Shut Reddy mines, says SC panel

New Delhi, Jan. 7 (PTI): A Supreme Court-appointed panel has recommended cancellation of the mining lease granted to a company owned by Karnataka’s Reddy brothers in Andhra Pradesh, saying the firm had openly flouted environmental laws.


The empowered committee, which submitted its report today to the apex court, recommended cancellation of the lease on four mines of the Obulapuram Mining Company spread over 140 acres.

Among the reasons cited are illegal extension of the lease by the authorities, illegal mining beyond approved areas and depth and illegal construction within the Bellary reserve forest.

The panel said it had found that in one mine of 68.5 hectares, “five roads had been illegally constructed in the reserved forest area and outside the approved lease” in violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act.

It also found that a mining lease of 39.5 hectares, executed by the department of mines of the Andhra government in favour of the company, “differed materially” from the area for which environmental clearance had been taken under the Forest (Conservation) Act.
एक तरफ बर्फबारी, दूसरी तरफ हिमन्द गायब

गर्म हो रहा हिमालय

पृथ्वी का प्रमुख क्षेत्र पालन करते ही नहीं है, किंतु उसके अनुसार 100 मीटर से बढ़ते हुए के परीक्षण के बीच एक 14 मीटर बड़ी है, जो कि के नाम विख्यात लगे है, जौनपुर या जौनपुर (0.5-1.1 मीटर) है। इस लागत में जौनपुर लांडिंग चैपल्स (रहस्यचार्य) और उस अनुक्रमण के मूल आधार कल्पना का अनुसार विख्यात है। जौनपुर लांडिंग चैपल्स के अनुसार उनकी पृथ्वी की हृदय जल भी है, जो कि तीन विशेषताओं के लागू है: 

1. भूमि में बर्फ से उपस्थित जल का उपयोग करके बारिश का लाभ लेना।
2. जौनपुर की ओर दिशा में इसी तरह से उपस्थित जल का उपयोग करके बारिश का लाभ लेना।
3. जौनपुर की ओर दिशा में इसी तरह से उपस्थित जल का उपयोग करके बारिश का लाभ लेना।

अंतर्दक्षिण का तरी# विशेष मानक का साधन नहीं है। यह प्रकृति का केंद्र नहीं है जिससे वह अन्तर्दक्षिण का तरी# विशेष मानक का साधन नहीं है। यह प्रकृति का केंद्र नहीं है जिससे वह अन्तर्दक्षिण का तरी# विशेष मानक का साधन नहीं है।
यमुना से बालू खनन करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई शुरू

यमुना नदी में बालू खनन करने वालों के खिलाफ प्रशासन ने शिकार को ग़लत करने की कार्रवाई की है। जिला प्रशासन में वहां से गतिविद्या अधिकारी ने यमुना के नदी में बालू खनन करने वालों के खिलाफ लागू गई अधिनियम के तहत बालू खनन करने वालों को ग़लत करने की कार्रवाई की है।

माफिया ने पुल पार, प्रशासन सीमा तय न कर सका।

प्रशासन ने पुल पार न कर सका अवध के दौरान वहां बालू खनन करने वालों के खिलाफ लागू गई अधिनियम के तहत ग़लत करने की कार्रवाई की है।

माफिया ने पुल पार, प्रशासन सीमा तय न कर सका।
HOW A FISHERMAN CAME TO FEAR THE SEA

The opening up of a huge port brought prosperity, but also destroyed livelihoods.

Praveen Donthi

NELLORE (ANDHRA PRADESH): Many people saw the arrival of the Krishnapatnam Port Company in Sri Potri Sree Ramulu Nellore district, as this district is officially called, in 2008, as a boon.

But it upset the world of Yellagari Ramanaiah, 55, and his fellow fishermen, who used to live by the sea.

They were shifted out and given alternative concrete houses and some compensation.

Dredging for the port brought their fishing to a standstill.

Instead, the fishermen began earning a living by clearing the roughy 7000 trucks that daily bring iron ore headed to China from the Bellary mines in Karnataka.

"We earn decent money, but there is no satisfaction," says Ramanaiah, the community leader.

He owns a house, a car and a truck. But not everyone is doing as well, especially over the past seven months, after the trucks stopped coming because of mining seam in Bellary.

The women don't sell dried fish any more. The younger generation doesn't know the art of fishing.

Their only hope is to find a job in the port, something hard to come by.

