

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF MINES  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 471**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2018

**CASES OF ILLEGAL MINING**

471. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:  
SHRI KUNDARIYA MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of illegal mining for both major and minor minerals registered in the country during the last four years along with the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise;

(b) the names of the mining companies and their promoters/principal shareholders on which penalty has been imposed for illegal mining;

(c) the details of steps taken to stop illegal mining in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Mining Authority and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to become functional; and

(e) the details of States in which Special Task Force is probing cases of illegal mining and the details of the remedial actions taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINES AND COAL  
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY)

(a)to(e) As per Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957), State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals for the purposes connected therewith. Therefore, prevention and control of illegal mining comes under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments.

However, based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines, state-wise details of instances of illegal mining reported for the last four years along with the details of action taken against the offenders/criminals is given in Annexure.

For controlling illegal mining in the country, the Central Government has, inter-alia, taken the following measures:

- (i) The MMDR Act, 1957 contains, inter alia, punitive provisions for combating illegal mining which were made more stringent by amendment in 2015. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare of the area. Provisions for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining are also in the Act.
- (ii) Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, (MCDR) 2017, also makes it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users of minerals to register and report on the production, trade and utilization of minerals to the State Government(s) and Indian Bureau of Mines.
- (iii) The Ministry of Mines through Indian Bureau of Mines in association with the Bhaskaracharya Institute of Space Applications & Geo-Informatics (BISAG), Gujarat has developed and launched a 'Mining Surveillance System' (MSS) for major minerals to enhance the mechanism of detecting illegal mining with the use of satellite based technology.
- (iv) Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), has entered into a MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad on 21.01.2016 for a pilot project "SudoorDrishti" to demonstrate the feasibility of using High Resolution Satellite imagery and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) in monitoring mining activities / changes over a period of time over selected group of mines.
- (v) 22 State Governments have constituted the Task Force namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The function of the Task force is to review the action taken by member departments for checking the illegal mining activities in their respective jurisdiction.

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## Annexure

### Statement showing Year wise State wise Cases of Illegal Mining for Major & Minor Minerals.

Illegal mining cases								Action taken from 2013-14 to 2018-19 (Quarter ending June 2018)			
Sr. No.	State	*2013 -14	*2014 - 15	*2015 - 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018-19 (Quarter ending June 2018)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. Lakh)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.
2	Andhra Pradesh	7692	9379	9953	9703	8128	1670	29	17	296	19248.145
3	Assam	0	0	0	n. r.	n. r.		0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	3994	4953	5862	4794	4857	1245	2	25662	1138	4070.734
5	Goa	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
6	Gujarat	5447	5716	6499	8325	7827	1709	444	38	24776	22261.96
7	Haryana	4548	5333	3912	1345	1391	n. r.	776	0	0	3989.202
8	Himachal Pradesh	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	783	1753	n. r.	0	331	4	63.193
9	Jammu & Kashmir	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	1485	n. r.	0	0	1485	15.896
10	Jharkhand	901	1162	1645	838	2772	824	3340	652	6611	2170.685
11	Karnataka	8509	8464	9185	5692	4669	1083	2423	552	11792	12543.497
12	Kerala	4448	4172	3701	4861	8315	1593	0	0	0	11728.73
13	Madhya Pradesh	6725	8173	13627	13880	15205	3914	541	46923	2978	128849.091
14	Maharashtra	36476	32717	33621	31173	26628	2751	2228	1	163366	36502.33
15	Mizoram	21	26	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	1	0	0	1.537
16	Odisha	76	104	62	45	47	6	2	4	82	1575.878
17	Punjab	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r	n. r	n. r	n. r
18	Rajasthan	2953	2945	3661	3945	6632	3941	2954	58	18329	11423.357
19	Sikkim	0	0	0	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	0	0	0	0
20	Tamilnadu	1078	205	58	87	132	59	23481	38	59760	19371.224
21	Telangana	-	3311	6538	5839	6143	1550	0	0	4	6507.79
22	Uttar Pradesh	8718	10024	11575	5737	20214	n. r.	1239	4862	0	13349.68
23	West Bengal	n.r.	n. r.	575	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	1132	0	218	0
Grand Total		91587	96684	110476	97047	116198	20345	38593	79138	290840	293672.929

n. r. – quarterly return not received.