Social Impact Assessments (SIA)

Introduction

Sri Kumaraswamy Mineral Exports Private Limited **(SKMEPL)** is India's most progressive and scientific mining company. The Company is producing Iron-ore catering to Domestic buyers and exports to International Buyers.

Mineral projects can have a great social and economic impact, both positive and negative. An understanding of the interaction between a mineral project and the local community is essential in order to increase the positive effects and reduce the negative effects of mineral project activities.

A way of managing the social effects from mining projects is to prepare a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in which it is important to identify and analyze potential impacts of a proposed action or development on the human environment, and to recommend initiatives to realize both direct and indirect sustainable development opportunities as well as mitigate negative impacts. The human environment includes aspects such as business and employment, income and other socio-economic aspects, use of land and resources, health, education, infrastructure and socio-cultural features.

Public and Stakeholder Participation

The process of preparing a Social Impact Assessment is characterized by having a high degree of public participation. The aim is that all relevant stakeholders shall be heard in the process. Participation shall be initiated in a timely manner to ensure that project benefits and challenges are addressed proactively. Furthermore, an important principle for public participation is to provide information which is comprehensible for non-experts.

Scope

Mining projects can differ a lot and thus also in terms of potential social and economic impacts through their lifetime. Scoping is the initial step of the SIA process where key issues that shall be assessed in the SIA are identified. Initial public participation shall be part of scoping in order to identify the relevant social issues, and in order to ensure that concerned groups have an influence on topics to be studied in the SIA. Communities, organizations and individuals that hold particular knowledge about the social aspects of the area of intervention shall be identified as part of the scoping exercise as well as the stakeholders. A non-technical project "brief" explaining the most relevant aspects of the project in layperson's terms shall be prepared and distributed as background information to meaningful discussions involving the public.

SIA In Practice

- Environmental monitoring.
- R&R Requirements.
- Support for Drinking Water.
- Support to Health &Medical Services.
- Support to Skill Development & Education
- Social & Livelihood Support
- Support to Transportation Services.
- Open Defecation Free Area.(ODF)
- Provision for Green age Recreational Facility.
- Swachata Awareness Program.

1. Environmental monitoring

Environmental monitoring is the process of sampling and analyzing specific environmental media (such as air, surface water, ground water, noise level, noise vibration) for evidence of contaminant level over time.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose or objective of environmental monitoring is different in different situations, but important aims to environmental monitoring are ensuring company’s compliance with environmental regulations, evaluating efficiency of newly installed machine, evaluating health of employees. It helps to find risks to human and wildlife, scope to population migration from high density areas to low density areas and also to restrict emission of gases.

1.2 Benefits

Purpose & benefits of Environmental Monitoring is to understand whether quality of environmental is getting better or worse. Information collected by Environmental Consultants by Monitoring Environment is very helpful to take decisions for government and non-governmental bodies. The most important purpose or benefit of Environmental monitoring is to see and analyze trends & patterns of presence of air pollutants in atmosphere.

2. Reclamation and rehabilitation.

2.1 Reclamation

Mine reclamation is the process of restoring land that has been mined to a natural or economically usable state. Although the process of mine reclamation occurs once mining is completed, the planning of mine reclamation activities occurs prior to a mine being permitted or started. Mine reclamation creates useful landscapes that meet a variety of goals ranging from the restoration of productive ecosystems to the creation of industrial and municipal resources. In the United States, mine reclamation is a regular part of modern mining practices.

2.2 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation has always been a major part of mine planning. Rehabilitation proposals and concept plans were developed well before the commencement of construction for open pit mining in 1987, and those plans are revised from time to time. In preparing these plans, the advice and skill of a large range of experts,

including soil scientists, hydrologists, engineers, aquatic biology and water quality specialists has been sought.

2.3 Nursery

Nursery is an area where the plants are propagated and maintained in the initial years. Most of the horticultural crops are raised in nurseries and than transplanted in the field. The nursery ensures better germination and establishment and also ensures saving of time, area and labour and makes easy maintenance. The establishment of nursery requires knowledge of propagation methods and resources such as land, mother plants and plant propagation structures, growing Media, containers, and mixture for containers, propagation equipments.

