

Role of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana in Developing Mining Affected Regions

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How to cite this article:

J Balamurugan/Role of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana in Developing Mining Affected Regions/J Soc Welfare Manag. 2022;14,3(Part-I):99-108.

Abstract

Mining sector is the second largest employer in India. Mineral sites are unevenly distributed in India. Most of India's minerals sites are located in forest areas inhabited by tribal, backward and deprived population. It constitutes 2.5% to the gross domestic product (GDP); with infusion of reforms, there is ample scope for growth for this sector. Minerals are driving force for Industrial development. Coal, Iron, graphite, limestone etc. are some major needs of industries. The extraction of minerals has increased by 9% in 2016 from previous year and is estimated to increase by 3% more in coming year. The increasing rate of extraction has resulted in various ecological changes as well as also disturbed human life surrounding the areas. The acute health disease's, nitrate and lead particulate matter in drinking water and dropouts have been raising concerns. Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana enabled DMFs to easily recognise sectors for fund allocation. Major Mining districts are reviewed to list out the effectiveness of schemes and establishment of PHCs, CHCs, Anganwadi etc. and in attaining sustainability in mining affected regions.

Keywords: Coal; Mining; DMFs; Districts; Funds; PHCs; CHCs; Nitrate; Anganwadi.

INTRODUCTION

India is enhanced with a rich assortment of mineral resources on account of its fluctuated topographical plan. India's huge mineral resources consolidate Coal (fourth greatest stock on earth), Iron metal, Manganese metal (seventh greatest save money on earth as in 2013), Mica, Bauxite (fifth greatest hang on earth as in 2013), Chromite,

Natural gas, Diamonds, and Limestone. There is banter relationship in quality and measure of minerals for instance extraordinary quality minerals are less in sum when stood out from awful quality minerals. By far most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular level region in the old clear shakes. The larger pieces of the critical mineral resources occur eastward of a line interfacing Mangaluru and Kanpur. India's mineral lies in three belts Northern eastern, southern western and North western. Mineral destinations are unevenly scattered in India. The greater part of India's minerals destinations are available in backwoods areas possessed by ancestral, in reverse and denied populace. This drive was set up in 2015 by the Ministry of Mines, coal and incorporates a component where in substances executing mining exercises in areas possessed by residents are to accord a specific portion of their sovereignties which will be utilized to oversee exercises focused

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Received on: 14.07.2022

Accepted on: 01.08.2022

on at ensuring the wellbeing, climate and vocation of the impacted residents just as trying to reinforce their monetary circumstances. The Government of India expressed a mandate to the State Governments of India under Section 20A of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957, expressing the rules for the execution of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY).¹³ The Government of India additionally educated the States to consolidate something very similar in the principles set up by them for the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs). The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 instructed the setting up of District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) in all regions in the country affected by exercises identified with mining.

BACKGROUND

The mining area of India is a jeopardized area that needs specific change to be gotten. Every mineral extraction from nature welcomes new difficulties it is possible that it is ecological, social or economic. India under the initiative of Prime Minister Narendra Modi embraced and passed IMR and MMDR acts in 2015 individually. These changes have their own significance to the mining area and were engaged to improve usage of our second biggest business area. Indian Mining Reform (IMR) was defined up with an objective that it would build esteem past to mining profit and the board of mining through straightforward computerized mechanical driven systems. Mines and Minerals Development and guidelines gave Transparency and strength. Under this demonstration just Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyaan Yojana was available to region mineral establishment. This plan is a development to Prime Minister's vow of Rs. 6,000 crore for the improvement of tribal in mining-impacted areas in his Independence Day discourse. In any case, the proposition to dispatch the District Mineral Foundations had shown up in November 2014 from Union Government side. For the rationale of utilizing assets on the government assistance of individuals/infra improvement in mining affected areas, on January 12, 2015, President Pranab Mukherjee had marked an authorization to update the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act), 1957. This was conveyed by parliamentary agree to the revision of MMDR Act 1957 on 26 March 2015. PMKKKY zeroed in on specific errands which affect individuals and regions related and impacted by activities identified with mining.

SIGNIFICANCE OF REVIEW

In 1980s, Mining was first taken into consideration for industrial evolvement and meeting the rising energy demands. This process came in with certain adverse ill effects that were harsh on nature and people associated those sites.

