Aluminium cos’ to face pressure in Q3

DESPITE an expected average increase in global aluminium prices, the profitability of the domestic aluminium producers is likely to remain under pressure in the December quarter, Care Ratings has said. Apart from a rise in raw material prices, rising cost of power continue to remain a major concern for domestic aluminium players, bringing down their margins, it said.
कॉपर में मजबूती

नई बिल्ली • अमेरिका में रॉमन्ग के सक्रारक कॉन्सिल का अद्वितीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कॉपर की जीतों पर देखभाल की मिली। पिछले सप्ताह में लंदन में एक मैटल एक्सचेंज पर कॉपर के मूल्य में 40 डॉलर प्रति टन की उछाली हुई थी।

एक साप्ताहिक में कॉपर का मूल्य 7,580 डॉलर प्रति टन हो गया। एक दूसरी बात में, चीन के निर्माताओं के टेंडरिंग डाटा भी रिलीज होने की संभावना है जिससे कॉपर में मजबूती दर्ज की गई है। हालांकि निर्माताओं का फूड्स है कि सुरंगों में समक्ष व फंडिंग समस्याओं से जुड़े प्रभाव अगले काल के लिए नहीं हो सकते हैं।
Can’t impose ‘super profit tax’ on ore miners: Centre to Orissa

PRIYADARSHI SIDDHANTA
NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 8

THE Mines Ministry has argued against the imposition of a Super Profit Tax on iron ore miners as suggested by the Orissa government. Naveen Patnaik, the Chief Minister of the state, had demanded the Centre to impose a tax regime on the lines of Australia’s Mineral Resource Rent Tax to prevent miners from earning “super profits.” However, Mines Minister Dinsha Patel is not convinced with the idea.

Patnaik had written to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh earlier in 2011, asking for a revision of royalty rates and a Super Profit Tax on iron ore.

Conceding that the price of iron ore has soared from $69 a tonne (in April 2007) to nearly $150 per tonne in October, 2011, Patel said it is undeniable that miners have made profits. “But whether it (the mining industry) is earning super profits to the detriment of the state government is an issue that may need a closer look, especially so in Odisha where mining infrastructure is poor,” the minister wrote to Patnaik on January 3, 2012.

Patel reminded that under the existing mining laws the states are empowered to collect royalty on an ad valorem basis.

The Mines Minister said that states too would be empowered to levy cess of up to 10 per cent of the royalty amount of the minerals mined. The Mining Bill understandably has no provisions on imposing any super profit tax.

“Considering that Odisha government does not have any policy at present to allocate royalty to the local government, I am of the opinion that the proposed mechanisms in the MMDR Bill for inclusive growth would effectively address your concerns,” the Mines Minister observed.

He pointed out that the money to be accrued to the state government through profit-sharing mechanism and state-tax can serve as a substitute to the Mineral Resource Tax.

“This will help reduce the excess profits of the mining companies and, at the same time, provide resources to the states to undertake various developmental works at the grass-root level in and around the mining zones,” Patel argued in his letter.

Seeking to soothe the ruffled sentiments of the state government, the Mines Minister said, “This issue would be taken up by the Study Group on Royalty and Dead Rent... where the state government of Odisha is also a member.”
‘Mafia, illegal mining causing loss of Rs 12 crore/month’
NEW DELHI: Eastern Coalfields, a subsidiary of Coal India, on Sunday said illegal mining coupled with mafia operations at its mines is causing a loss of Rs 12 crore every month as production of about 40,000 tonnes is being hampered.
MoEF Panel for Clearance to Tara Coal Mine Project

NEW DELHI Paving the way for development of the 6 million tonnes per annum Tara coal block in Chhattisgarh, an expert panel has recommended the grant of environmental clearance to the project to the Environment Ministry. "A committee (Expert Appraisal) of environment ministry has recommended six million tonnes per annum Tara Coalmine Project of Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation (CMDC) for environmental clearance in a meeting held on January 4," a source privy to the development said. The coal mine project is situated in the Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh.
**Aluminium Cos' Profits to Stay Under Pressure in Q3**

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**

MUMBAI

Despite an expected average increase in the global aluminium prices, the profitability of the domestic aluminium producers is likely to remain under pressure in the December quarter, Care Ratings has said in a report.

Apart from a rise in raw material prices, increasing cost of power following the rise in coal prices continue to remain a major concern for domestic aluminium players, bringing down their margins, it said.

