

Rat hole mines functioning in the country

79. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study or intends to conduct any study regarding the working of coal mines, especially rat hole mines in the country;

(b) whether Government has any data regarding the rat hole mines functioning in the country at present;

(c) the monitoring mechanisms available with Government to monitor the functioning of such mines; and

(d) details of steps taken so far and the measures intended to be taken by Government to stop the rat hole mining in the light of the tragedy which happened in Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Ministry of Coal, at present, there is no proposal in the Ministry of Coal to conduct any study regarding the working of rat hole mines in the country. There is no data available regarding rat hole mines functioning in the country.

(c) and (d) Monitoring and prevention of illegal rat hole mines is under the purview of the concerned State Governments. Rat hole mining in the State of Meghalaya has been banned by the orders of National Green Tribunal (NGT) and it is for the concerned State Government to enforce the said ban.

Implementation of PESA Act

†80. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State/States of India which have not framed rules/provisions/law so far to implement the provisions of Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996;

(b) the names of States where population of tribal communities is comparatively large; and

(c) the details of State/States which have not formulated relevant laws under Panchayati Raj System so far, in compliance of Section 4(k), 4(L), 4(m)(ii) of PESA Act?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have not framed their State PESA Rules so far.

(b) As per Census 2011, the proportion of population of tribal communities in Fifth Schedule States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan is comparatively larger than that in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh with reference to their State population. Comparative details of tribal population in PESA States is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Details of States which have not formulated relevant law are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise overall population, ST population in Fifth Scheduled States

Sl. No.	State	Total Population (in lakh)	ST Population (in lakh)	% STs in State to total population of State	% STs in the State to total ST population in India
1.	Chhattisgarh	255.45	78.23	30.6	7.5
2.	Jharkhand	329.88	86.45	26.2	8.3
3.	Odisha	419.74	95.91	22.8	9.2
4.	Madhya Pradesh	726.27	153.17	21.1	14.7
5.	Gujarat	604.40	89.17	14.8	8.5
6.	Rajasthan	685.48	92.39	13.5	8.8
7.	Maharashtra	1123.74	105.1	9.4	10.1
8.	Telangana	351.94	32.87	9.3	3.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68.65	3.92	5.7	0.4
10.	Andhra Pradesh	493.87	26.31	5.3	2.5

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

Details of States which have not formulated relevant law under Panchayati Raj System in compliance of Section 4(k), 4(l) and 4(m)(ii) of PESA Act, 1996 is as under:-

Sections of PESA Act, 1996	States not formulated relevant law
4(k) the recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas;	Nil

Sections of PESA Act, 1996	States not formulated relevant law
4(l) the prior recommendation of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction;	Nil
4(m) (ii) ownership of minor forest produce	Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh *Chhattisgarh

* Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that the State Forest Policy 2001 has provisioned in para 4.5.2 that:-
“The State should take necessary steps for endowing the ownership rights of MFP on local communities as per the provisions of the Panchayat Upbandh (anusuchit chetron ka vistaar) Adhiniyam 1996.”

Women working in Panchayati Raj Institutions

†81. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women working in Panchayati Raj Institutions, after being elected across the country till January, 2019;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether age-group-wise details are available, in age groups of 25 to 40, 40 to 60 and 60 and above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Details showing number of EWRs, State/UT-wise as per information received From States/UTs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Age segregated data of EWRs is not available.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of EWRs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) (as per last Panchayat elections held in the States/UTs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78,025
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	282
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,658

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.