

PRODUCTION



Indian Minerals Yearbook 2012

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PRODUCTION

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINES
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES**

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MINERALS

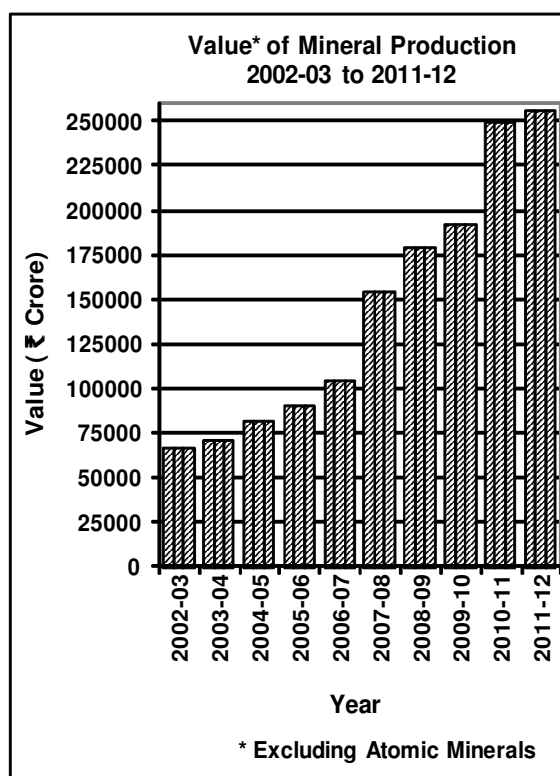
The total value of mineral production (excluding atomic minerals) at ₹255,677 crore during 2011-12 increased by about 2.5% as compared to the previous year due to increase in the production of coal, lignite, petroleum (crude), bauxite, lead concentrate, ball clay, diamond, feldspar, graphite, limestone, phosphorite, silica sand, wollastonite etc. The increase in value of mineral is also due to increase in average prices of important minerals like chromite, copper concentrates, gold and bauxite.

Out of the total value of mineral production, the fuel minerals contributed the major share of about ₹175,497 crore or 69%. The rest was accrued from metallic minerals ₹46,902 crore or about 18%, non-metallic minerals ₹5,491 crore or 2% and minor minerals ₹27,787 crore or about 11% (Table-1).

Fuel Minerals

The value of fuel minerals in 2011-12 at ₹175,497 crore increased by about 4% as compared to the preceding year. The production of **coal** at 540 million tonnes during 2011-12 increased marginally by 1% as against the production in previous year. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh continued to be the principal producing states accounting for about 99% of the total production of coal in the country during 2011-12. Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir reported remaining production. The production of **lignite** at 42 million tonnes registered an increase of 12% compared to the production in previous year. Major quantity of 25 million tonnes or 58% of the output was reported from Tamil Nadu and the rest of 17 million tonnes or 42% of lignite from Gujarat and Rajasthan. The production of **petroleum (crude)** at about 38 million tonnes increased marginally by 1% during 2011-12 as compared to the previous

year. Rajasthan has emerged as a principal producing state of petroleum (crude) in recent years and contributed 6.5 million tonnes or 17% of the output, registering an increase of 27% over the previous year. However, offshore region remain the largest producing area and contributed 53% of total production, while Gujarat and Assam contributed 15% and 13%, respectively. The remaining 2% was jointly shared by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh. During 2011-12, production of **natural gas (utilised)** was reported at 47,559 m cu m which showed a decrease of 9% as compared to the production level of previous year. Offshore region, which is the largest source for natural gas accounted for 81% of the total production followed by Assam 6%, Gujarat 5%, Andhra Pradesh 3%, while the remaining 5% was contributed by Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.



