NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE
2026 – 2027

DEMAND No. 55

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Minister for Natural Resources

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Government of Tamil Nadu
2026

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NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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1. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINING

Introduction

Mineral resources contribute a vital component of the State's economic development, providing essential raw materials for infrastructure, manufacturing, construction, energy and other downstream industries. The Department of Geology and Mining is entrusted with the scientific exploration, sustainable extraction, conservation, regulation and management of mineral resources in accordance with statutory provisions.

The Department is committed to ensuring the availability of minerals for economic growth while safeguarding environmental sustainability and protecting the interests of local

communities. Special emphasis is being placed on technology-driven mineral governance, transparent regulatory systems, scientific mining practices, revenue augmentation and stringent enforcement against illegal mining and mineral transportation.

The Government adopts a policy of zero tolerance towards illegal mining and is strengthening monitoring mechanism and integrated digital mineral management systems through new technologies. Simultaneously, efforts are being undertaken to expand mineral exploration, create comprehensive mineral inventories, facilitate responsible mineral development, and improve ease of doing business for compliant leaseholders.

The stated policy is zero tolerance towards illegal mining, backed by digital mineral management systems.

For conservation of resources for future generations, sustainable utilization of mineral resources will be emphasized by way of ensuring

scientific and responsible mining, protection of the environment and sustained economic growth through optimum revenue and balanced development.

The Department's vision is to establish a robust, transparent, and sustainable mineral administration framework that maximizes public value from mineral resources.

The Department was formed as a separate Directorate of Geology and Mining vide G.O.(Ms).No.387, Industries Department, dated 24.03.1983. Thereafter, the Directorate of Geology and Mining, functioned under the Industries Department, was transferred to Natural Resources Department vide G.O.(Ms).No.16, dated 07.01.2022, and has since been functioning under the administrative control of the Natural Resources Department.

- The Directorate of Geology and Mining was formed by **G.O.(Ms) No.387** of **24.03.1983** under the Industries Department.
- It moved from Industries to the new Natural Resources Department by **G.O.(Ms) No.16** of **07.01.2022** - a recent administrative change worth noting.

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1.1 Vision & Mission of the Department

To consolidate the leadership position of Tamil Nadu in the management of mineral wealth.

To undertake and facilitate scientific exploration, optimal exploitation, judicious conservation, and revenue maximization in an industry, eco and a citizen friendly policy framework.

1.2 Objectives of the Department

(i) Ensure scientific, sustainable exploration and extraction of minerals.

(ii) Grant and manage mineral concessions (exploration licenses, composite licenses, mining / quarry leases, quarry permissions).

(iii) Generation of revenue from minerals by ensuring proper collection of lease amounts, royalties, seigniorage fees,

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mineral bearing land tax, dead rent, and other mineral revenues.

(iv) Promote mineral development for industrial and economic growth and thereby create employment opportunities.

(v) Enforcement for preventing unauthorized mining and transportation of mineral.

(vi) Maintain mineral resource database and support mineral exploration activities.

(vii) Implementation of public welfare projects and community development through District Mineral Foundation Trust fund in mine affected areas.

(viii) Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of abandoned quarries through Green Fund.

(ix) Ensure worker safety and compliance with mines safety regulations.

(x) Support value addition and downstream industries through mineral policy initiatives.

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(xi) Adoption of State-of-the Art technology in mining and enforcement activities.

1.3 Activities of the Department

1.3.1 Mineral Exploration

As per the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, the grant of mineral concession for major minerals shall be through auction process. For this purpose, the mineral bearing areas have to be explored as per the norms prescribed in Mineral (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015.

- Since the **MMDR** Amendment **Act, 2015** every major mineral concession must go through auction; exploration follows the Mineral (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, **2015**.

The Government of India notified exploration agencies viz., Government and private exploration agencies are carrying out mineral exploration programs for identification of mineral resources in the State. Furthermore, to improve mineral exploration capacity of the department, a fund of Rs.4.99 crore has been obtained through the National Mineral

- **Rs.4.99 crore** from the National Mineral Exploration Trust is buying modern exploration tools and laboratory equipment.