Many say they cannot afford to buy the fish they used to catch. They have come to fear the sea and its big ships.
ECONOMY MAY GROW 9-10% FROM 2011-12, SAYS PM

Will take all measures to keep inflation at a moderate level: Finance minister

The economy is likely to grow between 9 and 10 per cent from the next financial year that starts from April 1, after growing 8.5 per cent in the current financial year, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said today. India's domestically-powered economy grew 8.9 per cent in the September quarter — matching the revised figure for the previous quarter — defying weakness elsewhere. Singh's forecast was above the previous official forecast of nine per cent.

"Despite the uncertain global economic scenario, I am happy that our economic recovery is progressing very well," Singh told the annual meeting of non-resident Indians in New Delhi. "We expect that from the next year onwards, we will be able to grow at a rate between 9 and 10 per cent."

The country grew at an average of 9.5 per cent for three years to the year ending March 2008, before being hit by a global downturn that slowed the pace of annual economic expansion to 6.7 percent in 2008-09.

Even as the economic recovery seems to be on track, Singh's government is under pressure to rein in inflation, particularly soaring food prices.

The annual food inflation accelerated to 18.3 per cent in the week to December 25, its highest level in more than a year, from 14.4 per cent in the previous week. Although unseasonal rains are officially blamed for pushing up prices of vegetables such as onions and tomatoes, some commentators point instead to poor agricultural productivity and transport after years of few reforms and weak government investment.

Food articles have a weight of 14.34 per cent in the wholesale price index, India's most widely watched gauge of inflation, but a relentless rise in food prices is seen stoking broader inflationary expectations and eroding purchasing power of consumers.

Singh remained silent on inflation, but Union Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee — speaking at the same event, acknowledged the need to control it.

"We have to take all measures to keep inflation at a moderate level," Mukherjee said.

Life-long visa-free entry
Reaching out to the Indian diaspora, Singh announced a special facility to enable them lifelong visa-free entry into the country and participation in business and other activities here.

Singh said the government had decided to merge the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) and the Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) cards into a single facility.

Addressing a gathering of Indian diaspora here, he pointed out that the Government had introduced OCI and PIO cards to facilitate visa-free travel of NRIs and Indian Origin people to India as well as to provide them rights of residency and participation in business and educational activities.
Irresponsible activism

LAST week in the Idea Exchange page opposite was the interview of a man who has been responsible for terminating a project that could have turned India into a hub for aluminium production and brought enormous prosperity to Orissa. I read the interview with N C Saxena carefully to try and understand what he did and was astounded to discover his reason. He said that if Vedanta had provided 500 jobs to local people, the environmental inquiry committee that destroyed its bauxite refinery in the Niyamgiri hills would have taken quite a different view.

The reason why this was so astounding an admission was because it is impossible to believe that someone prepared to invest more than Rs 11,000 crores in a project should not have been able to take care of 500 jobs. Mr Saxena admits that the adivasis of Niyamgiri were as keen on improving their lives as anyone else. They also want to see TV and own cell phones, because now they have seen that some of them are lucky enough to get a job in the factory have a cell phone. They also want to have that kind of life. No one has given a thought to what can be done to improve the lives of the 100 or 500 families there.

So, we have a situation in which because 500 people did not manage to get jobs in the refinery, an investment of Rs 11,000 crores will go waste and a project that could have helped double the revenue of Orissa stands terminated. Even more worrying is that a member of the committee that recommended the closure of Vedanta’s refinery should admit that they did this despite noticing that the adivasis would have benefited if the project had not been closed. It is important here to note that Mr Saxena is on Sonia Gandhi’s National Advisory Council (NAC) so we must assume that he represents a wider consensus at the top.

As someone who visited Koraput and Kalahandi during the drought in 1987 when adivasi women were selling their babies for as little as Rs 40, may I say that the poverty I saw was hideous. The sight of small children dying slowly of hunger on the dirt floor of mud huts is one of the worst things I have ever seen. Things have improved since then but only barely as most adivasis in most parts of India continue to live off what they can make from marginal farming. Their lives are so devoid of even minimum comforts that nobody can hope that they should continue to live forever off their small scraps of land. And, yet there are mighty NGO crusaders these days who want to ‘preserve’ what they call ‘tribal culture’.

They see the hideous poverty and the mud huts of ‘forest dwellers’ as charming and romantic without noticing that the adivasis do not agree with them. This is evident from the fact that it is from the ranks of adivasi forest dwellers that the Maoists recruit their troops. This is evident from the eagerness with which adivasis embrace modernity and the benefits of the 21st century any chance they get. The young adivasi girls who greeted Rahul Gandhi when he went to Niyamgiri to tell them that he was their ‘sipahi’ in Delhi had hairpins in their hair that could only have come from a modern shop.

