

Minutes of the Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (CCEC) meeting held on Friday 3rd February, 2017 in Jacaranda II, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi chaired by Union Secretary (Mines), Shri Balvinder Kumar

1. The meeting of Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (CCEC) on Mineral Development and Regulation was held under the chairmanship of the Union Secretary (Mines) on Friday the 3rd February, 2017 at 10:30 AM in India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. The list of participants is given at Annexure-I.

2. The Union Secretary (Mines) welcomed all the participants from various State Governments and other organisations. At the outset, Union Secretary (Mines) laid down the agenda of the meeting and mentioned that the status of disposal of the saved cases under Section 10(A)(2)(c) of the MMDR Act, 1957 is a matter of significant since a number of blocks which could not be granted ML would now be made available for auction. He stated that the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) and Star Rating System for 'minor minerals' by the State Governments with the support of State Remote Sensing Centres and the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) **need to be expeditiously implemented**. The total number of auctionable blocks is expected to be high, with the blocks being made available by the State departments, prospects being readied by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and MECL and Pursuant to lapse of a lot of applications for ML under Section 10(A)(2)(c) on 11.1.17. The status of cases saved Section (10)(A)(2)(c) cases pending with the court was sought by Secy(M). States were advised to take action for timely disposal of same by the respective Courts.

3. The Union Secretary (Mines) mentioned that the Central Government was willing to provide any handholding support to by any State Government as per their requirement for readying mineral blocks for auction. He informed that the Ministry of Mines has developed an exclusive portal i.e. Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation (TAMRA) in an effort to share information with the stakeholders and track the progress of post-auction consents and approvals from respective ministries and departments.

4. He sought an update on the status of exploration being carried out in blocks awarded by the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) and development programmes being carried out under the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY). The Mining Surveillance

System (MSS) and Star Rating System for ‘minor minerals’ by the State Governments with the support of State Remote Sensing Centres and the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) need to be expeditiously implemented.

5. The Union Secretary (Mines) sought status from the State Government representatives regarding their preparedness for auction of mineral blocks in their respective State wise summary is as follows.

Table: Number of blocks to be available for auction

State	2016-17	In pipeline (2017-18)				Total Blocks
		**Blocks by State	Blocks by GSI	Blocks by MECL	Lapsed applications under 10(A) (2) (c) (Not having court cases)	
Andhra Pradesh	3	4	2	-	2	11
Chhattisgarh	3	7	4	-	13	27
Gujarat	8	5	1	-	-	14
Jharkhand	1	13	2	1	22	39
Karnataka	10	-	-	32	15	57
Madhya Pradesh	-	6	-	-	2	8
Odisha	2	8	4	-	32	46
Tamil Nadu	-	16	1	-	-	17
Telangana	-	16	-	-	3	19
	27	75	14	33	100	238

** The 10A(2)(c) lapsed cases available for auction require additional study to be done by the State Government into the level of available exploration and its feasibility for auctioning.*

*** There are about 83 more lapsed applications which may become available for auction in which the applicants have gone to the courts.*

The Union Secretary (Mines) advised the State Government representatives to expedite the process of taking over the ML areas of the applications lapsed pursuant to Section 10(A)(2)(c) and to create a special cell to prepare these blocks for auction.

6. Shri R. Sridharan, Special Secretary (Mines), enquired if any State Government required specific handholding support from the Central Government for expediting the auction process. The response of the SGs is as follows.

i. Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh: Request was made by for clearance of dues of MSTC and MECON for resumption of work on the auction process.

It was clarified that the decision on payment of relevant dues had already been taken and necessary communication in this regard would be issued by the Ministry shortly.

ii. Tamil Nadu: Technical support was sought for preparation of blocks for auction.

