

87

**COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2018-2019)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

**REVIEW OF PENDING ASSURANCES PERTAINING
TO THE MINISTRY OF MINES**

(Presented to Lok Sabha on 08 January, 2019)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

January, 2019/Pausha, 1940 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2018-2019)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Anto Antony
4. Shri Tariq Anwar
5. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer
6. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
7. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya
8. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
9. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
10. Shri A.T. (Nana) Patil
11. Shri C.R. Patil
12. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
13. Shri K.C. Venugopal
14. Shri S.R. Vijayakumar
15. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri N.C. Gupta | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri P.C. Tripathy | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri S.L. Singh | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

*The Committee has been re-constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2018 *vide* Para No. 7305 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 10 September, 2018.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2017-2018)

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| 2. Shri P.C. Tripathy | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri S.L. Singh | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

* The Committee has been re-constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2017 *vide* Para No. 5800 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 18 September, 2017.

** Nominated to the Committee *vide* Para No. 6261 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 08 January, 2018 *vice* Shri P. K. Kunhalikutty resigned on 02 January, 2018.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2018-19), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eighty-seventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (2017-18) at their sitting held on 23 April, 2018 took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Mines regarding some of the pending Assurances from the 4th Session to the 10th Session of the 16th Lok Sabha.

3. At their sitting held on 04 January, 2019, the Committee considered and adopted their Eighty-seventh Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

NEW DELHI;
04 January, 2019

14 Pausha, 1940 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK",
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORT

I. Introductory

The Committee on Government Assurances scrutinize the Assurances, promises, undertakings etc., given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and report the extent to which such Assurances, promises, undertakings have been implemented. Once an Assurance has been given on the floor of the House, the same is required to be implemented within a period of three months. The Ministries/Departments of Government of India are under obligation to seek extension of time required beyond the prescribed period for fulfillment of the Assurance. Where a Ministry/Department are unable to implement an Assurance, that Ministry/Department are bound to request the Committee for dropping it. The Committee consider such requests and approve dropping, in case, they are convinced that grounds cited are justified. The Committee also examine whether the implementation of Assurances has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose and the extent to which the Assurances have been implemented.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2009-10) took a policy decision to call the representatives of the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner, to review the pending Assurances, examine the reasons for pendency and analyze operation of the system prescribed in the Ministries/Departments for dealing with Assurances. The Committee also decided to consider the quality of Assurances implemented by the Government.

3. The Committee on Government Assurances (2014-15) decided to follow the well established and time tested procedure of calling the representatives of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, in a phased manner and review the pending Assurances. The Committee took a step further and decided to call the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also as all the Assurances are implemented through them.

4. In pursuance of the *ibid* decision, the Committee on Government Assurances (2017-18) called the representatives of the Ministry of Mines and the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to render clarification with regard to delay in implementation of the Assurances given during the period from the 4th Session to the 10th Session of the 16th Lok Sabha. The Committee examined the following 04 pending Assurances at their sitting held on 23.04.2018:—

Sl. No.	SQ/USQ No./date	Subject
1	2	3
1.	USQ No.4648 dated 22.04.2015	Natural Calamities (Appendix-I)

1	2	3
2.	SQ No. 22 dated 17.11.2016 (Supplementary by Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shyal, M.P.)	Mine Surveillance System (Appendix-II)
3.	SQ No. 22 dated 17.11.2016 (Supplementary by Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shyal, M.P.)	Mine Surveillance System (Appendix-III)
4.	SQ No. 22 dated 17.11.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Sharad Tripathi, M.P.)	Mine Surveillance System (Appendix-IV)

5. The Extracts from Manual of Practice and Procedure in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs laying guidelines on the definition of an Assurance, the time limit for its fulfillment, dropping/deletion and extension, the procedure for fulfillment etc., besides maintenance of Register of Assurances and periodical reviews to minimize delays in implementation of the Assurances are reproduced at Appendix-V.

6. During Oral Evidence, the Committee drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry to the long pendency in the fulfillment of the above 4 Assurances and enquired about the system of implementing/reviewing Assurances in the Ministry. The Secretary, Mines in his disposition before the Committee stated during evidence as under:—

“As soon as the Department receives the list of Assurances, our section immediately prepares the list and brings it to the notice of the concerned Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary. As far as Mining Department is concerned, the majority of the implementation work is done by the States. Out of the 4 Assurances taken up today, in 3 cases the information/action taken report is to be sought from the State Governments.”

7. He continued as under:—

“As soon as we receive the list of Assurances we bring it to the notice of the Joint Secretary and the concerned State Government and ask them to take action on it and demand an action taken report. I have taken charge of this Department since 01 April, 2018 and immediately after that I undertook a review of Assurances. I have come to know from the Department that the Assurances are reviewed on regular basis.”

8. Subsequently, 03 Assurances mentioned at Sl .Nos. 2, 3 and 4 have since been implemented on 18.12.2018.

Observations/Recommendations

9. The Committee note that out of 4 Assurances examined by them, the Ministry have implemented the 3 Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 though after a

delay of more than 2 years. The Committee appreciate that the performance of the Ministry in this regard is relatively better and the same may be attributed to the system of monthly meetings to review the implementation of pending Assurances in the Ministry. However, the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. 1 is still pending for implementation even after a lapse of more than 3 years. The Committee also observe that the Ministry have not been coordinating with other Ministries/Departments concerned including the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. This is indicative of the fact that the monitoring and follow-up action taken mechanism for implementation of Assurances by the Ministry is not regular and foolproof and needs to be substantially improved. The Committee are fully aware that implementation of Assurances involving other Ministries/Departments require more time and may be difficult to be executed within the prescribed time period. However, the Committee feel that proactive and sustained efforts need to be made to implement Assurances. The Committee, therefore, desire that the present arrangement of review mechanism instituted by the Ministry should be overhauled and further streamlined so as to enhance/speed up the requisite efforts and expedite implementation of Assurances. The Committee would also like the Ministry to finalize a time bound action plan to implement the Assurance examined by them.

II. Review of Pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Mines

10. In the succeeding paragraphs, the Committee deal with the pending Assurance pertaining to the Ministry and examined by them.

A. Natural Calamities

11. In response to USQ No. 4648 dated 22.04.2015 regarding 'Natural Calamities' which *inter alia* pertains to conducting of study on natural disasters like land sliding and avalanche which occur almost every year in some parts of the country and mechanism put in place to identify such places in order to take preventive measures, an Assurance was given that a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

12. During Oral Evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Mines apprised the Committee of the following position with regard to fulfillment of the Assurance as under:—

“The Question was initially asked to the Ministry of Earth Sciences. They requested our Department to accept the transfer of the Question. Our Department agreed to their request. The Question was not transferred to us and instead the Ministry of Earth Sciences gave a reply in Parliament that the answer would be laid on the Table of the House. Subsequent to this, our Department did not get any information about the transfer of the Question and it was only when the details of this meeting were conveyed to us that we came to know of this Assurance. When we got to know that the Assurance is yet to be transferred to our Department, we immediately took the details of the Assurance from the Ministry of Earth Sciences and furnished the detailed reply to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. An organization of our Department, Geological Survey of India, carries out research and mapping on landslides. After mapping all the maps are kept on Bhukosh website. This site gives information wherever needed. As far as issue of avalanche is concerned, action is taken under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). We have taken information from them and immediately compiled it and forwarded it.”

13. The Committee desired to know from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as to why such misunderstandings took place and whether the Ministry conduct any review about Assurances which are related to other Departments. The representative of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs responded during evidence as under:—

“This matter did not come to our notice. As soon as we came to know about it, we took the details from the Committee on Government Assurances, transferred it and dispatched it officially to the Ministry. In the earlier review meeting with the Ministry of Mines and other Ministries, the Question under reference was not there. We got information around a week before that it has to be transferred.”

14. To a pointed query as to how the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs got to know that the Question is to be transferred, the representative of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs deposed during evidence as under :—

“I called up the Committee on Government Assurances a week before and came to know that the Question is to be transferred to the Ministry of Mines. Prior to this; we did not receive any communication about this Question. The Question was originally sent to the Ministry of Earth Sciences.”

15. Noticing that the Ministry of Earth Sciences had accepted the Question in the year 2015, the Committee asked the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as to why they did not let the Ministry of Earth Sciences know that the Question is required to be transferred to the Ministry of Mines. The representative of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs responded during evidence as under:—

“Sir, communication in that regard was not sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.”

16. The Committee further desired to know whether the Ministry of Mines have carried out any study to solve the problems in the areas which face disasters like landslides and avalanches almost every year. The Secretary, Ministry of Mines replied during evidence as under:—

“Sir, there are 2 types of Mapping done by the Geological Survey of India before a disaster. Maps of two scales are made *i.e.* 1:50,000 and 15000:1. They study two scales of maps of the area and put it up on their website. In case of a disaster, the Ministry, after compilation and mapping, put the details on their website. Whenever there is an apprehension of a disaster in an area, urgent action is taken. As far as avalanches are concerned, there is an organisation named Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) which looks after the work. They have institutionalized it very systematically. They have 56 snow observatories and 5 automatic weather stations. They take information on regular basis from snow observatories at every 3 hours and from Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) at every hour and put it on their website before 24 hours after taking expert opinion. If there is a threat of an avalanche then warning is given before 24 hours to the concerned authority. Until now this system is working in a very institutionalized way. We also review this system on regular basis.”

Observations/Recommendations

17. The Committee are perturbed to note that the Assurance given in reply to USQ No. 4648 dated 22.04.2015 regarding Natural Calamities still remains to be fulfilled even after a lapse of more than 3 and a half years which is too long a period especially when the country is facing natural disasters and landslides and avalanches occur almost every year causing huge loss of man and material. Considering this as a classic case of callousness and lack of cooperation, the Committee find that initially the Question was asked to the Ministry of Earth Sciences which subsequently approached the Ministry of Mines to accept its transfer. Though the Ministry of Mines agreed to their request, the Question was not transferred and instead the Ministry of Earth Sciences themselves gave an Assurance in Parliament that the reply would be Laid on the Table of the House. The Ministry of Mines stated that the Ministry of Earth Sciences did not inform them about the fate of the Question and it was only recently when the details of the instant meeting were conveyed to them, that they came to know of this Assurance. Surprisingly, the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the nodal Ministry mandated to coordinate will all concerned in such cases, were ignorant about the matter. The entire sequence of events clearly indicates glaring lack of diligence and coordination amongst the Ministries of Earth Sciences, Mines and Parliamentary Affairs as well as utter disregard for the Assurance given on the floor of the House by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The Committee deplore this form of callous attitude of the Ministry of Earth Sciences for not taking prompt action to transfer the Assurance to the Ministry of Mines resulting in inordinate delay in implementing the Assurance which is stretched beyond 3 and a half years. The Committee also urge upon the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to be proactive and coordinate with all concerned to ensure that if an Assurance does not pertain to a particular Ministry/Department, they should transfer it to the Ministry/Department concerned within a specified period of time. The Committee would like all the Ministries concerned including the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to be more vigilant and ensure that such lapses do not occur in future. The Committee also observe that despite taking various steps and installing several infrastructure by the Ministry concerned, the country is yet to have a comprehensive data of places which face deadly natural disasters like landslides and avalanches every year. The Ministry need to make more concerted efforts in this regard. Moreover, there exists no foolproof mechanism in the country to effectively deal with such deadly natural disasters which *inter alia* includes timely issue of warnings, evacuation and rescue activities. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the matter be taken up urgently so that adequate mechanism is put in place and preventive measures can be taken well in time to deal with such disasters. The Committee further urge the Ministry of Mines to coordinate with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to expedite laying of the requisite Implementation Report of the Assurance.

