

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINES**

Sl. No.	State	Target Group	Achievements (Since May, 2014)
1.	All States	(i) State Governments (ii) Mining Sector. (iii) Local people affected by mining.	<p>Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 2015</p> <p>Salient Provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auction to be sole method of allotment of mining lease thus bringing in greater transparency and removal of discretion in allotment. <p>Earlier, preference was given to RP/PL holder under Section 11.</p> <p>The success of auctions has paved way for harnessing substantial additional revenues to the states' exchequers. This has brought in a transparent regime of grant of licences in Mining Sector through auction. Till 04.04.2018, 35 blocks in total have been auctioned having estimated reserves of Rs. 1,83,326 crores. The total estimated revenue to the State Governments (earned over the licence period) will be Rs. 1,43,893 crores. The additional revenue generated due to bringing in auctions will be Rs. 1,11,384 crores.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in the districts where mining takes place. The Government has formulated Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) to be implemented by the DMFs of the respective districts. . This Provision addresses the long time grievance of the neglected civil society consisting of people affected by mining activities. 3. The penal provisions have been made further stringent for indulging in illegal mining. Higher penalties up to 5 lacs per hectare of the area and jail term up to 5 years have been provided. Further, a provision has been made for constitution of special courts by the State Govt. for fast-track trial of cases related to illegal mining. 4. All subordinate Rules and Regulations to support implementation of the provisions of the MMDR Act were notified:

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 (ii) The Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 (iii) The Mineral (Non- exclusive Reconnaissance Permits) Rules, 2015 (iv) The National Mineral Exploration Trust Rules, 2015 (v) The Mineral (Mining by Government Company) Rules, 2015 (vi) The Mines and Minerals (Contribution to District Mineral Foundation) Rules, 2015 (vii) The Minerals (Transfer of Mining Lease Granted otherwise than through Auction for Captive Purpose), Rules, 2016 (viii) The Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 (ix) The Mineral Concession (other than atomic and Hydrocarbon Energy Minerals) Rules, 2016 (x) The Mineral concession & development Rules, 2017 <p>5. The ministry notified National Mineral Exploration Policy, 2016 to expand exploration activities and also encourage private sector participation.</p>
2.	All States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) General public (ii) Mining Sector 	<p>Star Rating of Mines.</p> <p>Taking the vision of present Government forward, the Ministry of Mines, in its endeavor for taking up exhaustive and universal implementation of the Sustainable Development Framework (SDF) in mining, has evolved a system of Star Rating of Mines</p> <p>Star Rating Notification was issued on 23.05.2016. The Star Rating has been launched to implement Sustainable Development Framework (SDF) in the mining sector. Under the Star Rating system, the mines are rated annually based on their compliance of technical, socio-economic & environmental parameters.</p> <p>Since its inception 19 mines in July 2016, 37 mines in February 2017 and 57 mines in March 2018 have been given five star rating so far for their performance during 2016-17 year.</p> <p>Star Rating of Mines has instilled a self-driven mechanism of</p>

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			<p>compliance of all statutory provisions and incorporating best practices with responsibility by mining agencies. This is also an initiative taken towards “good governance” and will lead to sustainable and responsible mining. This step will also standardise mining practices and help in creating positive public perception for the mining sector which plays a critical role in meeting infrastructure and developmental needs of the country. It incorporates best practices adopted by mining companies/ lease holders leading to eco-friendly mining which is financially viable and socially responsible.</p>
3.	All States	<p>(i) Country general</p> <p>(ii) Mining Sector</p>	<p>National Mineral Exploration Policy and National Mineral Exploration Trust</p> <p>For the first time, a National Mineral Exploration Policy has been notified with the approval of the Cabinet on 29th June, 2016, to provide a framework for fostering exploration activities primarily by private sector companies, Unveiling of NMEP has placed special thrust on much needed exploration of deep-seated concealed deposits for triggering economic growth of the country.</p> <p>a) In pursuance of accelerated exploration activities, 100 new mineral potential blocks have been identified for taking up regional exploration.</p> <p>b) Aero-geophysical survey has been launched.</p> <p>c) More than 6000 mineral exploration reports of GSI have been digitised, geo-referenced and put on public domain.</p> <p>d) All available baseline geoscience data has been put on geo-spatial platform in public domain.</p> <p>e) Project Uncover has been launched in two transects of 500 km each.</p> <p>f) To accelerate offshore mineral exploration, a Geotechnical vessel with shallow drilling capacity at an estimated cost of Rs.258 crore is under construction.</p> <p>g) An incentive based scheme has been finalised for engaging private exploration agencies. As the first step, 14 agencies have been empanelled through global tendering.</p> <p>The NMET is a new provision, under which 89 mineral exploration projects have been approved for exploration.</p>