- Forests and agricultural land were uncovered to carry mining activities leaving associate people and tribes landless. This pushed many peoples below poverty line as unable to carry out farming practices which was their sole earning. As of poverty estimate of planning commission 2011-2012, 22% rural and tribal people are below poverty line in mining regions that stayed behind. Almost 40% people relocated to different regions.
- Mining activities in their course led to water contamination, poor air quality and poor land fertility. Due the poor environment conditions, the health cases specially, respiratory illness among children and elders increased, skin infection, liver infection, eye infections and other illness started occurring which were a direct cause of particulate matter released in the environment during mining activities.
- The Greenhouse effect, environment degradation, resources like land and water getting polluted is high in these areas. The industrial setup of power plant and various activities of mine explosion have jumped to meet the estimated 30% demand by 2024.¹¹
- Basic facilities of health care, water supply, solid infrastructure, occupation, safety etc. became a need to ensure the socio-economic development in these areas. To meet these needs government of India allocated funds, establish DMF, PMKKKY yojana, MMDR acts to restore and sustain the livelihood of nature as well as peoples in those regions.

ABOUT PMKKKY

Hon'ble Union Minister Shri N. S. Tomar has pronounced that the most recent PMKKKY plan will be joined with all the government assistance projects that are being completed by the state legislatures just as by the focal government. The Scheme was embraced in the middle of 2015 that is it became effective in 12 January 2015 while was fuse under MMDR in 6 September 2015. It was dispatched under DMFs on 7 September 2015.

These activities are critical to the families which live in the mining areas. Mining in a particular zone impacts the life and way of life of the occupants and they require Govt. government assistance support for their smooth supportability. Under PMKKKY, the continuous undertakings for the advancement of areas impacted by mining will be tweaked and more supports will be given. The DMFs will be accountable for the execution and mapping of the PMKKKY Schemes all through the mining zones of the country. The PMKKKY plan will assist in thriving the social just as financial conditions for the families that are impacted by mining exercises.

A few states had carried out the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana when it was dispatched by the central government initially. As of late, the Director of Central Mines Department has informed that soon the separate power will change the rules of this plan. These progressions will ensure the better execution of this program. Arranging intensity, recipient distinguishing proof, and social reviews are a portion of the viewpoints, which will be re-examined. The office will likewise assume a significant part on the monetary side of this plan. The public authority has effectively settled a site, where locale will actually want to transfer information straightforwardly. It will offer the public authority a superior look of the circumstance in various areas.

The general goal of PMKKKY is

- To carry out different formative and government assistance projects/programs in regions impacted by mining, and these tasks/projects will join the current on-going plans/activities of State and Central Government.
- To bring down the hazardous effects, during and in the wake of mining, on the climate, wellbeing and socio-financial matters of residents in mining regions.
- To guarantee long haul supportable livelihoods for the impacted individuals in regions impacted by mining.

All areas straightforwardly affected by mining related exercises just as those areas by implication impacted by such exercises are taken consideration off under PMKKKY.

- Directly impacted regions are those areas where direct mining related exercises like uncovering, mining, impacting, beneficiation and garbage removal are completed.
- Indirectly impacted regions are those areas where helpless effects of mining like

weakening of water, soil and air quality, decrease in stream streams and consumption of ground water, blockage and contamination and so forth happen because of mining exercises.

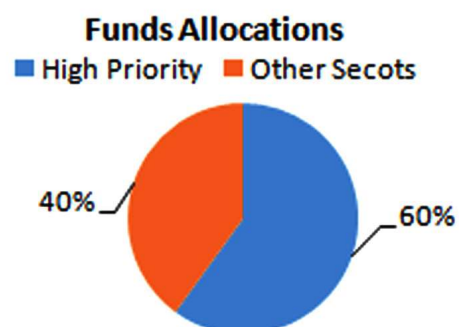
The accompanying ought to incorporate as straight forwardly impacted people 'Impacted family' as characterized under Section 3 (c) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, 'Uprooted family' as characterized under Section 3 (k) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 201, Any other as suitably recognized by the concerned gram sabha, Citizens impacted by mining ought to incorporate individuals who have lawful and word related privileges over the land being mined, and furthermore those with usufruct and conventional freedoms, Affected families ought to be distinguished, beyond what many would consider possible, in conference with neighborhood/chose delegates of gram sabha. The DMF will get ready and keep a refreshed rundown of such impacted people/nearby networks.

Rules to utilize funds

- High Priority Areas includes funds allocated to Education, Drinking water supply, environment protection, sanitisation, skill development, healthcare, welfare of women and children.
- Other priority Area includes Physical infrastructure, irrigation needs, energy needs, watershed, and houses.

