

5. The details of collection and utilisation of DMF funds are mandated to be provided on the website of the respective DMFs and are not maintained Centrally. However, as per the information received from State Governments, a Statement of funds collected, project sanctioned amount and funds expent in 12 major minerals rich States is given the table below:—

Details of collection and project sanctioned amount under PMKKKY of the 12 major mineral producing States as per information provided by the respective State Governments (till 31.01.2018)

Sl. No	State	Total funds collected under DMFs (₹ in crores)	Project Sanctioned Amount (₹ in crores)	Amount expent (₹ in crores)	Total Number of projects/ schemes sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	397	397	51	3700
2.	Chhattisgarh	2557	2795	1383	25905
3.	Goa	154	00	00	00
4.	Gujarat	301	148	34	2873
5.	Jharkhand	2508	1727	457	1123
6.	Karnataka	835	353	0.26	5896
7.	Maharashtra	581	172	31	808
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1564	1473	278	4193
9.	Odisha	4047	2311	344	10142
10.	Rajasthan	2110	903	57	4849
11.	Telangana	1394	28	10	219
12.	Tamil Nadu	202	00	00	00
TOTAL		16650	10307	2645.26	59708

Incidents of illegal mining

1834. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any inquiry into the incidents of illegal mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) the details regarding States which have recorded maximum number of such cases;

(d) the details regarding such cases in Rajasthan and its position *vis-a-vis* other States; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) As per Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), State Governments are empowered to frame rules for prevention of illegal mining, storage and transportation for both major and minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, matter relating to regulation and control of illegal mining is completely within the domain of respective State Governments.

However, based on the information regarding quarterly returns on illegal mining provided by State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines), about the instances of illegal mining, FIR lodged, vehicle seized, fine realized for 2017-18 (up to quarter ending September, 2017), including the State of Rajasthan are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (Nos.)	Fine realized by State Government (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	12	3	14323.275
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	21787	1138	3338.376
4.	Goa	1	0	1	0
5.	Gujarat	382	29	20715	15667.05
6.	Haryana	654	0	0	3765.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	928	5.088
9.	Jharkhand	2444	343	3132	432.87
10.	Karnataka	1798	468	11497	11163.03
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	8054.73
12.	Madhya Pradesh	516	41299	2978	113206.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	794	1	144784	28178.52
14.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1.537
15.	Odisha	0	4	77	1111.407
16.	Rajasthan	2536	37	11248	6794.672
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	10734	1	35166	12285.82
19.	Telangana	0	0	4	5314.43
20.	Uttar Pradesh	562	439	0	9333.57
21.	West Bengal	1132	0	218	0
GRAND TOTAL		21559	64420	231889	232975.615

Powers of Panchayati Raj Institutions

†1835. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider granting Panchayats the status of peoples' representative in the future as they are the pillars of Democracy in India but the representatives elected in them do not have the status of peoples' representatives;

(b) whether Government, in view of the fact that the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are not been granted all the constitutional rights would make efforts in this direction; and

(c) whether Government is formulating any plan to financially empower the Panchayats and rural Panchayats in particular to make them financially independent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) constitute the third tier of democratic governance in the rural areas of the country, and acquired statutory status in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution, inserted by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Article 243 of Part IX of the Constitution provides for participation of local people for composition of Panchayats by direct elections from different territorial constituencies of Panchayat, thereby ensuring participation and representation of local people for governance of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.