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Government of Rajasthan



RAJASTHAN MINERAL POLICY 2024



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I am pleased to present the Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024, a forward-thinking initiative aimed at promoting sustainable, responsible, and transparent mineral development in our State. Rajasthan's abundant mineral resources hold tremendous potential to contribute to the State's economic prosperity, and this policy aims to unlock that potential while prioritizing environmental preservation and community welfare.

This policy emphasizes maximizing the economic benefits of our mineral wealth, attracting investments, and creating employment opportunities. At the same time, it underscores sustainable mining practices, with a strong focus on environmental conservation, effective waste management, and equitable benefit-sharing with communities impacted by mining activities.

The Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024 also integrates advanced technologies to improve exploration, resource management, and mineral governance. By streamlining regulatory processes and fostering an investor-friendly environment, the policy will enhance transparency, build investor confidence, and drive industrial growth.

As we look to the future, this policy will play a vital role in drawing new investments and fostering innovations that align with the vision of the Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024. Together, we are setting the foundation for a dynamic, sustainable, resilient, and prosperous Rajasthan, realizing our vision of a 'Viksit Rajasthan' and 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047.

BHAJAN LAL SHARMA
Chief Minister, Rajasthan

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1. PREAMBLE

This mineral policy aims to promote responsible mining practices in the State by focusing on sustainability, community welfare, and stakeholder trust. The key objectives of the policy includes, harnessing the State's mineral wealth for economic growth, curbing illegal mining, optimizing revenue, attracting investment, and fostering job creation. The policy emphasizes environmental protection through waste management, and ecosystem preservation.

The State seeks to enhance exploration and effective utilization of resources by streamlining regulatory processes, reducing manual interference, and incorporating advanced technologies. These measures aim to create a transparent and investor-friendly environment that supports accountability and fairness, thereby contributing to the vision of a 'Viksit Rajasthan' and 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047.



2. BACKGROUND

Rajasthan is one of India's most mineral-rich States, boasting a diverse range of mineral deposits. A total of 22 major minerals and 36 minor minerals are produced in the State, with area under mining activities occupying about 0.68% of Rajasthan's geographical area. Rajasthan is the country's sole producer of Lead, Zinc, Wollastonite, Selenite, Calcite, and Gypsum.

There are 148 mining leases for major minerals, 16,817 mining leases for minor minerals, and 17,454 quarry licences in the State. In FY 2023-24, the total revenue from minerals in Rajasthan to the State was INR 7491 Crores and the sector contributed 3.4% to the State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). This sector not only supports the State's economy but also plays a crucial role in generating direct and indirect employment for around 35 lakhs people.



2.1 PROSPECTING & EXPLORATION

Total area of the State of Rajasthan is 3,42,239 sq. Kms, out of which about 2,18,000 sq. kms area has been covered under Regional Mineral Survey, 25,600 sq. km. under Regional Geological Mapping (RGM) and 5,150 sq.km. under detailed Geological Mapping (DGM) since 1967.