III. Implementation Reports

18. As per the Statements of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Implementation Reports in respect of the Assurances given in reply to the following 03 SQs/USQs

have since been laid on the Table of the House on the dates as mentioned against each:

Sl. No.	Sl.No. in the Table (Para No. 4)	SQ/USQ No. dated	Date of Implementation
(i)	Sl. No. 02	SQ No.22 dated 17.11.2016 regarding (Supplementary by Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shyal, M.P. Page No. 13) 'Mine Surveillance System'	18.12.2018
(ii)	Sl.No. 03	SQ No.22 dated 17.11.2016 regarding (Supplementary by Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shyal, M.P. Page No. 14) 'Mine Surveillance System'	18.12.2018
(iii)	Sl. No. 04	SQ No.22 dated 17.11.2016 regarding (Supplementary by Shri Sharad Tripathi, M.P. Page No. 16) 'Mine Surveillance System'	18.12.2018

NEW DELHI;
04 January, 2019
14 Pausha, 1940 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK",
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4648

ANSWERED ON 22.04. 2015

Natural Calamities

4648. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted or propose to conduct any study regarding natural disasters like landsliding and avalanche occurring almost every year in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any mechanism in place to identify such place in order to take preventive measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY):
(a to d) A statement will be laid on the table of the House.

APPENDIX II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINES
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 22
ANSWERED ON 17.11.2016

Mine Surveillance System

22. DR. BHARATIBEND. SHYAL:
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas/places in various parts of the country vulnerable to illegal mining and revenue loss incurred thereon during the last three years;

(b) the mechanism in place to detect illegal mining along with corrective action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is in the process of developing and launching, a Mine Surveillance System (MSS) for major minerals in consultation with the Indian Bureau of Mines so as to detect illegal mining and if so, the details and main features thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to start functioning in the various States?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, COAL, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
A statement is laid on the table of the House.

THE STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 22 RAISED BY DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL AND PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR REPLY ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 2016.

(a) & (b) As per Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), 1957 (MMDR Act. 1957), State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals for the purposes connected therewith. Therefore, prevention and control of illegal mining comes under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments. The details of areas in various parts of the country, vulnerable to illegal mining and revenue loss incurred thereon, are not available at the Ministry's level. However, based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines, State-wise details

of instances of illegal mining reported for the last three years along with the details of action taken against the violators is given in Annexures-I, II & III.

Further, the MMDR Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR (Amendment) Act, 2015 which came into effect from 12th January, 2015. The Amendment Act has, *inter alia*, provided for stringent penal provisions for combating illegal mining. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare. The provisions have been made for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

(c) The Ministry of Mines, through Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar, to use space technology for facilitating State Governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country. MSS is a satellite-based monitoring system which aims to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration, through public participation, by facilitating State Governments in curbing instances of illegal mining. The wider use of Satellite Remote Sensing Technology together with Information Technology will offer quick, transparent and periodic monitoring of mining leases including easy access to remote areas. The MSS also includes user-friendly mobile application for use of mining officials which will receive alerts, do field verification and submit inspection reports.

(d) The Mining Surveillance System has been launched on 15.10.2016 and is being made fully functional throughout the country. The MSS has been hosted on the National Centre of Geo Informatics portal: www.ncog.gov.in/mining/login

ANNEXURE I

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at paras (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2013-14:—

Major Minerals							
Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. in Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486	0.064	36.380	2	0	165.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	208	0.020	45.84	2	135	80.61
5.	Goa*	1	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	270	0.934	257.560	8	0	189.55
7.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000
8.	Jharkhand	161	0.137	228.240	129	1	1.04
9.	Karnataka	342	0.127	16.260	5	5	82.31
10.	Kerala	18	0.008	4.830	0	0	5.36
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	112	0.000	180.395	0	112	27.43
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	75	2.778	31.75	0	4	54.4
15.	Rajasthan	607	0.778	42.852	372	1	154.11
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	6	1.378	207.535	0	0	37.75
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		2286	6.2244	1051.642	518	258	798.26
NOTE: Quantity of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported given in cu.mt/other unit		*Madhya Pradesh *Goa	56705.81 cu.mt 20 cu.mt				

Minor Minerals							
Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. in Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7206	3.426	499.05	0	1	1026.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	3788	2.418	584.55	0	3788	415.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	5177	31.631	4092.01	93	19	3036.35
7.	Haryana	3589	4.844	409.780	88	0	824.59
8.	Jharkhand	740	0.895	196.100	415	3	61.99
9.	Karnataka	8167	2.189	664.07	93	229	2259.22
10.	Kerala	4430	35.441	14.629.00	0	0	668.36
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	6613	0.000	4044.16	0	6610	2347.78
12.	Maharashtra	36476	0.000	0.00	0	0	5083.93
13.	Mizoram	21	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.486
14.	Odisha	1	0.000	0.00	0	0	1.12
15.	Rajasthan	2346	19.893	404.98	487	16	972.65
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1072	35.306	996.06	2155	0	3304.44
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6777	0	621.18	0	0	3105.86
TOTAL		86403	136.043	27140.94	3331	10666	23107.926

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/stacked/
transported given in Cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 2209955.80 cu.mt
*Goa 00 cu.mt

ANNEXURE II

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at para (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2014-15:—

Major Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. in Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295	0.049	5998.770	0	0	84.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	246	0.038	32.90	0	101	81.39
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	346	6.536	904.010	1	0	161.25
7.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	220	0.096	37.100	186	3	3.96
9.	Karnataka	211	0.011	29.200	27	18	50.21
10.	Kerala	4	0.000	0.800	0	0	1.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	106	0.000	16.450	9	105	76.16
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	104	3.117	1327.36	0	0	830.71
15.	Rajasthan	467	1.406	45.305	181	0	200.23
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	0.679	9.323	0	0	25.10
18.	Telangana	29	0.159	40.630	0	0	49.22
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000
TOTAL		2033	12.091	8441.848	404	227	1563.59

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported given in cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 368077 cu.mt

*Goa 20 cu.mt

Minor Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. in Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9084	53.785	9827.15	0	0	3793.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	4794	8.982	469.50	0	795	542.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	5370	12.480	3130.52	31	6	2174.96
7.	Haryana	5333	5.043	618.800	245	0	1448.52
8.	Jharkhand	942	0.950	126.640	584	88	50.06
9.	Karnataka	8253	3.147	921.26	273	142	2210.90
10.	Kerala	4168	61.706	17343.00	0	0	640.38
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	8067	0.000	5241.83	51	8023	3211.71
12.	Maharashtra	32717	0.000	0.00	0	0	6765.86
13.	Mizoram	26	0.010	0.00	1	0	1.051
14.	Odisha	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	2478	17.320	624.36	316	3	1301.98
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.000
17.	Tamil Nadu	200	50.614	178.27	2334	0	3463.77
18.	Telangana	3282	4.543	598.49	0	0	750.45
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10402	0	671.54	0	0	2677.15
TOTAL		95116	218.58	39751.36	3835	9057	29032.241

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/stacked/
transported given in Cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya
Pradesh

830638 cu.mt

*Goa

00 cu.mt

ANNEXURE III

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at para (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2015-16:—

Major Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. in Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270	0.052	57.390	0	0	96.24
2.	Chhattisgarh	108	0.015	23.09	0	104	69.94
3.	Goa*	2	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	277	2.337	782.960	3	0	232.90
5.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	167	0.010	34.260	79	131	5.00
7.	Karnataka	221	0.009	8.580	6	4	36.00
8.	Kerala	7	0.005	37.970	0	0	1.61
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	86	0.000	45.030	0	86	108.17
10.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
11.	Odisha	44	2.009	88.17	0	0	43.68
12.	Rajasthan	126	0.143	8.790	50	0	51.05
13.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	0.645	75.620	1	0	142.53
15.	Telangana	12	0.002	2.270	0	0	4.87
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	West Bengal	575	0.008	3.770	575	0	0.00
TOTAL		1897	5.235	1167.9	714	325	791.99

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported given in Cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 4450 cu.mt

*Goa 00 cu.mt

Minor Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. in Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9683	12.946	2607.83	0	0	2809.73
2.	Chhattisgarh	5754	2.388	202.09	0	5722	875.49
3.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	6222	20.458	3007.88	81	2	3065.73
5.	Haryana	3912	13.022	304.320	78	0	878.58
6.	Jharkhand	1478	0.471	85.540	517	98	108.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Karnataka	8964	5.846	1359.13	218	47	2789.59
8.	Kerala	3694	51.265	32137.00	0	0	1364.57
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	13541	0.000	88533.07	0	13420	10897.88
10.	Maharashtra	30979	0.000	0.00	36	0	4791.4
11.	Odisha	18	0.105	113.51	0	0	82.62
12.	Rajasthan	3535	31.014	653.51	374	11	1407.42
13.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	56	5.013	38.08	4015	0	3041.52
15.	Telangana	6526	20.870	1225.85	0	0	1636.60
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11350	0	1216.06	0	0	3529.73
17.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		105712	163.398	131483.87	5319	19300	37278.929

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/ stacked/
transported given in cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya
Pradesh

1730650.50

cu.mt

* Goa

00 cu.mt

(प्रश्न 22)

