

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES
MINERAL ECONOMICS DIVISION**



BULLETIN OF MINING LEASES

&

PROSPECTING LICENCES, 2000

**(EXCLUDING ATOMIC MINERALS, COAL, PETROLEUM,
NATURAL GAS AND MINOR MINERALS)**

**ISSUED BY
CONTROLLER GENERAL
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES**

NAGPUR

JULY, 2002

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PREFACE

The preparation and updation of the Directory of Mining Leases is a continuous exercise carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines. Compilation of information on prospecting licences executed / renewed / revoked is being carried out for the purpose of publishing it in the Bulletin of Mineral Information, a half yearly publication which, inter alia, contains information on mining leases, mineral legislation, trade policy, etc. This is the third edition of the Bulletin on mining leases and prospecting licences, brought out by IBM.

This publication contains information on mining leases as well as prospecting licences as on 31.3.2000. The Directory of Mining Leases as on 31.3.2000 incorporates the list of mining leases so far granted/executed upto March, 2000 by the various State Governments. Information contained in the Directory of Mining Leases has been analysed with different parameters, and distribution of mining leases, state-wise, district-wise, mineral-wise and sector-wise which clearly demarcates high, medium and low mineral potential bearing districts. This type of information will, not only satisfy the basic need of various entrepreneurs dealing with mineral industry, but also help the planners to consider 'district', as a unit in the process of planning and development of an area or a district.

The prospecting licences are classified into two groups. The first group consists of licences covering areas upto 25 Sq. Kms. in individual cases and the second group, the prospecting licences over larger areas (reconnaissance permits) above 25 Sq. Kms. and upto 5,000 Sq. Kms. in individual cases.

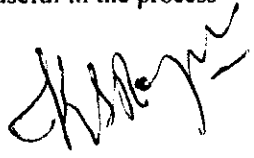
For updation of the Directory of Mining Leases as on 31.3.2000, data supplied by the different State Governments under the statutory provision of Rule 57 (2) of MCR, 1960 was the basis and was used freely for the analysis. In so far as prospecting licences are concerned, the individual licence deeds and the consolidated annual returns received under Rule 57(1) and (2) of MCR, 1960 have been utilised for the same period. In case of prospecting licences over large areas, approval orders/ grant orders/licence deeds were the sources of information.

The setting up of databases, including mining leases under Indo-BRGM Co-operation based on Oracle RDBMS packages provided a further boost to the already existing computer based data management system in IBM. The main advantage of the new system is to retrieve query based outputs involving not only intra-database manipulation, but also inter-database manipulation. This is an added advantage in meeting the data required by entrepreneurs on inventory and other database information.

Indian Bureau of Mines is thankful to State Government Departments for furnishing information on mining leases and prospecting licences /reconnaissance permits and continue to solicit their spontaneous cooperation in future.

It is hoped that the analysis and information presented in this publication will be useful in the process of planning of judicious utilisation of mineral resources in the country.

Nagpur
Dated : 22nd July, 2002


(K. S. RAJU)
Controller General
Indian Bureau of Mines

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1. INTRODUCTION

India has a total geographical area of about 328 million hectares. Of this, the mining lease area, except for fuel and atomic minerals, constitutes around 0.20% (6,55,018 hectares). The position of mining leases as on 31.3.2000 reveals that there are as many as 8,996 mining leases (compared to 8,871 in the previous year) granted in the country by the State Governments covering 64 minerals including lignite (but excluding coal, petroleum, natural gas, atomic minerals and minor minerals) with a total area of 6,55,018 hectares and spread over 24 states. These 64 minerals are broadly classified into metallic and non-metallic minerals. This bulletin highlights state-wise and district-wise distribution of mining leases and prospecting licences, frequency distribution of mining leases, etc. Though apparently negligible, this is still an important land use segment as it contributes to the economic growth of the country. Besides, it calls for environmental protection as land degradation takes place during the process of mining activities.

India is gifted with a wide variety of naturally occurring minerals. These are being exploited to cater the needs of domestic mineral based industries as well as exports to earn foreign exchange. Today, as many as 64 major Metallic and Non-metallic minerals are being exploited in the country excluding coal, atomic and some minor minerals.

