

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINES
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 562
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2025

PRODUCTION AND GROWTH RATE OF MINERALS

562. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA *ALIAS* RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details on the production rate of Iron ore, non-ferrous metals, manganese and bauxite;

(b) whether there is any increase in growth rate of other key minerals in the country including Chhattisgarh and Raoghat area of Kanker district, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the policies and measures the Government has undertaken or planned to boost sustainable mineral production and attract investments in the mining sector to support Atmanirbhar Bharat goals?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)

(a) & (b): There has been an increase in the production of key minerals and non-ferrous metals in the country. The details of the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over last five years are given below:

(Production quantity in Kilo Ton)

Mineral	2019-20	2024-25 (P)	CAGR (%)
Iron Ore	244,083	289,395	3.5
Manganese Ore	2,910	3,802	5.5
Bauxite	21,825	24,705	3

Limestone	359,464	449,581	5
Lead & Zinc ore	14,479	16,669	3
Graphite	35	85	20
Non-Ferrous Metal			
Aluminium	3,635	4,199	3
Copper	408	573	7
Lead	132	225	11
Zinc	516	827	10

(P): Data is provisional

The production of key minerals has also increased in Chhattisgarh, including in Kanker district. The details of CAGR over last five years are given below:

(Production quantity in Kilo Ton)

State of Chhattisgarh	Mineral	2019-20	2024-25(P)	CAGR (%)
	Iron Ore	34,728	44,320	5
	Limestone	42,699	48,938	2.8
Kanker district of the State of Chhattisgarh	Iron Ore	2,943	5,134	11.8

(P): Data is provisional

(c): Ministry of Mines has taken various steps for increasing mineral production and to make 'Atmanirbhar Bharat in the mining sector'. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) was amended with effect from 28.03.2021 with the objective of *inter-alia* increasing mineral production and time bound operationalization of mines, increasing employment and investment in the mining sector; increasing the pace of exploration and auction of mineral resources. Some of the key amendments include removing end-use restrictions for auction of mines, allowing captive mines to sell up to 50% of minerals produced during the year after meeting the requirement of linked plant and removing restrictions on transfer of mineral concessions.

The MMDR Act, 1957 was further amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2023 with effect from 17.08.2023 with the objective of increasing exploration and production of critical and deep-seated minerals which are essential for the advancement of many sectors, including high-tech electronics, telecommunications, transport and defence.

Through the said amendment, the Central Government has been empowered to exclusively auction mining lease and composite licence for 24 critical minerals listed in the new Part-D of the First Schedule to the said Act. In order to boost exploration of critical

and deep-seated minerals, a new mineral concession namely, exploration licence has been introduced for 29 critical and deep-seated minerals. Critical and deep-seated minerals such as Cobalt, Lithium, Nickel, Gold, Silver, Copper are difficult to explore and mine as compared to surfacial or bulk minerals. The exploration licence granted through auction shall permit the licensee to undertake reconnaissance and prospecting operations for critical and deep-seated minerals mentioned in the newly inserted Seventh Schedule to the MMDR Act.

Further, the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 [OAMDR Act, 2002] was amended through the OAMDR Amendment Act, 2023 with an objective to introduce the auction as the method of allocation of operating rights in the offshore areas to enable early allocation of operating rights through a transparent and non-discretionary process.