This brings me to another interesting aspect of the closure of Vedanta’s refinery. Nobody seems sure why it happened. Rahul Gandhi in his speech the day after the refinery was closed said he was happy that the adivasis had managed to save their land. The Environment Minister announced that he was closing the refinery down because it violated forest laws and now we hear from a member of the ministry’s inquiry committee that the problem was 500 jobs. What is really going on?

Whatever it is, the only people who are winning are those who would like to see India’s poorest people remain poor forever and ever. If Vedanta’s project had not been closed and if Posco manages somehow to go ahead with its steel plant, the revenue of one of our poorest states could double. How can this be a bad thing?

Only mass private investment can bring the schools, hospitals and basic living standards that India’s poorest citizens desperately need. For more than sixty years, taxpayers’ money has been poured into government schemes that have served mostly to make some officials very rich. So when a major private investment is delayed or cancelled on flimsy grounds, it is an act of extreme irresponsibility. It is India’s misfortune that this kind of arbitrary action is becoming the leitmotif of Dr Manmohan Singh’s government. As an economist, he knows the irreparable damage being caused. Why does he not stop it?

Follow Tavleen Singh on Twitter @tavleen_singh
Afghanistan: A Land of War, Potential and Opportunity

Where most people see deprivation and misery, Paul Brinkley sees potential. With luck, business will agree, says Jason Kelly

HE SKYLINE of the city of Herat, in the westernmost corner of Afghanistan, is dominated by the Qala-i-Khyberdadin, a 700-year-old stone citadel. On a chilly December afternoon, as the sun begins to dip, the citadel’s grounds are largely unoccupied. The general public isn’t allowed in until renovations to the time-worn site are finished. Paid for in part by a $725,000 grant from the US government, the project is scheduled to be completed at the end of 2011.

Paul A. Brinkley isn’t the general public. As US Deputy Under Secretary for Defense for Intelligence, he moves freely behind the barricades, ushering a handful of American visitors, including Silicon Valley executives Anu Vashishtha and Mike Faith, the heads of Neo Group and Headsets.com, through dark corridors and up steep stairs to the highest reaches of the fortress. The tour comes after a series of meetings with the provincial governor and the local university’s chancellor and students, all of them pushing, along with Brinkley, for the executives to consider a noble and dangerous proposition: opening up shop in Afghanistan.

In Herat, Kabul, and cities large and small, Brinkley serves as tour guide, ambassador, executive coach, motivational speaker, and leader of the unofficial Afghan chamber of commerce. “It’s an infatuation of opening in what can seem like a hopeless situation,” Brinkley says. “The Afghans say, ‘People actually want to do business with us? Maybe there is something at the end of the rainbow.’”

The Task Force for Business & Stability Operations was launched in 2006 as part of the Defense Dept’s effort to link military strategy and economic development in Iraq. For four years the task force recruited Western companies in an attempt to modernize Iraq’s banking system and reopen factories.

Brinkley shifted his focus in 2010 to Afghanistan, an even more daunting task. More than 30 years of economic and political distortions dating to the Soviet invasion of 1979, and spanning the Taliban era and nearly a decade of war, have turned the country into a synonym for hopelessness. Afghanistan’s gross-domestic product in 2009 was $26.9 billion, ranking it 110th in the world. Iraq is 65th, with a GDP of $109.9 billion, according to the CIA World Factbook.

From the natural resources buried in the mountains and valleys where blood is still shed almost daily, to the women-run workshops tucked in corners of Kabul, to the restless students unwilling to become another lost generation, Brinkley sees huge potential. Whether he can convince anyone it’s worth the risk is another matter.

In Afghanistan, Brinkley has assembled a 75-person team with a $150 million annual budget. The group is funded from his own business network, other parts of the government, political campaigns, and non-governmental organizations.

Kabul’s infrastructure was designed for about half a million people. The city currently has a population of more than 3 million. Traffic barely moves, and the crumbling roads and bridges are constant reminders that it will take decades before Kabul joins the ranks of modern cities.

Brinkley and his visitors have seen a spurt of flights of staid with air with Amir Zal Sanga, the government’s Minister of Communications and Information Technology, who has the enviable job of proselytizing for what is arguably the most advanced sector of the Afghan economy. “A people had to travel to another country to make a phone call,” he says. “Now in Kabul, even the poorest have mobile phones. The beggars have mobile phones.