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Exploration Trust (NMET) to procure modern exploration tools and chemical laboratory equipment, and procurement is underway.

Mineral exploration is essential to find out new mineral deposits and also to update the available mineral resource of the State. A separate exploration wing is an essential requirement for mapping the underground mineral wealth, to update and reassess the existing resources; systematic geological investigation in the unexplored / underexplored areas as per UNFC norms; to generate reliable geological data for auctioning mineral blocks in accordance with statutory provisions; facilitate scientific mine planning, sustainable development and critical / strategic mineral exploration (rare earth elements); and strengthen technical coordination with national bodies such as the Geological Survey of India

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(GSI) and Mineral Exploration and Consultancy Limited (MECL).

1.3.2 Geo-Technical Cell

Geo-Technical Cells have been set up at the Geology and Mining Department office in the Nilgiris district, and in Kodaikanal (Dindigul district), Tiruvannamalai, and Tirunelveli districts. These cells protect the lives and properties of the public by identifying landslide-prone areas in hill regions, providing methods and technical guidance to the district administration to prevent landslides. Additionally, the Geo-Technical Cells recommend relief measures to the district administration to prevent natural disasters.

- Geo-Technical Cells in the Nilgiris, Kodaikanal, Tiruvannamalai and Tirunelveli identify landslide-prone hill areas and advise district administrations - 250 geo-technical reports in April-June **2026**.

The Department inspects construction sites undertaken by private and Government entities in hill areas and provides geo-technical feasibility reports. The Department has issued

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250 geo-technical reports during the period from April 2026 to June 2026.

1.3.3 Mineral Administration

The Department administers major minerals, minor minerals, critical minerals, online permits, online mineral concessions including auction for minor minerals. The department also plays a vital role in mineral resource management, prevention of illegal mining and transportation of minerals and technology driven surveillance system such as Drone surveys, DGPS and MiMaS, collection of statutory mineral revenue including DMFT fund, Green fund and NMEDT fund, implementation of Government policies, statutory compliances, Audit objections, Court cases and coordination with District administrations and various Government Departments.

- The Mineral Management System (MiMaS) portal issues quarry licences, transport permits and transit passes online.

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1.3.4 Mineral Resources

The mineral resources are broadly classified into major minerals, atomic minerals, critical & strategic minerals and minor minerals under MMDR Act, 1957. The hydrocarbons viz., crude oil and natural gas comes under the purview of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.

- The four-way classification under the **MMDR Act, 1957**. Hydrocarbons - crude oil and natural gas - fall instead under the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) **Act, 1948**.

Major minerals include limestone, magnesite, marl, quartz, feldspar, lignite, vermiculite. Atomic minerals include Beach Sand Minerals such as Garnet, Rutile, Ilmenite, Zircon, Leucoxene, Sillimanite and Monazite. Critical & Strategic minerals include Graphite, Tungsten, Molybdenum, Platinum group of elements, Rare earth elements. Minor minerals are multi-colored granite, black granite, rough stone, silica sand, quartzite, dunite, calcite, lime kanker, fire clay, gravel, earth and pebbles.

- Atomic minerals here are the beach sand minerals: Garnet, Rutile, Ilmenite, Zircon, Leucoxene, Sillimanite and Monazite.
- Critical and strategic minerals in Tamil Nadu: Graphite, Tungsten, Molybdenum, Platinum group elements and Rare earth elements.
- Minor minerals include multi-coloured and black granite, rough stone, silica sand, quartzite, dunite, calcite, lime kanker, fire clay, gravel, earth and pebbles.

These mineral resources contribute significantly to the industrial and economic development of the State.