DEVELOPMENT OF PMKKKY

The PMKKKY Schemes has extended its positive impacts to every mining region of India. The District mineral foundation has extended its reach to 307 districts of 12 major mineral producing states which are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand,



Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc.¹³ DMF has collected Rs. 11028 crores so far from mining areas through different taxations and royalty.¹³ The government adopted digital auction or lease process that made things easy for both government and industries. DMFs have pushed sustainable approach that will help them to recover the negatives of the mining region with the help of PMKKKY schemes. Many watershed programs, solar water supply, SHGs, Anganwadis, CHCs and PHCs, higher education institutions and Swachta Campaigns have been in process in various districts. The Departments like CSE helps in providing statistical data of progresses to people through their journals. In present for better results and implementation DMFs take helps from Gram sabhas to identified need of different villages and how funds should be allocated and utilised to improve their needs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Srestha Banerjee, Chinmayi Shalya in DMF status report 2017¹ stated the problems faced in coal mining areas of Chhattisgarh namely Dantewada, Korba and Raigarh and the allocation of PMKKKY funds to different area to improve the livelihood status. As of the report, less than 3% people have access to tap water and 60% and 80% rely on groundwater in Kobra, Raigarh and Dantewada respectively. The literacy rate is low as 40%, highest dropout rate, high acute respiratory infection, high infant mortality rate 40-45% in rural areas and 50-55% unemployment rate. Government allocated funds to start programs like infrastructure building, solar tanker disinfectant, Anganwadis etc. to improve conditions as per PMKKKY.

Srestha Banerjee, Chinmayi Shalya, Siva Karthik Valaparla, Rajeev Ranjan, Aarushi Dhingra and Anindya Sarangi in People First District Mineral Foundation (Dmf) Status Report 2018³, a and government of Jharkhand under chairman meeting for DMF funds And welfare, 2016², described the coal mining region facilities status of Jharkhand districts namely Dhanbad and west Singhbhum. As per CSE surveyed data only 2.5% and 7% people of West Singhbhum and Dhanbad have access to tap water and 62% peoples have to depend on groundwater which is mostly contaminated of due to higher acceptance rate of iron and nitrate. Sanitization, malnutrition in women and children, skin and respiratory infection is too high due to mine particle contaminated air. School Dropout rate is 60% in both the areas because of absence of higher institutions and economic disability to

carry on education. Women literacy rate and infant mortality rate in rural areas is as low as 35% and 62% respectively. DMF Jharkhand has taken steps in guidance of PMKKKY to start welfare programs to sustainably improve livelihood status.

⁴Sunita narain, in CSE report for Madhya Pradesh talked about the utilisation of DMF fund in the coal mining districts of Madhya Pradesh. Earlier Infrastructure boosting were a major priority leaving behind the basic objectives of PMKKKY stated deputy director Chandra bushan. The main contributor to DMF funds singhrauli witnessed less than 1% tap water feed, high risk of contaminated water, and atmosphere, 35% malnutrition rate among non-earners and only 52% literacy rate. Even with such havoc data, fund more allocated towards building infrastructure rather than improving livelihood conditions. But later, funds allocation with proper planning were made as per PMKKKY in association with gram Sabha's to get better output to mining regions.

DMF, Government of Rajasthan⁵ has reserves of highly valued granite and other base minerals such as lead, iron and zinc. Mining organizations such as Hindustan Zinc and Jindal Saw have funded a good portion of funds in the region, but still Rajasthan remains poorly developed on most socio-economic scales. The implementation of PMKKKY has been less imposing so far. The investigation of Bhilwara district displays a district administration managing the PMKKKY funds as an enhancement of existing government funding, showing no better planning or urgency. The dropout rate for school in both these areas is about 55%. This is mainly financial disability to carry on education and also due to the lack of higher educational institutions. Sirohi district had gathered an impressive Rs. 400 crore by October 7, 2019, comparing it with the health budget of the district of Rs. 23 crore for the current year-still the funds remain unconsumed.

