

Mining Legislation: 300 Objective Type Questions

Section 1: MMDR Act, 1957 (Questions 1-50)

****1. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act was enacted in:****

- 1947

- 1957

- 1967

- 1977

****2. MMDR Act was last substantially amended in:****

- 2025

- 2015

- 2021

- 2023

****3. The MMDR Act applies to:****

- Only metallic minerals

- Only coal and petroleum

- All minerals except petroleum and natural gas

- Only major minerals

****4. Under MMDR Act, the term "mining lease" means:****

- Temporary permit for exploration

- A lease granted for the purpose of undertaking mining operations

- License for mineral trading

- Permission for geological survey

****5. Major minerals are defined in:****

- Mines Act, 1952

- Schedule of MMDR Act

- Coal Mines Act

- Mineral Concession Rules

****6. The maximum area that can be granted under a Reconnaissance Permit is:****

- 5,000 sq km

- 25,000 sq km

- 50,000 sq km

- 10,000 sq km

****7. Reconnaissance Permit can be granted for:****

- 1 year
- 2 years
- 3 years
- 5 years

****8. Can a Reconnaissance Permit be renewed?****

- No, it cannot be renewed
- Yes, once for 2 years
- Yes, twice for 3 years each
- Yes, unlimited renewals

****9. Prospecting License can be granted for a maximum area of:****

- 10 sq km
- 25 sq km
- 50 sq km
- 100 sq km

****10. The initial period of Prospecting License is:****

- 2 years

- 3 years

- 5 years

- 10 years

****11. Prospecting License can be renewed for:****

- One time for 2 years

- Two times for 2 years each

- Three times for 3 years each

- Cannot be renewed

****12. Maximum duration of Mining Lease for minerals other than coal, lignite and atomic minerals:****

- 30 years

- 50 years

- 75 years

- 99 years

****13. Mining Lease for coal and lignite can be granted for:****

- 20 years

- 30 years

- 50 years

- No maximum limit

****14. Mining Lease can be renewed for a period of:****

- 10 years

- 20 years

- 30 years

- 50 years

****15. Who grants mining lease for major minerals?***

- Central Government

- State Government

- District Magistrate

- Indian Bureau of Mines

****16. Prior approval of Central Government is required for mining lease in:****

- All cases

- Cases involving transfer of lease

- Only for atomic minerals

- Never required

****17. The 2015 amendment to MMDR Act introduced:****

- Lottery system
- Auction system for mineral concessions
- First come first served
- Direct allocation

****18. Composite License means:****

- Combined reconnaissance, prospecting and mining in single license
- License for multiple minerals
- License for multiple states
- License for exploration and export

****19. Composite License can be granted for:****

- 10 years
- 20 years
- 50 years
- 30 years

****20. Transfer of mining lease requires approval of:****

- State Government with prior approval of Central Government

- Only State Government

- Only Central Government

- DGMS

****21. Dead rent is payable:****

- Annually

- Monthly

- Quarterly

- One time

****22. Royalty is calculated on:****

- Area of mining lease

- Quantity of mineral extracted or consumed

- Profit earned

- Number of workers employed

****23. Who receives royalty payments?***

- State Government

- Central Government

- Both equally

- District administration

****24. District Mineral Foundation (DMF) receives:****

- 10% of royalty
- Up to 30% of royalty (varies)
- 50% of royalty
- Fixed amount annually

****25. National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) receives:****

- 2% of royalty
- 5% of royalty
- 10% of royalty
- 1% of royalty

****26. Illegal mining penalty under MMDR Act includes:****

- Warning only
- Fine up to Rs 1 lakh
- Imprisonment up to 2 years and/or fine
- Only confiscation of equipment

****27. Mining operations without valid lease is punishable with:****

- Fine only

- Imprisonment up to 5 years

- Imprisonment up to 1 year

- Community service

****28. Inter-state auction for minerals was introduced in:****

- 2015

- 2021 amendment

- 2019

- 2017

****29. Captive mines can be used for:****

- Own consumption only, not for merchant sale

- Commercial sale

- Export only

- Any purpose

****30. Captive mining lease for specified end use can be transferred to:****

- Anyone

- Entities with same end use through auction

- Government companies only

- Cannot be transferred

****31. The MMDR Act provides for establishment of:****

- State Mineral Development Funds

- National Mining Corporation

- Central Mining Board

- Mineral Export Authority

****32. Reconnaissance Permit holder must submit report within:****

- 3 months of completion

- 6 months of completion

- 1 year of completion

- No such requirement

****33. Prospecting License holder can extract minerals:****

- For commercial sale

- Only for testing and analysis

- Cannot extract at all

- For own consumption

****34. Preference for grant of mining lease is given to:****

- PL holder who discovered mineral
- Highest bidder
- Government companies
- Local residents

