DMF - PMKKKY
Challenges in Implementation
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**DMF PMKKKY - Overview**

**What**

**When**
- In 2016, 12 mineral rich States of the country (i.e. Goa, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat) executed and prepared the guidelines for District Mineral Foundation.

**Why**
- Rehabilitation of affected areas/people by utilizing the funds accrued under District DMFs within and beyond concerned district.
DMF Data

- Overview of Funds – till November 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Collection (in cr.)</th>
<th>Amount Allocated (in cr.)</th>
<th>Amount Allocation (In %)</th>
<th>Amount Spent (in cr.)</th>
<th>Amount Spent (In %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23,606</td>
<td>18,189</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>5,726</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overview of Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Projects Sanctioned</th>
<th>Projects yet to start</th>
<th>Total No. of Projects Completed</th>
<th>No. of Ongoing Projects</th>
<th>No. of Projects Scrapped / Cancelled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94874</td>
<td>23773</td>
<td>26201</td>
<td>41792</td>
<td>3108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DMF Data- Top 5 States

Top 5 States in terms of DMF Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>DMF Collection (in cr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>5,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>3,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>3,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>2,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>2,029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above States contribute 72% to the total DMF fund collection in the country.

Total 64283 projects have been sanctioned in these States at a total cost of Rs. 14278 crore.
DMF Data- Top 10 Districts

Top 10 Districts in terms of DMF Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>DMF Collection (in cr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>2,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Korba</td>
<td>1,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Singroli</td>
<td>1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Sundergarh</td>
<td>1,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Bellary</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Dantewada</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Bhilwara</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above Districts contribute 44% to the total DMF fund collection in the country.
Information Dissemination

1. A national level portal was launched on 20\textsuperscript{th} March 2018 at the 3\textsuperscript{rd} National Conclave where provision has been given to Districts to input the data.

2. Portal was made live on 27\textsuperscript{th} August, 2018. Information is being entered by the DMFs into the system.

3. The portal will disseminate key information about the progress of works being implemented to the local population and other stakeholders working in the direction of ensuring maximum transparency.

4. States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan have the State portals available. These will be integrated with the national portal for complete information visibility.

4. Capacity building activities through the State PMUs in the 10 Major Mineral States is being initiated in order to ensure the implementation of the portal.
Challenges in Implementation of District Mineral Foundation (PMKKKY)

- Proper Structure of DMF – PMKKKY
- A Pattern in utilization of funds in DMF-PMKKKY
- Identification of Affected Areas and Affected Families
- Ratio of Utilization of Funds w.r.t. (60:40) (High Priorities & Other Priorities Areas)
- Characterization of utilization of funds for Directly/Indirectly Affected Areas/Family/People
- Inter-District DMF fund Transfer
- Present Challenges and the way ahead
Present Challenges and the way ahead

- Developing a strong knowledge base on mining resource and DMF
- Addressing Tribal Issues under DMF
- Create Awareness on DMF
- Transparency & Accountability
- Ensure Intergenerational Equity
Identification of Affected Areas and Affected Families

What

• Directly affected area may be identified by the respective States as per guidelines, by demarcating, as done by Telangana where area of 10 KM radius taking the mining areas as centre points.

• Indirectly affected area may be defined as the area getting affected through transport, dust pollution spreading beyond affected area and other parameters suitably thought of.

How

• The State Government/ District Collector may device a process of identifying Directly/ Indirectly Affected Area/People/Family by constituting a Committee at District Level (Concerned Departments), as per guidelines/rules.

Need

• Dealing with abandoned Mines which can become environmental/safety hazard. Mechanism?
Now
- 60% for High Priority Areas
- 40% for Other Priority Areas
- Specified ratio should be adhered to by all the States

What
- It is observed that in some States where the DMF is implemented utilization of funds for Other Priority areas is more than High Priority Areas and ratio is not maintained.

Why
- Prompt release of funds for quality execution of works is important. Proper field inspections, observation of codal formalities needs to be focused.
- Convergence with other flagship schemes shall be focused.
**Challenges**

- Slow utilization of funds, against the total collection of 23606 crore, the total fund spent is only 5726 crore which is only 24% of the total fund collected.
- 60 - 40 ratio as per PMKJKKY guidelines should be adhered to.
- A mechanism needs to be devised to identify the Directly/ Indirectly affected Area/People/Family by constituting Committees at District Level.
- The implementation mechanism needs to be strengthened by establishing offices at State and District levels by utilizing the 5% funds available for administrative purposes. Professional management is desirable.
Challenges

• Sharing of funds between the districts is not clear. At present State DMF Rules have no specific rules defined for sharing of funds between districts.

• DMF Trust is yet to be established in Kerala. Meghalaya is yet to start utilization of DMF funds collected.

• It is observed that there is limited or no representation of people from mining affected area in the DMF body i.e. the Governing Council. Gram Sabhas need to be given due representation in project planning as community involvement brings better results.

• Absence of grievance redressal mechanism at the DMF level.
Thank You