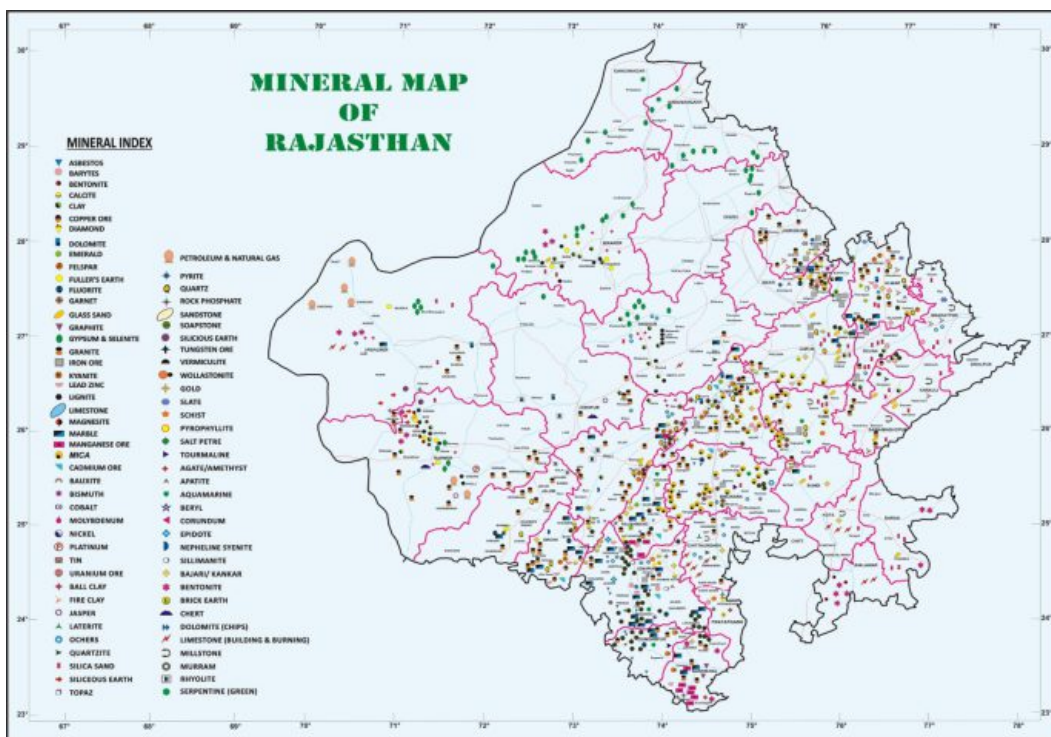


Figure 1 – Mineral Map of Rajasthan¹

The State notified the Rajasthan State Mineral Exploration Trust (RSMET) Rules in the year 2020. RSMET was established to enhance the exploration and development of Rajasthan's mineral resources. It also aims to facilitate investment in the State's mineral-based industries.

2.2 MAJOR MINERALS IN RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan is a major hub for mineral production in India, produces major minerals i.e. lead, zinc, copper, silver, lignite, limestone, iron ore. The State also holds promising reserves of precious, strategic and critical minerals like gold, potash, rare earth elements (REE), tungsten, and lithium. In the FY 2023-24, Rajasthan's revenue from major minerals reached INR 3945 Crores, of which over 90% contribution was made from the six major minerals.

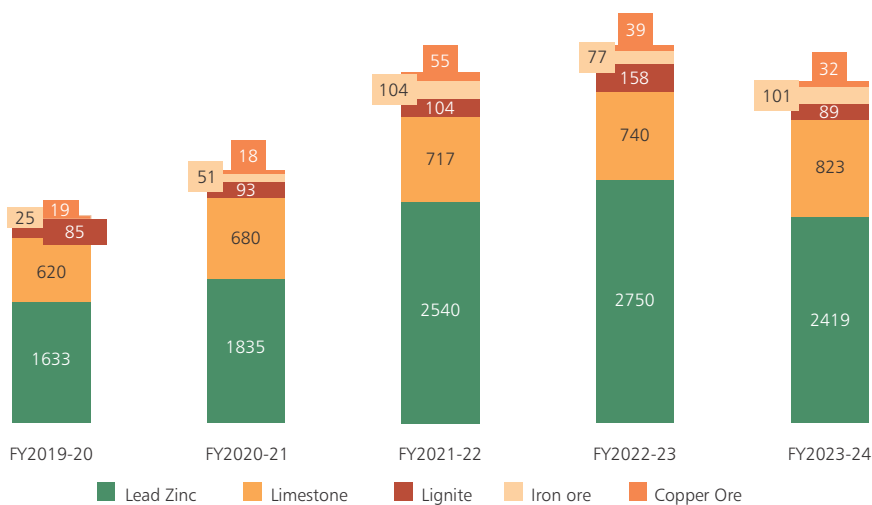


Figure 2 – Revenue to State from top-6 major minerals in Rajasthan (INR Cr.)²

KEY MAJOR MINERALS IN RAJASTHAN³:

S. No.	Mineral	Resource	Production (FY2022-23)	Demand Drivers
1	Zinc	31.26 MT	0.84 MT	Construction, Infrastructure, Automobile, Electric Vehicles, Renewable Energy
2	Limestone	29 BT	93 MT	Construction, Infrastructure
3	Lignite	6.4 BT	10.3 MT	Thermal Power Plants, Coal Gasification
4	Copper	868 MT	1.1 MT	Renewable Energy, Transmission Network, Electric Vehicles
5	Lead	11.33 MT	1.4 MT	Battery, Automobile, Electric Vehicles, Renewable Energy
6	Potash	20.5 BT	--	Fertilizers

²DMG Rajasthan

³IBM Mineral Yearbook, Ministry of Mines, DMG Rajasthan

S. No.	Mineral	Resource	Production (FY2022-23)	Demand Drivers
7	Iron Ore	35.5 MT	5.6 MT	Steel, Construction, Infrastructure, Automobile
8	Gold	126 MT	--	Jewelry, Medical, Investment

(MT: Million Tonnes; BT: Billion Tonnes)

2.3 MINOR MINERALS IN RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan produces minor minerals i.e., Granite, Marble, Sandstone, Masonry Stone, Bajri, Limestone (burning), Limestone (dimensional), Gypsum, Ball Clay, Feldspar, Silica Sand, Quartz, Soapstone, China Clay, Ochres, Dolomite. Masonry Stone, Granite, Marble, and Sandstone contribute the largest share in revenue from minor minerals in the State.

In the FY 2023-24, Rajasthan’s revenue from minor minerals reached INR 2472 Crores, of which over 75% contribution was made from the eight minor minerals.

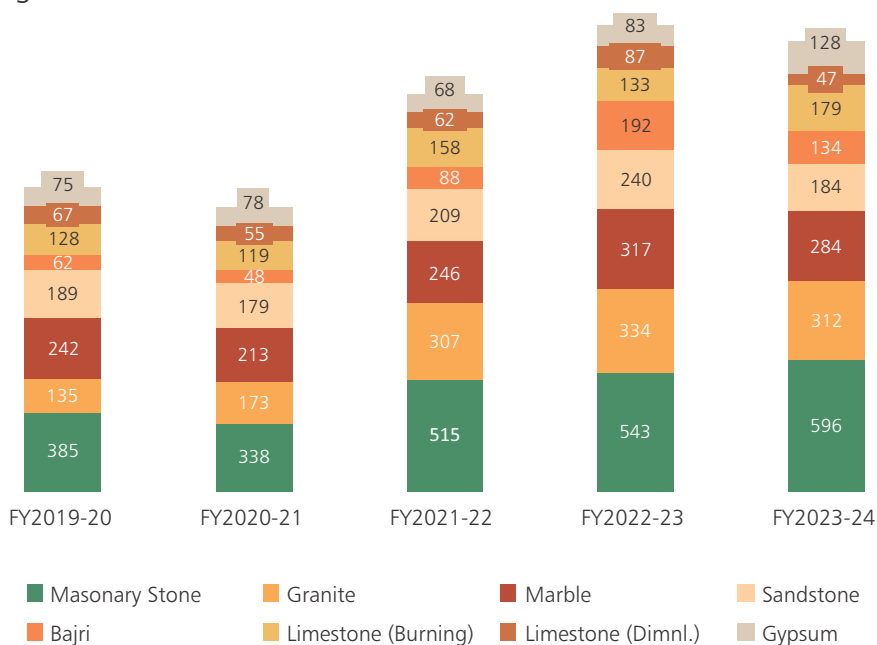


Figure 3 – Revenue to State from minor minerals in Rajasthan (INR Cr.)⁴

⁴DMG Rajasthan

KEY MINOR MINERALS IN RAJASTHAN⁵:

S. No.	Mineral	Resource	Production (FY 2022-23)	Demand Drivers
1	Granite	24356 MT	9.3 MT	Residential Consumption, Decorative Usage
2	Sandstone	35000 Sq. KM.	10.4 MT	Artistic Creations, Infrastructure projects, Rapid Urbanization
3	Dimensional Limestone	-	4.4 MT	Flooring and cladding
4	Marble	12314.3 MT	12.9 MT	Construction Industry, Statues, Monuments
5	Masonry Stone	-	128.7 MT	Infrastructure projects, Rapid Urbanization
6	Quartz	332.46 MT	3.3 MT	Insulation in Semiconductor sector, Glass Industry
7	Feldspar	88 MT	5.6 MT	Construction Material, Tiles, Glass Fiber
8	China Clay	432.51 MT	3.0 MT	Ceramic Industry, Kaolin in paints, coating, adhesives

⁵IBM Mineral Yearbook, Ministry of Mines, DMG Rajasthan

2.4 PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS IN RAJASTHAN⁶

Rajasthan plays a pivotal role in India's oil and gas sector, making a substantial contribution to the State's economy. In FY 2023-24, the sector generated revenue amounting to INR 3,425 Crores, ranking second in onshore crude oil production in the country. Rajasthan also plays an important role in natural gas production.

The State has 13 Petroleum Mining Leases (PML) and 14 Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PEL). Rajasthan boasts proved crude oil resources of approximately 136 million barrels and natural gas reserves of around 11,657 million metric standard cubic meters. Daily production of crude oil ranging from 70,000 to 78,000 barrels and natural gas output between 3.3 and 3.4 million metric standard cubic meters per day.

RAJASTHAN REFINERY PROJECT:

HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL) aims to establish a cutting-edge refinery with a capacity of 9 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA) located in tehsil Pachpadra, district Balotra meeting BS-VI standards. Integrated with India's first Refinery and Petrochemical Complex, the project has a cost of Rs. 72,937 crore and an equity structure of 74% by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and 26% by the Government of Rajasthan (GoR). In parallel, a petrochemical complex with a capacity of around 2.4 MMTPA will focus on producing Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), and aromatics, crucial for meeting both domestic and global demands.

To produce end products by utilizing the above raw materials, Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) under Rajasthan Petro Zone (RPZ) is developing downstream industries, adjacent to the Rajasthan Refinery Project.

⁶Department of Petroleum, Rajasthan

3. NEED FOR NEW MINERAL POLICY

A new mineral policy is essential for the State to meet the evolving demands of the mineral sector, driven by India's economic growth and national reforms.

After publication of the Rajasthan Mineral Policy, 2015,-

1. **Reforms by Central Government:** Amendments in Mines and Minerals Development and Regulations Act, 1957, which introduced provisions for auction regime, auction for critical and strategic minerals, exploration licence which needs to be suitably incorporated in new policy.
2. **National Mineral Policy, 2019:** To align with the vision of National Mineral Policy, 2019, the State needs a policy that enhances resources efficiency and encourage private sector participation in exploration.
3. **Focus on Employment:** To boost the employment opportunities in the State with focus on skill development and safety.
4. **Focus on Sustainable Mining:** To address Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards, and implement sustainable mining practices for responsible resource management.
5. **Technological Upgradation:** To leverage the benefits of changing landscape of technology, by using cutting-edge technology for mineral development and management.
6. **Revenue Growth:** Drive significant revenue growth through increased mineral sector contribution to the State's economy.

4. VISION FOR MINERAL SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

To make Rajasthan, a leader in India's mineral sector by driving economic growth, creating employment through technology and sustainable resource management.