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			<p>A National Mineral Exploration Trust has also been established through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, by additional contributions of a sum equivalent to 2% of the royalty from the mining lease-holders for undertaking exploration activities in the mineral sector in the country. About Rs 1200crore has been collected towards NMET fund till 31.3.18.</p> <p>An amount of Rs. 100 Crore has been approved in the Supplementary Grant for the year 2017-18 for payment of the bills of approved projects under NMET. Out of Rs 100 crore, amount of about Rs. 80 crore has been paid in respect of 54 projects of MECL and the National Aerogeophysical Mapping Project of GSI on 31.3.2018.</p> <p>A budget estimate of Rs. 400 Crore has been approved for FY 2018-19 towards expenditure on execution of already approved projects and projects that will be approved by the Executive Committee in year 2018-19 under NMET Fund.</p>
4.	All States	<p>(i) State Government s</p> <p>(ii) Mining Sector.</p> <p>(iii) Local people affected by mining.</p>	<p>E- Auction of Mines:</p> <p>Till date, a total of 35 blocks have been auctioned across 9 states of minerals like Iron ore, limestone, manganese ore, gold, diamond and bauxite. The total estimated value of mineral resources auctioned so far is Rs. 1,83,327 crore out of which mainly State revenues(earned over the licence period) will be Rs. 1,43,893 crore. The additional revenue generated due to bringing in auctions will be Rs. 1, 11,384 crore. This is inclusive of the revenue accrued to the state government in the form of royalty, DMF and NMET which constitute around Rs 32,509 crore (of which royalty is Rs 29,026 crore, DMF is RS 2,903 crore and NMET is Rs 581 crore).</p> <p>Currently, Notice Inviting Tender has been issued for 35 blocks which are likely to be auctioned in the month of April and May, 2018. Further, as informed by state governments, another 95 blocks are likely to be put up for auction in the year 2018-19.</p>
5.	All States	(i) General public	<p>Mining Surveillance System (MSS):</p> <p>The Ministry of Mines, through Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM),</p>

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		(ii) Mining Sector	<p>has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar, to use space technology for facilitating State Governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country. MSS uses the Satellite Remote Sensing Technology together with Information Technology. MSS is a transparent & bias-free system, having a quick response time and capability of effective follow-up. A user-friendly mobile app has been developed for MSS which is used by inspecting officials of the State Governments to submit their geo-tagged inspection reports. Using this mobile app the citizens can also report unusual mining activity, thus making it a participative & citizen centric monitoring system.</p> <p>The Mining Surveillance System has been launched on 15.10.2016. A total of 296 triggers across the country were generated under MSS and sent to the respective State Governments for field verification Till now, field verification of 288 triggers has been completed by the State Government in wherein unauthorized mining has been reported in 48 cases of the total generated.</p>
6.	All States	i)States Governments ii)Mining Sector	<p>Revision of Rates of Royalty</p> <p>Government revised the Royalty rates in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) vide amendments to the MMDR Act 1957 vide GSR 630 (E) on 01.09.2014. This decision has increased, substantially, the royalty collected by mineral-rich States from the miners of major minerals.</p> <p>A Study Group has been constituted vide notice no. 9/1/2018-M.V dated 9th Feb 2018.for revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Mines) in the light of recent amendment in the statute and mineral policies.</p>
7.	All States	Local people of affected by Mining	<p>District Mineral Foundation / PMKKKY</p> <p>To create DMF in all mining districts of the country and implement suitable programme under Pradhan Mantri Khanij</p>