There are five major telecommunications companies and dozens of domestic Internet service providers. About 80 percent of the population is covered by the telecom infrastructure—a bigger portion than in India, he says. “Our strategy for the last five years was infrastructure. The next five is applications.” While Afghan people have been busy talking on their phones, their banking system lay fallow. Historically, Afghans have tended not to trust banks and have avoided using them. When money needed to be moved, transfer agents called hawalas were called in. The notion of a bank as an institution that secures savings and lends out money is still quite alien.

The first bank the team approached was Citigroup, which had played a similar role in Iraq. Citigroup conducted six months of due diligence in Afghanistan, including a weeklong road show with executives at the country’s handful of domestic banks. The company made a deal with Afghan International Bank, and now the two are helping process payments made by NATO forces to local contractors. Progress in Afghanistan is never linear. While the implementation of a modern banking system has shown promise, Kabul Bank, one of the country’s largest institutions, was beset by a corruption scandal in 2010. Last summer six private security guards were also poisoned and stabbed at a Kabul bank branch in Mazar-e-Sharif. Nothing is easy.

Corruption is often cited, alongside security concerns and lack of infrastructure, as one of the biggest obstacles for companies considering expansion to Afghanistan. Brinkley says the task force seeks to soothe fears about corruption by providing security, embedding accountants and legal advisors within government ministries. Ultimately, avoiding corruption is up to the companies. Herat is the site of some of Brinkley’s most successful matchmaking, and it’s easy to see why. Located about 50 miles from the relative calm of Iran—which, despite its political saber-rattling, is home to the world’s 19th biggest economy—Herat doesn’t feel like a city in a war zone. Its governor, Sayed Hussain Awhari, stresses the quiescence during an enthusiastic sales pitch over a breakfast of traditional breads and pastries and eggs served with chilies at his mansion near the center of town.

If all goes according to plan, Afghan-made cashmere scarves may begin production in Kabul this year and will eventually appear in Kate spade stores as part of its “hand in hand” line, alongside pom-pom scarves and other products made in Botswana. Kate spade’s approach to the products is different from the traditional “a portion of the proceeds” model. The company buys the goods outright from the workers, typically at a multiple of local market prices. Kate spade then handles all the exporting and marketing costs involved in getting it to its stores. The biggest single foreign investment came from mining—and from a Chinese company. Metallurgical Corp. of China was awarded the Aynak copper mine project in 2007. The Minister of Mines has held additional talks with foreign companies including ArcelorMittal, Total, and Eni, he told investors at a briefing in London last year.

JPMorgan bankers, drawing on knowledge of the country’s natural resources from its mining clients in the former Soviet Union, shared some of that intelligence with Brinkley’s team in 2008 and during the next two years worked to gather additional data. The results were presented to Petraeus and Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates last January. With the money raised, the mining project was granted a license late in 2010. Brinkley stands alone, resting his elbows on a massive ledge that looms hundreds of feet above a neighborhood of small homes. “I came here thinking there was nothing, but there’s so much,” he says. “This place, they really get it. All we need is time.”

—Bloomberg BusinessWeek
Gold at 3-week low on hopes US economy will recover

Downward pressure seen mounting on the yellow metal

Bloomberg
Jan. 8

Gold futures fell in New York, capping the biggest weekly loss in six months, on expectations that the US economy’s recovery will erode demand for the metal as a haven.

The dollar was poised for the largest weekly gain since August against a basket of six major currencies.

Reports this week signalled an improving US labour market and expansion in manufacturing and services.

Gold advanced 30 per cent in 2010 and rose to a record last month on concern that a rebound from a global recession would falter.

“As the economy continues to improve, downward pressure will mount on gold,” said Mr Matthew Zeman, a metal trader at LaSalle Futures Group in Chicago. “There’s less need for a safe-haven asset.”

In other markets, sugar rose the most in a week amid speculation that India, the world’s second-biggest producer, may delay exports. Orange juice also gained.

The UBS Bloomberg Constant Maturity Commodity Index dropped 0.5 per cent to 1,623.72.

Gold futures for February delivery fell $2.80, or 0.2 per cent, to settle at $1,368.90 an ounce at 1:48 p.m. on the COMEX in New York.

The price lost 3.7 per cent this week, the most since July 2.

The metal fluctuated after the dollar pared earlier gains following the report that the US added fewer jobs in December than economists forecast. The unemployment rate fell to the lowest level since May 2009.