डॉ० भारतीबेन डी० श्याल (भावनगर): मैडम, वैसे तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे क्वेश्चन का अच्छे से उत्तर दे दिया है, हम संतुष्ट भी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, मैं अपनी कंस्टीट्युन्सी भावनगर के लिए एक प्रश्न उठाना चाहती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, हमारा, भावनगर एक कोस्टल एरिया है और वहां लिग्नाइट, बॉक्साइट, बेंटोनाइट का खनन हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) जब किसी भी मिनरल का खनन होता है तो यह खनन बहुत गहरा होने की वजह से समुद्री पानी मीठे भू-जल के स्रोत को बिगाड़ देता है और समुद्री पानी ज़मीन के अंदर चल जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) इसकी वजह से हमारे क्षेत्र में कोस्टल एरिया की लैंड, जो पहले बहुत अच्छी थी, अब हजारों हेक्टेयर लैंड बिगाड़ गयी है। ... (व्यवधान) उसके भू-जल का लेयर पूरा बिगाड़ गया है। जिसकी वजह से वह ज़मीन अब खेती लायक नहीं रह गयी और वहां का पानी भी पीने के लायक नहीं रह गया है। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे इलाके से हजारों की संख्या में लोग माइग्रेट भी हो रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या माइनिंग कंपनियां या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहती है जिससे भू-जल का मीठा जल वैसा ही बना रहे और वह पीने के लायक और खेती के लायक बना रहे?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपके माध्यम से पहले तो मैं बताऊँ कि यह बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न है। ... (व्यवधान) जो अवैध खनन का काम होता है, उसके लिए पहली बार देश में मोदी सरकार ने इतने कठोर कदम उठाए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) एम०एम०डी०आर० एक्ट जब अमेंड हुआ तो जो इतने वर्षों से पुरानी सरकारों ने नहीं किया था, वह हमने किया है। ... (व्यवधान) जैसे छः महीने के बदले पांच सालों के जेल का कानूनी प्रावधान, पचास हजार रुपए से पांच लाख रुपए के दंड के प्रावधान जैसे कई कदम हमने उठाए हैं। उससे अवैध खनन बंद होगी। ... (व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी डी-मॉनेटाइजेशन के कदम के लिए पूरे सदन को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी को सम्मान देना चाहिए, जिन्होंने अवैध माइनिंग से पाए हुए काले धन पर प्रहार किया है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य भी इससे एग्री करेंगे कि अवैध माइनिंग में काले धन का इस्तेमाल होता है, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है। ... (व्यवधान) गरीब लोगों को यह दिख रहा है कि अवैध माइनिंग को रोकने के लिए पहली बार मोदी सरकार ने इतने ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

जहां तक भावनगर का विषय है, हमने सभी खनन मालिकों को, खनन कंपनियों को चौकन्ना किया है कि वहां का पानी खराब न हो, पानी के ऊपर पर्यावरण के पूरे नियम लगाए जाएं। ... (व्यवधान) ये सब माइन्स राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं गुजरात राज्य सरकार से बातचीत करके भावनगर की समस्या के बारे में पूरे कदम उठाऊंगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अगर आप लोग डिस्कशन चाहते हैं तो, please go back to your seats. They are ready to discuss.

...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: चर्चा के लिए तैयार है सरकार, आप चर्चा नहीं चाहते हैं तो बात अलग है।
...(व्यवधान)

डॉ० भारतीबेन डी० श्याल (भावनगर): मैडम, हमारे गुजरात के पंचमहल जिले में शिवराजपुर का इलाका है और छोटा उदयपुर जिले में कवाड तहसील में कड़ीपानी इलाका है।...(व्यवधान) पंचमहल में मैंगनीज का और कड़ीपानी इलाके में फ्लोरसपार का बड़ी मात्रा में जत्था उपलब्ध है।...(व्यवधान) जब हम आज़ाद नहीं हुए थे, इसके पहले से इन खनिजों का वहां खनन होता था और हम उनका अच्छे से उपयोग भी कर रहे थे, लेकिन आज़ादी के बाद किसी-न-किसी कारणवश वहां खनन नहीं हो रहा है और उनका उपयोग भी नहीं हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)

मैडम, खनिज का इतना जत्था वहां ज़मीन के अंदर भरा पड़ा है कि अभी वह सौ सालों तक उपलब्ध रहेगा।...(व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे गुजरात में ये जो कीमती खनिज हैं, उन्हें निकालने के लिए क्या आप कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, इस पंचमहल इलाके का एक्सप्लोरेशन हम करवाकर उसकी जो फाइंडिंग्स हैं, उसके हिसाब से पारदर्शी नीलामी से इन खननों को भी सौंपेंगे।...(व्यवधान) जो पहले इतने वर्षों से चलता आया है, पुरानी सरकारों ने अपने-अपने सांसदों, मित्रों, बंधुओं, रिश्तेदारों को बिना पारदर्शिता के भ्रष्टाचारयुक्त, जिस प्रकार से खनन दिए थे, उसको इस सरकार ने रोका है।...(व्यवधान) हमने सभी खनन पारदर्शिता और ईमानदार नीलामी से दिए हैं। आगे भी उस इलाके का पूरा एक्सप्लोरेशन करके इसका भी ईमानदार तरीके से, पारदर्शिता से, नीलामी से दिया जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)

प्रो० चिंतामणि मालवीय (उज्जैन): महोदया, अवैध उत्खनन आज देश में बड़ी समस्या बन गया है। नई मशीनों और तकनीकी के संसाधनों के कारण इसमें बहुत तेजी आई है।...(व्यवधान) हमारी नदियां, हमारे पहाड़, हमारा पर्यावरण, इको-डायवर्सिटी सब इससे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं, देश में नक्सलवाद के बढ़ने में, अपराध बढ़ने में, काला धन बढ़ाने में इसका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है।...(व्यवधान) अवैध उत्खनन नहीं रोका गया तो भ्रष्टाचार और काला धन को रोकने में सरकार को बहुत परेशानी आएगी।
...(व्यवधान)

मेरा माननीय महोदय से प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार अवैध उत्खनन का पता लगाने के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के परामर्श से महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हेतु खान निगरानी प्रणाली विकसित और स्थापित कर रही है?
...(व्यवधान) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य विशेषताओं सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?...(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, सरकार ने जो कड़े से कड़े कदम इस विषय में लिए हैं जिससे अवैध माइनिंग बंद हो, उसकी बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्रश्न के उत्तर में दी है।...(व्यवधान) हम दो प्रकार से इसको रोकने में काम कर रहे हैं। एक तो राज्य सरकारों के साथ हम एक नई टेक्नालॉजी डेवलप कर रहे हैं, जिसको माइनिंग सर्विलेंस सिस्टम कहते हैं।...(व्यवधान) इस माइनिंग सर्विलेंस सिस्टम से, इसमें सेटेलाइट से लेकर हम सभी माइन्स को मैप करेंगे।...(व्यवधान) जहां-जहां इल्लीगल माइनिंग हो रही है, उसका डेटा हमें इससे मिलेगा। वह डेटा राज्य सरकारों को देकर इल्लीगल माइनिंग को रोक पाएंगे।...(व्यवधान) साथ ही साथ जो भी इल्लीगल माइनिंग में पकड़ा जाता है, पहले उस पर उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होती थी। अब राज्य सरकारों ने कार्रवाई भी बढ़ाई है और अवैध माइनिंग पर रोक लगाने में हम सफल हुए हैं।...
(व्यवधान)

मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य समझे कि इल्लीगल माइनिंग से काला धन उत्पन्न होता है, उससे भ्रष्टाचार होता है और अगर वास्तव में सभी दल मिलकर इस लड़ाई को लड़ते हैं तो काला धन भी बंद हो सकता है, अवैध माइनिंग भी बंद हो सकती है और भ्रष्टाचार भी बंद हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) सदन को, सभी दलों को और सभी राज्य सरकारों को तय करना है कि वे काला धन रोकना चाहते हैं या काला धन के समर्थन में खड़े हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री शरद त्रिपाठी (संत कबीर नगर): महोदया, मैं यहीं से बोलने की अनुमति चाहूँगा। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के दिशा-निर्देश में आज जो ये लोग शोर कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर अंकुश लगाने का काम किया, क्योंकि ये लोग भी कहीं न कहीं अवैध खदानों में लिप्त थे। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए, चूँकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ, आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक खनन मंत्री के रूप में और वहाँ की जो सरकार आज काम कर रही है, उसी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के लोगों के द्वारा ही वहाँ के खनन मंत्री पर आरोप लगाए गए, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी स्वसंज्ञान लेकर उस मंत्री के खिलाफ कोई सीबीआई जांच के लिए कार्रवाई करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, माननीय सदस्य जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाया है। मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था, तो उससे ध्यान में आया कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक विचित्र परिस्थिति में है। ... (व्यवधान) जब कई राज्यों की परिस्थिति देखता हूँ तो उत्तर प्रदेश में 6,777 केसेज मिले, जिसमें माइनर मिनरल में अवैध माइनिंग हो रही थी। ... (व्यवधान) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हमें लिखकर दिया कि 6,777 केस होने के बावजूद एक भी केस में कोई इल्लीगल मिनरल ओर नहीं निकाला गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

यह बड़ी विचित्र परिस्थिति है। अगर 6,777 केस मिले और उनमें शून्य मिनरल माइन हुआ, यह हमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। साथ ही बताते हैं कि मात्र 6 करोड़ रुपये की अवैध माइनिंग हुई। यह मानना बहुत मुश्किल है कि 6,777 केस में सिर्फ 6 करोड़ रुपये का ही मिनरल ओर अवैध मिला। एफआईआर शून्य लॉज हुई। यह भी बहुत हैरानी की बात है कि शून्य एफआईआर लॉज हुई और कोर्ट केस भी शून्य फाइल हुए। मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात पर जरूर गौर करूँगा और राज्य सरकार से चर्चा करूँगा कि वह तुरंत इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार काले धन पर ठोस कदम उठाए और कार्यवाही करे।

APPENDIX III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF MINES

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION No. 22

ANSWERED ON 17.11. 2016

Mines Surveillance System

22. DR. BHARATIBEND D. SHYAL:
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas/places in various parts of the country vulnerable to illegal mining and revenue loss incurred thereon during the last three years;

(b) the mechanism in place to detect illegal mining along with corrective action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is in the process of developing and launching a Mine Surveillance System (MSS) for major minerals in consultation with the Indian Bureau of Mines so as to detect illegal mining and if so, the details and main features thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to start functioning in the various States?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, COAL, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

THE STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 22 RAISED BY DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL AND PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR REPLY ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 2016.

(a) & (b) As per Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957), State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals for the purposes connected therewith. Therefore, prevention and control of illegal mining comes under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments. The details of areas in various parts of the country, vulnerable to illegal mining and revenue loss incurred thereon, are not available at the Ministry's level. However, based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines, state-wise details of instances of illegal mining reported for the last three years along with the details of action taken against the violators is given in Annexure-I, II & III.