The Indian mineral sector is fully opened to private sector both domestic and foreign. The Government had taken a series of new policy initiatives under the overall framework of the National Mineral Policy, 1993 for the growth of mineral sector. As per the amendment to the MMRD² Act (now re-designated as MMDR Act), 1957 in December, 1999 a new entity termed 'Reconnaissance Permit' covering essentially prospecting licences over large areas has been introduced. In this amended Act, the limit of maximum areas of reconnaissance permits, prospecting licences and mining leases is 10,000 Sq. Kms., 25 Sq. Kms. and 10 Sq. Kms. respectively in a state. This provision may facilitate the entrepreneurs in acquiring more number of "reconnaissance permits, prospecting licences and mining leases" leading to increased mineral production. Besides, the amended Act provides powers to the State Governments for grant of prospecting licences and mining leases in areas which are not compact and contiguous in respect of minerals other than fuel and atomic minerals.

Under Rule 57 (1) of MCR,1960, a copy of every reconnaissance permit, (no provision for renewal of reconnaissance permits), prospecting licence and mining lease granted or renewed shall be supplied by each State Government within two months of such grant or renewal, to the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines. Besides, under Rule 57 (2) of MCR,1960 all the State Governments / Union Territories are required to submit to the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines, a consolidated annual return of reconnaissance permits/prospecting licences/mining leases granted or executed in proforma 'A' , prospecting licences/mining leases renewed in proforma 'B' and termination of mining leases and reasons for termination in proforma 'C', for the preceding financial year ending March. The above statements for the previous financial

year are required to be submitted to IBM on or before 30th June each year by the State Government. From such information received from all the State Governments under statutory provisions, the information pertaining to mining leases and prospecting licences has been processed and updated through computerization. Subsequently, the required outputs have been generated.

2. LAND USE SCENARIO

India's Geographical area is about 328 million hectares. The entire geographical area is broadly classified into 8 segments including mining lease areas as follows:

Area/Segment	Total area in Million hectares	Percentage of area
Agricultural (Gross cropped areas)	186.60	56.76
Permanent pastures & Other grazing Land	11.10	3.38
Culturable Waste (Potentially Arable)	14.10	4.29
Forest	68.80	20.93
Barren & Un-culturable land	19.00	5.78
Non-agricultural land	22.40	6.82
Mining Lease area	0.65*	0.20
Other area (No information available)	06.08	1.84
Total	328.73	100.00

Source: "Indian Agriculture in Brief" by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture And Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, 27th Edition Data 1995-96, (Report published in January 2000).

*Directory of Mining leases 2000 , Indian Bureau of Mines.

Out of the total geographical area, almost two thirds are under agricultural, cultivable, permanent pastures and grazing lands.

The mining lease area, constitutes around 0.20% (6,55,017 hectares) of the total geographical area, showing marginal fall of 2.73% (6,73,425 hectares) compared to 1999. This is mainly due to closure of mines or surrender of mining lease areas by the lessees. However, mining lease area continues to be an important segment and contributing factor to the economy of the country. At the same time due attention is to be paid for environmental protection as land degradation takes place during the process of mining activities. From the table above it may be seen that the total mining lease area is negligible in the total geographical area.

3 MINING LEASES

3.1 STATE-WISE ANALYSIS

As on 31.3.2000, there are 8,996 number of mining leases granted by 24 State Governments for 64 different minerals, covering an area of 655,018 hectares in the country. State rich in minerals where maximum number of mining leases granted are Andhra Pradesh (16.02%) followed by Gujarat (15.81%), Rajasthan 1295 (14.40%), Madhya Pradesh (12.44%), Tamil Nadu (7.24%), Orissa (6.62%), Karnataka (6.43%), Goa (4.47%), Maharashtra (2.56%), Jharkhand (2.55%), Chattisgarh (2.48%), and Bihar (2.22%). These twelve states together account for over 93% of total leases executed and remaining twelve states account for remaining 7 % of mining leases.

The maximum mining lease area covered by different states are Rajasthan (21.79%), Orissa (15.14%), Karnataka (10.93%), Andhra Pradesh (7.60%), Tamil Nadu (6.80%), Madhya Pradesh (5.55%), Chattisgarh (4.85%), Gujarat (4.80%), Goa (4.69%), Bihar (4.56%), Jharkhand (2.79%), Haryana (2.46%), Maharashtra (2.30%), West Bengal (2.21%). These fourteen states accounts 96% of total lease areas executed and remaining ten states represent 4 %. The state-wise mining lease distribution together with lease areas is given in Table-I.

Total mining leases as on 31.3.2000 increased by 1.39% over the previous year and whereas corresponding lease areas decreased by 2.8% during the same year.

