on Bauxite in Telangana. Regarding other States, such information is not centrally maintained.

(b) The Apex Court, in their judgment, empowered the Gram Sabhas to decide whether bauxite mining should be allowed with regard to Niyamgiri hill. The gram sabhas in 12 villages, out of which seven villages were located in Rayagada district and five are in Kalahandi district have decided against mining of the Niyamgiri hill.

The present status of bauxite mining in each State is given as under :—

State-wise production of bauxite

(Qty in, 000 tonnes)

State	2012-13	2013-14 (Prov.)	2014-15 (upto Jan. 15) Prov.
Chhattisgarh	1818	1314	1222
Goa	104	44	85
Gujarat	3430	7024	4802
Jharkhand	1978	2282	1840
Karnataka	81	74	92
Madhya Pradesh	1017	732	493
Maharashtra	2628	2058	1846
Odisha	5460	7635	8238
Tamil Nadu	95	101	70

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

Cases of violation of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988

†1979. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials of the State Government are authorised to decide the cases of violation of the provisions of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988;

(b) if not, whether the officials of Indian Bureau of Mines of the Central Government have the said rights, but these officials do not decide these cases;

(c) whether it is not possible to decide the mining lease of more than twenty cases; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Government will look into this issue?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir. In terms of Section 22 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 read with rule 58 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 officials of the State Government can decide cases of violations of the provisions of MCDR, 1988.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given to (a) above.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has referred matters relating to twenty cases of violations of MCDR, 1988. In terms of the reply to (a) above, the State Government is authorized to take necessary action.

Demand of natural gas

1980. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of natural gas available at present and the quantity likely to be increased in the next two to three years in the country;

(b) the total requirement of natural gas at present in the power and fertilizers sectors and the likely increase in demand in the next two to three years in the country;

(c) the cost of production of natural gas and the rate at which it is being sold to these sectors;

(d) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of natural gas in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of natural gas production during 2014-15 to 2017-18 are as under:

Year	Natural gas production (in mmscmd) *
2014-15 (Actual)	90.993
2015-16 (Projected)	97.43
2016-17 (Projected)	106.33
2017-18 (Projected)	138.33

* The availability of natural gas varies depending upon internal consumption and technical flaring of natural gas.