5. TARGETS

1. Expand existing 0.68% mineral concession area to 1.0% by 2029-30 and to 2.0% by 2046-47.
2. Expand the number of minerals under extraction from 58 to 70 by 2047.
3. Auction 50 major mineral blocks with pre-embedded clearances by 2029-30 starting with 5 blocks in 2025-26.
4. Provide employment to 50 Lakhs people by 2029-30 and over 1 Crore people (direct and indirect) by 2046-47.
5. Enhance the mineral sector's contribution to State's GSDP from 3.4% in 2023-24 to 5.0% by 2029-30 and to 8.0% by 2046-47.
6. Increase State's revenue threefold by 2029-30 and to INR One Lakh Crores by 2046-47.



2.0% Expansion

Increase mineral concession area to 1.0% by 2029-30 and 2.0% by 2046-47



70 Minerals

Expand mineral under extraction from 58 to 70 by 2046-47



50 Pre-Embedded

Auction 50 blocks with pre-embedded clearance by 2029-30



1 Crore Jobs

50 Lakh employment by 2029-30 and 1 crore by 2046-47 direct & indirect



8.0% GSDP

Increase mineral sector contribution to State GSDP by 5.0% in 2029-30 and 8.0% by 2046-47



1 Lakh Crore

Increase state's revenue from mineral sector threefold by 2029-30 and 1 lakh Cr by 2046-47

7. Emphasis on exploration and auction of precious, strategic and critical minerals in co-ordination with Central Government.
8. Designate areas as "Land Bank" to assist applicants and concessionaires with forest land diversion, ensuring timely operationalisation of mineral concessions.
9. Enhance ease of doing business by addressing regulatory and infrastructure challenges and reducing time for approval.
10. Assist Central government to carve more Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) blocks for auctioning.

6. POLICY FEATURES

6.1 MINERAL MANAGEMENT

The policy seeks to establish a transparent, efficient, and sustainable mining through reforms that accelerate exploration, streamline auctions, and strengthen departmental structure.

6.1.1 Accelerating Mineral Prospecting and Exploration

AIM: To expand the area under mining concession by additional 1% of the existing concession area every year.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Effectively implement the Exploration Licence regime by creating awareness and promoting private sector participation in mineral exploration, in line with the Central Government's policy for major minerals.
2. Undertake G2-G3 level exploration by utilizing NMET and RSMET funds based on market demand to increase the number of auctionable blocks.
3. Secure funding from NMET and RSMET to procure necessary machinery, laboratory equipment, instruments, hardware, software, and infrastructure to enhance exploration activities.
4. Regularly update and publish the State Mineral Directory on the State Portal to attract investment, promote industrial development near mineral resources.
5. Standardize all 2650 exploration reports using National Geo science Data Repository (NGDR) platform for comprehensive geo-scientific data accessibility.
6. Work with the Revenue Department to earmark mineral-bearing areas as "Mining Land" or "Mineral Potential Land" in land records.

6.1.2 Enhancing Investment in Mining: Re-engineering Regulations

AIM: Create a conducive investment climate that attracts

significant investments and enhances the overall growth and development of the mining sector.

WAY FORWARD:

A. Grant of Mineral Concession:

1. Progress towards auctioning blocks with pre-embedded clearances to expedite the commencement of mining operations.
2. Encourage greater participation of local communities for grass-root entrepreneurship by reducing the existing bid security to 5 lakhs for notified scheduled tribe areas.
3. Streamline provisions for minor mineral for premium amount payment system and fixing the maximum validity period of Lol to 5 years in minor mineral.
4. Provisions to be made for grant of mineral concession in Government land, having an area of less than one hectare, surrounded by/or adjoining to Khatedari land, to Khatedar/holder of registered consent of Khatedar, to ensure maximum utilization of mineral resources left out in such small pockets.
5. Aim to bring the underutilized areas of mineral resources restricted by various authorities.