**TABLE-1 : STATE-WISE MINING LEASE DISTRIBUTION
AS ON 31-03-2000**

Sl. No.	States	No. of mining Leases	Percentage	Lease area in Hectares	Percentage
1	Andhra Pradesh	1441	16.02	49759.42	7.60
2	Assam	20	0.22	1487.89	0.23
3	Bihar	200	2.22	29881.49	4.56
4	Chattisgarh	223	2.48	31763.60	4.85
5	Delhi	5	0.06	499.00	0.08
6	Goa	402	4.47	30746.51	4.69
7	Gujarat	1422	15.81	31437.87	4.80
8	Himachal Pradesh	51	0.57	3083.87	0.47
9	Haryana	133	1.48	16113.63	2.46
10	Jammu & Kashmir	18	0.201	1581.97	0.24
11	Jharkhand	229	2.55	18279.43	2.79
12	Karnataka	578	6.43	71586.02	10.93
13	Kerala	110	1.22	2388.15	0.36
14	Manipur	2	0.02	610.17	0.09
15	Meghalaya	20	0.22	4062.69	0.62
16	Madhya Pradesh	1119	12.44	36325.00	5.55
17	Maharashtra	230	2.56	15051.53	2.30
18	Orissa	595	6.62	99177.97	15.14
19	Rajasthan	1295	14.40	142754.28	21.79
20	Sikkim	3	0.03	38.00	0.01
21	Tamil Nadu	652	7.24	44566.26	6.80
22	Uttar Pradesh	96	1.06	6709.50	1.03
23	Uttaranchal	38	0.42	2649.40	0.40
24	West Bengal	114	1.26	14464.25	2.21
	Total	8996	100	655017.90	100

3.2 DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS

(i) HIGH MINERAL POTENTIAL DISTRICTS :

District-wise analysis indicates that the total number of mineral bearing districts are around 271 falling in 24 states in the country. Out of these, 21 districts are considered as highly potential districts in each of which more than 100 mining leases granted. Information on the number of mining leases granted in these 21 districts is furnished in Table-2. These constitute 44% of total number of mining leases and cover around 36% of total area.

TABLE - 2 : HIGH MINERAL POTENTIAL DISTRICTS

Sl. No.	District	No. of leases Granted	No. of minerals	Area of leases in hectares	States
1	Ananthapur	128	12	4,231.73	Andhra Pradesh
2	Cuddapah	205	17	6,652.90	Andhra Pradesh
3	Kurnool	229	14	4,516.79	Andhra Pradesh
4	Nellore	183	11	4,884.84	Andhra Pradesh
5	Singhbhum	103	11	22,352.13	Bihar
6	North Goa	138	2	10,443.89	Goa
7	South Goa	264	4	20,302.62	Goa
8	Jamnagar	203	7	6,093.00	Gujarat
9	Junagarh	397	4	6,435.14	Gujarat
10	Kutch	178	10	5,211.31	Gujarat
11	Surendragarh	162	4	941.28	Gujarat
12	Vadodara	101	5	2,006.81	Gujarat
13	Bellary	110	6	16,767.74	Karnataka
14	Jabalpur	300	12	9,662.12	Madhya Pradesh
15	Satna	294	7	10,630.03	Madhya Pradesh
16	Keonjhar	128	6	35,738.75	Orissa
17	Sundargarh	142	10	22,237.00	Orissa
18	Ajmer	201	9	10,057.10	Rajasthan
19	Bhilwara	134	6	9,481.53	Rajasthan
20	Udaipur	214	18	21,333.12	Rajasthan
21	Salem	144	7	3,751.74	Tamil Nadu
	Total	3,958		2,33,731.57	

(ii) MEDIUM MINERAL POTENTIAL DISTRICTS :

A district with mining leases granted between 51 and 100 leases is considered as medium potential districts and such total 27 districts are given in Table-3. This category constitutes over 21% of the total mining leases and it covers an area of over 15%.