Further, the MMDR Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which came into effect from 12th January, 2015. The Amendment Act has, *inter alia*, provided for stringent penal provisions for combating illegal mining. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare. The provisions have been made for setting up of Special Courts for the, purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

(c) The Ministry of Mines, through Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar, to use space technology for facilitating State Governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country. MSS is a satellite-based monitoring system which aims to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration, through public participation, by facilitating State Governments in curbing instances of illegal mining. The wider use of Satellite Remote Sensing Technology together with Information Technology will offer quick, transparent and periodic monitoring of mining leases including easy access to remote areas. The MSS also includes user-friendly mobile application for use of mining officials which will receive alerts, do field verification and submit inspection reports.

(d) The Mining Surveillance System has been launched on 15.10.2016 and is being made fully functional throughout the country. The MSS has been hosted on the National Centre of Geo-informatics portal: www.ncog.gov.in/mining/login

ANNEXURE I

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at para (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2013-14:—

Major Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486	0.064	36.380	2	0	165.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	208	0.020	45.84	2	135	80.61
5.	Goa*	1	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	270	0.934	257.560	8	0	189.55
7.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	161	0.137	228.240	129	1	1.04
9.	Karnataka	342	0.127	16.260	5	5	82.31
10.	Kerala	18	0.008	4.830	0	0	5.36
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	112	0.000	180.395	0	112	27.43
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	75	2.778	31.75	0	4	54.4
15.	Rajasthan	607	0.778	42.852	372	1	154.11
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	6	1.378	207.535	0	0	37.75
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		2286	6.2244	1051.642	518	258	798.26

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported given in cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 56705.81 cu.mt

*Goa 20 cu.mt

Minor Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7206	3.426	499.05	0	1	1026.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	3788	2.418	584.55	0	3788	415.12
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	5177	31.631	4092.01	93	19	3036.35
7.	Haryana	3589	4.844	409.780	88	0	824.59
8.	Jharkhand	740	0.895	196.100	415	3	61.99
9.	Karnataka	8167	2.189	664.07	93	229	2259.22
10.	Kerala	4430	35.441	14629.00	0	0	668.36
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	6613	0.000	4044.16	0	6610	2347.78
12.	Maharashtra	36476	0.000	0.000	0	0	5083.93
13.	Mizoram	21	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.486
14.	Odisha	1	0.000	0.000	0	0	1.12
15.	Rajasthan	2346	19.893	404.98	487	16	972.65
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1072	35.306	996.06	2155	0	3304.44
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6777	0	621.18	0	0	3105.86
TOTAL		86403	136.043	27140.94	3331	10666	23107.926

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/stacked/
transported given in cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 2209955.80 cu.mt

*Goa 00 cu.mt

ANNEXURE II

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at para (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2014-15:—

Major Minerals							
Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295	0.049	5998.770	0	0	84.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	246	0.038	32.90	0	101	81.39
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	346	6.536	904.010	1	0	161.25
7.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	220	0.096	37.100	186	3	3.96
9.	Karnataka	211	0.011	29.200	27	18	50.21
10.	Kerala	4	0.000	0.800	0	0	1.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	106	0.000	16.450	9	105	76.16
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	104	3.117	1327.36	0	0	830.71
15.	Rajasthan	467	1.406	45.305	181	0	200.23
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	0.679	9.323	0	0	25.10
18.	Telangana	29	0.159	40.630	0	0	49.22
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		2033	12.091	8441.848	404	227	1563.59
NOTE: Quantity of mineral/ excavated/stacked/transported given in cu.mt/other unit			*Madhya Pradesh 368077 cu.mt				
			*Goa 20 cu.mt				

Minor Minerals							
Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9084	53.785	9827.15	0	0	3793.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	4794	8.982	469.50	0	795	542.12
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	5370	12.480	3130.52	31	6	2174.96
7.	Haryana	5333	5.043	618.880	245	0	1448.52
8.	Jharkhand	942	0.950	126.640	584	88	50.06
9.	Karnataka	8253	3.147	921.26	273	142	2210.90
10.	Kerala	4168	61.706	17343.00	0	0	640.38
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	8067	0.000	5241.83	51	8023	3211.71
12.	Maharashtra	32717	0.000	0.00	0	0	6765.86
13.	Mizoram	26	0.010	0.00	1	0	1.051
14.	Odisha	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	2478	17.320	624.36	316	3	1301.98
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	200	50.614	178.27	2334	0	3463.77
18.	Telangana	3282	4.543	598.49	0	0	750.45
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10402	0	671.54	0	0	2677.15
TOTAL		95116	218.58	39751.36	3835	9057	29032.241
NOTE: Quantity of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported given in cu.mt./other unit			*Madhya Pradesh *Goa	830638 cu.mt. 00 cu.mt.			

ANNEXURE III

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at para (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2015-16:—

Major Minerals							
Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of minerals/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270	0.052	57.390	0	0	96.24
2.	Chhattisgarh	108	0.015	23.09	0	104	69.94
3.	Goa*	2	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	277	2.337	782.960	3	0	232.90
5.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	167	0.010	34.260	79	131	5.00
7.	Karnataka	221	0.009	8.580	6	4	36.00
8.	Kerala	7	0.005	37.970	0	0	1.61
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	86	0.000	45.030	0	86	108.17
10.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
11.	Odisha	44	2.009	88.17	0	0	43.68
12.	Rajasthan	126	0.143	8.790	50	0	51.05
13.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	0.645	75.620	1	0	142.53
15.	Telangana	12	0.002	2.270	0	0	4.87
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	West Bengal	575	0.008	3.770	575	0	0.00
TOTAL		1897	5.235	1167.9	714	325	791.99
NOTE: Quantity of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported given in cu.mt./other unit		*Madhya Pradesh	4450 cu.mt.				
		*Goa	00 cu.mt.				
Minor Minerals							
Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of minerals/ore excavated/stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9683	12.946	2607.83	0	0	2809.73
2.	Chhattisgarh	5754	2.388	202.09	0	5722	875.49
3.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	6222	20.458	3007.88	81	2	3065.73
5.	Haryana	3912	13.022	304.320	78	0	878.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Jharkhand	1478	0.471	85.540	517	98	108.07
7.	Karnataka	8964	5.846	1359.13	218	47	2789.59
8.	Kerala	3694	51.265	32137.00	0	0	1364.57
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	13541	0.000	88533.07	0	13420	10897.88
10.	Maharashtra	30979	0.000	0.00	36	0	4719.4
11.	Odisha	18	0.105	113.51	0	0	82.62
12.	Rajasthan	3535	31.014	653.51	374	11	1407.42
13.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	56	5.013	38.08	4015	0	3041.52
15.	Telangana	6526	20.870	1225.85	0	0	1636.60
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11350	0	1216.06	0	0	3529.73
17.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		105712	163.398	131483.87	5319	19300	37278.929

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/ore excavated/stacked/transported given in cu.mt./other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 1730650.50 cu.mt.

*Goa 00cu.mt.

(प्रश्न 22)

डॉ० भारतीबेन डी० श्याल (भावनगर): मैडम, वैसे तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे क्वेश्चन का अच्छे-से उत्तर दे दिया है, हम संतुष्ट भी हैं।...(व्यवधान) लेकिन, मैं अपनी कंस्टीट्युन्सी भावनगर के लिए एक प्रश्न उठाना चाहती हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

मैडम, हमारा भावनगर एक कोस्टल एरिया है और वहां लिग्नाइट, बॉक्साइट, बेंटोनाइट का खनन हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान) जब किसी भी मिरनल का खनन होता है तो यह खनन बहुत गहरा होने की वजह से समुद्री पानी मीठे भू-जल के स्रोत को बिगाड़ देता है और समुद्री पानी जमीन के अंदर चला आता है।...(व्यवधान) इसकी वजह से हमारे क्षेत्र में कोस्टल एरिया की लैंड, जो पहले बहुत अच्छी थी, अब हजारों हेक्टेयर लैंड बिगाड़ गयी है।...(व्यवधान) उसके भू-जल का लेयर पूरा बिगाड़ गया है। जिसकी वजह से वह जमीन अब खेती लायक नहीं रह गयी और वहां का पानी भी पीने के लायक नहीं रह गया है।...(व्यवधान) हमारे इलाके से हजारों की संख्या में लोग माइग्रेट भी हो रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या माइनिंग कंपनियां या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहती है जिससे भू-जल का मीठा जल वैसा ही बना रहे और वह पीने के लायक और खेती के लायक बना रहे?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया है।...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया आपके माध्यम से पहले तो मैं बताऊं कि यह बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न है।...(व्यवधान) जो अवैध खनन का काम होता है, उसके लिए पहली बार देश में मोदी सरकार ने इतने कठोर कदम उठाए हैं।...(व्यवधान) एम०एम०डी०आर० एक्ट जब अमेंड हुआ तो जो इतने वर्षों से पुरानी सरकारों ने नहीं किया था, वह हमने किया है।...(व्यवधान) जैसे छह महीने के बदले पांच सालों के जेल का कानूनी प्रावधान, पचास हजार रुपये से पांच लाख रुपये के दंड के प्रावधान जैसे कई कदम हमने उठाए हैं। उससे अवैध खनन बंद होगा।...(व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी डी-मॉनिटोरिंग के कदम के लिए पूरे सदन को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी को सम्मान देना चाहिए, जिन्होंने अवैध माइनिंग से पाए हुए काले धन पर प्रहार किया है।...(व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य भी इसे एग्री करेंगे कि अवैध माइनिंग में काले धन का इस्तेमाल होता है, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है।...(व्यवधान) गरीब लोगों को यह दिख रहा है कि अवैध माइनिंग को रोकने के लिए पहली बार मोदी सरकार ने इतने ठोस कदम उठाए हैं।...(व्यवधान)

जहां तक भावनगर का विषय है, हमने सभी खनन मालिकों को, खनन कंपनियों को चौकन्ना किया है कि वहां का पानी खराब न हो, पानी के ऊपर पर्यावरण के पूरे नियम लगाए जाएं।...(व्यवधान) से सब माइन्स राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत हैं।...(व्यवधान) मैं गुजरात राज्य सरकार से बातचीत करके भावनगर की समस्या में बारे में पूरे कदम उठाऊंगा।...(व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष: अगर आप लोग डिस्कशन चाहते हैं। तो, please go back to your seats. They are ready to discuss.

