

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Mines has received a number of representations from various stakeholders including the State of Odisha on the revision of royalty. All the representations have been/are being forwarded to the study group for their consideration.

**Detection of illegal mining using mining  
surveillance system**

1557. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of illegal mining detected using the mining surveillance system, State-wise;

(b) the course of action adopted post detection of illegal mining in each case;

(c) whether Government is planning to take any steps to further curb illegal mining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) State wise break of illegal mining detected using the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) as on 21.11.2019 in the case of major mineral is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). and in the case of minor mineral is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) In the initial phase(Phase-I) during the year 2016-17, Total 296 triggers for major minerals have been generated across the country and sent to the respective State Governments for the field verification of the these triggers. Out of the 296 triggers, the respective State Government verified 287 triggers. Out of these 287 triggers, in 47 cases, unauthorized mining has been detected/confirmed. In second phase of MSS, as on 21/11/2019, 52 triggers for major minerals have been generated out of which 45 triggers have been verified and in 5 cases unauthorized mining was detected.

The State Governments were also requested to extend the MSS for the mining leases of minor minerals. Some State Governments have mapped few mining leases of minor minerals on pilot basis. In Total 130 triggers were generated for minor minerals, out of which 104 triggers have been verified and in 09 cases unauthorized mining have been detected.

The MSS is used for facilitating the State Governments in the detection of the illegal mining. Through this system, the triggers are sent to the respective State Governments for verification in the field through their district level officials. Thereafter, the action lies with the State Government post verification in the field.

(c) and (d) As per Section 23C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957, the State Governments are empowered to frame rules to prevent illegal mining and the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith in the state.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise break of illegal mining detected using the Mining Surveillance System as on 21.11.2019 in the case of major mineral*

State	Total Trigger	Total Inspection
Jharkhand	2	-
Himachal Pradesh	13	11
Odisha	22	22
Karnataka	39	39
Andhra Pradesh	37	37
Telangana	6	6
Maharashtra	11	10
Rajasthan	3.1	31
Goa	42	42
Madhya Pradesh	50	50
Tamil Nadu	36	33
Gujarat	39	39
Meghalaya	8	01
Chhattisgarh	10	9
Jammu and Kashmir	2	2
TOTAL	348	332

**Statement-II**

*State-wise break of illegal mining detected using the Mining Surveillance System as on 21.11.2019 in the case of minor mineral*

State	Total Trigger	Total Inspection
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8	8

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	4	-
Goa	3	3
Gujarat	27	27
Haryana	4	2
Jharkhand	11	4
Karnataka	12	12
Kerala	5	3
Maharashtra	2	
Rajasthan	37	34
Tamil Nadu	10	8
Telangana	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	4	
TOTAL	130	104

#### **National Mineral Policy**

1558. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the key features of the newly implemented National Mineral Policy to ensure environmentally and socially responsible mining infrastructure across the country which also ensures 200 per cent increase in the production of major minerals in the country; and

(b) the progress made under this policy so far?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The key features of National Mineral Policy 2019 emphasizing environmentally and socially responsible mining infrastructure across the country are such as identification of critically fragile ecosystems and declare such areas as “no-go areas”/“inviolable areas”, ensuring welfare of mining affected people/community, an overarching inter-ministerial mechanism of sustainable mining.