Details of Operative Mining Leases / Quarries

Major Minerals

Sl. No.	Mineral	No. of Operative Mines	Extent (Ha.)
1	Oil & Natural Gas	22	172111.00
2	Lignite	1	25900.00
3	Atomic minerals	2	148.69
4	Limestone	54	3356.14
5	Magnesite & Dunite	1	77.50
6	Quartz & Feldspar	11	22.49
	Total	**91**	**201615.82**

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Minor Minerals

S. No.	Mineral	No. of Operative Quarries	Extent (Ha.)
1	Rough Stone	1490	3386.72
2	Black Granite	34	299.87
3	Multi-color Granite	80	246.19
4	Gravel	57	126.12
5	Earth	104	172.85
6	Pebbles	4	10.43
7	Dolomite	2	3.30
8	Silica Sand	1	1.34
9	Fire Clay	8	18.25
10	Lime Kankar	21	1762.67
11	Ball Clay	1	489.13
12	Calcite	1	4.19
Total		**1803**	**6521.06**
Grand Total		**1894**	**208136.88**

- Rough stone dominates by count: 1,490 of the 1,803 operative minor mineral quarries. Major minerals number only 91 but cover 2,01,615 hectares because of oil and lignite.

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1.3.5 Granting of Mining Leases (ML) and Composite Licenses (CL) for Limestone Blocks through E-Auction

e- Auction was conducted for 11 limestone Mining Lease (ML) Blocks in Ariyalur and Cuddalore District. In Ariyalur district, 10 Mining Lease (ML) Blocks were successfully auctioned and preferred bidders were selected and Rs.22.71 Cr was collected from them as 20% of upfront payment.

e- Auction was conducted for 12 Limestone Composite Licence (CL) Blocks in Ariyalur, Perambalur and Tiruchirappalli Districts and preferred bidders were selected for these blocks.

For auctioning of 22 limestone mineral blocks in a single phase, Tamil Nadu secured 3rd place nationally and was appreciated by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India.

- Auctioning 22 limestone blocks in a single phase put Tamil Nadu 3rd nationally, with Ministry of Mines appreciation. **Rs.22.71 crore** came in as 20% upfront payment from 10 Ariyalur blocks.

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1.3.6 Mineral Management System (MiMaS Portal)

Applications for quarry leases are being received online and quarry licenses, transport permits and transit passes are being issued through digital platforms. Simultaneously, initiatives are being undertaken to strengthen monitoring mechanism through the adoption of modern technologies.

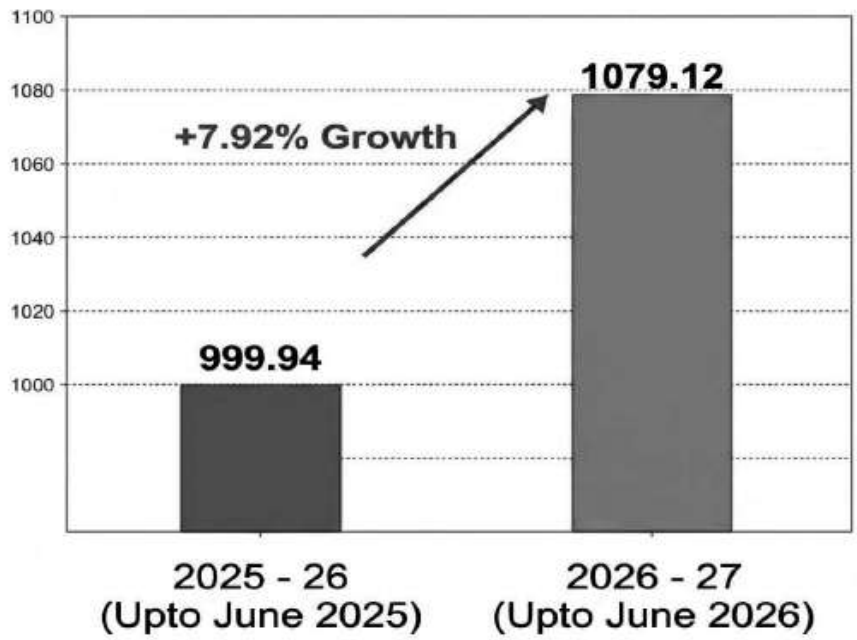
1.3.7 Mineral Revenue

Mineral revenue achieved by the Department over the years (2021-22 to 2026-2027) through royalty/seigniorage amounts, mineral bearing land tax, annual compensation, dead rent, area assessment, surface rent, annual brick mineral fee, application fee, cost of minerals, penalty, lease amount, and Green Fund collected from major/minor mineral leaseholders are;

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Sl. No.	Year	Revenue Achieved (Rs. in Crore)
1	2021-2022	1212.87
2	2022-2023	1679.96
3	2023-2024	1835.47
4	2024-2025	1931.73
5	2025-2026	4395.68
6	2026-2027 (up to June 2026)	1079.12

The Department has achieved ₹1,079 crore in mineral revenue during current financial year (April to June 2026), as against ₹999 crore during April to June 2025 of the previous financial year, reflecting sustained growth in revenue collection.