...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: चर्चा के लिए तैयार है सरकार। आप चर्चा नहीं चाहते हैं तो बात अलग है।

...(व्यवधान)

डॉ० भारतीबेन डी० श्याल (भावनगर): मैडम, हमारे गुजरात के पंचमहल जिले में शिवराजपुर का इलाका है और छोटा उदयपुर जिले में कवाड तहसील में कड़ीपानी इलाका है।...(व्यवधान) पंचमहल में

मैगनीज का और कड़ीपानी इलाके में फ्लोरसपार का बड़ी मात्रा में जत्था उपलब्ध है। ... (व्यवधान) जब हम आजाद नहीं हुए थे, इसके पहले से इन खनिजों का वहां खनन होता था और हम उनका अच्छे-से उपयोग भी कर रहे थे, लेकिन आजादी के बाद किसी-न-किसी कारणवश वहां खनन नहीं हो रहा है और उनका उपयोग भी नहीं हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, खनिज का इतना जत्था वहां जमीन के अंदर भरा पड़ा है कि अभी वह सौ सालों तक उपलब्ध रहेगा। ... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे गुजरात में ये जो कीमती खनिज हैं, उन्हें निकालने के लिए क्या आप कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, इस मंचमहल इलाके का एक्सप्लोरेशन हम करवाकर उसकी जो फाइंडिंग्स हैं, उसके हिसाब से पारदर्शी नीलामी से इन खननों को भी सौंपेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) जो पहले इतने वर्षों से चलता आया है, पुरानी सरकारों ने अपने-अपने सांसदों, मित्रों, बंधुओं, रिश्तेदारों को बिना पारदर्शिता के भ्रष्टाचारयुक्त, जिस प्रकार से खनन दिए थे, उसको इस सरकार ने रोका है। ... (व्यवधान) हमने सभी खनन पारदर्शिता और ईमानदार नीलामी से दिए हैं। आगे भी उस इलाके का पूरा एक्सप्लोरेशन करके इसको भी ईमानदार तरीके से पारदर्शिता से, नीलामी से दिया जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० चिंतामणि मालवीय (उज्जैन): महोदया, अवैध उत्खनन आज देश में बड़ी समस्या बन गया है। नई मशीनों और तकनीकी के संसाधनों के कारण इसमें बहुत तेजी आई है। ... (व्यवधान) हमारी नदियां, हमारे पहाड़, हमारा पर्यावरण, इको-डायवर्सिटी सब इससे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। देश में नक्सलवाद के बढ़ने में, अपराध बढ़ने में, काला धन बढ़ाने में इसका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। ... (व्यवधान) अवैध उत्खनन नहीं रोका गया तो भ्रष्टाचार और काला धन को रोकने में सरकार को बहुत परेशानी आएगी। ... (व्यवधान)

मेरा माननीय महोदय से प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार अवैध उत्खनन का पता लगाने के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के परामर्श से महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हेतु खान निगरानी प्रणाली विकसित और स्थापित कर रही है? ... (व्यवधान) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य विशेषताओं सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, सरकार ने जो कड़े से कड़े कदम इस विषय में लिए हैं जिससे अवैध माइनिंग बंद हो, उसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्रश्न के उत्तर में दी है। ... (व्यवधान) हम दो प्रकार से इसको रोकने में काम कर रहे हैं। एक तो राज्य सरकारों के साथ हम एक नई टेक्नालॉजी डेवलप कर रहे हैं, जिसको माइनिंग सर्विलेंस सिस्टम कहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इस माइनिंग सर्विलेंस सिस्टम से, इसमें सेटेलाइट से लेकर हम सभी माइन्स को मैप करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) जहां-जहां इल्लीगल माइनिंग हो रही है, उसका डेटा हमें इससे मिलेगा। वह डेटा राज्य सरकारों को देकर इल्लीगल माइनिंग को रोक पाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) साथ ही साथ जो भी इल्लीगल माइनिंग में पकड़ा जाता है, पहले उस पर उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होती थी। अब राज्य सरकारों ने कार्रवाई भी बढ़ाई है और अवैध माइनिंग पर रोक लगाने में हम सफल हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य समझें कि इल्लीगल माइनिंग से काला धन उत्पन्न होता है, उससे भ्रष्टाचार होता है और अगर वास्तव में सभी दल मिलकर इस लड़ाई को लड़ते हैं तो काला धन भी बंद हो सकता है, अवैध माइनिंग भी बंद हो सकती है और भ्रष्टाचार भी बंद हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) सदन को, सभी दलों को और सभी राज्य सरकारों को तय करना है कि वे काला धन रोकना चाहते हैं या काला धन के समर्थन में खड़े हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री शरद त्रिपाठी (संत कबीर नगर): महोदया, मैं यहीं से बोलने की अनुमति चाहूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के दिशा-निर्देश में आज जो ये लोग शोर कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर अंकुश लगाने का काम किया, क्योंकि ये लोग भी कहीं न कहीं अवैध खदानों में लिप्त थे। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए, चूंकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक खनन मंत्री के रूप में और वहां की जो सरकार आज काम कर रही है, उसी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के लोगों के द्वारा ही वहां के खनन मंत्री पर आरोप लगाए गए तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी स्वसंज्ञान लेकर उस मंत्री के खिलाफ कोई सीबीआई जांच के लिए कार्रवाई करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, माननीय सदस्य जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाया है। मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था, तो उससे ध्यान में आया कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक विचित्र परिस्थिति में है। ... (व्यवधान) जब कई राज्यों की परिस्थिति देखता हूं तो उत्तर प्रदेश में 6,777 केसेज मिले, जिसमें माइनर मिनरल में अवैध माइनिंग हो रही थी। ... (व्यवधान) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हमें लिखकर दिया कि 6,777 केस होने के बावजूद एक भी केस में कोई इल्लिगल मिनरल ओर नहीं निकाला गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

यह बड़ी विचित्र परिस्थिति है। अगर 6,777 केस मिले और उनमें शून्य मिनरल माइन हुआ, यह हमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। साथ ही बताते हैं कि मात्र 6 करोड़ रुपये की अवैध माइनिंग हुई है। यह मानना बहुत मुश्किल है कि 6,777 केस में सिर्फ 6 करोड़ रुपये का ही मिनरल ओर अवैध मिला। एफआईआर शून्य लॉज हुई। यह भी बहुत हैरानी की बात है कि शून्य एफआईआर लॉज हुई और कोर्ट केस भी शून्य फाइल हुए। मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात पर जरूर गौर करूंगा और राज्य सरकार से चर्चा करूंगा कि वह तुरंत इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार काले धन पर ठोस कदम उठाए और कार्यवाही करे।

APPENDIX IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF MINES

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 22

TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.11.2016

Mine Surveillance System

22. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas/ places in various parts of the country vulnerable to illegal mining and revenue loss incurred thereon during the last three years;

(b) the mechanism in place to detect illegal mining along with corrective action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is in the process of developing and launching a Mine Surveillance System (MSS) for major minerals in consultation with the Indian Bureau of Mines so as to detect illegal mining and if so, the details and main features thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to start functioning in the various States?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, COAL, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

THE STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 22 RAISED BY DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL AND PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR REPLY ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 2016.

(a) and (b) As per Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957), State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals for the purposes connected therewith. Therefore, prevention and control of illegal mining comes under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments. The details of areas in various parts of the country, vulnerable to illegal mining and revenue loss incurred thereon, are not available at the Ministry's level. However, based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines, state-wise details of instances of illegal mining reported for the last three years along with the details of action taken against the violators is given in Annexure-I, II & III.

Further, the MMDR Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which came into effect from 12th January, 2015. The Amendment Act has, *inter alia*, provided for stringent penal provisions for combating illegal mining. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare. The provisions have been made for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

(c) The Ministry of Mines, through Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar, to use space technology for facilitating State Governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country. MSS is a satellite-based monitoring system which aims to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration through public participation, by facilitating State Governments in curbing instances of illegal mining. The wider use of Satellite Remote Sensing Technology together with Information Technology will offer quick, transparent and periodic monitoring of mining leases including easy access to remote areas. The MSS also includes user-friendly mobile application for use of mining officials which will receive alerts, do field verification and submit inspection reports.

(d) The Mining Surveillance System has been launched on 15.10.2016 and is being made fully functional throughout the country. The MSS has been hosted on the National Centre of GeoInformatics portal: www.ncog.gov.in/mining/login

ANNEXURE I

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at para. (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2013-14:—

Major Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral Ore excavated/ stacked/ transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/ Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filled (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486	0.064	36.380	2	0	165.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	208	0.020	45.84	2	135	80.61
5.	Goa*	1	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	270	0.934	257.560	8	0	189.55
7.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	161	0.137	228.240	129	1	1.04
9.	Karnataka	342	0.127	16.260	5	5	82.31
10.	Kerala	18	0.008	4.830	0	0	5.36

11.	Madhya Pradesh*	112	0.000	180.395	0	112	27.43
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	75	2.778	31.75	0	4	54.4
15.	Rajasthan	607	0.778	42.852	372	1	154.11
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	6	1.378	207.535	0	0	37.75
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		2286	6.2244	1051.642	518	258	798.26

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/ stacked/
transported given in cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya
Pradesh

56705.81 cu.mt

* Goa

20 cu.mt

Minor Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral Ore excavated/ stacked/ transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/ Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filled (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7206	3.426	499.05	0	1	1026.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	3788	2.418	584.55	0	3788	415.12
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	5177	31.631	4092.01	93	19	3036.35
7.	Haryana	3589	4.844	409.780	88	0	824.59
8.	Jharkhand	740	0.895	1 96.100	415	3	61.99
9.	Karnataka	8167	2.189	664.07	93	229	2259.22
10.	Kerala	4430	35.441	14629.00	0	0	668.36
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	6613	0.000	4044.16	0	6610	2347.78
12.	Maharashtra	36476	0.000	0.00	0	0	5083.93
13.	Mizoram	21	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.486
14.	Odisha	1	0.000	0.00	0	0	1.12
15.	Rajasthan	2346	19.893	404.98	487	16	972.65

16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1072	35.306	996.06	2155	0	3304.44
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6777	0	621.18	0	0	3105.86
TOTAL		86403	136.043	27140.94	3331	10666	23107.926

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/ stacked/
transported given in cu.mt/
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 2209955.80 cu.mt

* Goa 00 cu.mt

ANNEXURE II

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at paras (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2014-15:—

Minor Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cases	Quantum of mineral Ore excavated/ stacked/ transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/ Ore (Rs. lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295	0.049	5998.770	0	0	84.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	246	0.038	32.90	0	101	81.39
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	346	6.536	904.010	1	0	161..25
7.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	220	0.096	37.100	186	3	3.96
9.	Karnataka	211	0.011	29.200	27	18	50.21

10.	Kerala	4	0.000	0.800	0	0	1.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	106	0.000	16.450	9	105	76.16
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	104	3.117	1327.36	0	0	830.71
15.	Rajasthan	467	1.406	45.305	181	0	200.23
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	0.679	9.323	0	0	25.10
18.	Telangana	29	0.159	40.630	0	0	49.22
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		2033	12.091	8441.848	404	227	1563.59

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/ stacked/
transported given in cu.mt./
other unit

*Madhya
Pradesh

368077 cu.mt.