B. Regulation of Bajri (River Sand) Mineral Concession:

1. Efforts to be made for auctioning maximum number of blocks of various sizes to meet the local demand.
2. Create a Sand portal to connect producer and the end user to transfer the direct benefit of sale price of Bajri and to curb illegal Bajri mining.
3. Review of post auction execution of concession deeds with respect to environment clearance requirements.

C. Regulation of Mineral Concession:

1. Prescribe timeline for processes under the minor mineral concession rules, such as issuing no dues certificates within three days, surrender of mineral areas within sixty days of

receipt of application.

2. Rationalize the payment of dead rent in case of part surrender of mining leases.
3. Introduce provisions to address the lapse of mining leases or quarry licences for minor minerals, aligning them with major minerals.
4. Introduce provisions to resolve demarcation discrepancies, such as closing errors and overlaps/shifting of mineral concession areas towards hassle free mining operations by concessionaries.
5. Introduce provisions to enable the amalgamation of mining concessions held by different concessionaires/LoI holders to the extent possible, promoting scientific and safe mining practices.
6. Clarify the status of mining operations and mineral dispatch after the declaration of a mineral concession as null and void, to avoid legal disputes.
7. Facilitate dispatch of minor minerals produced from leases of major minerals simultaneously to maximize mineral utilization and mineral conservation.
8. Eliminate existing system of registration of contractors (Royalty Collection Contracts) with the State to ensure maximum participation.

D. Regulation of Permits:

1. Introduce provisions for grant of short-term permit (STP) of murram to facilitate private construction works.
2. Introduce provisions for granting permits of other surficial minerals in line with Gypsum permits.
3. Eliminate existing permit system for ordinary earth used in construction of State/National Highways and railway embankments from Khatedari land.
4. Simplify scheme of permit fee payment for grant of STP.
5. Exempt royalty on brick earth used in making of bricks by

Awa-Kajawa process for commercial use to encourage potters.

6.1.3 Post Auction Facilitation

AIM: To scale up and establish post-auction facilitation mechanism that aids in the early operationalisation of mines.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Strengthen the post-auction facilitation cell to support bidders with regulatory clearances.
2. The State level Inter Departmental Task Force headed by the Chief Secretary, to resolve inter-departmental issues with respect to early operationalisation of mineral blocks.
3. Demarcate areas for “Land Banks” to assist applicants/concessionaire with forest land diversion and plantation activities.

6.1.4 Mitigating Illegal Mining and Mineral Movement

AIM: Use of technology and institutional mechanism to curb illegal mining, and encourage legal mining.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Deploy geo-fencing technology for effective monitoring of mineral concessions and areas prone to illegal mining.
2. Adopt GPS-based vehicle tracking, and RFID at Check post for tracking mineral movement.
3. Implement a unified real-time monitoring platform integrated with the Department of Mines and Geology Online Management System (DMG-OMS) portal for weighbridges across the State.
4. Implement the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) for minor minerals by incorporating geospatial information, and remote sensing through satellite imagery.
5. Implement provisions for lease holders of minor minerals to submit drone survey reports of their lease area along with annual return.

6. Introduce provisions for online receipts of royalty and other applicable payments from vehicles transporting the minerals.
7. Eliminate existing Transit Pass (TP) system except mineral bajri (river sand) from permitted stocks of the lessee, gitty/grit/crusher dust and M-sand in light of introduction of e-way bills for uniform and streamlined mineral transportation.
8. Implement e-rawanna system for dispatch of seized Bajri to enhance monitoring.

6.1.5 Restructuring & Strengthening of Department

AIM: The DMG will be strengthened with adequate workforce, modern equipment, and skill sets.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Restructure the departmental cadre by creating posts and positions, proportionate to current and projected mineral concessions and illegal mining.
2. Merge the vigilance wing into division mining wing to form a consolidated unit with compact jurisdiction for better control over mining activities.
3. Equip DMG with Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), Drones, and other advanced instruments.
4. Leverage iGOT (integrated Government online training) portal and introduce scholarship schemes to pursue higher education in premier technical and management institutions for capacity building.