- Mineral revenue jumped from **Rs.1,931.73 crore** in **2024-25** to **Rs.4,395.68 crore** in **2025-26** - the Mineral Bearing Land Tax explains most of the leap.

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1.3.8 Mineral Bearing Land Tax

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its judgment dated 25.07.2024 in the case of Mineral Area Development Authority and Another Vs. Steel Authority of India and Another etc., held that the State Government is competent to tax on mineral-bearing lands.

- In Mineral Area Development Authority v. Steel Authority of India (**25.07.2024**) the Supreme Court held that a State is competent to tax mineral-bearing land.

Based on the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Tamil Nadu Mineral Bearing Land Tax Act, 2024 and the Tamil Nadu Mineral Bearing Land Tax Rules, 2025 were enacted and the MBLT is being collected from the lease holders w.e.f. 04.04.2025.

- On the strength of that judgment the Tamil Nadu Mineral Bearing Land Tax **Act, 2024** and Rules, **2025** were enacted, and **MBLT** has been collected since **04.04.2025** - **Rs.2,265 crore** in **2025-26**.

During FY 2025-26, Rs.2,265 crores was collected and in the FY 2026-27 (upto June), Rs.599 crores has been collected.

1.3.9 Detection of Illegal mining and transportation of minerals

To curb illegal mining and transportation of mineral, District Level Task Force committee

- Enforcement structure: District Level Task Force under the Collector and Taluk Level Task Force under the Tahsildar, drawing in Revenue, Police, Mines, Pollution, Forest and Water Resources.

chaired by District Collectors and Taluk Level Task Force committee headed by Tahsildars are constituted by the Government comprising officials from Revenue, Police, Mines, Pollution, Forest, WRD.

Further, Regional flying squads of the Department of Geology and Mining are functioning in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Villupuram, Salem, Coimbatore, and Tirunelveli. In addition, Special task forces have been constituted from time to time to have a strong vigil on illegal mining, unregulated crushing units and interstate illicit transportation of minerals.

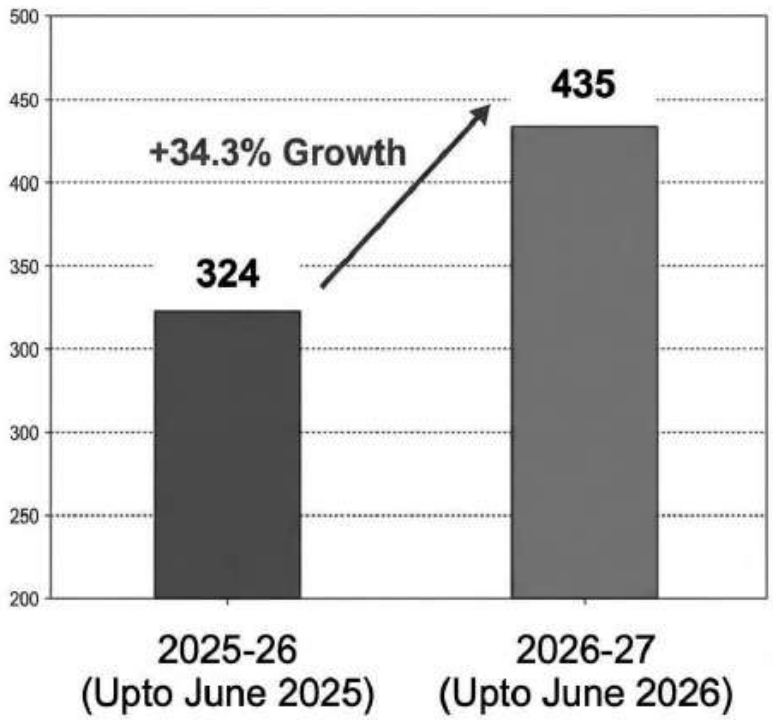
- Regional flying squads operate at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Villupuram, Salem, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

In FY 2025-26 (April-June), a total of 147 illegal quarries were detected. In FY 2026-27 (April–June), 212 illegal quarries were detected, and First Information Reports (FIRs) have been registered in 79 cases. This is 44.22 % higher compared to the previous year.