⁶Chairperson of District Mineral Foundation, Odisha CSE report (which includes the legally-mandated corporate social spending), the local villagers and social activists have stated that since the DMF's have been instituted of the companies that are in charge of mining have backed out from corporate social responsibility as they are paying to DMF. Also, when the DMF funds are used for the betterment of the communities affected by mining, they are targeted poorly (an effect of non-participatory DMF governance). In Odisha, employment in the organized sector has declined from 7.95 lakh in 2013 to 5.03 lakh in 2020. DMF Odisha has taken measures in guidance

of PMKKKY to begin various welfare schemes to sustainably advance the livelihood conditions. The Socio-Economic Caste Census, displays that 7.62% of total households in Sundargarh district had a salaried job and 89.81% of all households gained less than Rs. 5,000 per month. The scenario is even worse in Keonjhar, where only about 6.73% of households have a salaried job and 90.55% of the total households receive less than Rs. 5,000 per month.

⁷T.Appala Naidu stated in an article in ‘The Hindu’ that the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh has accepted proposal to utilize the DMF funds for seven rural water supply works and undergo repairs of the Tuni-Kattipudi road. This proposal was made in May of 2021 and since then a total of Rs. 20 crore fund from the Rs. 32.9 crore mineral fund has been utilized for the development and repair of roads, water and health in areas affected by mining activities. Furthermore, the committee has allocated Rs. 2.64 crore for rural water supply projects in the Rajanagaram Assembly segment.

⁸Vaibhav Ganjapure described in an article in ‘The Times of India’ about the state of PMKKKY and utilization of District Mineral Funds in the district of Nagpur, Maharashtra. Though Rs 68 crore was collected by the DMF, the utilization of these funds have been negligible, thereby defeating the purpose for which this scheme was launched. However, recently Nagpur High Court has approved the proposal to install solar panels at the Nagpur bench’s buildings in order to generate green energy. The installation of such devices cost a total of Rs. 1.35 crore, but is estimated to save Rs. 39

lakh towards power bills every year. Furthermore, officials have informed that priority will be given to education, healthcare, sanitation and welfare for aged and disabled people in the future.

⁹Sandeep Moudgal describes the state of PMKKKY in Karnataka particularly the districts of Ballari and Vijayanagara in an article in ‘The Times of India’. According to officials, the funds will be divided in a way that 2/3rd funds for Ballari and the rest for Vijayanagara mainly to aid the ecological damage caused as a result of illegal mining. The new fund is aimed to boost development of Ballari, which in recent times has suffered heavy ecological damage. In Vijayanagara, the funds are to be utilized in the development of Hospet, Kudligi and Hagribommanahalli taluks where mining has caused social and ecological imbalance.

METHODOLOGY

Mining activities have surged to make up to industrialisation created uneven in nature and surrounding areas. The centre for science and Environment surveyed mining districts of various states for how much funds have been allocated to them under Pradham Mantri Khanij Khestrya Yojana by respective DMF’s and what projects had been taken into accounts to solve the issues in those mining areas. CSE annually analyses and releases annual status reports for these states to mark the progress. The chartered accountant appointed by the DMF is in charge for auditing the accounts of the DMF every year and puts forth the funds allocated in each sector that is being utilised in this report.

DATA ANALYSIS

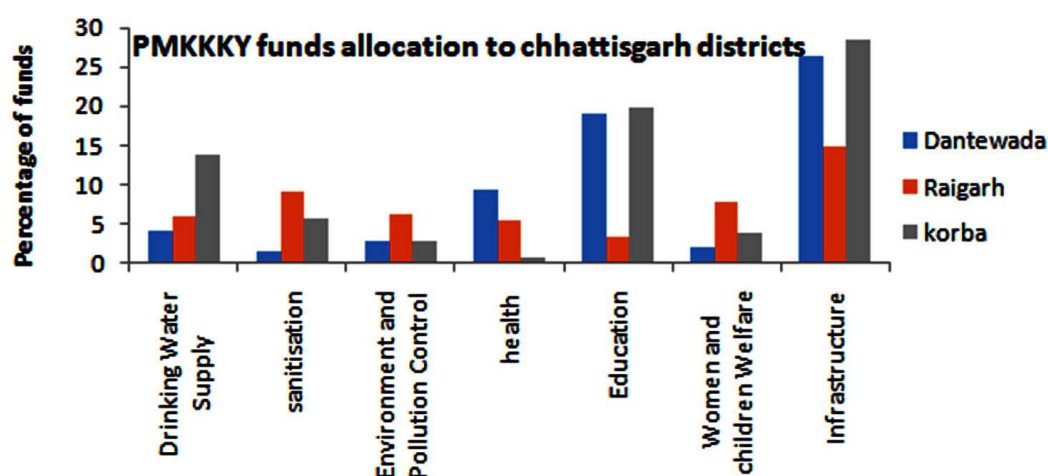


Fig. 1: Data Source: CSE source DMF annual Status Report 2017¹

Figure 1 illustrates how much funds are allocated to various sectors of Chhattisgarh districts. Infrastructure building accounts for 28%, 26% and 15% of allocated DMF budget in Korba, Dantewada and Raigarh respectively. Dantewada utilises 18% and 9% DMF funds to boost education and

