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28. Narcondam Island (15/04/2014)
 29. Neora Valley National Park (26/05/2009)
 30. Padmanabhapuram Palace (15/04/2014)
 31. River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam (02/03/2004)
 32. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala (15/04/2014)
 33. Santiniketan (20/01/2010)
 34. Silk Road Sites in India (20/01/2010)
 35. Sites along the Badshahi Marg - The Grand Trunk Road (15/04/2014)
 36. Sites of Saytagrah, India's non-violent freedom movement (15/04/2014)
 37. Sri Harimandir Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab (05/01/2004)
 38. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam (15/04/2014)
 39. Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal (03/07/1998)
 40. The Glorious Kakatiya Temples and Gateways (15/04/2014)
 41. The Neolithic Settlement of Burzahom (15/04/2014)
 42. The Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad Golconda Fort, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Charminar (10/09/2010)
 43. The Victorian & Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai (22/05/2012)
 44. Thembang Fortified Village (15/04/2014)
 45. Urban and Architectural Work of Le Corbusier in Chandigarh (23/10/2006)
 46. Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch (15/03/2006)
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Mining activities prohibited by Apex Court

1627. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the areas in which mining has been prohibited by the various orders of the Apex Court of the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard in compliance with the Apex Court's orders;

(c) the matters in which Government did not comply with the Supreme Court's orders/directions banning mining activities; and

(d) the reasons for non-compliance of Supreme Court's order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per available information, the Supreme Court has absolutely prohibited mining in the following areas:

- (i) Supreme Court has ordered stoppage of mining operations of 7 iron ore mining leases in Bellary district, Karnataka falling within the prescribed radius of Jambunathahalli temple in August 2010;
- (ii) Supreme Court has ordered stoppage of mining activities in Kudremukh Iron ore mines of M/s.KIOCL in Chickamagalur district of Karnataka with effect from 31.12.2005 on environmental aspects as the mining area is falling in Kudremukh Wild Life Sanctuary;
- (iii) Supreme Court *vide* order dated 02.11.2012 in an Interlocutory Application in Writ Petition No. 562/2009 and other connected matters directed that no mining operations of any kind in the Western Ghats is to be countenanced.

The Supreme Court has also prohibited mining in the following areas without obtaining necessary legal and statutory clearances:

- (i) Mining operations in the area of Aravalli hills of Rajasthan has been prohibited by the Supreme Court. State Government of Rajasthan has banned mining activities in Aravalli Hills range and restrained operation in 52 mines;
- (ii) Supreme Court *vide* judgment dated 18.4.2013 directed to cancel 51 mines in the State of Karnataka. State Government of Karnataka has cancelled 51 mines on 12.9.2013;
- (iii) On the directions of the Supreme Court, State Government of Andhra Pradesh had suspended mining operations in the six iron ore Mining leases in Obulapuram area in Anantpur district due to inter-state boundary dispute *vide* G.O 723 dated 25.11.2009;
- (iv) Supreme Court *vide* interim order dated 16.05.2014 in Writ petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 ordered suspension of 26 mines of iron and manganese ores in the State of Odisha; and

(b) to (d) Compliance with the orders of the Supreme Court lies with the concerned State Governments and data in this regard is not centrally maintained.

Land allotted to private parties for mining

1628. SHRI C. P NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much land has been allotted by Central Government to private parties for mining purposes and whether such land is given to the highest bidder so that Government gets maximum income from the mines;

(b) whether there have been violations of such open bidding in recent times and whether Government has made any assessment of losses incurred in this connection; and

(c) when forest land is allotted for mining, in what ways tribal people residing and having their livelihood in these areas are compensated and rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Central Government does not allot land to private parties for mining purposes. State Governments grant mineral concessions in respect of land in which the minerals vest in the Government. Details of land allotted by State Governments to private parties for mining purposes are not maintained centrally.

As per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, allocation of mining leases in respect of all minerals other than coal and lignite, is not done through auction.

As per Section 11A of MMDR Act, 1957, concessions to private parties for coal and lignite are to be granted through auction by competitive bidding for a company engaged in: (i) production of iron and steel; (ii) generation of power; (iii) washing of coal obtained from a mine; or (iv) such other end-use as the Central Government may specify.

(b) Does not arise in case of non-coal/non-lignite minerals in view of reply given to (a) above.

(c) As per rule 27(p) of Mineral Concession Rules 1960 a lessee shall, in the matter of employment, give preference to the tribals and to the persons who become displaced because of the taking up of mining operations.

As per section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) (FC) Act, 1980, prior approval of Central Government is required for use of forest land for mining. Guidelines issued under FC Act, 1980 provides that if the project involves displacement of people, a detailed Rehabilitation Plan shall be submitted along with the proposal for diversion of forest land.