****35. Mining operations must commence within:****

- 6 months of grant
- 1 year of grant
- 2 years of grant (or as specified)
- 5 years of grant

****36. Failure to start mining within prescribed time may result in:****

- Extension
- Cancellation of lease
- Fine only
- No consequence

****37. Annual report submission by lessee is:****

- Mandatory

- Optional

- Required only for large mines

- Required only for coal mines

****38. Mining plan approval is required from:****

- State Government

- Indian Bureau of Mines

- DGMS

- Ministry of Mines

****39. Review of mining plan must be done every:****

- 2 years

- 5 years

- 10 years

- Annually

****40. Lessee must maintain true accounts of minerals:****

- Monthly

- Daily

- Weekly

- Yearly

****41. Inspection of mining lease area can be done by:****

- Authorized officers of State/Central Government

- Only DGMS officials

- Only IBM officials

- Public representatives

****42. Notice period for inspection is:****

- 7 days

- 15 days

- Not required for authorized officers

- 1 month

****43. Samples collected during inspection:****

- One part to lessee, one retained by officer

- All retained by officer

- All given to lessee

- Sent to laboratory only

****44. Dispute regarding mineral concession is settled by:****

- Courts

- Central Government (final authority)

- State Government

- Arbitration

****45. Appeals against Central Government orders go to:****

- High Court

- Supreme Court directly

- Tribunal

- Ministry of Mines

****46. Time limit for appeal is:****

- 30 days

- 60 days

- 90 days

- 6 months

****47. Rules under MMDR Act are framed by:****

- Central Government

- State Government

- Parliament

- Indian Bureau of Mines

****48. State Government can make rules for:****

- All minerals

- Minor minerals only

- Major minerals only

- Cannot make rules

****49. Security deposit for mining lease is:****

- Mandatory

- Optional

- Only for large mines

- Only for coal mines

****50. Unutilized security deposit is:****

- Forfeited

- Refunded after proper mine closure

- Transferred to DMF

- Given to workers

Section 2: Mines Act, 1952 (Questions 51-100)

****51. The Mines Act, 1952 primarily deals with:****

- Mineral rights
- Health, safety and welfare of mine workers
- Environmental protection
- Royalty collection

****52. The Mines Act applies to:****

- Only coal mines
- Only metallic mines
- All mines
- Only underground mines

****53. "Mine" is defined as any excavation where:****

- More than 10 persons work
- Any operation for searching or obtaining minerals is carried on
- Machinery is used
- Explosives are used

****54. Minimum age for employment in mines:****

- 16 years

- 18 years

- 21 years

- 14 years

****55. Women are prohibited from working:****

- In all mines

- Underground in any mine

- In opencast mines

- During night shifts only

****56. Maximum hours of work per week in mines:****

- 40 hours

- 48 hours

- 54 hours

- 60 hours

****57. Maximum hours of work per day in mines:****

- 8 hours

- 12 hours (including rest intervals)

- 10 hours

- 14 hours

****58. Rest interval in a shift must be at least:****

- 15 minutes

- 30 minutes

- 45 minutes

- 1 hour

****59. Weekly holiday is:****

- Compulsory

- Optional

- At employer's discretion

- Only for underground workers

****60. Annual leave with wages for adults working underground:****

- 12 days per year

- 15 days per year

- 1 day for every 15 days worked

- 21 days per year

****61. Who is the Chief Inspector of Mines?****

- State-appointed officer

- Central Government-appointed officer (DGMS)

- Mine owner

- District Magistrate

****62. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is under:****

- Ministry of Labour and Employment

- Ministry of Mines

- Ministry of Environment

- State Government

****63. Inspector of Mines has power to:****

- Enter and inspect any mine at any time

- Enter only with prior notice

- Enter during working hours only

- Enter with owner's permission

****64. Owner must report serious accidents within:****

- 24 hours

- 48 hours

- 7 days

- Immediately

****65. Serious bodily injury is defined as injury causing:****

- 1 day absence

- Disablement for 72 hours or more

- Hospitalization

- Permanent disability

****66. Fatal accident inquiry is conducted by:****

- Police

- Court of Inquiry appointed by Government

- Mine owner

- Labour Commissioner

****67. Mine manager must hold:****

- Any engineering degree

- Certificate of competency

- MBA degree

- Mining diploma only

****68. Certificate of competency is issued by:****

- Board of Mining Examinations (DGMS)

- State Government

- Universities

- Mine owners

****69. Mine manager's certificate is valid for:****

- 5 years

- 10 years

- Lifetime (subject to conditions)

