-C)	4,579,007,210.27	105,780,940.00	424,308,621.00	54,005,864.10

Grand Total	5,163,102,635.37
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Balance as per Cash Book/Bank Book	5,163,102,635.37
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DHANBAD ZILA KHANIJ FOUNDATION TRUST, DHANBAD
DISTRICT LEVEL
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS
FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2018.

1. Dhanbad Zila Khanij Foundation Trust, Dhanbad was registered on 04/02/2016 vide Deed No. 790/97. This is a statutory trust as notified by the Government of Jharkhand to be governed by its own rules and regulations so notified. This trust has been established as a non – profit body by the government for the benefits of the affected people in the area of mining or mining related operations of Dhanbad District.
2. Cash system of Accounting has been adopted.
3. Fixed Assets have been taken at Cost less Depreciation.
4. Depreciation has been provided on Fixed Assets as per the rates applicable in the Income Tax Act, 1961.
5. Funds transferred to D. W. & S. Division No. – 1 and D. W. & S. Division No. – 2 have been treated as expenditure in the books of the District in the year of transfer.
6. As per the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) published vide Notification No. 16/7/2015-M. VI (Part) Government of India, Ministry of Mines, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi Dated 16th September 2015, at least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized in High Priority Areas which includes –
 - a. Drinking Water Supply;
 - b. Health Care;
 - c. Sanitation, etc.

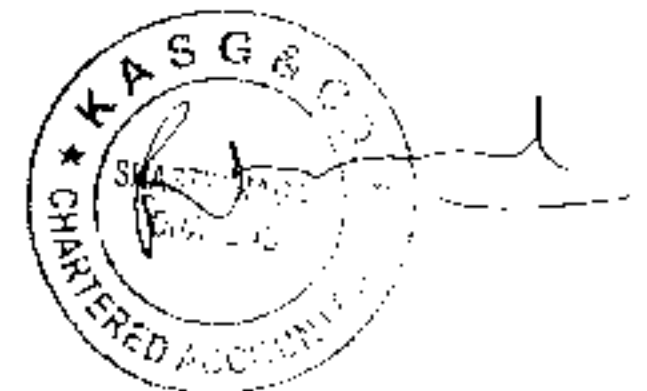
During the year, 27.34% of total funds received by the Trust have been transferred to the agencies to utilise it in the priority areas, the summary of which is shown below:-

PMKKKY Funds:-

Opening Balance as on 01/04/2017 –	Rs. 31,797.93 lacs
Received during the FY 2017 – 18 –	Rs. 36,105.76 lacs.
Total Funds	Rs. 67,903.69 lacs

Funds transferred from District office to Agencies –

a. For Construction of Toilet –	Rs. 5,168.90 lacs (7.61%)
b. For Water Schemes –	Rs. 13,394.34 lacs (19.73%)
Total funds transferred to Agencies –	Rs. 18,563.24 lacs (27.34%)



दिनांक 16.08.2017 को उपायुक्त, धनबाद की अध्यक्षता में धनबाद जिला खनिज फाउन्डेशन ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधकीय समिति की बैठक की कार्यवाही।

उपस्थिति- पंजी के अनुसार।

दिनांक 16.08.2017 को उपायुक्त, धनबाद की अध्यक्षता में समाहरणालय स्थित कार्यालय कक्ष में धनबाद जिला खनिज फाउन्डेशन ट्रस्ट के कार्यकारी समिति की बैठक संपन्न हुई जिसमें सर्वप्रथम ट्रस्ट में अबतक प्राप्त राशि एवं किये गये व्यय की समीक्षा की गयी।

समीक्षोपरान्त विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों / विभागों से डी0एम0एफ0टी0 के तहत योजना से संबंधित प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर योजनावार विचार करते हुए प्रबंधकीय समिति द्वारा निम्नांकित निर्णय लिया गया-

(1) निरसा प्रखंड को ओ0डी0एफ0 करने का प्रस्ताव -

डी0एम0एफ0टी0 की निधि से निरसा प्रखंड को ओ0डी0एफ0 करने का प्रस्ताव प्रबंधकीय समिति की बैठक में सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया गया तथा इसे स्वीकृति हेतु न्यास परिषद के समक्ष रखने का निर्णय लिया गया। साथ ही पारित प्रस्ताव के अनुसार नियमानुसार राशि की विमुक्ति का प्रस्ताव को समिति द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया गया जिसकी घटनोत्तर स्वीकृति हेतु न्यास परिषद की अगली बैठक में रखने का निर्णय लिया गया।