It was informed that Geological Reports (GRs) prepared by MECL would be technically compliant with the auction requirements and would include the details of the DGPS and Total Station survey details. Subsequently, the State Government may engage SBICAP as Transaction Advisor and MSTC as Auction Portal for assisting them in the auction process.

iii. Madhya Pradesh: Technical support was sought for carrying out of DGPS and Total Station survey for auctionable prospects. Technical assistance was sought from GSI for delineation of mineralized area from an existing 954 hectare diamond block, for enabling it to get ready for auction.

The Government of MP was advised to carry out an internal process of tendering for empanelling agencies for carrying out the surveys for delineating blocks for auction, as is done by other states. IBM & GSI came forward to extend technical support for the diamond block. It was stated that either of them could take up the block on priority.

iv. Karnataka: GSI undertakes exploration based on its own priority as per the annual programme schedule resulting in delays in completing exploration to make the blocks ready for auction i.e. there is a time lag of several months in exploring the blocks from G4 level to G3 or G2 level. Accordingly, the State Government requested for a mission mode strategy from GSI for expeditious completion of exploration to make the blocks auctionable.

It was informed that GSI activities are undertaken based on scientific considerations like favorable field seasons. However, GSI was directed to accommodate commercial considerations of State Governments and explore blocks expeditiously wherever required.

- v. **Chhattisgarh:** IBM's assistance was sought for timely notification of updated Bauxite mineral prices in retrospect (for the last 12 months) based on the new formula, to enable for the State Government to proceed with the auction process.

It was informed that the new formula for computation of mineral prices is shortly being notified and the same could be adopted in future.

- vi. **Telangana:** Transaction Advisory assistance was sought from SBICAP and technical assistance from MSTC were sought for conduct of auction.

SBICAP and MSTC were advised to assist the State Government for conduct of auction.

6. Special Secretary (M) enquired about the action plan of various State Governments for exploration of areas under mining leases the lease period of which will expire in March 2020. He stressed on the importance of accelerating the pace of exploration, especially in mines producing iron ore in Odisha, where iron ore production may reduce significantly resulting in a mineral crisis after expiry of such leases in 2020. The State Governments were advised to encourage the lessees of these mines to take up detailed exploration in the areas under the leases and to develop phased final mine closure strategies and plans so that any plant and equipment in these lease areas may be decommissioned properly and the blocks on expiry of the lease period may immediately be put up for auction. It was suggested that meetings be held with each individual State Government to develop action plans for such mines at the earliest.

7. IBM informed that 240 mines (of which approx. 50 are operational) where leases are due to expire in March 2020 and the resources available in them have already been identified. Of these, IBM has also evaluated and submitted a report to the Ministry of Mines on the resources that will be exploited till March 2020 and the area that will remain to be explored to G2 and G1 and for exploitation later.

8. The preparation of mineral blocks under new mineral exploration policy was discussed. The summary of the blocks is as given below.

Entity	Number of Blocks	Status
GSI	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field work to be completed by Mar 2017 • Geological Reports to be submitted by Sep 2017 • GSI was advised to complete DGPS and Total Station survey simultaneously
MECL	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration commenced in 23 blocks • Work for 7 blocks is being outsourced
Contracts to Private Entities	21	Expressions of Interest (EoI) have been called. Process is ongoing
PSUs	19	Some PSUs have taken up blocks while others have declined to take up the proposed blocks

9. The status of blocks approved by the Executive Committee of the NMET was discussed. In the first phase, the Committee had approved 11 blocks on which MECL has commenced work. The GRs for 2 of the 11 blocks (G3 and G2 level in Odisha) will be ready by April and June 2017 respectively. The results of exploration in the remaining 9 blocks have been positive and their reports will be submitted to the Committee for approval to upgrade them from G4 to G2 level. In the second phase, the Committee had approved 5 blocks (3 G2 blocks, 2 G4 blocks) for which work is being carried out in parallel.