6.2 LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY

Move towards mineral management, faceless governance, promote digitalization and automation.

6.2.1 Enhancing the Mineral Value Chain

AIM: To leverage cutting-edge technologies in the mineral value chain, ensuring efficient exploration, sustainable

mining, and mineral processing.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Encourage adoption of scientific technologies for mine surveying, and planning.
2. Encourage and support entrepreneurial ventures within the mining sector with the support of State Start-up Policy.
3. Promote adoption of technologies to extract minerals and metals from tailings, provided the investment made in such activities is eligible under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS), 2024.
4. Incentivize mineral processing through RIPS, 2024 which has been considered as a thrust sector.

6.2.2 Moving towards Faceless Governance

AIM: To establish an online portal for managing mining data, ensuring transparency and accessibility across State.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Upgrade the DMG-OMS platform to make services more user-friendly, provide timely approvals and ensure ease of access to information.
2. Expand the range of Departmental information such as TPs, rawannas, annual capacities, EC details, mineral production etc. made available in the Jan Soochna portal.
3. Introduce ticket-based grievance system that allows issues to be directly escalated to the concerned Department for prompt resolution.
4. Maintain digital maps of mining leases and quarry licences on the DMG-OMS portal, and interlinking with other Departments.

6.3 ESG AND SUSTAINABLE MINING

The State is committed to sustainable mining, integrating ESG principles to protect the environment and support communities aligning with the

National Mineral Policy 2019 and 'Viksit Rajasthan' and 'Viksit Bharat' 2047 goals.

6.3.1 Zero-Waste Mining

AIM: Implement zero-waste mining practices by leveraging advanced technologies for optimal resource extraction and utilization. Foster innovative waste management practices by transforming tailings and mining waste into valuable resources, promoting the circular economy.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Include appropriate provisions on zero-waste mining practices in mine plans, including waste management plans.
2. Conduct e-auction of overburden dumps accumulated in government land.
3. Enable private landowners or mineral concession holders to clear overburden dumps on their areas.
4. Establish innovation hubs and centers of excellence dedicated to develop and promote zero-waste mining.

6.3.2 Benchmarking ESG and Sustainable Standards

AIM: To establish Rajasthan as a leader in sustainable mining by adopting ESG principles and promoting eco-friendly practices.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Establish a STAR Rating framework for minor mineral leases, benchmarking with ESG parameters, and in line with the existing STAR rating for major minerals.
2. Promote sustainable mining practices by implementing the comprehensive mine reclamation plan.
3. Implement measures to protect local biodiversity, including the conservation of flora, fauna, and natural habitats.
4. Conduct awareness campaigns, workshops, and training programmes to educate stakeholders about the importance of sustainable mining practices and the benefits of ESG compliance.

6.4 SKILL UPGRADATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Rajasthan's mining sector, a major economic driver, seeks to generate over 1 crore jobs, with emphasis on worker welfare, health, and safety

6.4.1 Skill Enhancement and Employment Generation

AIM: To generate employment opportunities in Rajasthan, leveraging the growth of the mining sector to enhance the skills of the workforce in the State.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Promote collaboration between industry and educational institutions by leveraging CSR and DMFT fund to develop specialized certification courses and vocational training modules as per CSR guidelines and DMFT rules.
2. Establish and upgrade ITIs in mining districts to offer training in trades such as Operator, Fitter, Blaster, and related professions meeting industry needs.
3. Offer scholarships through DMFT for students of mining affected areas pursuing courses, certifications, and research in earth sciences as per CSR guidelines and DMFT rules.
4. Technological exposure of mine owners and workers by integrating field visits to well-developed mines, using cutting-edge advanced processes and equipments.