- Must be renewed annually

****70. Blasting operations can be done by:****

- Anyone

- Competent person with blasting certificate

- Mine manager only

- Any experienced worker

****71. Minimum distance from explosive magazine to mine workings:****

- 50 meters

- As specified in regulations (typically 90m+)

- 20 meters

- 100 meters

****72. Smoking in explosive areas is:****

- Strictly prohibited

- Allowed with permission

- Allowed in designated areas

- Allowed during breaks

****73. First aid facilities are:****

- Mandatory in all mines

- Required only in large mines

- Optional

- Required only in underground mines

****74. First aid boxes must be provided for every:****

- 50 workers

- 150 workers

- 500 workers

- 100 workers

****75. Medical examination of workers is:****

- Optional

- Mandatory (initial and periodic)

- Only for underground workers

- Only once at joining

****76. Canteen facility is mandatory when:****

- 100 or more workers

- 250 or more workers

- 500 or more workers

- Always mandatory

****77. Creche facility is mandatory when:****

- 20 women employed

- 50 or more women employed

- 100 women employed

- Not mandatory

****78. Drinking water facilities:****

- Must be provided at convenient locations
- Optional
- Only during summer
- Only for underground mines

****79. Washing facilities must be provided:****

- In all mines
- In mines employing 250 or more workers
- Only in coal mines
- Optional

****80. Penalty for contravention of Mines Act provisions:****

- Warning only
- Imprisonment up to 2 years and/or fine
- Fine only
- Suspension of operations

****81. Ventilation in underground mines is:****

- Mandatory with specified standards

- Optional

- Required only in deep mines

- At owner's discretion

****82. Minimum width of traveling road in underground mine:****

- 1 meter

- 0.5 meters

- 2 meters

- 1.5 meters

****83. Fencing of machinery is:****

- Compulsory

- Optional

- Required only for new machinery

- At operator's discretion

****84. Notice of opening of mine must be given:****

- At least 15 days before opening

- 7 days before

- 30 days before

- After opening

****85. Notice of abandonment of mine must be given:****

- 60 days before abandonment

- 30 days before

- 90 days before

- After abandonment

****86. Mine plan must be updated:****

- At least once every year

- Every 6 months

- Every 2 years

- Every 5 years

****87. Mine rescue station is required for:****

- All mines

- Mines as specified in regulations (typically larger mines)

- Only coal mines

- Only underground mines

****88. Rescue training for workers is:****

- Mandatory for designated rescue teams

- Optional

- For all workers

- Not required

****89. Self-rescuer device in coal mines is:****

- Mandatory for underground workers

- Optional

- For managers only

- Not required

****90. Electricity regulations in mines are covered under:****

- Indian Electricity Act

- Mines Rules and Regulations

- Separate Electricity Act

- Not regulated

****91. Inflammable gas detection in coal mines is:****

- Mandatory before and during work

- Weekly

- Monthly

- Optional

****92. Permitted explosives in gassy mines:****

- Only those approved by DGMS

- Any explosive

- Commercial explosives only

- Explosives not allowed

****93. Haulage system safety requirements:****

- Specified in Mines Rules

- At owner's discretion

- Not regulated

- State Government decides

****94. Winding system examination:****

- Daily and periodic as per regulations

- Weekly

- Monthly

- Annually

****95. Emergency exits in underground mines:****

- Mandatory with specified requirements

- Optional

- Required only in deep mines

- One exit sufficient

****96. Safety helmet in mines is:****

- Mandatory for all persons

- Optional

- For workers only

- For underground only

****97. Safety boots in mines are:****

- Mandatory

- Optional

- For underground only

- Not required

****98. Dust suppression measures are:****

- Mandatory as per regulations

- Optional

- Only in coal mines

- Not required

****99. Noise level monitoring in mines:****

- Required periodically

- Not required

- Optional

- Only in metallic mines

****100. Illumination standards in mines are:****

- Specified in Mines Rules

- Not regulated

- At owner's discretion

- Only for underground

Section 3: Coal Mines Regulations & Legislation (Questions 101-150)

****101. Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act was passed in:****

- 1952

- 1973

- 1980

- 1957

****102. Under Coal Mines Nationalization Act, coal mining can be done by:****

- Private companies only

- Government companies and allottees

- Anyone with license

- Foreign companies

****103. Coal blocks are allocated by:****

- Central Government

- State Government

- Coal India Limited

- DGMS

****104. Captive coal blocks are for:****

- Specified end use industries

- Commercial mining

- Export

- Any purpose

****105. Commercial coal mining by private sector was allowed in:****

- 2014

- 2020

- 2015

- 2018

****106. Coal India Limited is:****

- Public sector undertaking

- Private company

- Joint venture

- Cooperative society

****107. Coal Controller's Organization is under:****

- Ministry of Coal

- Ministry of Mines

- Ministry of Power

- State Government

****108. Coal quality monitoring is done by:****

- Mine owner
- Nominated agencies as per regulations
- Buyers
- Not required

****109. Coal grading system in India:****

- Based on Useful Heat Value (UHV)
- Based on color
- Based on location
- No grading system