* Goa

20 cu.mt.

Minor Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral Ore excavated/ stacked/ transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/ Ore (Rs. lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9084	53.785	9827.15	0	0	3793.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	4794	8.982	460.50	0	795	542.12
5.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	5370	12.480	3130.52	31	6	2174.96
7.	Haryana	5333	5.043	618.800	245	0	1448.52
8.	Jharkhand	942	0.950	126.640	584	88	50.06
9.	Karnataka	8253	3.147	921.26	273	142	2210.90
10.	Kerala	4168	61.706	17343.00	0	0	640.38
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	8067	0.000	5241.83	51	8023	3211.71
12.	Maharashtra	3271.7	0.000	0.00	0	0	6765.86
13.	Mizoram	26	0.010	0.00	1	0	1.051

14.	Odisha	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	2478	17.320	624.36	316	3	1301.98
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	200	50.614	178.27	2334	0	3463.77
18.	Telangana	3282	4.543	598.49	0	0	750.45
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10402	0	671.54	0	0	2677.15
TOTAL		95116	218.58	39751.36	383.5	9057	29032.241

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/ stacked/
transported given in cu.mt./
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 830638 cu.mt.
* Goa 20 cu.mt.

ANNEXURE III

The State-wise details on illegal mining as mentioned at paras (a) and (b) of the reply to the Lok Sabha Starrted Question No. 22 for 17th November, 2016 regarding Mining Surveillance System asked by Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal and Prof. Chintamani Malviya during the year 2015-16:—

Major Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of minerals Ore excavated/ stacked/ transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/ Ore (Rs. Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270	0.052	57.390	0	0	96.24
2.	Chhattisgarh	108	0.015	23.09	0	104	69.94
3.	Goa*	2	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	277	2.337	782.960	3	0	232.90
5.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	167	0.010	34.260	79	131	5.00
7.	Karnataka	221	0.009	8.580	6	4	36.00
8.	Kerala	7	0.005	37.970	0	0	1.61
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	86	0.000	45.030	0	86	108.17
10.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00

11.	Odisha	44	2.009	88.17	0	0	43.68
12.	Rajasthan	126	0.143	8.790	50	0	51.05
13.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Tarnil Nadu	2	0.645	75.620	1	0	142.53
15.	Telangana	12	0.002	2.270	0	0	4.87
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	West Bengal	575	0.008	3.770	575	0	0.00
TOTAL		1897	5.235	1167.9	714	325	791.99

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/ stacked/
transported given in cu.mt./
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 4450 cu.mt.
* Goa 00 cu.mt.

Minor Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cases	Quantum of Minerals/ Ore excavated/ stacked/transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/Ore (Rs. lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine Realized (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9683	12.946	2607.83	0	0	2809.73
2.	Chhattisgarh	5754	2.388	202.09	0	5722	875.49
3.	Goa*	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	000
4.	Gujarat	6222	20.458	3007.88	81	2	3065.73
5.	Haryana	3912	13.022	304.320	78	0	878.58
6.	Jharkhand	1478	0.471	85.540	517	98	108.07
7.	Karnataka	8964	5.846	1359.13	218	47	2789.59
8.	Kerala	3694	51.265	32137.00	0	0	1364.57
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	13541	0.000	88533.07	0	13420	10897.88
10.	Maharashtra	30979	0.000	0.00	36	0	4791.4
11.	Odisha	18	0.105	113.51	0	0	82.62
12.	Rajasthan	3535	31.014	653.51	374	11	1407.42
13.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00

14.	Tamil Nadu	56	5.013	38.08	4015	0	3041.52
15.	Telangana	6526	20.870	1225.85	0	0	1636.60
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11350	0	1216.06	0	0	3529.73
17.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		105712	163.398	131483.87	5319	19300	37278.929

NOTE: Quantity of mineral/
ore excavated/stacked/
transported given in cu.mt./
other unit

*Madhya Pradesh 1730650.50 cu.mt.
*Goa 00 cu.mt.

(प्रश्न 22)

डॉ० भारतीबेन डी० श्याल (भावनगर): मैडम, वैसे तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे क्वेश्चन का अच्छे-से उत्तर दे दिया है, हम संतुष्ट भी हैं।(व्यवधान) लेकिन, मैं अपनी कंस्टीट्यून्सी भावनगर के लिए एक प्रश्न उठाना चाहती हूँ।(व्यवधान)

मैडम, हमारा भावनगर एक कोस्टल एरिया है और वहां लिग्नाइट, बॉक्साइट, बेंटोनाइट का खनन हो रहा है(व्यवधान) जब किसी भी मिनरल का खनन होता है तो यह खनन बहुत गहरा होने की वजह से समुद्री पानी मीठे भू-जल के स्रोत को बिगाड़ देता है और समुद्री पानी ज़मीन के अंदर चला आता है।(व्यवधान) इसकी वजह से हमारे क्षेत्र में कोस्टल एरिया की लैंड, जो पहले बहुत अच्छी थी, अब हजारों हेक्टेयर लैंड बिगड़ गयी है।(व्यवधान) उसके भू-जल का लेयर पूरा बिगड़ गया है। जिसकी वजह से वह जमीन अब खेती लायक नहीं रह गयी और वहां का पानी भी पीने के लायक नहीं रह गया है।(व्यवधान) हमारे इलाके से हजारों की संख्या में लोग माइग्रेट भी हो रहे हैं।(व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या माइनिंग कंपनियां या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहती है जिससे भू-जल का मीठा जल वैसा ही बना रहे और वह पीने के लायक और खेती के लायक बना रहे?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया है।(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपके माध्यम से पहले तो मैं बताऊं कि यह बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न है।(व्यवधान) जो अवैध खनन का काम होता है, उसके लिए पहली बार देश में मोदी सरकार ने इतने कठोर कदम उठाए हैं।(व्यवधान) एम०एम०डी०आर० एक्ट जब अमेंड हुआ तो जो इतने वर्षों से पुरानी सरकारों ने नहीं किया था, वह हमने किया है।(व्यवधान) जैसे छः महीने के बदले पांच सालों के जेल का कानूनी प्रावधान, पचास हजार रुपए से पांच लाख रुपए के दंड के प्रावधान जैसे कई कदम हमने उठाए हैं। उससे अवैध खनन बंद होगी।(व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी डी-मॉनेटाइजेशन के कदम के लिए पूरे सदन को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी को सम्मान देना चाहिए, जिन्होंने अवैध माइनिंग से पाए हुए काले धन पर प्रहार किया है।(व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य भी इससे एग्री करेंगे कि अवैध माइनिंग में काले धन का इस्तेमाल होता है, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है।(व्यवधान) गरीब लोगों को यह दिख रहा है कि अवैध माइनिंग को रोकने के लिए पहली बार मोदी सरकार ने इतने ठोस कदम उठाए हैं।(व्यवधान)

जहां तक भावनगर का विषय है, हमने सभी खनन मालिकों को, खनन कंपनियों को चौकन्ना किया है कि वहां का पानी खराब न हो, पानी के ऊपर पर्यावरण के पूरे नियम लगाए जाएं।(व्यवधान) ये सब माइन्स राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत हैं।(व्यवधान) मैं गुजरात राज्य सरकार से बातचीत करके भावनगर की समस्या के बारे में पूरे कदम उठाऊंगा।(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अगर आप लोग डिस्कशन चाहते हैं तो, Please go back to your seats. They are ready to discuss.(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: चर्चा के लिए तैयार है सरकार। आप चर्चा नहीं चाहते हैं तो बात अलग है।(व्यवधान)

डॉ० भारतीबेन डी० श्याल (भावनगर): मैडम, हमारे गुजरात के पंचमहल जिले में शिवराजपुर का इलाका है और छोटा उदयपुर जिले में कवाड़ तहसील में कड़ीपानी इलाका है।(व्यवधान) पंचमहल में

मैंगनीज का और कड़ीपानी इलाके में फ्लोरसपार का बड़ी मात्रा में जत्था उपलब्ध है।(व्यवधान) जब हम आजाद नहीं हुए थे, इसके पहले से इन खनिजों का वहां खनन होता था और हम उनका अच्छे-से उपयोग भी कर रहे थे, लेकिन आज़ादी के बाद किसी-न-किसी कारणवश वहां खनन नहीं हो रहा है और उनका उपयोग भी नहीं हो रहा है।(व्यवधान)

मैडम, खनिज का इतना जत्था वहां ज़मीन के अंदर भरा पड़ा है कि अभी वह सौ सालों तक उपलब्ध रहेगा।(व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे गुजरात में यह जो कीमती खनिज हैं, उन्हें निकालने के लिए क्या आप कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं?(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, इस पंचमहल इलाके का एक्सप्लोरेशन हम करवाकर उसकी जो फाइंडिंग्स हैं, उसके हिसाब से पारदर्शी नीलामी से इन खननों को भी सौंपेंगे।(व्यवधान) जो पहले इतने वर्षों से चलता आया है, पुरानी सरकारों ने अपने-अपने सांसदों, मित्रों, बंधुओं, रिश्तेदारों को बिना पारदर्शिता के भ्रष्टाचारयुक्त, जिस प्रकार से खनन दिए थे, उसको इस सरकार ने रोका है।(व्यवधान) हमने सभी खनन पारदर्शिता और ईमानदार नीलामी से दिए हैं। आगे भी उस इलाके का पूरा एक्सप्लोरेशन करके इसको भी ईमानदार तरीके से पारदर्शिता से, नीलामी से दिया जाएगा।(व्यवधान)

प्रो० चिंतामणि मालवीय (उज्जैन): महोदया, अवैध उत्खनन आज देश में बड़ी समस्या बन गया है नई मशीनों और तकनीकी के संसाधनों के कारण इसमें बहुत तेजी आई है।(व्यवधान) हमारी नदियां, हमारे पहाड़, हमारा पर्यावरण, इको-डायवर्सिटी सब इससे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। देश में नक्सलवाद के बढ़ने में, अपराध बढ़ने में, काला धन बढ़ाने में इसका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है।(व्यवधान) अवैध उत्खनन नहीं रोका गया तो भ्रष्टाचार और काला धन को रोकने में सरकार को बहुत परेशानी आएगी।(व्यवधान)