health status. Korba is allocated 14% of DMF fund for overcoming drinking water problem in the district. Raigarh is given 9% of Fund to overcome sanitisation. Anganwadis, Childcare were built from (7%) fundfor Welfare of women and children in the district.

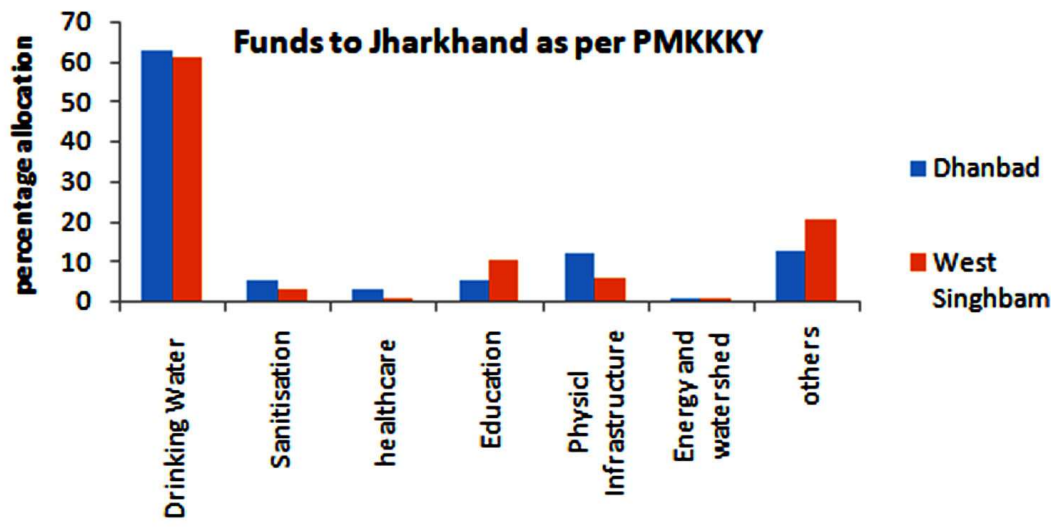


Fig. 2: Data Source: CSE Status report 2018³

Figure 2 illustrates that majority of funds that is 62% and 60% of funds was allocated to Dhanbad and West Singhbham respectively to overcome drinking water supply problem and establish electrified and solar water treatment facilities. Physical infrastructure accounted for 10% and 8%

of DMG fund for Dhanbad and West Singhbham. Sanitisation, energy and watershed, health care (CHCs and PHCs) were allocated less than 5% each for both districts. Education accounted for 5% and 10% of funds in Dhanbad and West Singhbham.