- April-June **2026**: 212 illegal quarries detected against 147 a year earlier - 44.22% higher; 1,307 vehicles seized and 1,082 FIRs registered.

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A total of 1,307 vehicles were seized in FY 2026-27 (April–June). Compared to the same period in the previous FY, an average of 324 vehicles were seized per month. Whereas from April to June in the current FY, an average of 435 vehicles were seized per month. This records an increase of about 34.3 % in the monthly average of vehicle seizures. Furthermore, 1,082 First Information Reports (FIRs) were registered. The enforcement activities shall be strengthened with technology enabled mechanism.



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1.3.10 Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones) & Surveillance System

The Department uses drone technology in the geo fenced lease hold areas to carry out surveys for measuring the quantity excavated and identifying the boundary and depth violations for assessment of excess quarrying activities. So far, 1,085 quarries have been surveyed. Of these, violations were detected in 315 quarries and penalty amount of Rs.300.76 crore were imposed, and Rs.34.49 crore was collected.

- Drone surveys of geo-fenced leases have covered 1,085 quarries, finding violations in 315 and imposing **Rs.300.76** crore of penalties, of which **Rs.34.49** crore has been collected.

To enhance the accuracy and reliability in the assessment of the depth of quarrying in undulated terrain and in water logged areas advanced LiDAR-mounted drone surveys shall be implemented in future through Empanelled agencies.

- LiDAR-mounted drone surveys are planned for undulating and water-logged terrain, where depth is hardest to assess.

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1.3.11 Integrating Weighbridges with the MiMaS Portal

As a first phase, 49 weighbridges installed in major mineral mining lease areas were integrated with the Mineral Management System (MiMaS) Portal in Ariyalur, Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli, Dindigul, Karur, Salem, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, and Virudhunagar Districts. In the second phase, installation of weighbridges by the minor mineral lessees shall be expedited and integrated with MiMas portal to ensure accountability and transparency in mineral transportation.

- 49 weighbridges at major mineral leases in ten districts are integrated with the MiMaS portal; minor mineral lessees follow in phase two.

1.3.12 GPS in vehicles transporting minerals

It is mandated to install AIS-140 standard GPS devices in the vehicles for monitoring mineral laden vehicles. So far, GPS devices have been installed in 12,138 vehicles and linked to the MiMaS portal. Furthermore, works are underway to integrate a real-time monitoring

- **AIS**-140 standard **GPS** is mandatory in mineral-carrying vehicles - 12,138 fitted and linked to MiMaS, with Google Maps real-time monitoring being added.

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facility through Google Maps with the MiMaS portal.

1.3.13 Green Fund

For Reclamation, Restoration and Rehabilitation (RRR) of abandoned quarries, Green Fund are being collected from all minor mineral leaseholders for transporting minor minerals. So far, Rs.314.75 Crore was collected towards Green Fund.

- The Green Fund, collected from minor mineral leaseholders, pays for reclamation, restoration and rehabilitation of abandoned quarries - **Rs.314.75 crore** so far.

1.3.14 District Mineral Foundation (DMF)

The District Mineral Foundation Trust under the chairmanship of the District Collector were established in all the districts except the Nilgiris by collecting 10% or 30% of royalty or seigniorage fee from the lease holders for the welfare of the mine affected people and the area by mining operations. So far (June, 2026), Rs.1,963.73 crores were collected towards DMF

- **DMF** Trusts exist in every district except the Nilgiris.
- District Mineral Foundation Trusts, chaired by Collectors, take 10% or 30% of royalty or seigniorage fee. **Rs.1,963.73** crore collected to June **2026**, funding 4,916 projects worth **Rs.1,520.06 crore**.