SUGAR GAINS

Raw sugar for March delivery gained 1.29 cents, or 4.3 per cent, to settle at 31.53 cents a pound on ICE Futures US in New York, the biggest gain since December 31. The commodity dropped 1.8 per cent this week. On Jan. 3, India said it would issue permits for shipments of as much as 5,000,000 tonnes. The country may delay the supplies in a bid to curb food-price inflation, Reuters reported, citing trade and industry sources that weren’t identified. Prices have jumped 96 per cent since June 30 on concern that supplies will be limited from India and Brazil, the biggest grower. “There is talk that India’s export of 5,000,000 tonnes may be delayed by the government, and that will continue to keep the supply situation tight,” said Mr Ricardo Scaff, a trader at Rabobank International in New York.

CRUDE OIL DIPS

Crude oil fell to the lowest level in three weeks as a US payroll report showed employers added fewer jobs last month than expected, pushing down stocks and other commodities.

Oil dropped 0.4 per cent as stocks declined for a second day after the Labour Department said payrolls increased 103,000, compared with the median forecast of 150,000 in a Bloomberg survey of analysts.

Oil for February delivery fell 35 cents to $88.03 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange, the lowest settlement since Dec. 17.

It rose as high as $89.48 earlier. The futures declined 3.7 per cent this week.

Brent crude oil for February settlement decreased $1.19, or 1.3 per cent, to $93.33 a barrel on the London-based ICE Futures Europe exchange.

Brent’s premium to New York futures was $5.30 a barrel, down from $6.14, the widest differential since Feb. 2009.
SC-empowered panel nails Reddy brothers

CEC recommends cancelling leases of mining barons’ firms operating illegally

NEW DELHI: Karnataka’s nouveau mining magnates – the Reddy brothers – suffered a jolt when a Supreme Court-appointed committee on Friday recommended that leases to their companies be cancelled.

The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) also sought directives to stall the Reddys’ mining operations, which flourished because of connivance on the part of some Andhra Pradesh government officials, in the region until inter-state boundary and mining areas were demarcated. The committee’s recommendations, submitted to the Supreme Court on Friday, were based on field visits to the Ananthapur area, near the Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh border, between December 15-29, last year.

The committee recommended cancellation of leases for 25.9 hectares, 39.5 hectares and 68.5 hectares of the Obalparram Mining Company (OMC) and also of the Ananthpur Mining Company (AMC) – firms owned by the Reddy brothers which are said to bankroll their political interests.

It is learnt that the majority stake in OMC is held by G Janardhan Reddy and Karunakara Reddy, who are ministers in the Karnataka government.

A three-judge Forest Bench headed by Chief Justice of India S H Kapadia said it would look into the matter from the larger perspective instead of going into individual cases after studying the report by the CEC on illegal mining by six lease holders in the Ananthapur-Bellary area. Indicating that its priority would be to save the forests in the region, the Bench observed: “We will look into the larger issues.”

Pointing out in no uncertain terms that the “first renewal period of mining lease on 29.5 hectares of OMC actually expired on December 13, 2004,” the CEC report said “the permission granted by the state of Andhra Pradesh to treat the mining lease valid up to April 25, 2017, is illegal and needs to be set aside.”

Justifying its findings that the mining firms have transgressed the boundaries allotted to them, the CEC report said: “The area as well as the boundaries of the mining lease of 68.5 hectares granted to OMC differs materially from what has been approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The lease executed by OMC therefore needs to be cancelled.”

The committee has recommended cancellation of all mining operations, including transportation of mined material until the boundary between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh was determined, the boundaries of all the lease holders were decided, adequate compensation for illegal mining was paid to the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA) for planting trees in denuded forests and an effective monitoring system put in place to check any illegal mining in the future.

» Illegal, Page 13
SC-empowered panel nails Reddy brothers

Mining, from Page 1

Among the other recommendations that the CEC has made are no mining operation within 50 metres on either side of the Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh border and demarcation between the reserved forest areas should remain untouched.

Taking the stand that “the sorry state of affairs” could not have taken place without the active connivance of the concerned officers of the Andhra Pradesh government, the CEC said “the almost non-existent monitoring mechanism largely contributed to the large scale illegalities”.

The report said that the plan attached with the common boundary mining agreement between M/s Bellary Iron Ores Pvt Ltd (BIOP) and M/s OMC clearly established that the Reddys’ firm worked illegally in the reserved forest area and outside its lease boundary. The OMC, BIOP and Y Mahabaleshwarappa & Sons (YMS) have “used forest area outside the approved lease boundary for dumping overburden in violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980,” the report, prepared by a committee comprising its Member Secretary M K Jiwrajka, Member Mahendra Vyas and advocate A N D Rao, who is assisting the court as amicus curiae, said.