****110. Coking coal is primarily used for:****

- Power generation
- Steel manufacturing
- Cement industry
- Brick making

****111. Non-coking coal is used for:****

- Power generation and industrial use
- Steel making only

- Export only

- Chemical industry

****112. Coal sampling procedure is specified in:****

- Mines Act

- Coal Mines Regulations

- MMDR Act

- Not specified

****113. Coal despatch register maintenance is:****

- Mandatory

- Optional

- For large mines only

- Not required

****114. Coal stock verification is done:****

- Daily

- Weekly

- Monthly or as specified

- Annually

****115. Methane emission monitoring in coal mines:****

- Mandatory

- Optional

- Only in gassy mines

- Not required

****116. Degree of gassiness classification depends on:****

- Methane emission rate

- Coal production

- Depth of mine

- Number of workers

****117. Fire risk category in coal mines is based on:****

- Proneness to spontaneous heating

- Use of explosives

- Depth of mine

- Coal quality

****118. Stowing in coal mines means:****

- Filling worked-out areas with material

- Storing coal

- Supporting roof

- Ventilation method

****119. Depillaring in coal mines is:****

- Extraction of pillars left for support

- Creating pillars

- Supporting roof

- Removing overburden

****120. Bord and pillar mining is:****

- Underground mining method leaving pillars for support

- Surface mining method

- Drilling method

- Blasting pattern

****121. Longwall mining is:****

- Underground method with mechanized face

- Surface mining method

- Opencast method

- Shaft sinking method

****122. Highwall mining is used in:****

- Opencast coal mines
- Underground mines
- Both
- Not a mining method

****123. Coal washery is for:****

- Improving coal quality by removing impurities
- Cleaning equipment
- Dust suppression
- Water treatment

****124. Fly ash utilization from coal plants is:****

- Mandatory as per regulations
- Optional
- Not regulated
- Prohibited

****125. Coal bed methane (CBM) extraction:****

- Governed by separate regulations
- Not allowed

- Same as coal mining

- No regulations

****126. Underground coal gasification (UCG) is:****

- Converting coal to gas underground

- Gas storage

- Methane drainage

- Ventilation system

****127. Safety lamp in coal mines is used for:****

- Gas detection

- Illumination only

- Signaling

- Not used anymore

****128. Stone dust barriers in coal mines prevent:****

- Coal dust explosions

- Roof fall

- Water ingress

- Gas emission

****129. Inertization in sealed areas means:****

- Making atmosphere non-explosive
- Ventilation
- Cooling
- Dewatering

****130. Fire fighting plan in coal mines is:****

- Mandatory
- Optional
- For surface mines only
- Not required

****131. Subsidence due to underground coal mining:****

- Must be monitored and managed
- Not regulated
- Owner not responsible
- Only surface owner's concern

****132. Opencast coal mine slope stability:****

- Must be monitored as per regulations
- Not regulated

- Optional

- Only for deep mines

****133. Haul road maintenance in coal mines:****

- Mandatory for safety

- Optional

- Not specified

- Owner's discretion

****134. Dumping ground stability in coal mines:****

- Must comply with safety norms

- Not regulated

- Optional

- Not important

****135. Water management in coal mines requires:****

- Proper drainage and disposal plan

- No specific requirements

- Only in underground mines

- Not regulated

****136. Coal transportation by railway is regulated by:****

- Railways and coal regulations

- Not regulated

- Mine owner only

- State Government

****137. Coal pilferage prevention measures:****

- Security and monitoring systems

- Not required

- Owner's choice

- Not regulated

****138. Rainy season precautions in coal mines:****

- Specified in seasonal regulations

- Not required

- Optional

- For underground only

****139. Explosive storage in coal mines:****

- Strictly regulated with distance norms

- Not regulated

- At any location

- Not allowed

****140. Electrical equipment in coal mines must be:****

- Flameproof/intrinsically safe as required

- Standard industrial type

- Any type

- Not specified

****141. Communication system in underground coal mines:****

- Mandatory as per regulations

- Optional

- Not required

- For large mines only

****142. Trackless mining in coal mines uses:****

- Mobile equipment

District level committee

- Indian Bureau of Mines

****156. Category B mining projects are appraised by:****

- Central Government only

- State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)