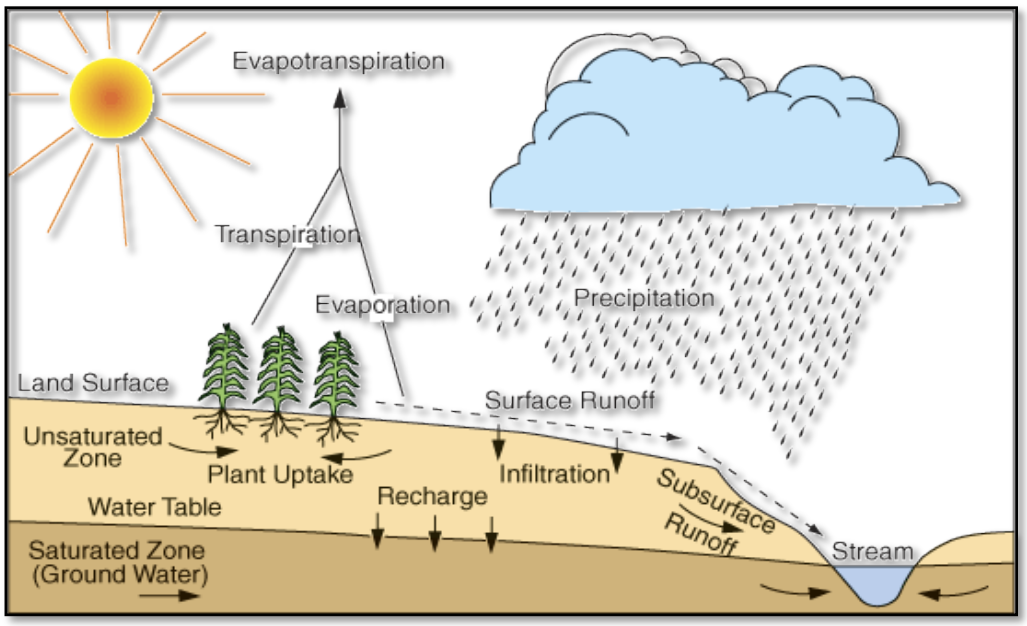
2.4 Impact of Plantation on Ecosystem Development

3. Check Dams

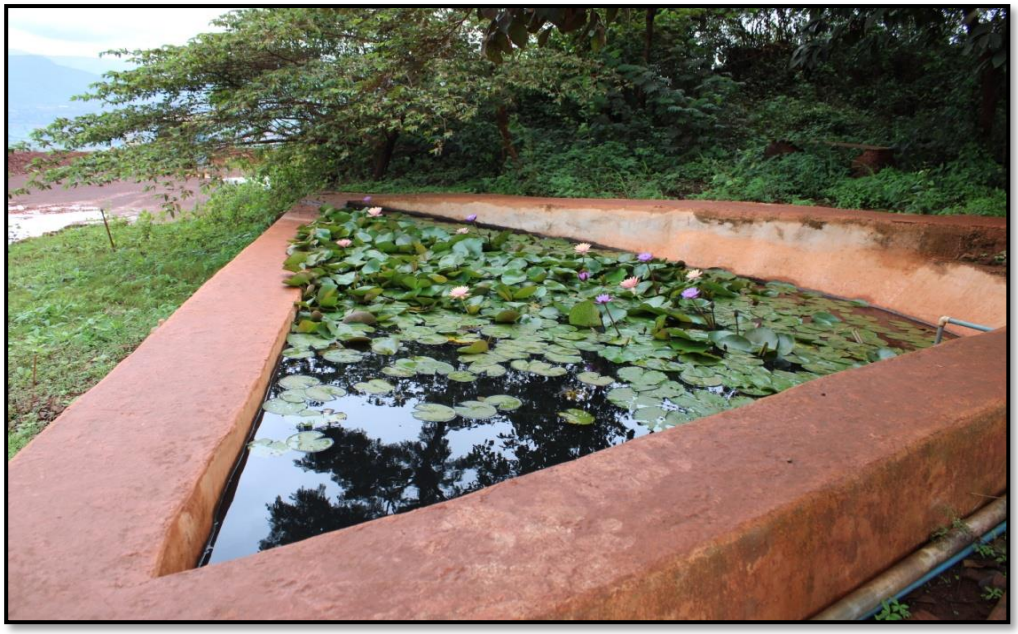
Check dams are used primarily to control water velocity, conserve soil, and improve land. They are used when other flow-control practices, such as lining the channel or creating bioswales, are impractical. This is typically seen during the construction process of large-scale permanent dams or erosion control.

3.1 Groundwater recharge

Ground water recharge or deep drainage or deep percolation is hydrologi process, where water moves downward from surface water to groundwater Recharge is the primary method through which water enters an aquifer. This process usually occurs in the vadose zone below plant roots and, is often expressed as a flux to the water table surface. Groundwater recharge also encompasses water moving away from the water table farther into the saturated zone.[1] Recharge occurs both naturally (through the water cycle) and through anthropogenic processes (i.e., "artificial groundwater recharge"), where rainwater and or reclaimed water is routed to the subsurface.