On the Supreme Court’s direction, the committee probed the legality of mining operations by the companies which were granted six leases to mine iron ore in the Obalapuram Reserve forest in Andhra Pradesh.

The report revealed that the mining barons had crossed their allotted boundaries and trespassed into the forest areas.

DH News Service
मंत्रिमंडल फेरबदल की कवायद तेज नेता-मनमोहन की मैराथन बैठक

विषय: अभिनवोत्सव

पहले दिन। सरकार का चेतावनी बदलने और अपभ्रंश व संगठन की फड़क मजबूत करने के लिए सोनिया गांधी ने प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह और अपने राजनीतिक सचिव आरम्भ पदल के साथ लेने के बैठक की। सुवर्ण के मुद्दातिक सहमति ने कि कई मंत्रियों के बिवाह समय ने कि कई मंत्रियों के बिवाह सारे, पुरुष स्त्रिया धर्म होगा और इस प्रदर्शनियों को भुगतन्त्र व जिम्मेदारियों व नवाब दरवाजा बनती जाई। सोनिया गांधी ने समस्याके नए वंश, प्रशासन पर असल के लिए इसके प्रति सच्ची व्यक्तिक और सीखों के नागरिकों की आदेशों के मुद्दातिक सरकार के दायित्व पर निर्माण और अन्य के के प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह की अतीत में एक सत्यता मात्रिवाद का गठन भी किया जाए। इसमें खुशुली, के और बिजली घटना व रणकों शामिल होगे।

सोनिया गांधी ने शाक्तिको के पहले पार्टी पत्रकारिता के साथ बैठक करने प्रवेश और तिरल सत्य पर संगठन की मजबूत करने और सरकार की योजनाओं की जानकारी देने और उनके अपने मूल टिप्पणियों करने के निर्देश दिए। इसके बाद उन्होंने मनमोहन सिंह और आरम्भ पदल के साथ करीब तीन पीपी बिचार-विचार किया।

सुवर्ण के मुद्दातिक के तरीके भी है कि किस राजनीतिक या उत्तर महाराष्ट्रों के स्त्रियों को बदलना नहीं जाए। मुलाकात नवीन आर्याद और एक पुत्री निस्कारण सरकार और संगठन के जिम्मेदारियों साथी ले।
मंत्रिमंडल फैसलदाता की ...

निषिद्ध सिंह की असम के साथ वलि के किसी राज्य का प्रमाण भी सीधे जा सकता है। मुख्यमंत्री ने राज्य की जगता देवता गृह स्थानों से सुरक्षा को कैबिनेट सत्ता देने और गृह निवास आआज को उत्तर प्रदेश के मामलों के लिए देखने की निर्देशक को वर्तमान के संस्कार में बने रहने की संभावना है, नहीं जनता रूप से ही देखा हो गया है। कमलनाथ ने कहा कि राज्य के संस्कार में बने रहने की संभावना है, वहाँ सरकारी रूप से ज्ञात वर्तमान के वर्ष रहने की संभावना है। माधव शर्मा ने बिलासपुर को संघनन में लाया जा सकता है, जबकि वर्तमान कृष्णा रिस्क के संस्कार में बने रहने की संभावना है। पूरा के मुख्याधिकारी अंकी रियल की ताजगी देने और राजनीतिक विवाद के पास फिलाहत करेंगे और गृह संस्कार में संस्कार में मंजूरता देने के ही करेंगे वर्तमान के संभावना है। गृह विभागों में ज्योतिषिक शिश्नों और राजनीतिक प्रावधान को स्वतंत्र प्रभाव निया कर सकता है। जबकि गृह प्रदेश के पूर्वी राज्य चार्ली और संयुक्त सिंह को मंत्रिमंडल में लेने देने की चर्चा है। नीरज सहेज ने राज्य के बजाय राज्य के जिन्दगी की निर्देशक को वर्तमान के वर्तमान के ही करेंगे मूल्यांकन भूमिकाओं में लाया जा सकता है। सरकार ने फिलास के भी मामले में बिलासपुर को वर्तमान के ही चार्ली देने की व्याख्या करते हुए, वहाँ छोटी पद्मों के एकमात्र कल्पना संसार प्रतीतप्रतीत गलती देने की संभावना है।