6.4.2 Mine Workers' Welfare, Health & Safety

AIM: To ensure the welfare, health, and safety of mine workers and their families ensuring the goal of zero casualty in mining sector.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Encourage lease/licence holders to conduct programmes in mining areas to educate workers on silicosis prevention.
2. Increase employment opportunities for locals by promoting mineral based industries, artisanal and craft industries.
3. Organize regular medical camps in collaboration with

medical professionals and hospitals for regular check-ups and to increase awareness about occupational disease among communities.

6.5 STRATEGIC & CRITICAL MINERALS

The rising demand for clean energy has translated into an increased demand for strategic and critical minerals. Rajasthan, being blessed with reserves for some of such strategic and critical minerals, can be the driver for meeting the demands in the future.

AIM: To establish Rajasthan as a key player in the global supply chain for strategic and critical minerals by adopting a strategic approach to exploration, auctioning, and value addition.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Assist Central Government in their endeavor to actively auction more numbers of strategic and critical minerals blocks.
2. Incentivize processing of strategic and critical minerals through RIPS, provided the investment made in such activities is eligible under the eligibility criteria of RIPS, 2024.
3. Establish Centers of Excellence including mineral processing laboratories and pilot plants to demonstrate and implement indigenously developed technologies.
4. Support the growth of ceramic and rare earth industries through Center of Excellence.

6.6 STATE MINING COMPANIES

Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd., a State Government Undertaking, has rich history of leading the way into sunrise sectors of time and it continue's to work towards the vision of the Government in mining sector.

AIM: To elevate State-run PSUs to global standards through innovation, enhanced operational efficiency, and sustainable practices.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Encourage State PSUs to pursue underground coal gasification to

pave the way for utilization of deep-seated lignite reserves.

2. Actively engage in the exploration, mining, mineral processing, and Research and Development of strategic and critical minerals.
3. Promote State PSU to establish a new unit, with a focus on mineral exploration and auxiliary activities.
4. Adoption of latest mining technologies and equipment to boost operational efficiency, competitiveness, safety, and environment friendly mining.
5. Enter JV/Collaboration with other Central/State Government PSU's/Companies and strategic business tie ups with private enterprises to bring their skills and expertise.
6. Adopt innovative plans and schemes for backward as well as forward integration aiming for value addition of the minerals produced.
7. Invest in Research and Development for exploitation of otherwise uneconomical mineral reserves.

6.7 PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

AIM: To promote efficient and sustainable exploration, development and management of the State's petroleum and natural gas reserves.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Enhance Rajasthan's natural gas production to 1.5 times by FY 2029-30.
2. Ensure the timely commissioning of the 9 MMTPA green field refinery and petrochemical complex (BS-VI) by FY 2024-25, with an expansion to 20 MMTPA by 2047.
3. Strengthen the State's natural gas infrastructure by targeting Establishment of 1,187 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and 91.35 lakh domestic piped natural gas connections by FY 2029-30.
4. Assist Central government to carve more Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) blocks for auctioning.
5. Implement strategic initiatives to promote the widespread use of natural gas across sectors, especially in industrial power

consumption, under hybrid energy models.

6. Promote the implementation of advanced technologies such as Alkaline Surfactant Polymer (ASP) to increase crude oil recovery.
7. Leverage synergies from the Rajasthan Refinery Project by promoting the Rajasthan Petro Zone (RPZ) to attract downstream industries.



7. IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

The State is committed for successful and time-bound implementation of this Policy. To ensure that all key aspects are successfully implemented, the State will form a 'Project Management Unit' (PMU) to identify key initiatives and create outcome matrix to track the progress of policy.

A State level committee will carry-out regular engagement and consultation with stakeholders and conduct quarterly reviews and take necessary actions towards interdepartmental co-ordination, legislative changes, and any other course corrections.

The progress of implementation of this policy will be reflected in the annual progress report of Department of Mines and Geology.

In the event of any ambiguity or dispute arising from the interpretation of any provision of this policy, the Government of Rajasthan, shall have the final and binding authority.

The policy will be subject to amendments as deemed necessary in response to developments within the mineral sector.



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