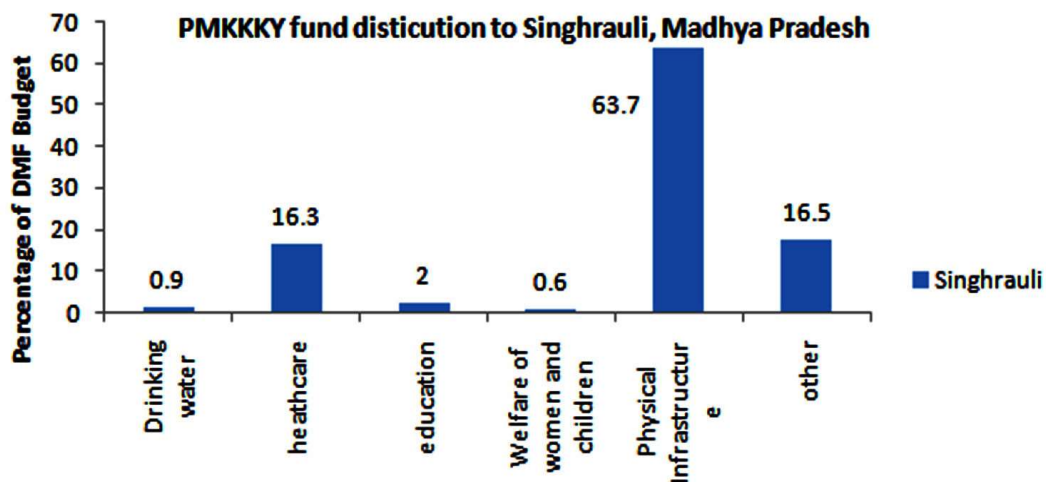


Fig. 3: Data Source: CSE DMF report 2018⁴

Figure 3: Figure 3 illustrates the 63% funds were allocated for physical Infrastructure to build roads, sanitisation facilities, irrigation to the facilitate villages in Singhrauli district Madhya Pradesh. DMF has worked on allocating funds as per PMKKKY schemes in association with Gram sabha

to make primary needs of districts like Singhrauli. Health care was given 14% funds to establish PHCs and CHCs in the district. Drinking water, Education and women welfare was allocated 2%, 3% and 0.5% of funds. Secondary sectors were allocated 18.5% of funds to look after environment.

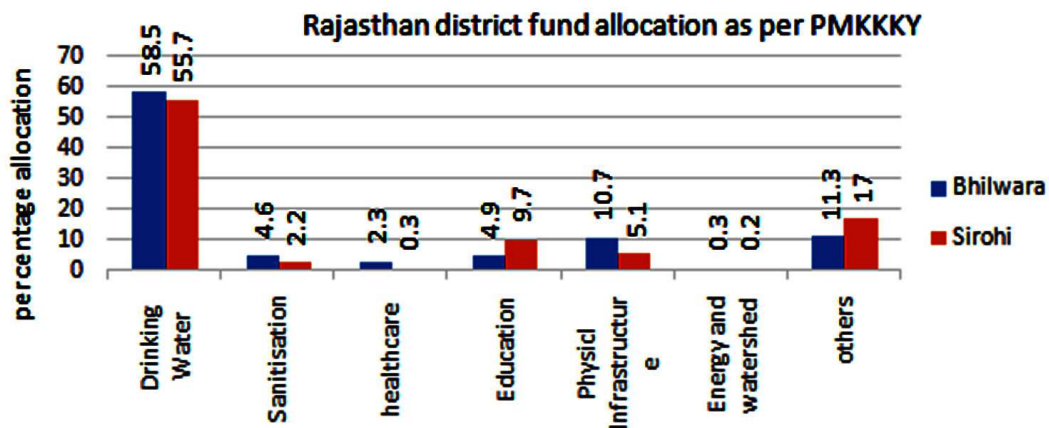


Fig. 4: Data Source: DMF Rajasthan money collected in Trust and welfare Project⁵

Figure 4 illustrates the 59% and 56% of funds allocated to Bhilwara and Sirohi are for drinking water supply management. Education and Physical Infrastructure accounts for 10% and 5% of funds.

The other sectors that deal with environment, watershed management has been given 10% and 15% of funds in Bhilwara and Sirohi respectively.

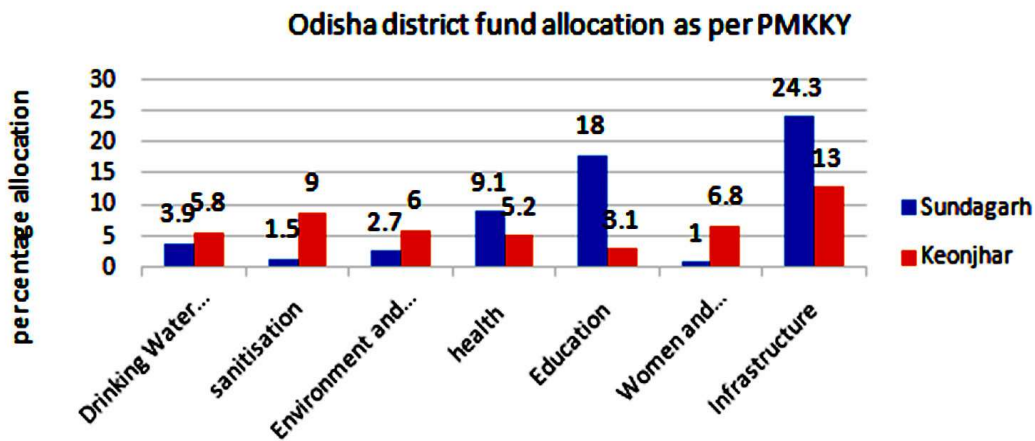


Fig. 5: Data Source: DMF Detailed project report 2021⁶

Figure 5: Illustrates that Sundargarh District of Odisha was allocated 24% and 18% of DMF funds for physical infrastructure and Education while Keonjhar was allocated 13% and 3% for these sectors. Drinking water supply was given 4% and

6% of funds to overcome drinking water problems. Keonjhar was allocated higher percentage of funds (9%) than Sundargarh (2% for sanitisation facilities). For health, women welfare, the share of fund were below 10%.