मेरा माननीय महोदय से प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार अवैध उत्खनन का पता लगाने के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के परामर्श से महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हेतु खान निगरानी प्रणाली विकसित और स्थापित कर रही है?(व्यवधान) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य विशेषताओं सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, सरकार ने जो कड़े से कड़े कदम इस विषय में लिए हैं जिससे अवैध माइनिंग बंद हो, उसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्रश्न के उत्तर में दी है।(व्यवधान) हम दो प्रकार से इसको रोकने में काम कर रहे हैं। एक तो राज्य सरकारों के साथ हम एक नई टेक्नालॉजी डेवलप कर रहे हैं, जिसको माइनिंग सर्विलेंस सिस्टम कहते हैं।(व्यवधान) इस माइनिंग सर्विलेंस सिस्टम से, इसमें सेटेलाइट से लेकर हम सभी माइन्स को मैप करेंगे।(व्यवधान) जहां-जहां इल्लीगल माइनिंग हो रही है, उसका डेटा हमें इससे मिलेगा। वह डेटा राज्य सरकारों को देकर इल्लीगल माइनिंग को रोक पाएंगे।(व्यवधान) साथ ही साथ जो भी इल्लीगल माइनिंग में पकड़ा जाता है, पहले उस पर उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होती थी। अब राज्य सरकारों ने कार्रवाई भी बढ़ाई है और अवैध माइनिंग पर रोक लगाने में हम सफल हुए हैं।(व्यवधान)

मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य समझें कि इल्लीगल माइनिंग से काला धन उत्पन्न होता है उससे भ्रष्टाचार होता है और अगर वास्तव में सभी दल मिलकर इस लड़ाई को लड़ते हैं तो काला धन भी बंद हो सकता है, अवैध माइनिंग भी बंद हो सकती है और भ्रष्टाचार भी बंद हो सकता है।(व्यवधान) सदन को, सभी दलों को और सभी राज्य सरकारों को तय करना है कि वे काला धन रोकना चाहते हैं या काला धन के समर्थन में खड़े हैं।(व्यवधान)

श्री शरद त्रिपाठी (संत कबीर नगर): महोदया, मैं यहीं से बोलने की अनुमति चाहूंगा।...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के दिशा-निर्देश में आज जो यह लोग शोर कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर अंकुश लगाने का काम किया, क्योंकि ये लोग भी कहीं न कहीं अवैध खदानों में लिप्त थे।...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के दिशा-निर्देश में आज जो ये लोग शोर कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर अंकुश लगाने का काम किया, क्योंकि ये लोग भी कहीं न कहीं अवैध खदानों में लिप्त थे।...(व्यवधान)

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए, चूंकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक खनन मंत्री के रूप में और वहां की जो सरकार आज काम कर रही है, उसी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के लोगों के द्वारा ही वहां के खनन मंत्री पर आरोप लगाए गए तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी स्वसंज्ञान लेकर उस मंत्री के खिलाफ कोई सीबीआई जांच के लिए कार्रवाई करेंगे?...(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदया, माननीय सदस्य जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाया है। मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था, तो उससे ध्यान में आया कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक विचित्र परिस्थिति में है।...(व्यवधान) जब कई राज्यों की परिस्थिति देखता हूं तो उत्तर प्रदेश में 6,777 केसेज मिले, जिसमें माइनर मिनरल में अवैध माइनिंग हो रही थी।...(व्यवधान) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हमें लिखकर दिया कि 6,777 केस होने के बावजूद एक भी केस में कोई इल्लिगल मिनरल ओर नहीं निकाला गया है।...(व्यवधान)

यह बड़ी विचित्र परिस्थिति है। अगर 6,777 केस मिले और उनमें शून्य मिनरल माइन हुआ, यह हमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। साथ ही बताते हैं कि मात्र 6 करोड़ रुपये की अवैध माइनिंग हुई है। यह मानना बहुत मुश्किल है कि 6,777 केस में सिर्फ 6 करोड़ रुपये का ही मिनरल ओर अवैध मिला। एफआईआर शून्य लॉज हुई। यह भी बहुत हैरानी की बात है कि शून्य एफआईआर लॉज हुई और कोर्ट केस भी शून्य फाइल हुए। मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात पर जरूर गौर करूंगा और राज्य सरकार से चर्चा करूंगा कि वह तुरंत इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार काले धन पर ठोस कदम उठाए और कार्यवाही करे।

APPENDIX V

(Vide para 5 of the Report)

Extracts from Manual of Practice & Procedure in the Government of India,
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi

Definition	<p>8.1 During the course of reply given to a question or a discussion, if a Minister gives an undertaking which involves further action on the part of the Government in reporting back to the House, it is called an 'assurance'. Standard list of such expressions which normally constitute Assurances and as approved by the Committees on Government Assurances of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, is given at Annexure 3. As Assurances are required to be implemented within a specified time limit, care should be taken by all concerned while drafting replies to the questions to restrict the use of these expressions only to those occasions when it is clearly intended to give an assurance in these terms.</p> <p>8.2 When an assurance is given by a Minister or when the Presiding Officer directs the Government to furnish information to the House, it is extracted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from the relevant proceedings and communicated to the department concerned normally within 10 working days of the date on which it is given.</p>
Deletion from the list of Assurances	<p>8.3.1 If the administrative department has any objection to treating such a statement as an assurance or finds that it would not be in the public interest to fulfil it, it may write to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat direct with a copy to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs within a week of the receipt of such communication for getting it deleted from the list of Assurances. Such action will require prior approval of the Minister.</p> <p>8.3.2 Departments should make request for dropping of Assurances immediately on receipt of statement of Assurances from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and only in rare cases where they are fully convinced that the Assurances could not be implemented under any circumstances and there is no option left with them but to make a request for dropping. Such requests should have the approval of their Minister and this fact should be indicated in their communication containing the request. If such a request is made towards the end of the stipulated period of three months, then it should invariably be</p>

	<p>accompanied with a request for extension of time. The department should continue to seek extension of time till a decision of the Committee on Government Assurances is received by them. Copy of the above communications should be simultaneously endorsed to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.</p>
Time limit for fulfilling an Assurance	<p>8.4.1 An assurance given in either House is required to be fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of the assurance. This time limit has to be strictly observed.</p>
Extension of time for fulfilling an Assurance	<p>8.4.2 If the department finds that it is not possible to fulfil the assurance within the stipulated period of three months or within the period of extension already granted, it may seek further extension of time direct from the respective Committee on Government Assurances under intimation to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as soon as the need for such extension becomes apparent, indicating the reasons for delay and the probable additional time required. Such a communication should be issued with the approval of the Minister.</p>
Registers of Assurances	<p>8.5.1 The particulars of every assurance will be entered by the Parliament Unit of the department concerned in a register as at Annexure-4 after which the assurance will be passed on to the concerned section.</p> <p>8.5.2 Even ahead of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the section concerned should take prompt action to fulfil such Assurances and keep a watch thereon in a register as at Annexure-5.</p> <p>8.5.3 The registers referred to in paras 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 will be maintained separately for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Assurances, entries therein being made session-wise.</p>
Role of Section Officer and Branch Officer	<p>8.6.1 The Section Officer incharge of the concerned section will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) scrutinise the registers once a week; (b) ensure that necessary follow-up action is taken without any delay whatsoever; (c) submit the registers to the branch officer every fortnight if the House concerned is in session and once a month otherwise, drawing his special attention to Assurances which are not likely to be implemented within the period of three months; and (d) review of pending Assurances should be undertaken periodically at the highest level in order to minimise the delay in implementing the Assurances.

<p>Procedure for fulfillment of an Assurance</p>	<p>8.6.2 The branch officer will likewise keep his higher officer and Minister informed of the progress made in the implementation of Assurances, drawing their special attention to the causes of delay.</p>
	<p>8.7.1 Every effort should be made to fulfil the assurance within the prescribed period. In case only part of the information is available and collection of the remaining information would involve considerable time, an implementation report containing the available information should be supplied to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in part scrutinize the assurance, within the prescribed time limit. However, efforts should continue to be made for expeditious collection of the remaining information for complete implementation of the assurance at the earliest.</p>
	<p>8.7.2 Information to be supplied in partial or complete fulfillment of an assurance should be approved by the Minister concerned and 15 copies thereof (bilingual) in the prescribed proforma as at Annexure-6, together with its enclosures, along with one copy each in Hindi and English duly authenticated by the officer forwarding the implementation report, should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. If, however, the information being furnished is in response to an assurance given in reply to a question etc., asked for by more than one member, an additional copy of the completed proforma (both in Hindi and English) should be furnished in respect of each additional member. A copy of this communication should be endorsed to the Parliament Unit for completing column-7 of its register.</p>
	<p>8.7.3 The implementation reports should be sent to the Ministry of the Parliamentary Affairs and not to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat. No advance copies of the implementation reports are to be endorsed to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat either.</p>
<p>Laying of the implementation report on the Table of the House</p>	<p>8.8 The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, after a scrutiny of the implementation report, will arrange to lay it on the Table of the House concerned. A copy of the statement, as laid on the Table, will be forwarded by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the member as well as the department concerned. The Parliament Unit of the department concerned and the concerned section will, on the basis of this statement, make a suitable entry in their registers.</p>

Obligation to lay a paper on the Table of the House <i>vis-à-vis</i> Assurance on the same subject	8.9 Where there is an obligation to lay any paper (rule/order/notification, etc.) on the Table of the House and for which an assurance has also been given, it will be laid on the Table, in the first instance, in fulfillment of the obligation, independent of the assurance given. After this is done, a report in formal implementation of the assurance indicating the date on which the paper was laid on the Table will be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in the prescribed proforma (Annexure-6) in the manner already described in para 8.7.2.
Committees on Government Assurances LSR 323,324 RSR 211-A	8.10 Each House of Parliament has a Committee on Government Assurances nominated by the Speaker/Chairman. It scrutinized the implementation reports and the time taken in the scrutinized of Government Assurances and focuses attention on the delays and other significant aspects, if any, pertaining to them. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time are to be followed strictly.
Reports of the Committees on Government Assurances	8.11 The department will, in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, scrutinize the reports of these two committees for remedial action wherever called for.
Effect on Assurances on dissolution of the Lok Sabha	8.12 On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, all Assurances, promises or undertakings pending implementation are scrutinized by the new Committee on Government Assurances for selection of such of them as are of considerable public importance. The Committee then submits a report to the Lok Sabha with a specific recommendation regarding the Assurances to be dropped or retained for implementation by the Government.