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from the leaseholders and 4916 projects were implemented at a cost of Rs.1520.06 crores.

1.4 Policy Initiatives

The mining sector has undergone a massive transformation globally in terms of new technology and policy for mineral exploration, extraction, sustainable supply chain, recycling, manufacturing and value addition of mineral resources. With emerging requirements for critical and strategic minerals, to contribute long term development and optimum utilization of mineral resources for future generations, it is essential to review the existing policy frame work governing the mining sector.

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2. TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited, is a State Public Sector undertaking formed in April 1978. The objective of Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN) is to carry out exploitation, processing and sale of major minerals such as Graphite, Limestone, Quartz, Vermiculite and minor minerals such as Black and multi-colour Granite blocks, Silica Sand, Laterite and Fireclay.

- **TAMIN**, a State **PSU** formed in April **1978**, mines and sells graphite, limestone, quartz, vermiculite and minor minerals including granite and silica sand.

2.1 Vision

Aspire to be top in the mineral sector by adopting scientific and sustainable mining.

2.2 Mission

To create new business and help existing businesses to expand.

2.3 Staff Strength

There are 175 Officers and Staff and 176 Workers in Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited.

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2.4 TAMIN has obtained leases on mineral bearing lands for production, processing and sale of minerals. They are given in Table-1.

Table-1

Mineral Leases

Sl. No.	Name of Mineral	No. of leases	Extent in Hectares
Major Mineral			
1	Graphite	02	241.77.5
2	Limestone	02	12.74.5
3	Quartz	01	4.07.0
4	Vermiculite	01	23.71.0
Minor Mineral			
5	Black Granite	24	481.53.93
6	Colour Granite	08	98.45.0
7	Silica Sand	02	6.50.0
8	Fireclay & Laterite	01	1.21.5
	Total	**41**	**870.00.43**

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2.5 Financial Performance

The sales turnover and profit of TAMIN during the last 3 financial years are given in Table-2 below: -

Table-2:
Financial Performance

(Rs.in Crore)

Financial Year	Turnover	Profit before tax	Net Profit
2023-24	114.87	2.50	1.09
2024-25	133.52	4.67	3.77
2025-26	120.76	5.24	4.68

TAMIN has been venturing into production and sale of other minerals such as Rough Stone, Gravel and Earth to increase the sales turnover to Rs.166 Crore during this financial year 2026-2027.

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2.6 New Initiatives

Through a slew of new business ventures, TAMIN is committed to enhance substantial revenue in the ensuing years.

(a) TAMIN to augment the process of beneficiation in the existing Graphite beneficiation plant / mines situated at Puduppatti, Kumarapatti, Senthudaiyanathapuram village, in Sivagangai District. Through this, the fixed carbon of 96% in the Graphite flakes will be upgraded to 99.99% fixed carbon in the finished product of uncoated spherical purified Graphite. This will have wide application in the manufacture of electric vehicle batteries.

- **TAMIN**'s graphite plant in Sivagangai is being upgraded from 96% fixed carbon to 99.99% spherical purified graphite - the grade used in electric vehicle batteries.

(b) TAMIN to enter into the production of Rough Stone and gradually into production of M-Sand in the districts of Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Tiruvannamalai, Salem and

- **TAMIN** is moving into rough stone and M-Sand in Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Tiruvannamalai, Salem and Villupuram, and into heavy minerals, gravel and earth.

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Villupuram. These activities will reinforce TAMIN's mining operations and expand its presence in the M-Sand and Rough Stone sector.

(c) TAMIN to enter into the extraction, production and sale of Heavy Minerals.

(d) TAMIN to venture into the business of Gravel and Earth to cater the growing needs of Gravel and Earth in the linear sector projects.

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3. TAMILNADU MAGNESITE LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited is a State Public Sector Undertaking formed in 1979. It has obtained lease on land bearing minerals Dunite and Magnesite, over an extent of 96.34 hectares or 238 acres in Kurumbapatty Reserve Forest area in Salem District. The objective of TamilNadu Magnesite Limited (TANMAG) is to extract, process and sale of Dunite and Magnesite.