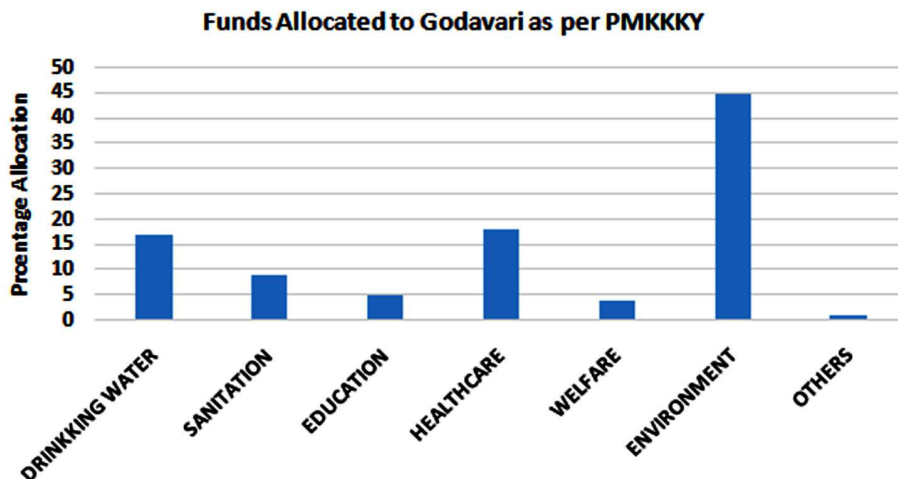


Fig. 6: Data Source- DMF, East Godavari mineral fund⁷

Figure 6: Illustrates that the district of Godavari has utilized 45% of its DMF funds for environmental development mainly to restore some of the damage caused by mining and repair of roads. It has used 17% of funds each for drinking water supply and

treatment and for establishing healthcare facilities. Higher education institutions were set up with 5% of DF funds and Sanitisation facilities were built with 9% of allocated Fund.

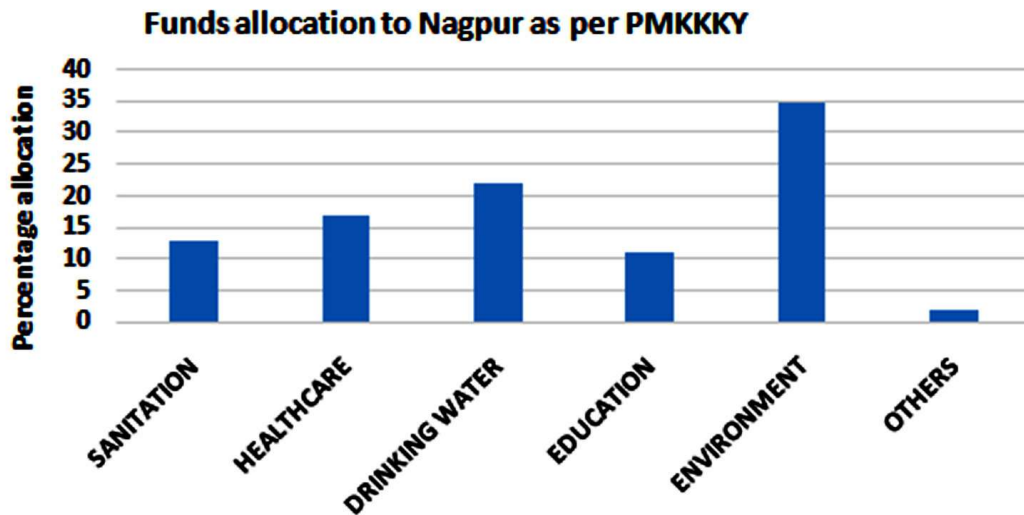


Fig. 7: Data Source: DMF funds⁸

Figure 7: illustrates that Nagpur district utilizes 1/3rd of its funds for environmental development. Most of it (1.35 crores) has been spent on green energy projects. Funds have also been utilized to improve sanitation (13%), healthcare (17%) and

education (11%). PHCs, CHCs, and educational institutions were set up from the allocated percentage of funds. Water treatment plants were set up from 22% of funds allocated for drinking water supply issues.

