

v. ~~The final outputs that will be required of the consultant~~

~~The inputs for policy making process suggesting for change in existing policy. Suggestion of ideal model with or without TPA, that has to be properly linked to consultants finding.~~

Review global and national best practices in the tertiary care and teaching which are partially self financing

I. Objective:

Review global and national best practices in the tertiary care and teaching which are partially self financing and are responsible for:

- a. Providing good quality care at affordable cost, particularly to the poor
- b. Address Public health needs of population in their catchment area
- c. Professional development of health manpower practicing in their catchment area
- d. Exercise Medical Audit over quality of care within their catchment area
- e. Monitor and evaluate the health status of population in the catchment, linking with public health care clinics and institutions in a hub and spoke model.

Some of the best practices available are:

- CMC's IHC application aids rural health workers to deliver quality healthcare by eliminating redundant data entry in paper registers with the use of personal digital assistants (PDA).
- Aravind Eye Care System which is contributing to improve the quality of eye care services through hospital services, community outreach teaching, training, research and consultancy.

II. Outline of the task

Systematic review of published and unpublished print and electronic materials; Interview with experts, health care givers/takers ; Use of data analysis tools such as STATA and E-View to support the conclusion and findings.

Hypothesis to be tested:

Whether the self financing institutions in the tertiary care and teaching have the sufficient role in providing good quality care at affordable cost?

III. Schedule for completion of tasks

4 months

IV. Support or input to be provided by Ministry/Deptt to facilitate the consultancy

~~The researcher can use the previous studies and documents as available at planning commission/GOI/State Govt websites/any other authentic data / information/publication.~~

V. The final outputs that will be required of the consultant

The inputs for policy making process suggesting for change in existing policy. Specific Suggestion regarding what are the best practices in the tertiary care and teaching can be used in the country.

2 Study access to essential medicines in public health

I. Objective:

Study access to essential medicines in public health facilities across all states over last 12 months, and identify gaps and opportunities to access to medicine and suggest a road map to fill the gap.

Study is there any inter-state and inter-district disparities access to essential medicines in public health facilities; and also the role of Essential Drug List(EDL) in access to essential medicines in public health facilities across all states.

Suggest a mechanism to make essential medicines available to one and all based on the principles of universalism, equity, efficiency and quality.

Background:

As per HLEG report 71% of all OOP expenditure of households accounted for by drugs alone. The current efforts of the Government (both Central and State governments) is towards providing publicly-funded health insurance coverage to vulnerable populations for hospitalisation care. There is need for addressing OOP spending on out-patient care, especially on purchase of drugs by households.

II. Outline of the task

Survey methods may be used; Systematic review of published and unpublished print and electronic materials; Interview with different stake holders. Use of data analysis tools to support the conclusion and findings

Hypothesis to be tested:

Test whether the access to essential medicines in public health has a sufficient role improvement of public health care?

III. Schedule for completion of tasks

6-10 months

IV. Support or input to be provided by Ministry/Deptt to facilitate the consultancy

The researcher can use the previous studies and documents as available at planning commission/GOI/State Govt websites.

V. The final outputs that will be required of the consultant

The inputs for policy making process suggesting for change in existing policy. Suggestion regarding procurement method, logistic, storage and best practices.

STATE PLAN DIVISION
(JHARKHAND)

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3 | Draft Terms of Reference on overall impact of Mining in Jharkhand

TOPIC: EFFECT of Mining Activities on the Economics of Jharkhand.

1. OBJECTIVE:

The purpose of this Terms of Reference (ToR) is to identify the various impacts of the mining industry and mining activities on its various stakeholders. This will help to ascertain the benefits and losses caused by extraction of minerals and proportionate distribution of fruits of mining activities in the state.

The Planning Commission, Jharkhand will conduct and submit an Impact Assessment (IA) report to explain the environmental effects, effects on communities, infrastructure and other related social aspects along with the amount of non-adherence to policies and laws related to mining in the areas of Jharkhand.

The study will:

- Provide information on the need for and likely effects of mining
- Set out acceptable standards and levels of impacts (both beneficial and adverse) on factors like environment, health, livelihood, infrastructure, psycho-social well being.
- Provide information on the compliance of policy legislations related to mining and its other stakeholders.
- Suggest how beneficial impacts can be scaled and adverse impacts managed/overcome.
- Provide a well defined Rehabilitation and Restoration Policy framework
- Status of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Mining company in its area of operation.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth, usually from an ore body, vein or (coal) seam. Materials recovered by mining include base metals, precious metals, iron, uranium, coal, diamonds, limestone, oil shale, rock salt and potash. Any material that cannot be grown through agricultural processes, or created artificially in a laboratory or factory, is usually mined. Mining in a wider sense comprises extraction of any non-renewable resource (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, or even water).

Mining of stone and metal has been done since pre-historic times. Modern mining Processes ideally involve:

- a) prospecting for ore bodies, analysis of the profit potential of a proposed mine,
- b) extraction of the desired materials
- c) finally reclamation of the land to prepare it

for other uses once the mine is closed.

Jharkhand has an immense mineral resource base: minerals ranging from (ranking in the country within bracket) from iron ore (1st), coal (3rd), copper ore (1st), mica (1st), bauxite (3rd), Manganese, limestone, china clay, fire clay, graphite (8th), kainite (1st), chromite (2nd), asbestos (1st), thorium (3rd), sillimanite, uranium (Jaduguda mines, Narwa Pahar) (1st) and even gold (Rakha mines) (6th) and silver and several other minerals. Large deposits of coal and iron ore support concentration of industry, in centers like Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Ranchi.

Mining is a very profitable business and it also creates employment opportunities. It benefits everyone including the government and that is why the mining industry is widely supported. However, the nature of mining processes creates a potential negative impact on the environment both during the mining operations and for years after the mine is closed. This impact has led to most of the world's nations adopting regulations to moderate the negative effects of mining operations. Safety has also long been a concern, though modern practices have improved safety in mines significantly.

There are several negative effects of mining for the environment. To make mining possible, several forests are cleared and this leads to deforestation. The vegetation is cleared in order to build the mining facility and laying roads. Several organisms and animals live in these forests. With the deforestation, these organisms and animals lose their natural habitat. So, they start looking for a new habitat in order to survive. However, most organisms and animals do not respond very well to this change and end up dying. The biodiversity is lost in this process. A number of smaller plants and creepers that grow with the support of the trees also die due to deforestation.

In addition, mining causes a lot of pollution as a lot of chemical waste incurred due to the various processes involved. This waste is released into water bodies, rivers and sea. The chemical composition of the soil also changes in the mining area. It becomes a desert-like environment where nothing grows.

3. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY:

Mining is the largest cause for land alienation in Jharkhand. Between 1951 to 1991, over 34 per cent of land acquired for development projects was for mining. This displaced about seven per cent of Jharkhand's population, of this nearly half were tribals. Many were never rehabilitated or left to the mercies of the steel and mining companies.

However, the impact of mining which cannot be merely counted in numbers of the families directly displaced but to whole communities residing in the project areas, has been felt and is expected to affect the communities in varied spheres that can be connoted as the external cost to the Government.