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			<p>Kshetra KalyanYojna (PMKKKY) for the welfare of local people and mitigation of impacts in mining affected areas. So far, 337 districts in all 12 mineral rich states are covered under PMKKKY.</p> <p>To create DMF in all mining districts of the country and implement suitable programme under PMKKKY for the welfare of local people and mitigation of impacts in mining affected areas.</p> <p>12 mineral rich states has been established DMFs. So far, 337 districts in total 12 mineral rich states are covered under PMKKKY. An amount of Rs. 16686 crore has been collected so far.</p>
8.	All States	finalization on the New National Mineral Policy	<p>National Mineral Policy, 2008 (NMP)</p> <p>As per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 02.08.2017 in the matter of Common Cause Vs. UOI & Ors, the Ministry of Mines has constituted a committee on 14.08.2017 to review the National Mineral Policy 2008. The Committee has submitted its Report to the Ministry of Mines on 31.12.2017. Based on that Report, the Ministry is pro-actively working on finalization on the New National Mineral Policy of India.</p>
9	All States	(i) General Public (ii) Mining Sector.	<p>National Aerogeophysical Mapping Programme (NAMP)</p> <p>GSI has launched National Aero-geophysical Mapping Programme to cover 8.0 lakh sq. km. of Obvious Geological Potential (OGP) and adjoining area in the country in a period of 3 years. The total estimated cost is Rs.351 crore and the programme is envisaged to be completed by 2019.</p> <p>During 1st Year Pilot Project,which was initiated in April 2017 over Blocks 1 to 4, data acquisition of 3,57,783 Line km over Blocks-1 & 4 have been completed and data processing, interpretation and integration is in progress. In Block-2 & 3, aerogeophysical mapping covered about 1,07,709 Line km till March, 2018. On request of Project Implementing Agencies for Block-2 & 3, data acquisition, processing and submission of report is extended till 30th September, 2018 for achieving</p>

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			100% target. The total revised target for Block-1 to 4 is 7,11,813 Line km.
10.	All States	GSI and its stake holders	<p>Online Core Business Integrated System (OCBIS) OCBIS provides an online platform for smooth dissemination of baseline geoscience data in geospatial format and exploration reports of GSI to all the stakeholders for assisting exploration agencies in identifying targets for mineral search. It also captures all the core activities of GSI on a digital platform.</p> <p>The Work Order for the Online Core Business Integrated System [OCBIS] project at a cost of Rs.231 crore was issued in July, 2015. The Beta Version of OCBIS was launched in October 2016 and OCBIS went live on 1st April 2017 with all modules. All the applications namely Laboratory management, THReDs Payroll, HRMS, APAR, Claims, IFMS, Material Management, Core library, Grievance redressal, Country collaboration, RTI, Tenement Data Management system, Parliament Question, Estate Management, Rajbhasha, CGPB, Drilling Management and Vehicle Management, Vigilance, Legal are being used by respective users. There are 29 modules / applications with almost 149 processes and 6000+ internal users having varying degrees of authorization. The primary objective of OCBIS is comprehensive centralized data management, and automation of business processes. OCBIS applications are designed to be used for all day-to-day work, efficiently and effectively, with the added bonus of all data getting stored, archived digitally – paving the way for a paperless office in near future.</p> <p>OCBIS Portal is being used to disseminate invaluable geoscientific information to all stakeholders (maps, reports, spatial data) through Bhukosh, the Geospatial store. Through OCBIS, GSI has also initiated a paradigm change in field data collection approach by introducing digital field devices from FS 2017-18.</p>
11.	All States	Mining Sector	<p>Mining Tenement System (MTS)</p> <p>Mining Tenement System (MTS) is under implementation for automating the entire mineral concession life-cycle and for</p>

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12.	All States		<p>Sand Mining Framework</p> <p>Sand is categorized as a minor mineral under the mining regulations and is devolved to the states for its legislation, regulation and administration. Pursuant to the issues raised in the conference of Mining Ministers in May, 2017 in regard to high prices, illegalities, ecological sustainability, availability of sand across the country, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Mines, having officials from various State Governments to study the existing system of sand mining in various states and to submit a report. A 'Sand Mining Framework' has been prepared by the committee and released on 20.03.2018.</p> <p>The framework has been developed for assisting States to arrive at an appropriate policy and administrative system for addressing the needs of this sector. The framework examines states objectives, the Demand- Supply scenario, allocation models, transportation and monitoring mechanism, suggestions for faster clearances/ approvals and use of IT intervention in the complete process chain of sand mining. This framework also lays emphasis on the alternatives of sand i.e. Manufactured Sand (M- Sand), sand from mined overburden, and import of sand, for reducing dependency on</p>

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			river sand.
13.	All States	The workforce in all mines	<p>Skill Development The Ministry of Mines has joined hands with Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to achieve faster, sustainable and inclusive growth through Skill Development in the Mining Sector.</p> <p>MoU between Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was signed on 10.07.2015 at New Delhi. Thereafter, MoU were signed by Mineral Exploration Company Limited (MECL) on 29.09.2015, Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) on 01.10.2015 and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) on 19.11.2015 with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).</p> <p>The Ministry of Mines has prepared a Skill Plan for the Mining Sector (2016-2022).</p> <p>NALCO to set up a Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Damanjodi, Koraput, Odisha.</p> <p>HCL to setup a centre of Skill Excellence in Khetri, Rajasthan.</p>