TABLE -3 : MEDIUM MINERAL POTENTIAL DISTRICTS

Sl. No.	District	No. of leases Granted	No. of minerals	Areas of leases (hectare)	State
1	Adilabad	56	5	4275.46	Andhra Pradesh
2	Godavari(East)	66	5	637.00	Andhra Pradesh
3	Godavari (West)	58	10	862.87	Andhra Pradesh
4	Khammam	54	14	2289.57	Andhra Pradesh
5	Prakasam (Ongole)	51	7	1125.03	Andhra Pradesh
6	Vizianagaram	83	7	1297.11	Andhra Pradesh
7	Durg	78	7	4587.26	Chhattisgarh
8	Panchmahal	66	9	889.26	Gujarat
9	Rajkot	84	7	591.91	Gujarat
10	Sabarkantha	70	9	1075.03	Gujarat
11	Gurgaon	67	4	6724.83	Haryana
12	Kodarma	54	2	4102.19	Jharkhand
13	Chitradurga	68	8	6678.60	Karnataka
14	North Kanara	68	7	9411.65	Karnataka
15	Balaghat	68	10	2288.85	Madhya Pradesh
16	Nagpur	54	7	1307.79	Maharashtra
17	Sindhudurg	64	9	3246.69	Maharashtra
18	Bolangir	89	5	2364.69	Orissa
19	Kalahandi	56	3	674.98	Orissa
20	Bikaner	93	6	13582.48	Rajasthan
21	Chittorgarh	58	7	7986.90	Rajasthan
22	Dungarpur	82	3	5409.18	Rajasthan
23	Jaipur	85	12	8192.67	Rajasthan
24	Coimbatore	100	6	1962.48	Tamil Nadu
25	Tiruchirapalli	98	11	3341.30	Tamil Nadu
26	Tirunelveli	77	6	1436.42	Tamil Nadu
27	Allahabad	58	1	1614.88	Uttar Pradesh
	Total	1905		97957.08	

The remaining districts, in each of which number of mining leases granted lies between 1 and 50 account for 35% of the leases covering 49% of the total area and are considered as low mineral potential districts.

3.3 MINERAL-WISE ANALYSIS

There are 64 naturally occurring minerals/metals for which the mining leases are granted in the country. These minerals/metals are broadly classified into metallic and non-metallic minerals.

(i) METALLIC MINERALS

The metallic minerals include ferrous, non-ferrous and noble metals. The ferrous group includes iron ore, manganese ore, chromite and tungsten, whereas non-ferrous group consists of antimony ores, bauxite, copper, lead & zinc ores, molybdenum ore, nickel ore and vanadium ore. The noble metal group includes gold, silver and platinum group of metals. At present, there are no commercial mining leases for silver and platinum group of metals in the country.

Metallic minerals for which mining leases are granted as on 31.3.2000 are 9 in number and the number of leases are 1509 or 16.96% of the total mining leases with an area of 215,537 hectares (32.90% of the total mining area in the country). Out of the 9 metallic minerals, the total number of mining leases granted for iron ore is placed at 630 followed by manganese ore (452), bauxite (349), chromite (36) and copper ore (17). These 5 minerals accounts for 1484 mining leases (98% of the mining leases for metallic minerals) with an area of 199,807 hectares (92.70% of the lease area of metallic minerals). The distribution of mining leases for metallic minerals is given in Table-4.

TABLE- 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF MINING LEASES FOR METALLIC MINERALS

Sl.No.	Mineral/Metal	No. of leases executed	Area in hectares
1	Bauxite	349	32,743.21
2	Chromite	36	9,603.30
3	Copper ore	17	10,756.51
4	Gold	10	7,441.99
5	Iron ore	630	104,817.89
6	Lead & Zinc ores	12	8,221.35
7	Manganese ore	452	41,885.65
8	Tungsten	1	10.14
9	Tin	2	57.12
	Total	1509	215,537.16

(ii) NON-METALLIC MINERALS

There are 55 major non-metallic or industrial minerals, for which leases are granted in the country. In all, there are 7,487 (83% of the total) mining leases granted for these minerals with an area of 439,480.74 hectares (67% of the total lease area). Distribution of mining leases for non-metallic minerals is given in Table-5

TABLE- 5 : DISTRIBUTION OF MINING LEASES FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Sl.No.	Mineral/Metal	No. of leases executed	Area in hectares
1	Agate	9	390.19
2	Amethyst	7	110.94
3	Apatite	1	1,040.07
4	Asbestos	83	5,306.71
5	Ball clay	37	1,778.07
6	Barytes	150	4,017.73
7	Calcareous sand	15	269.64
8	Calcite	70	1,687.56
9	Chalk	150	638.68
10	China clay	551	49,761.73
11	Clay (others)	106	2,119.02
12	Corundum	27	891.45
13	Diamond	2	576.51
14	Diaspore	23	444.53
15	Dolomite	367	10,222.41
16	Emerald	1	129.50
17	Epidote	1	46.68
18	Felsite	7	195.69
19	Felspar	198	7,499.52
20	Fire clay	435	23,225.99
21	Fluorite	20	2,566.18
22	Garnet	18	569.37
23	Graphite	181	6,510.90
24	Gypsum	187	28,201.35
25	Jasper	21	1,212.86
26	Kaolin	4	679.43
27	Kyanite	25	3,307.12
28	Laterite	108	1,442.46
29	Lignite	9	7,406.73
30	Lime Kankar	34	1,713.07

