

1. Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2016

The Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2016 (as amended upto date) do not provide any specific provision or guideline related to the handling of grievances in technical institutions. These rules primarily focus on the conservation, development and management of mineral resources in a sustainable and efficient manner. Therefore, the grievance redressal mechanism for technical institutions as per the provisions of the Institution of Technical Education (ISTE) Act, 2016 shall apply in this regard. As per Section 43(5) of the ISTE Act, 2016, there is a provision for the constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to address the grievances of students in technical institutions. The composition, powers and functions of the ICC are also provided in the same section. Additionally, the Institutions can have their internal policies and procedures for redressal of grievances which may be separate from the Act and Rules.

Key aspects:

Establishes guidelines for the excavation and management of mines.

Requires mining plans and periodic audits of mining operations.

Enforces safety and environmental protection measures.

Promotes the use of advanced mining technologies.

2. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) (As amended up to 27th March, 2015)

The MMDR Act is the principal legislation governing the mining sector in India. It regulates the development and exploitation of mineral resources in the country.

Key aspects:

Establishes the framework for the allocation of mineral concessions.

Grants powers to the central and state governments for regulating mining activities.

Provides for the creation of the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC).

Defines provisions for the auctioning of mineral leases, particularly for non-coal minerals.

3. Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydrocarbon Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 (As amended up to 8th December 2016)

These rules provide the procedure for granting mineral concessions for minerals other than atomic minerals and hydrocarbon energy minerals.

Key aspects:

Specifies the process for the grant of reconnaissance permits, prospecting licenses, and mining leases.

Lays down the framework for auctioning and allotment of mines.

Provides for the allocation of mineral rights to both public and private sector entities.

Outlines the roles of state and central governments in the concession process.

4. Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydrocarbon Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016

This is the same rule as described above, with no substantial change between the two versions mentioned. These rules govern the concession and exploration of non-atomic and non-hydrocarbon

minerals in India, including the auction process and other regulatory measures for mineral extraction.

5. National Mineral Exploration Trust Rules, 2015

These rules provide the operational framework for the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET), which was created to fund and promote mineral exploration activities in India.

Key aspects:

The trust is funded through a contribution from the mining leaseholders.

NMET is responsible for conducting geological surveys, exploration activities, and creating mineral resource databases.

The trust supports research, training, and development of exploration technologies.

6. Mines and Minerals (Contribution to District Mineral Foundation) Rules, 2015

These rules specify how mining leaseholders must contribute to the District Mineral Foundation (DMF). The DMF is a trust created to work for the welfare of mining-affected areas and people.

Key aspects:

Mining companies must pay a percentage of their profit or revenues to the DMF, which is utilized for the socio-economic development of the mining districts.

The fund is used for activities like health, education, infrastructure development, and welfare programs in mining areas.

The rules specify the modalities of collection, management, and utilization of the DMF fund.

7. Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015

These rules provide the methodology and requirements for evidence of mineral content in deposits, to be submitted as part of the process of obtaining mining concessions.

Key aspects:

Defines the procedures for submission of geological reports and mining plans.

Establishes the requirement for systematic exploration data to prove the existence and quality of minerals in the area.

Specifies the technical standards for exploration reports and data verification.

8. Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015

These rules govern the auction process for the grant of mineral concessions under the MMDR Act.

Key aspects:

Provides the framework for the auctioning of mineral blocks to ensure transparency, competition, and fairness in the allocation of mineral resources.

Defines the process of bidding, the submission of financial and technical bids, and the declaration of successful bidders.

Outlines the penalties and conditions related to the auction process.

The auction process is typically used for granting mining leases for non-coal minerals, ensuring better value capture for the state.