10. The status of collection of DMF funds by the State Governments and its utilization was discussed. It was informed that the Committee of Secretaries, on the direction of the Prime Minister, had reviewed the progress of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) and has requested for setting up of a portal for monitoring the progress of implementation of PMKKKY in all the states. The Central Government intends that various development schemes of the Central Government involving Direct Benefit Transfer Route could be dovetailed with similar program being implemented under PMKKKY.

11. The Ministry of Mines is in the process of engaging National Institute of Smart Governance (NISG) for development of a centralized portal for monitoring implementation of DMF/ PMKKY. NISG would be helping all the states in developing their own portals. The State Governments were requested to collect the details of the royalty payments and the contribution received by them towards DMF and NMET and to share requisite information for the portal. The State Governments could facilitate DMF remittances (inward and outward) through electronic payment mode only so as to facilitate ease of transaction for all the concerned parties and also help in generating easily verifiable audit trail. It was informed that more than INR 5,000 crore has already been collected as contributions to the DMFs and the effective date of commencement for collection of DMF contribution is likely to be decided by the Supreme Court soon. Accordingly, the State Governments were advised to expeditiously review and implement programmes under DMF.

12. TAMRA portal being developed by the Ministry of Mines will be inaugurated in February and will be accessible by the State Governments, Preferred Bidders and public at large. A short presentation was made. It was also mentioned that the portal would be successful only if the States incorporate/ fill in the necessary data and make full use of the system being developed under TAMRA. This will facilitate the successful/ preferred bidders and other stakeholders including Ministry of Mines / States to monitor the status of statutory clearances associated with the mining blocks and help to expedite production with minimum gestation period.

13. The Union Secretary informed that the MSS has been developed for monitoring major mineral leases with the help of remote sensing to check any illegal mining cases. Whenever MSS generates a trigger, State Governments need to get the triggered matters verified through field verification within a specified time period of 7 days, through the district level officers. Further, the State Governments were advised to submit action plans for implementation of MSS for 'minor minerals' with the support of State Remote Sensing Centres. The State Governments were offered the technical and capacity building support of IBM for execution of the action plans within the next six months.

14. The State Governments were recommended to introduce the Star Rating system to minor mineral concessions also with the assistance of IBM.

15. IBM is proposing to introduce the 'Drone Technology' to the mining sector with the assistance of Tata Steels Ltd. This technology would help the State Governments in monitoring the

compliance of the mining lease holder with the mining plan and in keeping a check on the amount of royalty paid by the mining lease holder as against the actual quantity of mineral extracted from the mining lease. Tata Steels Ltd. made a presentation on how it has deployed 'Drone Technology' and *Photogrammetry* tools to monitor the lease area (i.e. mining progress, compliance of actual mining vis-à-vis approved mine plan, lease boundary management etc.). MECL and GSI have been advised to study how drone technology could be adopted.

16. A presentation was made by the Skill Council for Mining Sector on the National Skill Qualification Framework and its implementation schedule for certification of the mining work force and is given at Annexure 2.

17. The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

ANNEXURE-1

The list of participants in CCEC Meeting held on 03 February 2017 at 10.30 A.M. at Indian Habitat Center, New Delhi.

Ministry/ Organization	Name	Designation	Email
Ministry of Mines	Shri Balvinder Kumar	Secretary	secy-mines@nic.in
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	Shri Subhash Chandra	Joint Secretary	subhash.chandra65@gov.in
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	Smt Promodita Sathish	Director	promodita@nic.in
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Andhra Pradesh	Shri D. Nagaraju	Joint Director	directormines@yahoo.co.in
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TamilNadu	Shri R. Palaniswamy	CGM	
	Shri S.L.	Jt. Director	
Telangana	Shri BRB Sushil Kumar	DMG	directorminests@gmail.com
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SCMS	Shri Ravindra Singh	Head	scms@skillcms.in
Tata Steel	Shri Pankaj Satija	GM (OMQ)	Pk.satija@tatasteel.com
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NMET	M. Koshy John	Dy. D.G	Koshy.john@gov.in





**Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (CEC)
meeting on
Mineral Development and Regulation**



Skill Council for Mining Sector
3rd February, 2017



Discussion Points



Sl. No.	Topic
1	Need for Skill Development
2	National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015
3	National Skill Qualification Framework - NSQF
4	NSQF Implementation Schedule
5	Qualification Packs (QPs) and National Occupational Standards (NOSs)
6	Skill Development Plan 2016-2022: Ministry of Mines
7	Skill Council for Mining Sector - SCMS
8	Role of SCMS
9	Recognition of Prior Learning - RPL
10	SCMS – Progress so far
11	SCMS – State Engagement
12	Support required from the States
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1. Need for Skill Development

- The Key factors effecting the human resource and skill requirement in Indian mining sector are technology up-gradation, increased productivity, health and safety at work place & the fact that mining operations across sub-sectors are witnessing a trend for using advanced and high capacity machinery
- The key drivers of growth in mining sector are: new exploration policy, foreign direct investments, thrust on mineral exploration and technology upgradation
- Presently the mineral sector (other than petroleum and natural gas) contributes 1.541% to the country's GDP with coal and lignite contributing 0.783%, non-coal and lignite minerals contributing 0.331% and minor minerals contributing 0.427%
- The Government aims to increase the share of mining in GDP by 1 %
- To achieve the above we need a strong pool of skilled resources

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2. National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015

- The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on July 2015
- The policy serves as an umbrella framework for all skilling activities in the country
- The Policy plans for large scale training across all sectors with high standards and is committed to overall human resource development to capitalize on the demographic dividend of our country
- To bring uniformity in the delivery of training and quality assurance, National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) was introduced

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3. National Skill Qualification Framework - NSQF

- National Skill Qualifications Framework (NSQF) is a competency based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels are defined in terms of learning outcomes regardless of whether these were acquired through formal, non-formal or informal learning. It will also facilitate Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) that is largely lacking in the present education and training scenario
- It's main objective is Integration of vocational education, skill training, general education and technical education, with linkage to job market
- A paradigm shift from “education based on inputs” towards “education, based on learning outcomes”

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4. NSQF – Implementation Schedule

- All trainings to be aligned to National Occupational Standards (NOSs) and Qualifications Packs (QPs) defined for each job role in the industry
- The recruitment rules of the government of India and PSU for the central government shall be amended to define eligibility criteria for all positions in terms of NSQF levels
- All existing vocational frameworks are to be superseded by NSQF and eligibility criteria for all positions to be linked to NSQF levels by 2018
- Government to increase recruitment of certified workers by enabling provisions

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5. Qualification Packs (QPs) and National Occupation Standards (NOSs)



- Outcome based approach to training and learning
- Alignment to industry requirements and employment opportunities
- Alignment with trainers, trainees, content developers and assessors
- Standardisation of certification across the country

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6. Skill Development Plan 2016 – 2022: Ministry of Mines



- Enhancing the existing training facilities of the PSUs, attached and subordinate offices of Ministry of Mines
- Setting up of 2 Centers of Excellence:
 - ✓ 1 by NALCO
 - ✓ 1 by Hindustan Copper Limited
- Skill Development to get priority in fund allocation under CSR
- Promoting “Apprenticeships”: 10% of the workforce shall be through apprenticeship programs
- Coordination of skilling efforts: engaging with the States for Skill Development Initiatives
- Coordination of skilling efforts: engaging with private sector for skill development initiatives

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7. Skill Council for Mining Sector - SCMS

- Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), are industry driven partnership organizations established by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
- Skill Council for Mining Sector promoted by Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) and supported by Ministry of Mines was setup by NSDC (MSDE). SCMS is registered under section 8 of the companies act 2013
- The main task of SCMS is to develop skill competency standards and qualification packs, benchmarking it with national & international standards and to work with the mining industry in PPP mode to meet the requirement of skilled workforce for the mining industries on a sustained and evolving basis.