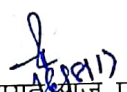
(2) एग्यारकुण्ड प्रखंड को ओ0डी0एफ0 करने का प्रस्ताव -

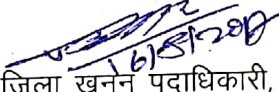
डी0एम0एफ0टी0 की निधि से एग्यारकुण्ड प्रखंड को ओ0डी0एफ0 करने का प्रस्ताव प्रबंधकीय समिति की बैठक में सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया गया तथा इसे स्वीकृति हेतु न्यास परिषद के समक्ष रखने का निर्णय लिया गया। साथ ही पारित प्रस्ताव के अनुसार नियमानुसार राशि की विमुक्ति का प्रस्ताव को समिति द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया गया जिसकी घटनोत्तर स्वीकृति हेतु न्यास परिषद की अगली बैठक में रखने का निर्णय लिया गया।

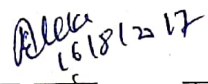
(3) अन्यान्य -

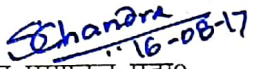
डी0एम0एफ0टी0 की निधि से विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी को राशि विमुक्ति की प्रांक्रेथा के संबंध में समिति द्वारा विचार विमर्श किया गया। विमर्शोपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय लिया गया कि इस विषय पर विभागीय मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त किया जाय। मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त होने तक दिनांक 12.08.2017 को हुई विडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस में प्रधान सचिव, पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग, झारखण्ड, राँची द्वारा दिये गये निदेश के आलोक में पूर्व की तरह आर0टी0जी0एस0 के माध्यम से ही एजेंसियों को योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन हेतु राशि उपलब्ध कराया जाय। एजेंसियों का दायित्व होगा कि वे सरकारी परिपत्रों एवं नियमों के आलोक में राशि का व्यय करेंगे।


अंत में धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के साथ बैठक की कार्यवाही समाप्त की गयी।


जिला पंचायत राज पदा
धनबाद।

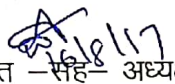

जिला खनिज पदाधिकारी,
धनबाद।


सिविल सर्जन
धनबाद।


वन प्रमण्डल पदा
धनबाद।


उप विकास आयुक्त,
धनबाद।


वरीय पुलिस अधीक्षक
धनबाद।


उपायुक्त -सह- अध्यक्ष,
डी0एम0एफ0टी0, धनबाद।

ज्ञापांक- 63 दिनांक- 16-08-2017

प्रतिलिपि- धनबाद जिला खनिज फाउन्डेशन ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधकीय समिति के सभी पदाधिकारियों को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि- प्रधान सचिव, पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग, झारखण्ड राँची / सचिव, उद्योग, खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग, झारखण्ड, राँची को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।


उप विकास आयुक्त -सह- सदस्य सचिव,
डी0एम0एफ0टी0, धनबाद।

List of Directly Affected Village's

Baghmara

Block	Panchayats
	Bagdaha
	Bagra
	Bahiyardih
	Bansjora
	Barora
	Behrakudar
	Bhimkanali
	Bowakala North
	Bowakala South
	Chhatrutand
	Chotanagri
	Daludih
	Darida
	Dharmabandh
	Dhawachita
	Dumra North
	Dumra South
	Fularitand
	Gobindadih
	Harina
	Hathudih
	Jamua
	Jamuatand
	Jhijhipahari
	Kanchanpur
	Kandra
	Kapuria
	Keshargarah
	Khanudih
	Kharkhari
	Kumarjori
	Lohopitti
	Lutipahari
	Madhuban
	Maheshpur-1
	Maheshpur-2
	Mahuda
	Malkera North
	Malkera South
	Mandra
	Matigarah
	Mohlidih
	Muraidhi
	Nadkhurki
	Nagrikala
	Nagrikala North
	Nichitpur-1
	Nichitpur-2
	Padugora
	Pathargaria
	Phatamahul
	Raghunathpur
	Rajganj West
	Ranguni
	Singrah
	Sinidih
	Targa
	Telmocho
	Tetulia-1
	Tetulia-2
	Tundu