Sl.No.	Mineral/Metal	No. of leases executed	Area in hectares
31	Limeshell	54	7,762.21
32	Limestone	1,861	146,984.21
33	Magnesite	31	4,301.10
34	Mica	325	16,007.17
35	Moulding Sand	87	2,154.80
36	Ochre	158	4,449.73
37	Opal	1	200.00
38	Perlite	1	144.65
39	Pyrite	2	847.50
40	Phosphorite	10	3,737.56
41	Pyrophyllite	85	2,515.08
42	Quartz	681	14,724.79
43	Quartzite	59	1,424.88
44	Rock Salt	2	44.24
45	Sand (Others)	87	7,900.24
46	Shale	24	705.57
47	Silica sand	553	26,158.78
48	Sillimanite	21	2,681.53
49	Slate	27	1,098.42
50	Steatite	544	29,672.21
51	Tourmaline	5	215.15
52	Vermiculite	19	335.21
53	Wollastonite	1	101.80
54	Vanadium	1	1,346.80
55	Rock Phosphate	1	5.00
	Total	7,487	439,480.74

Category	No. of leases Granted	Minerals	No. of Mining leases granted	Area covered in hectares
	Between 1 and 50	Vermiculite	19	335
		Vanadium	1	1347
		Wollastonite	1	102
		Total	485 (5%)	75182 (11%)

Number of minerals , their mining leases and area of leases covered category-wise are summarised below :

Category - 1:

- (a) Total number of minerals - 8
- (b) Total number of mining leases granted - 5,707 (63 % of total mining leases)
- (c) Total area of leases covered in hectares- 4,37,232 (67 % of total area)

Category-2:

- (a) Total number of minerals – 3
- (b) Total number of mining leases granted - 1,041 (12 % of total mining leases)
- (c) Total area of leases covered in hectares- 58,972 (9% of total area)

Category-3:

- (a) Total number of minerals -15
- (b) Total number of mining leases granted - 1,763 (20% of total mining leases)
- (c) Total area of leases covered in hectares- 83,632 (13% of total area)

Category-4:

- (a) Total number of minerals -38
- (b) Total number of mining leases granted - 485 (5% of total mining leases)
- (c) Total area of leases covered in hectares- 75,182 (11% of total area)

3.5 MUSEUM DISTRICTS OF MINERALS

The concentration of both number and wide variety of minerals is confined to as many as 21 districts covering 9 states which have more than 4 varieties of minerals. The districts and occurrences of wide variety have been listed in Table-2. The Udaipur district of Rajasthan and Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh are considered as museum districts of minerals. These two are endowed with as many as 18 and 17 varieties of minerals respectively.

3.6 SECTOR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MINING LEASES

Mining leases are in force both in the private and public sectors including Central and State Undertakings. Out of the total 8996 mining leases in the country 656 (7%) leases are granted in the public sector extending over an area of 2,48,028 hectares and the remaining mining leases with an area of 4,06,989.79 hectares are in the private sector. Most of the metallic minerals namely copper ore, lead & zinc ores, and gold are in the public sector and other metallic minerals such as iron ore, manganese ore, chromite and the industrial minerals like limestone, dolomite, pyrite, apatite, barytes, fluorite, asbestos, kyanite, magnesite, etc. are being exploited by both public and private sectors. Sector-wise distribution of mining leases is given in Table-7:

TABLE -7 : SECTOR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MINING LEASES

Sector	No. of leases granted	Percentage	Area in hectares	Percentage
Public(Total)	656	7	248028.11	38
(a) Central Undertakings	240	3	130816.43	20
(b) State Undertakings	416	4	117211.68	18
Private	8340	93	406989.79	62
Total	8996	100	655017.90	100

3.7. YEAR-WISE STATUS OF EXPIRY OF MINING LEASES.

Every mining lease is granted for a stipulated period and once this period expires the lessees shall have to apply for renewal to the respective State Governments as per the provisions under MCR, 1960. The period of leases varies from minimum 20 years to a maximum of 30 years. Further renewal(s) are possible for period or periods not exceeding 20 years in each case. Out of the total number of leases in the Directory (8996), more than 2452 leases will expire between 2001 and 2005. The year-wise break up of expiry of leases is given in Table- 8.

Table-8: YEAR -WISE STATUS OF EXPIRY OF MINING LEASES.