Provision for Green age Recreational Facility




Rain Water
Harvesting

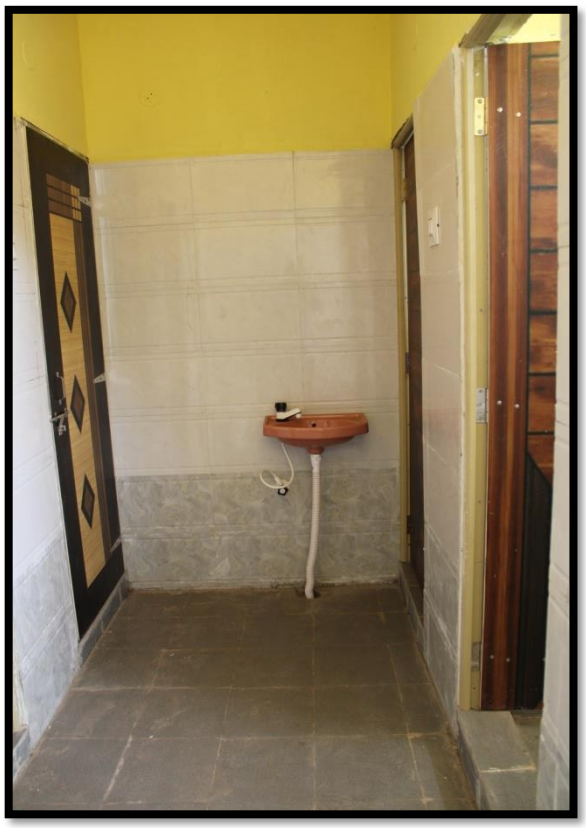
4. Supports for Drinking Water

Water is connected to every form of life on earth and is the basic human need, equally important as air. Water is connected to every aspect of human day-to-day activities directly or indirectly. At a basic level, everyone needs access to safe water in adequate quantities for drinking, cooking, personal hygiene and sanitation facilities that do not compromise health or dignity. We have installed RO plants/Unit at mines and surrounding villages to provide clean and safe drinking water for employees and community.

5. Hygiene and Sanitation

This means more than just keeping ourselves clean. This means shunning all practices that lead to bad health. Throwing garbage on the road, defecating in the open, and many more. By adopting such a practice, we not only make ourselves healthier but also improve the quality of our lives. As part of this program we are running garbage collecting vehicle at Yashwanth nagar and constructed sanitation blocks at Schools and other public areas.


ಶೌಚಾಲಯ
ಕೊಡುಗೆ: ಎಸ್.ಕೆ.ಎಮ್.ಇ.ಪಿ.ಎಲ್
ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆ
ನಮ್ಮೂರ
ದೇವಾಲಯ



6. Support to Health &Medical Services

Health care is the maintenance, or improvement of health via the prevention diagnosis and treatment of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in people. Health care is delivered by health professionals in allied health fields. Physicians and physician associates are a part of these health professionals. Dentistry, midwifery, nursing, medicine, optometry, audiology, pharmacy, psychology, occupational therapy, physical therapy and other health professions are all part of health care. It includes work done in providing primary care, secondary care, and tertiary care, as well as in public health.

.

6.1 Medical camps.

Medical camps are conducted by health professionals to carry out a limited health intervention amongst the underprivileged community. The poor attend these camps to get free check-up and treatment. Getting the appropriate kind of health checkup is vital for every human being and while considering it, some important factors like age, lifestyle, family background, and risks are taken into account.

Health examinations and tests at the early stages of the illness can help to cure it faster and save a life before it can cause any damage. One can live longer and healthier only when the individual gets the right kind of health check-up, screening, and treatments. Even the most basic checkups can identify underlying illnesses.

7. Support to Skill Development

Skill development programs aim to acknowledge the ability of the youth and extend their support by serving them with the proper guidance infrastructure, opportunities, and encouragement that help them achieve their ambitions.

So we have mainly focused on youth and women under this programme. We have organized Computer Literacy programme for surrounding youths. Basket making and embroidery work for rural women.

8. Education.

Education is a significant tool that provides knowledge, skill, technique, information and enables people to know their rights and duties towards their family, society and the nation.

The company contributed to the CSR by contributing towards School Education Program through Health awareness programs/events, education material (study materials, uniform, books etc), School Bus facility, quality of education (support teachers, improve education methods), specialized coaching for SSLC students.

9. Social & Livelihood Support.

Must promote the livelihoods of the poorest who are unable to participate effectively in groups. 'Household livelihood plans' and SHG plans are useful to develop the options and to motivate and benchmark progress. Focusing on small land-holders and farmers for conservation agriculture, improving access to land among the landless, and reclaiming/ developing common property resources are likely to benefit the poorest.

These include promotion of NTFP-based and eco-friendly livelihoods, and organization of producer cooperatives to market non timber forest products. In addition, the livelihoods of young men and women, migrants, and people with disabilities should be developed. Livelihood promotion often requires outside expertise which should be provided for in the state plans and utilized in time.