Preface

Minerals are not evenly distributed in the earth's crust. Mineral ores are found in just a relatively few areas, because it takes a special set of circumstances to create them. Minerals are formed in different types of geological environments, under varying conditions. They are created by natural processes without any human interference. The process of extraction of these minerals from rocks buried under the earth’s surface is called mining. Minerals that lie at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layer; which is known as open-cast mining and deep bores, called shafts, are made to reach mineral deposits that lie at great depths which are known as shaft mining. Developing countries often seek to exploit mineral resources as a way of providing much needed revenue. It is well known that mining contributes to poverty alleviation through employment creation, income earning opportunities, and sustaining local businesses by means of purchases done at local and nearby towns. However, typically these jobs are limited in number and duration. In addition, communities that come to depend on mining to sustain their economies are especially vulnerable to negative social impacts, especially when the mine closes. Mining may also trigger indirect negative social impacts, such as alcoholism, prostitution, and sexually transmitted diseases. By nature, mining involves the production of large quantities of waste, in some cases contributing significantly to a nation’s total waste output. The amount of waste produced depends on the type of mineral extracted, as well as the size of the mine. Disposing of such large quantities of waste poses tremendous challenges for the mining industry and may significantly impact the environment. Mines also pose environmental and social challenges due to potential disruptions to ecosystems and local communities.
Environmental and social impacts of mining have been well-documented and an ample literature exists on this topic. The present work aims on the systematic study of the impact of mining on socio-economic and environmental condition around Kuduremukh mining region. Social and economical impact of mining was studied through primary survey followed by questionnaire around mining region. Environmental impact of mining is studied through various analytical techniques.

Chapter I begins with the introduction to mining, their importance and impacts, objectives, hypothesis and scope of the thesis.

Chapter II gives the detail note on Distribution of Iron ore deposits and Impact of mining on social, economical and Environmental condition.

Chapter III gives the detail information of study area. It covers the detail study of Agriculture Practice and Socio-Economic Infrastructure in Chikkamagaluru District. It also gives the clear note of Mudigere taluk and the geographical condition of Kuduremukh region including the industrial practice in this region.

Chapter IV deals with the Impact of Iron Ore Mining on Social and economical Condition in Kuduremukha Mining Region.

Chapter V reflects the impact of iron ore mining activity on environment including increase in Sedimentation Load in Bhadra River Region and the impact of mining on soil quality.

Chapter VI covers the summary and conclusion of the work done in the present thesis.

- Mahesha N