Year	No. of leases	Percentage	Area covered in hectares	Percentage
2001	507	5.63	31269.61	4.77
2002	561	6.23	25913.54	3.95
2003	513	5.70	27915.85	3.95
2004	438	4.86	26561.48	4.05
2005	433	4.81	29643.81	4.52

4. PROSPECTING LICENCES

Prospecting licence means a licence granted for the purpose of undertaking prospecting operations with a view to exploring/locating or proving mineral deposits on surface/sub-surface areas. State Governments and the Union Territories are empowered to grant/renew/revoke prospecting licences under the provisions of Mineral Concession Rules, (MCR) 1960. Reconnaissance Permit (RP) means a permit granted for the purpose of undertaking reconnaissance operations which means any operations undertaken for preliminary prospecting of a mineral through regional, aerial, geophysical or geo-chemical surveys and geological mapping, but does not include pitting, trenching, drilling(except drilling of boreholes on a grid specified from time to time by Central Government) or sub-surface excavation, and taken effect from 20.12.99 as per MM(DR)Act and from 18.01.2000 in the rules i.e. MCR and MCDR made thereunder.

The area restrictions of PL/ML/reconnaissance permit have been substantially liberalized by making such restrictions applicable state-wise instead of the country as a whole.

4.1 STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTING LICENCES

As per information received from the State Govts./Uts, 333 prospecting licences covering an area of 33,989 hectares were executed during 1999-2000. Similarly, 204 prospecting licences, covering an area of 29,862 hectares were executed during 1998-99. Number of prospecting licences executed with area during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is given in Table-9. These exclude those executed for aerial prospecting.

The states rich in minerals where maximum number of prospecting licences so far executed during the year 1999-2000 are Rajasthan (196) followed by Andhra Pradesh (43), Madhya Pradesh (39), Uttar Pradesh (16), Maharashtra (9), Karnataka (8), Gujarat and Orissa (7 each), Haryana (4), West Bengal (2) and Bihar & Tamil Nadu one each. Rajasthan State alone accounts for 59% while remaining 11 States covered 41% of the total number of prospecting licences. Areawise, Rajasthan covered 81% and the remaining 11 States accounted for just 19% (Table-9).

TABLE -9 : STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTING LICENCES EXECUTED¹ DURING 1998-99 AND 1999-2000

Mineral/s	1998-99		1999-2000	
	Nos.	Area in Hects.	Nos.	Area in Hects.
Andhra Pradesh	15	1,755	43	1,581
Bihar	01	05	01	19
Goa	01	96	--	--
Gujarat	13	327	07	102
Haryana	02	6,098	04	359
Karnataka	03	163	08	1,765
Madhya Pradesh	02	02	39	1,564
Maharashtra	08	542	09	696
Orissa	27	1,684	07	151
Rajasthan	121	18,940	196	27,640
Tamil Nadu	--	--	01	01
Uttar Pradesh	10	249	16	94
West Bengal	01	01	02	17
Total	204	29,862	333	33,989

Area figures rounded off.

4.2. MINERAL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTING LICENCES

In 1999-2000 as many as 30 prospecting licences have been executed, for semi-precious stones followed by soapstone (22), dolomite (15), quartz (14), limestone (13), chinaclay & fireclay (5 each), barytes, iron ore & ochre (4 each), calcite, feldspar & white quartz (3 each), garnet magnesite & tin ore (2 each) and gypsum, laterite, limeshell, manganese ore, moulding sand, nepheline syenite, pyrophyllite, shale, silica sand and white clay (one each). There are 192 licences for one or more minerals in association with, accounting for 58% of the total licences executed during 1999-2000

Prospecting licences are executed for individual mineral or group of associated minerals depending upon their nature of occurrence such as manganese & iron ore; mica & feldspar; copper, lead & zinc; limestone & dolomite, or vice versa, etc. Number of prospecting licences executed mineral-wise during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is furnished in Table-10.

Ltd., M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd., M/s Ingliwood Minerals Pvt. Ltd., M/s. B.Vijay Kumar, Chhattisgarh Exploration Corpn. Ltd. and M/s. WSIL Mineral Sands India Pvt. Ltd. Tables 11, 12 and 13. The details of prospecting licences granted/executed during 1999-2000 are furnished in Annexure-I,

Ten companies executed 17 prospecting licences for copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, bismuth, cadmium & associated minerals as compared to 8 companies covering 25 prospecting licences in the previous year for these group of minerals. One licensee executed for diamond mineral exclusively in Madhya Pradesh during 1999-2000.

Mineral-wise, prospecting licences granted/executed over large areas during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is furnished in Table-12.