- **TANMAG**, a State **PSU** of **1979**, holds a lease over 96.34 hectares of dunite and magnesite in the Kurumbapatty Reserve Forest, Salem district.

3.1 Mining Division

TANMAG has been mining Dunite and Magnesite in the Kurumbapatty Reserve Forest area through open cast and semi-mechanised mining. The process of mining Raw Magnesite involves selection and preparation of site, drilling, blasting, picking, dressing, sorting, stacking and removal of rejects to spoil bank.Asper mining plan, the reservesof Dunite and Magnesite are 19,98,541 MT and

- **TANMAG**'s reserves per the mining plan: **19,98,541 MT** of dunite and 22,46,968 **MT** of magnesite.

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22,46,968 MT. Dunite is sold as raw material to industries whereas the Magnesite is processed as Dead Burnt Magnesite and Lightly Calcined Magnesite and sold to industries.

- Rotary Kiln (**30,000 MT** a year) sinters magnesite at 1750C into Dead Burnt Magnesite for refractories; Shaft Kiln (**17,000 MT**) burns at 1000-1100C into Lightly Calcined Magnesite for abrasives, pharmaceuticals and animal feed.

3.2 Kiln Division

TANMAG has been operating two kilns namely; Rotary Kiln Division and Shaft Kiln Division

(a) Rotary Kiln Division

The production capacity of this kiln is 30,000 metric tonnes per annum. Using furnace oil as fuel, raw Magnesite is sintered at a temperature of 1750^0c, and during this process volatiles are removed and crystal form of Magnesite is obtained. It is known as Dead Burnt Magnesite. It is used as refractories in industries and as monolithic in steel industries.

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(b) Shaft Kiln Division

The production capacity of this division is 17,000 metric tonnes per annum. Using furnace oil as fuel, Raw Magnesite is sintered at a temperature of 1000–1100^{0}c, and the powdered form of Magnesite obtained is known as Lightly Calcined Magnesite. It is used in the manufacturing of emery stones as grinding wheel, polishing abrasives for granite and marble polishing, adhesives for ball mill to fix the grinding stones, pharmaceuticals, agro-feeds and animal feeds.

3.3 Staff Strength

There are 37 Officers and Staff and 142 workers in TANMAG.

3.4 Corporate Social Responsibility

TANMAG has been funding under Corporate Social Responsibility. In the last 2 financial years, Rs.131.10 lakh has been spent for saplings in the Nagaravanam Project and

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construction of pipeline from TANMAG mines to check dam at Thekkampatty Panchayat.

3.5 Financial Performance

The sales turnover and profit of TANMAG and payment of dividend to Government during the last 3 financial years is given in the table 1 below:-

Table – 1
Financial Performance

(Rs.in Crore)

Financial Year	Sales Turnover	Profit	Dividend
2023-2024	88.39	36.93	5.72
2024-2025	110.39	52.72	15.39
2025-2026	75.55	29.94	2.50
Total	**274.33**	**119.59**	**23.61**

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3.6 Action plan for the financial year 2026-2027

It has been planned to produce 39,800 metric tonnes of Raw Magnesite, 13,000 metric tonnes of Dead Burnt Magnesite, 5,800 metric tonnes of Lightly Calcined Magnesite and 1,00,550 metric tonnes of Dunite and through sales of Dunite and processed Magnesite set to achieve a sales turnover of Rs.145 Crore during the financial year 2026-2027.

Dr.TK.PRABHU
MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

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The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Departmental review of Natural Resources Department on 04.06.2026.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Departmental review of Natural Resources Department on 27.07.2026.



Puliyarai Checkpost in Tenkasi District was inspected by the Hon'ble Minister for Natural Resources on 25.05.2026.