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8. Role of SCMS

- Occupational mapping and skill gap studies for the sector
- Develop competency based occupational standard (NOS) for job roles in mining sector
- Empanelment of Training Partners - TPs and Assessment Bodies - ABs
- Create a pool of experts as trainers through 'Training of Trainers - TOT' and assessors through 'Training of Assessors – TOA' programs
- Assessment and certification of candidates
- Setting up of 'Centers of Excellence' in partnership with Industry and State
- SCMS plans to up-skill and train 4.5 lakhs workers in mining sector over a period of 10 years: 50, 000 new inductees and the remaining through Recognition of Prior Learning – RPL programs

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9. Recognition of Prior Learning - RPL

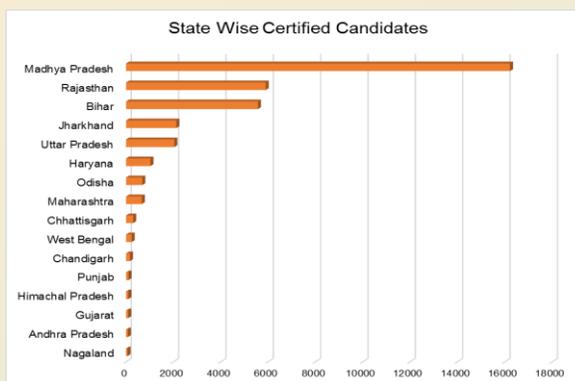
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is a skill certification program for the existing workers who have the skill, expertise and experience, but did not have any skill certificate from the industry
- The objective of the program is to align the competencies of workforce in both organised and unorganized sectors of mining to the standards defined as per NSQF guidelines
- This will help enhance the career / employability of the individual as well as provide alternative routes to higher education
- This would also provide opportunities for reducing inequalities arising from non availability of education and learning advantages for some of the workforce in the country
- The program is run both through Government funding under PMKVY projects and through CSR Projects run with the help of the Industry

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10. SCMS – Progress so far



- SCMS has developed Qualification Packs (QPs) and corresponding NOSs for 45 entry level Job roles aligned to NSQF, both in open cast and under ground mining operations
- SCMS has affiliated 42 Training Partners and 12 Assessment Bodies
- SCMS has carried out a series of TOT and TOA programs and has a pool of 85 Trainers with 187 certifications and 48 assessors with 132 certifications
- SCMS has trained and certified a large number of candidates across 16 states and over 140 locations in the last financial year both under Industrial sponsored trainings and PMKVY programs



- Training of Fresh Candidates under CSR programs – Hindustan Zinc, Limited, HCL, NMDC, etc. have been carried out, or is under progress

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11. SCMS – State Engagement

- SCMS has signed MOUs with:
 - ✓ Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission - UKSDM
 - ✓ Jharkhand Skill Development Mission - JSMD
 - ✓ Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Mission - RSLDC
 - ✓ Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (under process) - UPSDM
- SCMS has approached Directorates of States Geology and Mines to become associate members of Governing Board of SCMS to take forward the skill development agenda in their respective geographies and also to help in demand aggregation in the state
- The work with UKSDM has already started with identification of 2 training partners who have initiated trainings at 2 location identified and given by the state

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12. Support required from the States

- Mining specific skill development is a shared responsibility of both the government as well as the industry
- Skill development has been identified as a thrust area by majority of the states in India
- Establishing sector specific training institutions and facilities to impart vocational skills
- There is a need to increase the attractiveness of mining trades by providing proper guidance and training opportunities in the mining belts
- Help coordinate with the District Mineral Funds (DMFs) for sponsoring training programs with emphasis on mining sector specific trainings in the state

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“Skilling is building a better India. If we have to move India towards development then Skill Development should be our mission.”

**Hon’ble Prime Minister,
Shri Narendra Modi**

Thank you



**A SKILLED WORKFORCE WILL ENHANCE
PRODUCTIVITY AND SAFETY AT WORKPLACE**



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