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Metallic Minerals

The value of metallic minerals in 2011-12 at ₹46,902 crore decreased marginally by 2% as against previous year due to lower production reported in chromite, copper concentrates, gold (primary), iron ore, manganese ore and zinc concentrates. Among the principal metallic minerals, iron ore contributed ₹37,965 crore or 81%, chromite ₹2,652 crore or 6%, lead (concentrate) & zinc (concentrate) together ₹2,236 crore or about 5%, manganese ore ₹1,171 crore and silver ₹1,156 crore or about 3% each, copper (concentrate) ₹617 crore, bauxite ₹552 crore, gold ₹550 crore or 1% each, while a negligible share was from tin concentrates.

The production of **iron ore** at about 167 million tonnes in 2011-12 decreased 19% over the previous year. About 33% of the total production was shared by Public Sector Companies like SAIL (including IISCO), NMDC, OMC etc. The share of Private Sector was 67%. Almost entire production of iron ore (99%) was accrued from Odisha, Goa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Karnataka during the year. The remaining production was reported from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

The production of **copper concentrate** at 130,000 tonnes in 2011-12 decreased about 5% as compared to the previous year. Average metal content in copper conc. was 24.16% Cu. The production of **chromite** at 3.76 million tonnes in 2011-12 also decreased 13% as compared to the previous year. Odisha reported almost entire output of chromite (99.7%) in the country. A nominal production was reported from Karnataka. Mining of chromite was mostly dominated by six principal producers, viz, Tata Steel, OMC, IMFAL, FACOR, Balasore Alloys Ltd and Misrilal Mines (P) Ltd whose joint contribution to the total production was 93% during 2011-12. Three public sector companies viz. OMC, MML and Industrial Development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd (IDCOL) together reported 16% of the total production in 2011-12. The production of **manganese ore** at 2.35 million tonnes in 2011-12 decreased by about 23% as compared to that in the previous year. MOIL continued to be the largest producer of manganese ore with a share of 46% of the total

production in 2011-12 followed by Tata Steel (12%), RBSSDP (7%), ML Rungta (5%) and SMIOR (3%). Of the total production of manganese ore in 2011-12, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra contributed 28% each followed by Odisha 24%, Andhra Pradesh 14% and Karnataka 6% while a nominal share was accrued from Rajasthan and Jharkhand.

The production of **gold** at 2192 kg (excluding gold recovery from imported concentrates) in 2011-12 reported a decrease of about 9% as compared to the previous year. Karnataka was the leading producer of gold accounting for almost entire output, while a nominal quantity was reported from Jharkhand. The production of **bauxite** at 12.9 million tonnes in 2011-12 increased marginally by 1% as compared to the previous year. During 2011-12, three major companies namely NALCO, BALCO and HINDALCO engaged in bauxite mining, jointly contributed 75% of the total production. During the year under review, Odisha accounted for 39% of the total output of bauxite followed by Chhattisgarh 18%, Maharashtra 15%, Jharkhand 14%, Gujarat 7% and Madhya Pradesh 5 percent. The remaining production was reported from Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. During 2011-12, the production of **lead concentrate** at 1.61 lakh tonnes increased 9% and that of zinc concentrate at 14.12 lakh tonnes decreased 1% over the previous year. Average metal content in lead concentrate was 55.54% Pb and that in zinc concentrate was 51.39% Zn. Rajasthan was the only state reporting production of lead concentrate and zinc concentrate during 2011-12.

Non-Metallic Minerals

The value of production of non-metallic minerals at ₹5,491 crore during 2011-12 increased by about 2% as compared to the previous year. Limestone with a contribution of 67% of the total value of non-metallic minerals, retained its leading position in 2011-12. The other non-metallic minerals in the order of importance in value terms were phosphorite/rock phosphate (12%), barytes, dolomite and garnet (abrasive) (3% each), gypsum (2%), talc/soapstone/steatite, silica sand, ball clay, kaolin, sillimanite, magnesite and marl (1% each). The remaining 3% was from other non-metallic minerals.