- District administration

- DGMS

****157. Public hearing for mining projects is:****

- Mandatory for specified categories

- Always optional

- Not required

- Only for coal mines

****158. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is:****

- Part of EIA and mandatory for compliance

- Optional

- Not required

- For large mines only

****159. Validity of environmental clearance is:****

- 10 years

- Life of mine or as specified

- 5 years

- 20 years

****160. Environmental clearance can be transferred:****

- Yes, with approval

- No, never

- Automatically with lease transfer

- Only for minor minerals

****161. Post environmental clearance monitoring:****

- Mandatory with periodic reports

- Optional

- Not required

- Only once

****162. Half-yearly compliance reports must be submitted to:****

- Regional Office of MoEF&CC

- State Government only

- DGMS

- Not required

****163. Air quality monitoring in mining areas is:****

- Mandatory as per regulations
- Optional
- Not required
- For coal mines only

****164. Water quality monitoring at mine site:****

- Required periodically
- Not required
- Optional
- Annual only

****165. Noise level monitoring in mines:****

- Mandatory as per environmental norms
- Optional
- Not required
- For surface mines only

****166. Ambient air quality standards are notified under:****

- Environment Protection Act
- Mines Act

- MMDR Act

- Not notified

****167. Dust suppression in mines by water spraying is:****

- Mandatory

- Optional

- Not required

- For coal mines only

****168. Green belt development around mines is:****

- Mandatory as per environmental clearance

- Optional

- Not required

- Owner's choice

****169. Reclamation of mined-out areas:****

- Mandatory with progressive and final plans

- Optional

- Not required

- After complete abandonment only

****170. Financial assurance for mine closure is:****

- Required through bank guarantee/deposit

- Not required

- Optional

- For large mines only

****171. Mine closure plan must be submitted:****

- At the time of EC application and updated periodically

- At the end of mining

- Not required

- After mine abandonment

****172. Approval for mine closure plan is given by:****

- MoEF&CC/SEIAA and concerned authorities

- State Government only

- DGMS only

- Not required

****173. Topsoil preservation in mining areas is:****

- Mandatory for reclamation

- Optional

- Not required

- For agricultural land only

****174. Biodiversity assessment for mining projects:****

- Required as part of EIA

- Not required

- Optional

- For forest areas only

****175. Fly ash from coal mines/power plants utilization target is:****

- 100% as per regulations

- 50%

- 75%

- Not specified

****176. Discharge of mine water requires:****

- Consent from Pollution Control Board

- No permission required

- Only for underground mines

- Owner's discretion

****177. Hazardous waste management in mines follows:****

- Hazardous Waste Management Rules
- No specific rules
- Mines Act only
- Not regulated

****178. E-waste from mining operations must be:****

- Disposed through authorized recyclers
- Can be disposed anywhere
- Not regulated
- Buried in mine area

****179. Oil and grease pollution prevention in mines requires:****

- Proper storage and disposal mechanisms
- No specific requirements
- Not regulated
- Optional

****180. Rainwater harvesting in mining areas is:****

- Encouraged and often mandated

- Prohibited

- Not applicable

- Optional

****181. Groundwater withdrawal for mining requires:****

- NOC from Central/State Ground Water Authority

- No permission required

- Only for large mines

- Owner's right

****182. Environmental compensation for mining in violation:****

- Can be levied by courts/authorities

- Not applicable

- Never imposed

- Optional payment

****183. National Green Tribunal (NGT) has jurisdiction over:****

- Environmental disputes including mining

- Only forest cases

- Only pollution cases

- No mining jurisdiction

****184. Appeals against environmental clearance rejection go to:****

- National Green Tribunal

- High Court directly

- Supreme Court

- Ministry of Mines

****185. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) for mining:****

- Required for specified categories

- Not required

- Optional

- For government mines only

****186. Baseline environmental data collection period:****

- Minimum one season to one year

- One month

- One week

- Not required

****187. Cumulative impact assessment for mining:****

- Required in certain cases

- Never required

- Optional

- For coal only

****188. Mining in ecologically sensitive areas:****

- Prohibited or heavily restricted

- Freely allowed

- No restrictions

- Only underground allowed

****189. Buffer zone around mining areas:****

- Required as per regulations (typically 7.5m to larger)

- Not required

- Optional

- Owner decides

****190. Violation of environmental clearance conditions:****

- Can lead to suspension/cancellation

- Only warning given

- No consequences

- Fine only

****191. Wildlife clearance for mining in protected areas:****

- Required from National Board for Wildlife

- Not required

- State Government sufficient

- Not applicable

****192. Compensatory afforestation for forest land diversion:****

- Mandatory as per Forest Conservation Act

- Optional

- Not required

- Owner's choice

****193. Net Present Value (NPV) for forest land is payable to:****

- CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund)