TABLE - 12 : MINERALWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTING LICENCES OVER LARGE AREAS DURING 1998-99 AND 1999-2000

Mineral/s	1998-99		1999-2000	
	Nos.	Area in sq.km.	Nos.	Area in sq.km.
Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, bismuth, cadmium and associated minerals	25	36,029	17	19,528
Diamond	--	--	01	4,600
Total	25	36,029	18	24,128

4.6 STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTING LICENCES OVER LARGE AREAS DURING 1998-1999 AND 1999-2000

During 1999-2000, eighteen (18) prospecting licences over large areas have been granted in the states of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Out of the 18 prospecting licences granted/executed during the period, Rajasthan occupies first place with 14 licences covering about 17,439 sq.kms. area followed by Haryana (3) and Madhya Pradesh (1). State-wise distribution of prospecting licences over large areas is furnished in Table-13.

TABLE -13 : STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTING LICENCES OVER LARGE AREAS DURING 1998-99 AND 1999-2000

State	1998-99		1999-2000	
	Nos.	Area in sq.km.	Nos.	Area in sq.km.
Bihar	01	2,472	--	--
Haryana	--	--	03	2,089
Madhya Pradesh	--	--	01	4,600
Maharashtra	01	3,490	--	--
Rajasthan	20	27,111	14	17,439
Uttar Pradesh	03	2,956	--	--
Total	25	36,029	18	24,128

4.7 AREA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTING LICENCES OVER LARGE AREAS DURING 1998-1999 AND 1999-2000

Area-wise, M/s Inqliwood Minerals Pvt.Ltd., holds maximum area of about 9,259 sq.kms. followed by M/s BHP Minerals India Pvt.Ltd. (6,199 sq.kms.), M/s B. Vijaykumar Chhattisgarh Exploration Corporation Ltd.(4,600 sq.kms.), M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.(3,170 sq.kms.) and M/s WSIL Minerals Sands India Pvt. Ltd.(900 sq.kms). Area-wise distribution of prospecting licences during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is given in Table-14.

TABLE - 14 : AREAWISE/COMPANYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTING LICENCES OVER LARGE AREAS DURING 1998-99 AND 1999-2000

Company	1998-99		1999-2000	
	Nos.	Area in sq.km.	Nos.	Area in sq.km.
Australian Indian Resources India Pvt. Ltd., 64, Purvi Marg, Basant Vihar, New Delhi	02	2,889	--	--
BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., 4th Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, Cannought Place, New Delhi.	03	2,588	07	6,199

(contd.)

Company	1998-99		1999-2000	
	Nos.	Area in sq.km.	Nos.	Area in sq.km.
B.Vijaykumar, Chhatisgarh Exploration Corporation Ltd., 501, Priyadarshini Gruh Nirman Sahakari Samiti Maryadit, Priyadarshini Nagar, Ring Road No.1, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	--	--	01	4,600
Geomysore Services India Pvt. Ltd., 120/45, 3 rd Block, 6 th Cross, 6A Main, Thyagarajanagar, Bangalore- 560028	01	3,490	--	--
Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Yashad Bhavan, Udaipur.	04	3,962	03	3,170
Ingliwood Minerals Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017.	--	--	05	9,259
Meridian Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017.	03	5,574	--	--
Metmin Finance & Holdings Ltd., 161/162, Mittal Court, 'A' Wing, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021.	04	2,586	--	--
Phelps Dodge Exploration India Pvt. Ltd., Price Water House, B-102, Himalaya House, 23, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110 001.	02	3,012	--	--
RBW Minerals Industries Ltd., 226(3A) Sardarpura, Udaipur.	02	3,976	--	--
WSIL Mineral Sands India Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017.	04	7,562	02	900
Total	25	36,029	18	24,128

**PROSPECTING LICENCES APPROVED BY THE MINISTRY OF MINES/GRANTED/EXECUTED BY THE
VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR INDIAN & FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING 1999-2000**

Name and address of the prospecting licensee	Location	Mineral(s) covered under prospecting licence	Area (In Sq. Km.)	Date of approval/ grant/ permission	Date of execution	Period in years	Remarks
1. BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., 4 th Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.	Haryana Bhiwani, Mohindergarh, Rohtak & Rewari (Block XII)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	1,132.00	i) 29.10.99 ii) 24.11.99	04.12.99	03	--
2. BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., 4 th Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.	Haryana Mohindergarh (Block XI)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	389.00	i) 28.10.99 ii) 24.11.99	04.12.99	03	--
3. BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., 4 th Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.	Haryana Bhiwani & Mohindergarh (Block XIV)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	568.00	i) 28.10.99 ii) 24.11.99	05.12.99	03	--
4. BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., 4 th Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.	Rajasthan Jhunjhunu & Sikar (Block X)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	1,745.00	i) 12.04.99 ii) 05.06.99	28.06.99	03	Form A (Rule-7) regarding commencement of prospecting operations dt. 10.09.99 (Date of commencement 25.08.99). First relinquishment date extended upto 27.03.2001