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The production of **limestone** at 257 million tonnes in 2011-12 registered an increase of 4% over the previous year. Limestone is widely produced across 17 states. As much as 86% of the total output in 2011-12 was contributed by seven principal states viz. Andhra Pradesh (21%), Rajasthan (19%), Madhya Pradesh (13%), Gujarat and Tamil Nadu (about 9% each) and Karnataka and Chhattisgarh (about 8% each). The remaining 14% of the total production was shared by other limestone producing states. About 54% of the total production was reported by principal producers in private sector. They are Ultra Tech Cement Ltd (16%), Ambuja Cement (8%), The ACC Ltd (7%), Jaiprakash Associates Ltd and Shri Cement Ltd (5% each), The India Cement Ltd (4% each), Binani Cement Ltd Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd and Madras Cements Ltd (3% each).

The production of **phosphorite/rock phosphate** at 23.27 lakh tonnes increased 11% in 2011-12 as compared to the previous year. The entire production was from Public Sector. Jhamarkotra mine of Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd in Rajasthan reported 82% production of phosphorite/rock phosphate during 2011-12. The production of **dolomite** at 5417 thousand tonnes in 2011-12, however, decreased by 7% as compared to the preceding year. Seven major companies, viz. SAIL (17%), Bisra Birsa StoneLime Co. Ltd (11%), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (10%), Tata Steel (9%), South West Mining Ltd (4%) and Manish Singh Banafer and Dolomite Mining Corporation (3% each) together accounted for 57% of the dolomite produced in 2011-12. Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh were the principal producing states of dolomite accounting for 30%, 22% and 18%, respectively of the total production. The remaining 30% was contributed by Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand during the year.

The production of **kaolin** in 2011-12 at 27.34 lakh tonnes remains almost same as in the previous year. Nearly 48% of total output of kaolin in 2011-12 was reported from Gujarat followed by Kerala 23% and Rajasthan 17%. Production of **gypsum** at 3.1 million tonnes in 2011-12 reported a decrease of 35% as compared to the previous year. Almost the entire production of gypsum was reported from Rajasthan (99%), while a nominal output was also reported from Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat.

Two public sector companies, namely, RSMML and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd accounted for nearly entire production. The production of **magnesite** at 2.18 lakh tonnes during 2011-12 decreased by 8% as compared to the previous year.

The production of **talc/soapstone/steatite** in 2011-12 at 9.59 lakh tonnes increased about 6% over the previous year. Rajasthan, the principal state accounted for 76% of the total production in 2011-12. Five principal producers in Rajasthan, namely Associated Soapstone Distributing Co. (P) Ltd (26%), Udaipur Mineral Development Syndicate (P) Ltd (18%), Rajasthan Mineral and Company and M/s Ratanlal Deedwaniya (4% each) and Nalwaya Mineral Industries Pvt. Ltd 3% together accounted for 55% in the total production of talc/soapstone/steatite in 2011-12.

Reporting Mines

Reporting mine is defined as “A mine reporting production or reporting ‘nil’ production during a year but engaged in developmental work such as, overburden removal, underground driving, winzings, sinking work, exploration by pitting, trenching or drilling as evident from the MCDR returns”.

There were 3234 reporting mines (excluding atomic & minor minerals and petroleum (crude) & natural gas) in India located in 21 states which reported production during 2011-12. Out of these, 573 mines belonged to coal & lignite, 633 to metallic minerals and 2,028 to non-metallic minerals. There were 768 mines in public sector and the rest of 2,466 mines in private sector. The reporting mines concentrated mainly in twelve states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. All those states accounted for 95% of the total reporting mines.

Employment

The estimated average daily employment of labour engaged in mining sector was 533,243 in 2011-12. Of this, 418,525 or 78% were in public sector and 114,718 or 22% in private sector. Fuel minerals accounted for 75%, metallic minerals 16% and non-metallic minerals 9% of the total labour force during the year.