- State Forest Department directly

- Central Government

- Not payable

****194. Coastal regulation zone (CRZ) clearance for beach sand mining:****

- Required from MoEF&CC
- Not required
- State Government sufficient
- Beach sand mining banned everywhere

****195. Sustainable mining practices include:****

- Resource optimization, environmental protection, social responsibility
- Maximum extraction only
- Profit maximization only
- Not defined

****196. Carbon footprint assessment for mines:****

- Increasingly required for large projects
- Never required
- Optional
- For coal only

****197. Renewable energy use in mining operations:****

- Encouraged with targets

- Prohibited

- Not applicable

- Mandatory 100%

****198. Environmental audit for mines:****

- Periodic audits required

- Not required

- Optional

- One-time only

****199. Third-party inspection of environmental compliance:****

- Required periodically

- Not allowed

- Optional

- Self-certification sufficient

****200. Environmental clearance for mining lease renewal:****

- Fresh EC required if validity expired

- Not required if mine operating

- Automatic extension

- Not applicable

Section 5: Forest Conservation & Mining (Questions 201-250)

****201. Forest Conservation Act was enacted in:****

- 1980

- 1972

- 1986

- 1990

****202. Diversion of forest land for mining requires approval from:****

- Central Government (MoEF&CC)

- State Government only

- Forest Department only

- District Collector

****203. Stage-I forest clearance involves:****

- In-principle approval

- Final approval

- Conditional approval

- No such stage

****204. Stage-II forest clearance involves:****

- Final approval with conditions

- Preliminary approval

- In-principle approval

- No such stage

****205. Compensatory afforestation must be done on:****

- Non-forest land twice the diverted area or degraded forest

- Any land

- Mining area itself

- Not required

****206. Net Present Value (NPV) is calculated based on:****

- Ecological value of forest land

- Market value of land

- Timber value

- Fixed rate per hectare

****207. Forest land can be diverted for mining:****

- Only with Central Government approval

- With State Government approval

- Freely

- Never allowed

****208. Wildlife clearance is required when mining is proposed:****

- Within 10 km of protected areas or in wildlife habitats

- Anywhere

- Only inside protected areas

- Never required

****209. Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife approves:****

- Projects in and around protected areas

- All mining projects

- Forest clearance

- Environmental clearance

****210. Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act (CAFA) was enacted in:****

- 2010

- 2016

- 2000

- 2020

****211. CAMPA funds are managed by:****

- National and State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities

- Forest Department

- MoEF&CC directly

- State Government

****212. Forest rights must be settled before:****

- Diversion of forest land for mining

- After mining starts

- Not required

- At mine closure

****213. Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act is of:****

- 2000

- 2006

- 2010

- 1996

****214. Gram Sabha consent is required for:****

- Diversion of forest land in Scheduled Areas

- All mining projects

- Not required

- Only for tribal areas

****215. Forest land diverted for mining can be used for:****

- Only approved mining purpose

- Any purpose

- Agriculture

- Commercial development

****216. Violation of forest clearance conditions can lead to:****

- Cancellation and penal action

- Warning only

- No consequences

- Fine only

****217. Transfer of mining lease with forest clearance:****

- Requires fresh forest clearance approval

- Automatic transfer

- Not required

- State approval sufficient

****218. Felling of trees in mining area requires:****

- Permission from Forest Department

- No permission required

- Mining lease sufficient

- Only for reserved forests

****219. Transit permit for forest produce from mining area:****

- Required from Forest Department

- Not required

- Mining lease sufficient

- Not applicable

****220. Salvaging of timber before mining:****

- Required with proper accounting
- Not required
- Owner can take freely
- Must be destroyed

****221. Reclamation with native species is:****

- Preferred in forest areas
- Not required
- Any species acceptable
- Exotic species preferred

****222. Monitoring of compensatory afforestation:****

- Regular monitoring by authorities
- Not required
- One-time inspection
- Self-monitoring sufficient

****223. Survival rate for compensatory afforestation plants:****

- Minimum percentage specified (typically 80-90%)

- No requirement

- 50%

- 100% mandatory

****224. Maintenance of compensatory afforestation for:****

- Specified years (typically 7-10 years)

- One year

- Not required

- Until survival

****225. Forest land can be de-reserved for mining:****

- Through legal process with approvals

- Automatically with lease

- Cannot be de-reserved

- State Government decision

****226. Critical Wildlife Habitat areas:****

- Generally no-go for mining

- Mining freely allowed

- Only underground mining

- Not defined

****227. Inviolable spaces in protected areas are:****

- Prohibited for mining
- Allowed with restrictions
- Freely allowed
- Not defined