ANNEXURE I

MINUTES
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2017-2018)
(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)
SIXTH SITTING
(23.04.2018)

The Committee sat from 1530 hours to 1815 hours in Committee Room "D", Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
4. Shri A.T. Nana Patil
5. Shri C.R. Patil
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri U.B.S. Negi — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.C. Tripathy — *Director*
3. Shri S.L. Singh — *Deputy Secretary*

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF MINES

1. Shri Anil Gopishankar Mukim — *Secretary*
2. Dr. K. Rajeswara Rao — *Additional Secretary*
3. Shri N.K. Singh — *Joint Secretary*
4. Dr. Joyesh Bagchi — *Director*

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

1. Shri P.K. Halder — *Under Secretary*
2. Shri Purushottam Kumar — *Section Officer*

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda.

2. Thereafter, the representatives of Ministry of Mines were called. Welcoming them, the Chairperson drew their attention to Direction 55(1) of the "Directions by the Hon'ble Speaker" regarding confidentiality of the proceedings. The Committee then enquired about the existing mechanism for implementation of the Parliamentary Assurances by the Ministry so as to know the reasons for pendency in fulfilment of the Assurances. The representatives of the Ministry of Mines deposed before the Committee that in their Ministry, Assurances are reviewed on regular basis. They also apprised the Committee that in the Ministry, the majority of the implementation work is done by the States and out of the 4 pending Assurances taken up for Oral Evidence, in 3 cases the information/action taken report is to be sought from the State Governments. The representatives further informed that as soon as they receive an Assurance, they bring it to the notice of the concerned State Government and periodical review of Assurance is done to ensure that suitable action is taken on the subject under consideration.

3. The Committee then took oral evidence of the representatives and reviewed 4 Assurances (Annexure-III) of the Ministry pertaining to the period from the 4th Session to the 10th Session of 16th Lok Sabha as mentioned below:—

I. USQ No. 4648 dated 22.04.2015 regarding 'Natural Calamities'
(Sl. No.1)

The Committee were informed that the Question was initially asked to the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The Ministry of Earth Sciences subsequently requested the Ministry of Mines to accept the transfer of the Question. The Ministry of Mines agreed to this request but, the Question was not transferred and instead the Ministry of Earth Sciences gave an Assurance in Parliament that the reply would be laid on the Table of the House. Subsequent to this, the Ministry of Mines were not informed about the fate of the Question and it was only when the details of this meeting were conveyed to them recently that they came to know of this Assurance. The representatives of the Ministry of Mines briefed the Committee that when the Assurance came to their notice, they immediately took the details of the Assurance from the Ministry of Earth Sciences and furnished the detailed reply to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Expressing concern over such misunderstandings between the two Ministries, the Committee questioned the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs about the mechanism put in place to review the Assurances. The representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs apprised the Committee that they were not aware of the matter and as soon as the Assurance came to their knowledge, they provided the copy of the Assurance to the Ministry of Mines for taking further necessary action. They further informed that in their earlier review meetings with various Ministries including the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Earth Sciences, the Question under reference did not show up.

The Committee were upset to note that the Assurance had been kept pending between the two Ministries for the last two years. They felt that in case of any confusion, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, being the nodal Ministry, to decide as to which Ministry should deal with a particular Question. The Committee directed the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to issue instructions to various Ministries to see that if an Assurance does not pertain to them, then they should transfer it to the Ministry concerned within a specified period of time.

The Committee then desired to know as to whether the Ministry of Mines have carried out any study to solve the problem of areas which face natural, disasters like land slides and avalanches almost every year. The representatives informed that there are two types of mapping that are done by the Geological Survey of India before a disaster and whenever there is an apprehension of a disaster in an area, urgent action is taken. In regard to avalanches, the Committee were informed that there is an organisation named SASE under DRDO which looks after the work and its work gets reviewed by the Ministry of Mines on regular basis. The Committee then desired to see the Implementation Report forwarded by the Ministry of Mines. However, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs informed that the said Implementation Report has not yet been received by them. The Committee were disappointed to note that in the age of Internet, email and other fast means of data transfer, the information relating to such a sensitive subject as natural disasters is not reaching its destination even after a lapse of a number of days. The Committee directed both the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to be more vigilant and ensure that such lapses do not occur in future.

II. SQ No. 22 dated 17.11.2016 regarding 'Mine Surveillance System' (Supplementary by Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shiyal, M.P.) (Sl. No. 2)

The representatives of the Ministry informed the Committee that the matter regarding the problem of Bhavnagar was taken up with the State Government of Gujarat. The State Government have informed that there are 12 mining leases in Bhavnagar District. Out of these, in 7 mining leases, Environment Clearance Certificate has been granted and mining activities are going on. In the remaining 5 leases, the environment clearance is under process. In the said 7 mining leases, care has been taken to ensure that after obtaining environmental clearance, no rules or regulations are violated and there is no damage. Accordingly, these leases are inspected regularly and their reports are in the records of the Ministry. There has been no loss till now and they will make sure that regular inspections are carried out so that the situation remains the same. The Committee however, were not satisfied with the reply of the representatives of the Ministry and felt that when an Hon'ble Member had raised such a sensitive issue on the floor of the House due to her serious grievances, there appears to be some substance in it. The Committee observed that it is a serious issue which can hurt the feelings of any Hon'ble Member of Parliament and hence total negation of this assertion by the State Government raises a suspicion that either the State Government's investigation is wrong or the claim of the Hon'ble Member is invalid. The Committee direct the Ministry to go into the bottom of such issues by creating a monitoring mechanism. The Committee further suggested that the Hon'ble Member concerned should also be included in the

fact finding team of the Ministry to see as to what extent the reply given by the State Government is authentic so that the intention with which the Question was asked gets consideration. The Committee also felt that the Ministry of Mines, being the administrative Ministry, should keep a check on the State Governments to see that they are working under the directions issued/Acts made by the Central Government. The representatives of the Ministry informed the Committee that the Central Government does not have any direct regulatory mechanism in this regard and that it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to deal with the issues of illegal mining. However, the representatives conceded that they have a regulatory authority called the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and if need arises, they can ask for a report through IBM on any matter related to mining. Further, the representatives assured the Committee that they will ensure that the information provided by the State Government of Gujarat is authentic and that they will formally communicate to the State Government requesting them to deal with the matter earnestly, contact the Hon'ble Member concerned and address her concern.

III. SQ No. 22 dated 17.11.2016 regarding 'Mine Surveillance System' (Supplementary by Shri Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shiyal, M.P.) Sl. No. 3

The representatives of the Ministry informed the Committee that they had called for a Report from the Geological Survey of India (GSI), an agency under the Ministry of Mines, to find out as to whether a survey or exploration has been conducted in the Panchmahal district of Gujarat. The GSI has informed that survey of mines has been done and the information of existing manganese mines has been provided in a report to the State Government. It also informed that all the manganese bearing areas of Gujarat have been reserved for Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC). The representatives further stated that subsequently they also sought a report from the State Government of Gujarat which also corroborated the fact that no private entity is conducting manganese mining in the area except GMDC. The Committee were also apprised that as far as system of bidding is concerned, the earlier system of 'first come first serve' basis has been discontinued and now the mining is done through auction only. The Committee, while showing their anguish at the incidences of illegal mining at various places in the country, asked the representatives about the measures taken by them in this regard. The representatives informed that action can be taken against illegal miners under Section 21 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act and penalty can be imposed on illegal miners. Moreover, the Ministry can recoup the value of the explored minerals. The Committee were further informed that the Supreme Court has also instructed the State Governments to take action against illegal miners under Section 21(5) of MMDR Act and to realize penalty amount from them. The Committee directed the Ministry to pursue the matter and bring it to its logical conclusion.

IV. SQ No. 22 dated 17.11.2016 regarding 'Mine Surveillance System' (Supplementary by Shri Sharad Tripathi, M.P.) (Sl. No. 4)

The representatives of the Ministry informed the Committee that a detailed report was called from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding cases of corruption and black money involved in illegal mining. The State Government has informed that

they have taken 2 types of action. One, the State Government has adopted a transparent and competitive mechanism to grant the mineral concessions through the process of e-tender/e-auction. Further, the State Government has issued detailed guidelines to every district to use various modern technologies such as CCTV, RFID, etc. for effective vigilance. Mining surveillance system developed by the Ministry of Mines has been adopted by the U.P. Government. The Committee were also apprised that the State Government of Uttar Pradesh had also informed that they are following up the matter and monitoring is done to ensure that all the measures are carried out effectively. The Committee expressed concern over the fact that there are 677 cases of illegal mining registered in Uttar Pradesh but it has been reported by the State Government that there was zero mineral mining in these cases. The Committee also pointed out that it was unlikely that in these 677 cases, only Rs. 6 crore of illegal mining was involved as communicated by the State Government in another report. The representatives apprised the Committee that the State Government has informed them that CBI has been investigating into the matter and the Government has been taking strict action against the illegal miners. The Committee while lauding the efforts made by the Ministry in regulating the illegal mining urged upon the Ministry to furnish a Part Implementation Report in respect of the Assurances in regard to which the Ministry claimed that action has been taken. The Committee also directed the Ministry to vigorously pursue all the matters with the State Governments concerned and forward the reports/communications received from them to the Committee for the purpose of settling the issues.

4. The representatives of the Ministry of Mines then withdrew.

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6. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE III

Statement of Pending Assurances of the Ministry of Mines from 4th Session to
10th Session of 16th Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1.	USQ No.4648 dated 22.04.2015	Natural Calamities
2.	SQ No.22 dated 17.11.2016 (Supplementary by Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shyal, M.P)	Mine Surveillance System
3.	SQ No.22 dated 17.11.2016 (Supplementary by Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shyal, M.P)	Mine Surveillance System
4.	SQ No.22 dated 17.11.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Sharad Tripathi, M.P)	Mine Surveillance System

ANNEXURE II

MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2018-2019)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

THIRD SITTING
(04.01.2019)

The Committee sat from 1030 hours to 1050 hours in Chairman's Chamber, Room 133, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Anto Antony
4. Shri E.T. Mohammad Basheer
5. Shri Naran Bhai Kachhadia
6. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
7. Shri C.R. Patil
8. Shri K.C. Venugopal

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.C. Tripathy — *Director*
2. Shri S.L. Singh — *Deputy Secretary*

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following Eight (08) draft Reports without any amendments:

- (i) Draft Eighty -Third Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)
- (ii) Draft Eighty-Fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)
- (iii) Draft Eighty -Fifth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)

- (iv) Draft Eighty-Sixth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)
- (v) Draft Eighty-Seventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Mines
- (vi) Draft Eighty-Eighth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- (vii) Draft Eighty-Ninth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production)
- (viii) Draft Ninetieth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy)

2. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports during the current session of the Lok Sabha.

The Committee then adjourned.

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