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Name and address of the prospecting licensee	Location	Mineral(s) covered under prospecting licence	Area (In Sq. Km.)	Date of approval/ grant/ permission	Date of execution	Period in years	Remarks
5. BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., 4 th Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.	Rajasthan Jhunjhunu (Block XIII)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	260.00	i) 27.10.99 ii) 30.11.99	09.12.99	03	Date of commencement 07.02.2000
6. BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., 4 th Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.	Rajasthan Jaipur & Sikar (Block XVI)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	1,080.24	i) 27.10.99 ii) 08.12.99	--	03	--
7. BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd., 4 th Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.	Rajasthan Jaipur & Sikar (Block XV)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	1,024.72	i) 27.10.99 ii) 08.12.99	19.12.99	03	--
8. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Yashad Bhavan, Udaipur.	Rajasthan Ajmer	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	998.46	i) 07.09.99	--	03	--
9. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Yashad Bhavan, Udaipur.	Rajasthan Jaipur, Sikar & Nagaur (Block VIII)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	1,021.76	i) 27.10.99 ii) 30.11.99	--	03	--

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Name and address of the prospecting licensee	Location	Mineral(s) covered under prospecting licence	Area (In Sq. Km.)	Date of approval/ grant/ permission	Date of execution	Period in years	Remarks
10. Hindusthan Zinc Ltd., Yashad Bhavan, Udaipur	Rajasthan Jaipur & Sikar (Block VII)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, Silver & associated minerals	1,150.00	i)27.10.99 ii)30.11.99	--	03	--
11. Ingliwood Minerals Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017	Rajasthan Udaipur	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, Silver & associated minerals	1,722.75	i)11.11.99 ii)21.12.99	06.01.2000	03	Ministry of Mines permitted 1 st relinquishment upto 09.03.2002. State Govt. extended upto 05.01.2002.
12. Ingliwood Minerals Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017	Rajasthan Rajsamand (Kumbalgarh & Ranakpur)	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, Silver & associated minerals	1,592.00	i)11.11.99 ii)08.12.99	10.03.2000	03	Ministry of Mines permitted 1 st relinquishment upto 05.01.2002. State Govt. permitted upto 09.03.2002.
13. Ingliwood Minerals Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017	Rajasthan Rajsamand	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	2,085.00	i)11.11.99 ii)08.12.99	10.03.2000	03	Ministry of Mines permitted 1 st relinquishment upto 09.03.2002. State Govt. permitted upto 09.03.2002.

Name and address of the prospecting licensee	Location	Mineral(s) covered under prospecting licence	Area (In Sq. Km.)	Date of approval/ grant/ permission	Date of execution	Period in years	Remarks
14. Ingtiwood Minerals Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017	Rajasthan Pali, Sirohi & Udaipur	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, Silver & associated minerals	1,777.25	i) 11.11.99 ii) 08.12.99 iii) 23.07.2001*	06.01.2000	03	Ministry of Mines permitted 1 st relinquishment upto 05.01.2002 instead of 06.01.2001.
15. Ingtiwood Minerals Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017	Rajasthan Bhilwara, Chittorgarh & Udaipur	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, Silver & associated minerals	2,082.00	i) 11.11.99 ii) 08.12.99 iii) 16.07.2001*	06.01.2000	03	Ministry of Mines permitted 1 st relinquishment upto 05.01.2002 instead of 06.01.2001.
16. WSIL Mineral Sands India Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017	Rajasthan Jaipur	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	600.37*	i) 11.11.99 ii) 08.12.99 iii) 18.03.2000	--	03	* Area amended vide G.O. dt. 13.03.2000. Permitted to execute upto 07.12.2000
17. WSIL Mineral Sands India Pvt. Ltd., D-19, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110 017	Rajasthan Udaipur	Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver & associated minerals	300.00	i) 07.12.99 ii) 25.05.2000	09.01.2001	03	--
18. B. Vijaya Kumar Chhattisgarh Exploration Pvt. Ltd., 501, Priyadarshani Gruh Nirman Sahkari Samitee Maryadit, Priyadarshani Nagar, Ring Road No. 1, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh, Raipur (Behradih Block)	Diamond	4,600.00	i) 22.11.99 ii) 16.12.99	25.01.2000	03	--

Note: i) Date of Approval by Central Govt. ii) Date of Grant by State Govt. iii) Permission for extension to execute deed.