****228. Elephant corridors and mining:****

- Mining generally restricted
- Freely allowed
- No restrictions
- Not considered

****229. Biodiversity offset for mining projects:****

- Required in sensitive areas
- Never required
- Optional
- Not applicable

****230. Ecological restoration post-mining in forests:****

- Mandatory with native ecosystems

- Not required

- Optional

- Any restoration acceptable

****231. Mining in Reserve Forests requires:****

- Forest clearance under FC Act

- No special permission

- State approval sufficient

- Not allowed

****232. Mining in Protected Forests requires:****

- Forest clearance and other approvals

- No permission

- District approval

- Not allowed

****233. Mining in Unclassed Forests:****

- Requires forest clearance if classified as forest

- No clearance required

- Freely allowed

- Not possible

****234. Go and No-Go areas for mining were categorized for:****

- Forest-bearing coal areas

- All minerals

- Metallic ores

- Not applicable now

****235. Deemed forest concept means:****

- Areas treated as forest irrespective of ownership

- Only notified forests

- Private forests

- Not applicable

****236. Prior informed consent from forest dwellers:****

- Required under FRA, 2006

- Not required

- Optional

- After mining starts

****237. Community forest rights and mining:****

- Rights must be recognized and addressed

- Not applicable

- Automatically extinguished

- Compensated only

****238. Forest Survey of India provides:****

- Forest cover assessment and data

- Forest clearances

- Wildlife protection

- Mining approvals

****239. Critically endangered species in mining area:****

- Special conservation measures required

- No special measures

- Mining prohibited everywhere

- Not considered

****240. Environmental flow of rivers affected by mining:****

- Must be maintained

- Not applicable

- Can be stopped

- Not required

****241. Catchment area treatment in mining regions:****

- Required for watershed management
- Not required
- Optional
- Not applicable

****242. Sacred groves and mining:****

- Generally protected from diversion
- Freely allowed
- No special status
- Compensate only

****243. Traditional water bodies in forest-mining areas:****

- Should be protected
- Can be filled
- No special consideration
- Not applicable

****244. Linear intrusions (roads, pipelines) in forests for mining:****

- Require separate forest clearance

- Covered under mining clearance

- No clearance required

- Not allowed

****245. Safety zone around forest-mining interface:****

- Required to prevent fire and encroachment

- Not required

- Optional

- Mining area extends to forest

****246. Post-mining land use in forest land:****

- Must revert to forestry use

- Can be any use

- Industrial use allowed

- Owner's choice

****247. Monitoring committee for forest clearance compliance:****

- Constituted by authorities

- Not required

- Company internal

- Not applicable

****248. Violations of forest clearance conditions:****

- Can lead to prosecution and penalties

- Warning only

- No consequences

- Administrative action only

****249. Forest clearance for renewal of mining lease:****

- Required if original FC validity expired

- Not required

- Automatic extension

- State level approval

****250. Ex-post facto forest clearance:****

- Not granted; violations dealt strictly

- Routinely granted

- With penalty

- Not applicable

Section 6: Mineral Concession Rules (Questions 251-300)

****251. Mineral Concession Rules are framed under:****

- **MMDR Act, 1957**
- **Mines Act, 1952**
- **Environment Act, 1986**
- **Forest Act, 1980**

****252. Current Mineral Concession Rules are of:****

- **1960**
- **2016**
- **2010**
- **2020**

****253. Reconnaissance Permit application must include:****

- **Proposed work program and area map**
- **Mining plan**
- **Environmental clearance**
- **Only application fee**

****254. Fee for Reconnaissance Permit is:****

- As prescribed per sq km

- Fixed amount

- No fee

- Negotiable

****255. Prospecting License application must include:****

- Geological report and work program

- Only fee

- Mining machinery details

- Marketing plan

****256. PL holder must submit progress report:****

- Half-yearly

- Monthly

- Annually

- Not required

****257. Relinquishment of PL area is:****

- 25% each time on renewal (typically)

- Not required

- 50% each time

- Full area

****258. Geological report for PL includes:****

- Mineral resources estimation

- Marketing analysis

- Profit projections

- Not required

****259. Composite License is granted through:****

- Auction

- First come first served

- Lottery

- Direct allocation

****260. Composite License holder must:****

- Complete exploration and start mining within timeframes

- Only explore

- Only mine

- Transfer to others

****261. Mining Lease application must include:****

- Mining plan, Financial capacity, Technical competence

- Only application form

- Environmental clearance only

- PL document only

****262. Preference in grant of ML is given to:****

- PL holder who discovered mineral

- Highest bidder always

- Local residents

- Government companies

****263. If PL holder doesn't apply for ML:****

- Area auctioned to others

- Automatic ML grant

- Extended PL

- Area lapses

****264. Mining Lease for building stones, minor minerals:****

- Governed by State rules

- Central rules apply

- No rules

- Same as major minerals

****265. Royalty rates are notified by:****

- Central Government (Second Schedule of MMDR)