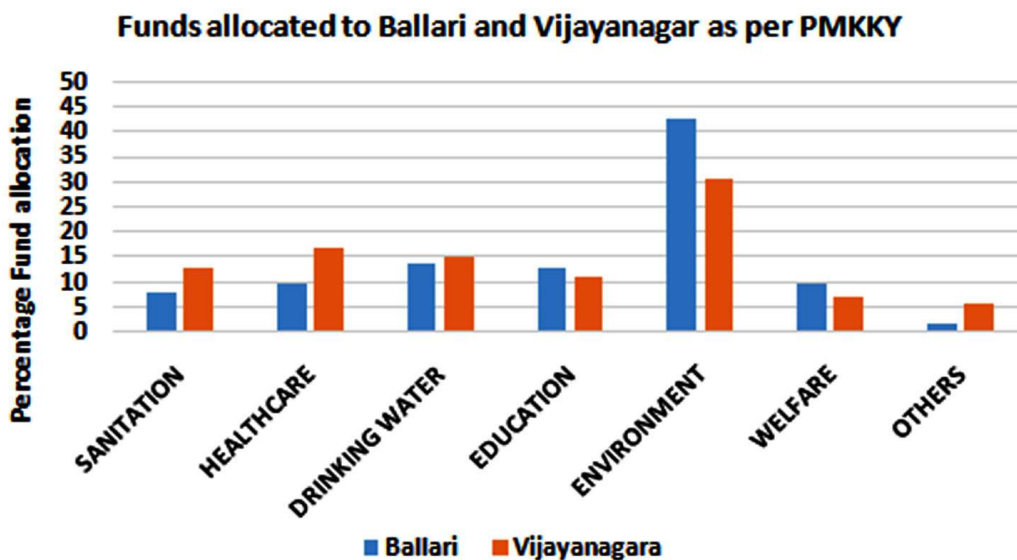


Fig. 8: Data Source: The Hindus, DMF mining relief fund share⁹

Figure 8: illustrates that Ballari district utilized 8968 crores (44%) of the funds to relieve ecological damage caused as a result of mining. The rest of the funds were almost evenly distributed for sanitation, healthcare, education, welfare and drinking water. Vijayanagara district utilized

4415 crores spent 1/3rd of its funds to clean the environment especially the taluks of Hospet, Kudligi and Hagribommanahalli which were adversely impacted due to mining. The rest of the funds were almost evenly spread to aid sanitation, healthcare, education, welfare and drinking water.

FINDINGS

The funds allocated by District Mineral Foundations as per Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana has been helped districts to reach sustainable economic and social development. The funds have been used wisely overcome issues priority wise.

- The Chhattisgarh's districts Dantewada, Raigarh and Korba have utilised majority of fund to build infrastructure like roads, watershed and educational institutions,
- The districts of Jharkhand; Dhanbad and West Singhbham established electrified and solar water treatment plant to improve the condition of drinking water supply and eliminated particulate matter from ground and surface water.
- The Madhya Pradesh began to utilise funds in assistance to gram sabha to priorities needs of people and maintain objective of PMKKKY.
- The district of Rajasthan used more than half percentage of funds to regulate water supplies and establish water treatment facilities.
- The districts of Odisha focused on building infrastructure and education facilities using major portion of funds from DMF.
- The district of Godavari face major environmental degradation thus utilised more than half of funds to sustain environment around it.
- Nagpur focused upon building green energy system from majority of its DMF funds to maintain environmental balance.
- Ballari and Vijayanagar utilised funds to clean the areas and relieve the damage from mining activities to environment and roads.

SUMMARY

Our review describes the various minerals available in India thereby stressing the need for PMKKKY. The background and history of the PMKKKY is described along with its significance and the role it plays in areas affected by mining. The mining district of various states along with problems, statistical data on fund allocation with kind of welfare projects taken in account by each DMF in affection to Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Yojana have been reviewed with the data from Centre for science and Environment.

CONCLUSION

The PMKKKY is been a helpful scheme set up by the government to help numerous people living in mining affected areas. It has played a significant role in minimizing the adverse effects of mining and helped safeguard the environment, health and socio-economic condition of people and region affected by mining. It is an essential programme to ensure that the livelihood of people affected by mining is protected for long term sustainability by providing with primary and secondary needs.

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