Baliyapur

Block	Panchayats
	Alakhdiha
	Amjhar
	Amtal
	Baghmara
	Baliapur East
	Baliapur West
	Baradaha
	Bhikhrapur
	Birsinghpur
	Chandkuiya
	Chhatatanr
	Dolawar
	Dudhiya
	Gharbar
	Jagdish
	Karmatand
	Kusmatand
	Mukunda
	Palani
	Parasbania
	Pradhankhanta
	Sindurpur
	Surunga
	Aralgaria
	Bardubhi
	Damodarpur
	Dhokhra
	Dubrajdi
	Gopinathdih
	Nawadih
	Pandarkanali
	Pandarkanali South
	Petia
	Samsikhra
	Siyalgudri
	Amkura
	Brindavanpur
	Chanch
	Dumakunda South
	Dumarkunda North
	Egarkund North
	Egarkund South
	Gopalpur
	Gopinath pur
	Jograt
	Kalimati
	Kalipahari East
	Kalipahari North
	Kalipahari South
	Merdha
	Panchmohali
	Siwalibari East
	Siwalibari Middle
	Siwalibari North
	Siwalibari south

Dhanbad

Egarkund

Govindpur

Block	Panchayats
	Amarpur
	Asanbani
	Asanbani 2
	Bagsuma
	Bara Nawatand
	Bara Pichari
	Bariyo
	Barwa East
	Bhitiya
	Birajpur
	Damkara Barwa
	Dewli
	Gortopa
	Govindpur East
	Govindpur W-
	Jamdiha
	Jangalpur
	Jaynagar
	Jialgora
	Kaladar
	Kanchanpur
	Karmatand
	Kharani
	Kualbara
	Mahubani-1
	Mahubani-2
	Maricho
	Matiyala
	Moranga
	Murgabani
	Nagar kiyari
	Panduki
	Parasi
	Pathuria
	Ratanpur
	Sahraj
	Tilaiya
	Tilawani
	Udaypur
	Ankhdwara
	Asanliya
	Banda East
	Banda West
	Bara Ambona
	Benagaria(Chi)
	Bhurkundabari
	Dhobari
	Dumaria
	Elakendra
	Jamdehi
	Jamkudar
	Kaliasol
	Ledaharia
	Patherkuan
	Patlabari
	Pindrahat
	Salukachpara
	Susunliya
	Urma

Kaliasol

Nirsa

Block	Panchayats
	Bajina
	Belkupa
	Benagoriya (Ni)
	Bhagabandh
	Bhamal
	Birsinghpur
	Dewiyana
	Ghaghra
	Hariyajam
	Khushari
	Madandih
	Madanpur
	Madma
	Nirsa Middle
	Nirsa North
	Nirsa South
	Palarpur
	Pandra East
	Pandra West
	Pithakyari
	Ramkanali
	Rangamatiya
	Sasanberia
	Shyampur
	Sijua
	Sonbad
	Upchuriya
Topchanch	Ramakunda
	Jeetpur
	hariharpur
	Gendwadih
	Sighdaha
	Brahmandiha

List of Indirectly Affected Village

Block	Panchayats
Topchanchi	Bhuiya Chitro
	Bishanpur
	Chaita
	Chitarpur
	Dhangi
	Dumdumi
	Ghunghasa
	Gomo North
	Gomo South
	Khariyo
	Khesmi
	Korkota
	Ledatand
	Lokbad
	Madaidih
	Matari
	Nero
	Pawapur
	Pradhankhanta
	Sirampur
	Tantri
Topchanchi	
Purvi Tundi	Chururiya
	Latani
	Mairanawatand
	Mohlidih
	Pandra Bejra
	Raghunathpur
	Rampur
	Rupan
	Ukma

Block	Panchayats
Tundi	Barwatand
	Begnariya
	Jatakhuti
	Jeetpur
	Kadaiya
	Kamardih
	Katnia
	Kolhar
	Lachuraydih
	Lukaia
	Machiyara
	Maniyadiah
	Phatehpur
	Purnadiah
	Rajabhitha
	Ratanpur
Tundi	