

minerals, which are under the purview of the State Government. The matter is sub-judice. In Haryana all mining operations have been closed since 1.3.2010 except sand mining in Sonapat and Panipat.

(b) and (c) While separately, no data is maintained centrally on the effect on employment due to ban/ suspension of mining activities in Aravali Hills, however, as per available information, due to stoppage of mining activities by Court direction on account of environment hazards, 3595 and 600 workers in mines for major minerals were affected in Haryana and Rajasthan respectively.

Illegal mining in Goa

2107. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the illegal mining in Goa;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) since how long the illegal mining is taking place in the State;
- (d) the details of persons/firms involved in the multi-crore scam; and
- (e) the action the Ministry proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) As per available information, State Government of Goa detected 494 cases of illegal mining for the period June, 2006 till December, 2009, and for the year 2010-11, it has reported 13 cases of illegal mining. Details of persons/firms involved are not maintained centrally.

(e) The Central Government is responsible for ensuring the proper regulation and development of mineral resources in the country and to this extent the Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Section 23C of the said Act provides for State Government to formulate Rules to control illegal mining. However, the Central Government has been advising and coordinating activities and initiatives to help all States, to curb illegal mining, *inter-alia* as follows:

- The State Governments have been advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities. Separately the State Governments have also been advised to prepare and adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control

illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.

- State Governments to immediately start the process of strengthening their Directorate of Mining and Geology, which has been made a part of the action plan to be monitored by Central Government.
- Eighteen States have framed Rules under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and twenty one States have set up Task Force at State and/or District level to check illegal mining as per the instruction of Central Government.
- The State Governments detected 78189 cases of illegal mining of minor and major minerals during the year 2010-11 as compared to 69316 cases detected in the year 2009-10.
- All State Governments were requested to include representatives of Railways, Customs, Ports and in case of iron ore producing States, representative of Ministry of Steel in the State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committees set up in the State, for sharing the data on movement of minerals and better monitoring of the transportation and export of ore.
- All State Governments were asked to impose the special condition under Rule 27(3) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, for ensuring that all the mining lease holders assess the resources in their leases as per UNFC.
- A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set by Government, with representation from State Governments and Central Ministries concerned, to consider all mining related issues, including specifically, matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining at regular intervals.
- The Government has amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 *vide* notification G. S. R. 75(E) dated 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government. Such end-to-end accounting will reduce the scope for transportation illegally mined minerals, including export of iron ore.
- The Central Government has appointed Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry under

the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States *vide* Notification S. O. 2817 dated 22nd November, 2010. The Commission has started functioning.

- Central Government through the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has constituted Special Task Force for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of satellite imageries. As on 1.12.2011, the Special Task Force has conducted inspections in a total of 434 mines in the States of Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. While IBM had suspended 152 mines after the inspection, suspension has been revoked after compliance of the rules in case of 96 mines. IBM has further, recommended termination of 8 leases to the State Governments.

Losses in NALCO

2108. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that NALCO is making losses due to shortage of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has addressed the matter;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether NALCO has plans to expand its output;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) For a short period, NALCO had incurred losses.

(b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that the following losses were incurred by the Company due to shortage of coal during the financial year 2011-12 (till November, 2011):