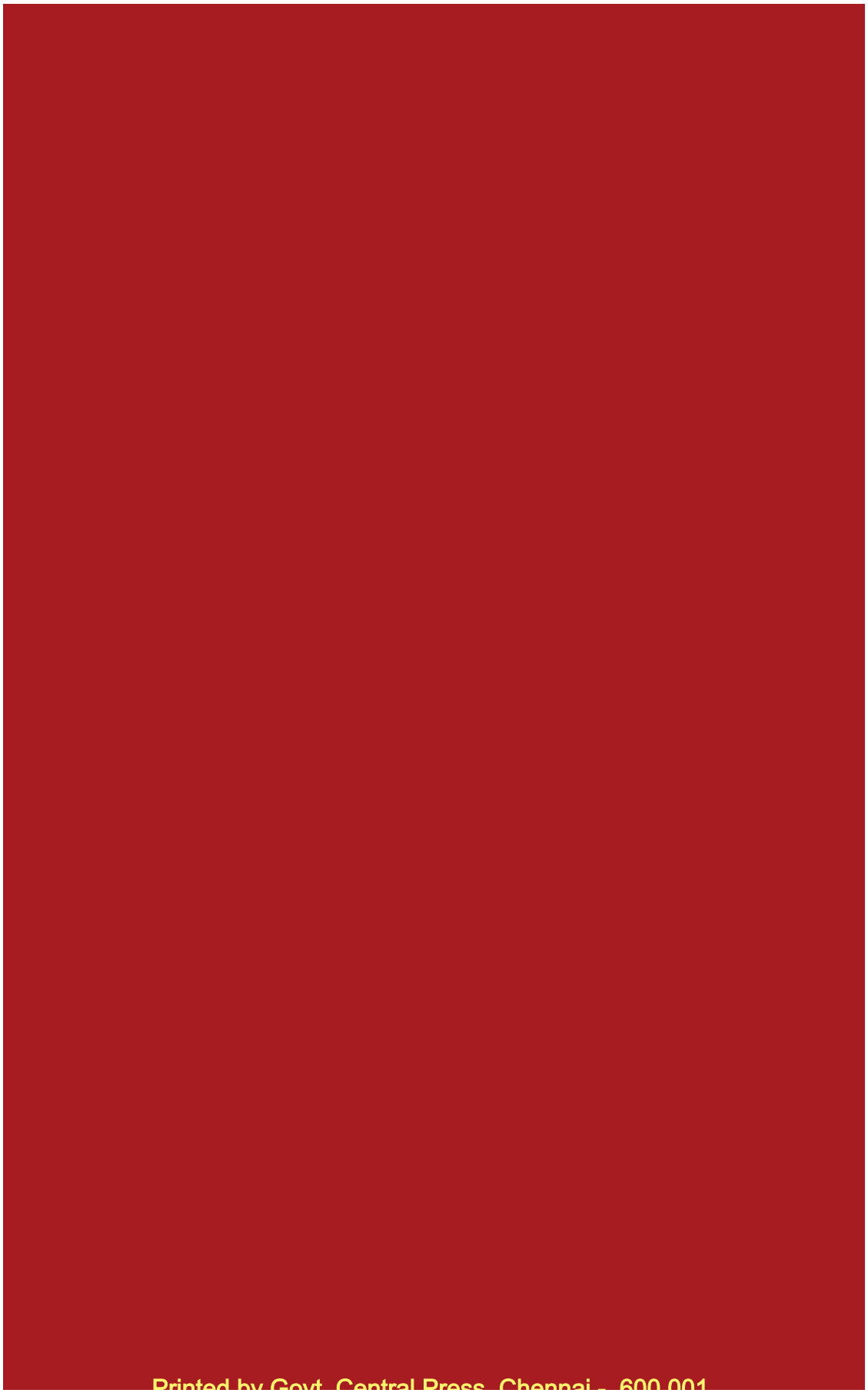
The Hon'ble Minister for Natural Resources inaugurated tree-plantation programme on World Environment Day at Ariyalur on 05.06.2026 and all so distributed safety equipments to the quary labours.



Integration of weighbridges with MiMaS portal for real-time monitoring of mineral transport inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Natural Resources on 05.06.2026.



The Hon'ble Minister for Natural Resources chaired a meeting on 11.06.2026 with representatives of stone quarries & lorry owners, brick kiln associations and also conducted a review meeting with the Department Officials on 12.06.2026.


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