

(iii) health care (iv) education; (v) welfare of women and children; (vi) welfare of aged and disabled people; (vii) skill development; and (viii) sanitation. The rest of the funds will be utilized undertaking works like for: (i) physical infrastructure; (ii) irrigation; (iii) energy and watershed development; and (iv) any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district.

The details of amount collected under DMF in 12 mineral rich States is provided below:

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of districts in which DMF has been set up	Total Amount Collected under DMFs (figures are in rupees crores)
1.	Goa	2	40.99
2.	Karnataka	30	117.91
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	712.04
4.	Odisha	30	1432.91
5.	Madhya Pradesh	51	480.01
6.	Jharkhand	24	567.02
7.	Rajasthan	33	130.00
8.	Telangana	10	58.67
9.	Andhra Pradesh	13	28.09
10.	Gujarat	32	09.95
11.	Maharashtra	11	11.61
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
TOTAL		263	3589.388

Source: State Governments

Figures as on 10.10.2016

Extension of Mining Surveillance System

1344. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to extend the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) to the general public to alert the authorities as whistleblowers against illegal mining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Mines, through Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar, to use space technology for facilitating State Governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country. MSS is a satellite-based monitoring system which aims to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration, through public participation, by facilitating State Governments in curbing instances of illegal mining. Any unusual land use change activity observed on satellite imagery in a zone up to 500m from the boundary of mining lease area is captured and flagged off as triggers, which may also include illegal mining. The wider use of Satellite Remote Sensing Technology together with Information Technology will offer quick, transparent and periodic monitoring of mining leases including easy access to remote areas. The MSS also includes user-friendly mobileapp for use of mining officials which will receive alerts, do field verification and submit inspection reports. This mobile app also aims to establish a participative monitoring system where the citizens also can use this app and report unusual mining activity which will be generated as a trigger. The site verification of the trigger would be done by officials of mining departments of concerned States, who will also take appropriate action in cases of illegal mining.

Extension of non-captive leases

1345. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries have demanded that the non-captive leases should be extended till March 31, 2030 in line with the existing captive leases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the holders of existing non-captive leases have over the years invested a huge amount in exploration and plant machinery; and

(c) whether there is a need to give the first right of refusal to the existing holders when they would come up for auctioning, as in case of captive leases and as demanded by the said Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) has raised the issue for extending the non-captive mining leases till March, 2030.

(b) Mining operations entail deployment of machinery for mining for drilling, excavation etc. Further lessees are also required to deploy machinery to conduct