- State Government

- District administration

- IBM

****266. Royalty is based on:****

- Sale price or specified rate per tonne

- Mining area

- Number of workers

- Machinery used

****267. Dead rent is deductible from:****

- Royalty payable

- Taxes

- Not deductible

- Environmental cess

****268. Dead rent increases with:****

- Years of lease

- Production

- Mineral prices

- Remains constant

****269. Surface rent is paid for:****

- Use of surface area

- Mineral extracted

- Not applicable

- Environmental protection

****270. Lessee failing to pay royalty faces:****

- Penalty and possible lease termination

- Warning only

- No consequence

- Discount next time

****271. District Mineral Foundation receives contribution:****

- From all mining leases

- Only from large mines

- Only from coal mines

- Optional contribution

****272. DMF contribution for renewed leases:****

- Lower percentage than new leases

- Same as new leases

- Not required

- Higher than new

****273. DMF funds are used for:****

- Welfare of mining-affected areas and people
- State general budget
- Mining development only
- Company CSR

****274. NMET contribution is:****

- 2% of royalty
- 5% of royalty
- 10% of royalty
- 1% of royalty

****275. NMET funds are used for:****

- Regional and detailed exploration
- Mining operations
- Company exploration
- Exports

****276. Transfer of mining concession requires:****

- Approval of State and Central Government
- Automatic
- Only State approval
- No approval needed

****277. Transfer can be allowed for:****

- Mergers, amalgamations, genuine cases

- Any commercial reason

- Profit making

- Never allowed

****278. Security/Bank Guarantee is required for:****

- Environmental protection and reclamation

- Royalty payment

- Worker wages

- Not required

****279. Security amount is determined based on:****

- Reclamation cost and area

- Production volume

- Company networth

- Fixed amount

****280. Security is released after:****

- Successful mine closure and reclamation

- Lease expiry

- One year

- Not released

****281. Lease execution must be within:****

- Specified time from grant order

- No time limit

- 5 years

- Lessee's convenience

****282. Stamp duty on mining lease is paid to:****

- State Government

- Central Government

- Not required

- District administration

****283. Revision of royalty rates is done:****

- Periodically by Central Government

- Never revised

- By State Government

- By agreement

****284. Index-based royalty means:****

- Royalty linked to mineral prices

- Fixed royalty

- Based on CPI

- Not applicable

****285. Premium in auction is paid:****

- As per auction terms (upfront/installments)

- Not required

- After mining starts

- At lease end

****286. Reserve price in auction is:****

- Minimum bid amount set

- Final price

- Not applicable

- Negotiable

****287. Successful bidder must:****

- Execute lease within stipulated time

- Can withdraw

- Can renegotiate

- No obligations

****288. Forfeiture of earnest money deposit occurs when:****

- Successful bidder fails to execute lease

- Bid is rejected

- Never forfeited

- After 10 years

289. Auction rules are applicable for:

Major minerals

Minor minerals in some states

Both A and B

No auctions

290. E-auction platform for minerals is:

MSTC or designated agency

Not used

Any platform

Company websites

291. Technical and financial eligibility for auction:

Pre-qualified participants

Anyone can bid

No criteria

Only experienced miners

292. Joint venture for mining lease:

Allowed with approval

Not allowed

Freely allowed

Only for exploration

293. Subletting of mining area is:

Generally prohibited

Allowed freely

With State approval

Common practice

294. Mining contractor appointed by lessee must:

Be informed to authorities

Get separate lease

Not allowed

No formalities

295. Lessee liability for contractor's violations:

Lessee remains responsible

Only contractor liable

No liability

Shared equally

296. Change in company shareholding requires:

Intimation/approval in certain cases

Not required

Always requires approval

Only for majority

297. Merger of lease-holding company:

Treated as transfer, requires approval

Automatic transfer

Not allowed

No approval needed

298. Death of individual lessee:

Legal heirs can apply for transfer

Lease lapses

Automatic transfer

Government takes over

299. Arbitration for mining disputes:

As per Arbitration Act provisions

Not allowed

Mandatory for all disputes

Only for royalty disputes

300. Time limit for State Government to grant/reject ML:

Specified in rules (typically 6-12 months)

No time limit

1 year mandatory

□ **As per convenience**

Sudam Behera

Head of Mining