

Inauguration of IBM Regional Office in Ranchi | Jharkhand | 15 Sep 2025

Why in News?

The Union Minister of Coal & Mines, Shri G. Kishan Reddy, inaugurated the newly constructed **Regional Office of the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)** in Ranchi, Jharkhand.

It will enhance regulatory oversight, expedite issue resolution, foster growth in the mining sector
in line with 'Viksit Bharat,' and strengthen IBM's institutional presence in eastern India.

Key Points

- Objective: The IBM was initially established as an advisory body but has evolved into a premier national organization that promotes scientific development, conservation, and sustainable management of India's mineral resources.
- Functions:
 - Inspects mines to ensure scientific conservation of mineral resources.
 - Scrutinizes and approves mining plans and schemes.
 - Conducts geological and environmental studies.
 - Prepares feasibility reports for mining and beneficiation projects.
 - Provides consultancy services and acts as a data bank for mines and minerals.
- Role in Mineral Conservation: IBM works to promote the upgradation and utilization of lowgrade ores, prepares mineral maps, and maintains the National Mineral Inventory of resources, ensuring long-term sustainability.
- Research & Development: The organization engages in evolving technologies for ore beneficiation. It also operates a Modern Mineral Processing Laboratory and Pilot Plant at Nagpur, set up with <u>UNDP</u> assistance, for advanced research and pilot-scale experimentation.
- Presence & Outreach: IBM has offices in key mining regions such as Ajmer, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Chennai, Dehradun, Goa, Guwahati, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Raipur, Nagpur, Ranchi, and Udaipur.

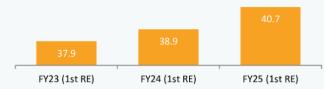


METALS AND MINING



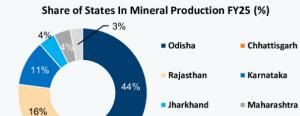
MARKET SIZE Trend Point: GVA from mining and quarrying stood at US\$ 40.69 billion in FY25, as per the first revised estimate.

GVA from mining and quarrying (US\$ billion)



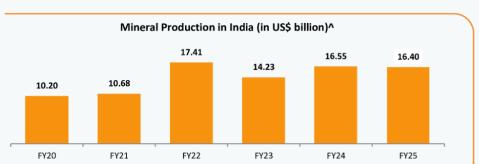
Note: RE- Revised Estimate, SAE- Advance Estimate ; GVA - Gross Value Added

SECTOR COMPOSITION





KEY TRENDS



Others

Note: ^Excluding atomic and minor and hydrocarbon energy minerals



GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES





ADVANTAGE INDIA

- Demand growth: In FY25, India has committed to achieve 50% of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. India has set the targets of achieving a total crude steel capacity of 300 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) and total crude steel demand/production of 255 MTPA by 2030-31. The demand of zinc is expected to double in India in the next five to 10 years on the back of huge investments in infrastructure sector, including steel, International Zinc Association
- Attractive opportunities: Under the PLI Scheme for Specialty Steel, 57 MoUs with 27 companies have been signed, attracting
 investments of US\$ 3.55 billion (Rs. 29,500 crores), creating an additional capacity of 25 MT and generating employment for 17,000
 people by FY 2027-28. In January 2025, the Ministry of Steel has introduced the PLI Scheme 1.1 for specialty steel, covering five
 product categories, which aligns with the existing PLI Scheme. This initiative aims to encourage greater participation in response to
 industry requests for relaxation. The PLI Scheme 1.1 will be open for applications from January 6 to January 31, 2025, and will be
 implemented from FY26 to FY30.
- Policy support: The Annual Report of FY25 promoted use of drones and Al/ML in mineral exploration. Develop mineral-wise SOPs
 for critical minerals. Encourage CSIR collaboration with private firms and states. Ensure data sharing on NGDR. States to support
 private proposal submissions. NPEAs to propose beneficiation projects. Boost offshore mining initiatives.
- Competitive advantage: In FY25 (Provisional), India had 1,973 reporting mines. Metallic mines are 772, and non-metallic 1,201, excluding atomic, fuel, and minor minerals.

