POLITY & CONSTITUTION 21 September 2026

Odisha Seeks Repeal of MMDR Amendment Act

BJD urged Odisha Chief Minister to convene a special assembly session to repeal the MMDR Amendment Act, citing loss of state's tax rights on minerals.

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act governs mining and mineral development in India, with amendments often impacting state revenue rights.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- Former Odisha Chief Minister **Naveen Patnaik** urged current CM **Mohan Majhi** to convene a **special assembly session**.
- The request aims to pass a **unanimous resolution** seeking the repeal of the **MMDR Amendment Act**.
- Patnaik stated the amendment stripped **Odisha** of its **constitutional right** to **levy taxes** on mineral wealth.
- The **Biju Janata Dal** (**BJD**) is mounting pressure on the **BJP government** over this issue.
- The news was published on **September 21, 2026**.

DID YOU KNOW..!?

The **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act** was originally enacted in **1957**.

Entry 54 of the **Union List** (**Seventh Schedule**) empowers the Parliament to regulate mines and mineral development.

States derive power to levy taxes on minerals under **Entry 50** of the **State List** (**Seventh Schedule**).

Articles 268 to 281 of the Indian Constitution deal with **Centre-State financial relations**.

The **Finance Commission**, constituted under **Article 280**, recommends the distribution of **tax revenues** between the Centre and states.

The **Inter-State Council**, established under **Article 263**, facilitates **coordination** between states and the Centre.

The **Sarkaria Commission** (**1983**) reviewed **Centre-State relations** and made recommendations on various aspects, including **fiscal matters**.

REVISION FLASHCARD

Odisha seeks repeal of MMDR Amendment Act over state's right to tax minerals.

Syllabus Relevance: High

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