

[Section 4(1)(b)(i)]

Particulars of its organisation, functions and duties

1.1 Vision

- (i) India is well endowed with natural resources, particularly minerals, which serve as raw material for many industries, paving a path for rapid industrialisation and infrastructural development. This, in turn, will facilitate the economy's ascent to a path of sustained growth and a five trillion-dollar economy.
- (ii) During last six years, the Government has introduced important reforms to open up the mineral sector to ensure its contribution in achieving the national policy goals. Major reforms include enactment of the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulations) (MMDR) (Amendment) Act, 2015, which made the process of allocation of mineral concessions completely transparent by introducing public auctions with active participation of the State Governments. In the federal set up, States are owners of mineral wealth in their respective territories. For realising the benefits of mineral wealth, States have primary and significant role to come up with auctionable mineral blocks that have clearance, to start production.
- (iii) The Vision is to double the production of important minerals in next 5 years with resultant reduction in import dependency, by allocating and regulating minerals in a transparent and sustainable manner and to promote exploration and mining of deep-seated minerals to meet country's needs and to effectively implement other policy goals stated in the National Mineral Policy, 2019, thereby enabling the country to progress towards attaining self-sufficiency in major mineral production.

Role and Organisation of the Ministry Main Functions

- 1.2 Ministry of Mines is responsible for survey, exploration and mining of all minerals, other than natural gas, petroleum, atomic minerals and coal. In the case of atomic minerals and coal,

activities of the Ministry are limited to regional exploration. The Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) and rules made there under in respect of all mines and minerals other than coal, natural gas and petroleum. The Ministry also administers the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 and rules made there under.

1.3 List of Subjects Allocated to the Ministry of Mines:

- (a) Legislation for regulation of mines and development of minerals within the territory of India, including mines and minerals underlying the ocean within the territorial waters or the continental shelf, or the exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones of India as may be specified, from time to time by or under any law made by Parliament.
- (b) Regulation of mines and development of minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing and any other mineral declared as prescribed substances for the purpose of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962(33 of 1962) under the control of the Union as declared by law, including questions concerning regulation and development of minerals in various States and the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- (c) All other metals and minerals not specifically allotted to any other Ministry/ Department, such as aluminium, zinc, copper, gold, diamonds, lead and nickel.
- (d) Planning, development and control of and assistance to all industries related to mineral wealth dealt with by the Ministry.
- (e) Administration and management of Geological Survey of India.
- (f) Administration and management of Indian Bureau of Mines.
- (g) Metallurgical grade silicon.

Attached Office/Subordinate Office:

- 1.4 Geological Survey of India (Headquarters at Kolkata) is an attached office and the Indian Bureau of Mines (Headquarters at Nagpur) is a subordinate office of the Ministry. Public Sector Undertakings

Public Sector Undertakings

1.5 There are three Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Mines, namely:-

- National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Bhubaneswar;
- Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Kolkata; and
- Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Nagpur

Autonomous Bodies

1.6 There were three Research Institutions which are Autonomous Bodies of this Ministry at the start of year 2020-21:

- Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur;
- National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Bengaluru; and
- National Institute of Miners' Health (NIMH), Nagpur. However, NIMH has been merged/ amalgamated with ICMR - National Institute of Occupational Health (Ahmadabad), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with all assets and liabilities. NIMH has been dissolved and deregistered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 w.e.f. 23.07.2020. Therefore, at present, there are two Research Institutions (which are Autonomous Bodies) of this Ministry viz. JNARDDC and NIRM.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF MINES