After having peaked in FY07, margins of aluminium producers has been declining until FY10. The pick-up in global prices helped producers better their margins in FY11, though. Domestic prices tend to follow global prices as the domestic prices are based on the landed cost.

Commenting on domestic demand drivers, Care says the primary aluminium consumption grew robustly during FY02-FY06, growing at a CAGR of 15%. But during FY06-FY11, compounded annual demand growth decelerated to 9.9%, owing to the 2008 global financial crisis.
Coal India Subsidiary to Surrender Land to RPower

SARITA C SINGH
NEW DELHI

State-run Northern Coalfields (NCL) has agreed to surrender land required to mine two blocks attached to the Sasan ultra mega power plant to Reliance Power giving the Anil Ambani Group company the benefit of over ₹6,000 crore over the life of the venture.

Coal from the mines—Moher and Moher Amlorhi—along with another Chhatrasal block will fuel Reliance Power’s Sasan and Chitrangi projects of 4,000 mw each being built in Madhya Pradesh with an investment of ₹96,000 crore.

NCL’s decision, subject to a final nod by the coal ministry, will give Reliance Power access to 58 million tonnes of coal worth ₹5,364 crore at current prices.

NCL, a Coal India subsidiary, had denied transferring required land to Sasan Power, a subsidiary of Reliance Power; saying such a move would violate the Coal Bearing Areas Act, 1973. NCL reviewed its stance after a coal ministry directive to transfer surface rights to Sasan Power, a coal ministry official said.

NCL chairman and managing director VK Singh could not be reached for comments. Singh in his letter to the coal ministry has consented to transfer 920 hectares from the Moher block and 364 hectares from the Moher Amlorhi block to Sasan Power.

“The ministry has directed NCL to identify and transfer land beyond requirement to Sasan Power. But there is still some confusion as the Coal Bearing Areas Act does not provide for de-notification of acquired land,” the coal ministry official said.

A Reliance Power spokesperson said the land under reference is within boundaries of Sasan coal blocks and as per the mining plan approved by coal ministry. “A decision on transfer has already been taken by the coal ministry to ensure that there is no loss of coal to either parties,” he said.

The coal ministry in consultation with the law ministry has earlier transferred one block to Tata Steel from Central Coalfields. Eight other blocks are being sought by private companies, including Tata Steel, Essar Power, GVK Power, Adhunik Power and ArcelorMittal.
Sterlite Ready to Pay Mutually Agreed Price for Balco Stake

If proposal is accepted, it will give the Anil Agarwal-led company 100% ownership of Balco

STERLITE INDUSTRIES, a part of billionaire Anil Agarwal’s Vedanta Resources, had bid for and bought the government’s 51% stake in Balco for ₹51.50 crore in 2001. The company has now agreed to buy the remaining 49% stake at a mutually agreed price.

The government has also refused permission to Vedanta Aluminium to expand the refinery capacity from 1 million tonnes to 6 million tonnes.

“Sterlite will continue with Balco’s expansion plans in aluminium, which have been restricted in its other subsidiary, Vedanta Aluminiun Ltd, which has a refinery and smelter in Odisha, is finding it difficult after the government banned bauxite mining in Niyamgiri, where it has the refinery, forcing it to buy costly bauxite from outside.

Typically, bauxite is refined into alumina and then smelted to make aluminium. The government has also refused permission to Vedanta Aluminium to expand the refinery capacity from 1 million tonnes to 6 million tonnes.

“We are keen that our plans in aluminium are carried out. It’s a pity that despite having one of the world’s largest bauxite reserves—India has fourth largest deposits—we are still a marginal producer (less than 5% of global production),” a senior government official said.

Vedanta’s plan to boost aluminium production comes at a time when globally the industry is facing problems. On Thursday, Alcoa, the world’s leading producer of aluminium, said it would cut output by 12% due to falling prices and slowing demand. Earlier, another leading producer, Rio, said it would shut down a third of its production in Canada due to high costs.

Aluminium prices have dropped about 25% since May to about $2,080 a tonne on the London Metal Exchange. “The industry is in a pincer-grip,” said the head of a leading aluminium and copper producer. “On the one hand, you have metal prices falling and on the other, Brent (oil price) is rising due to geopolitical factors. So, crude-related inputs like coal have also started rising, putting pressure on aluminium operations,” he added.
Bengal to auction minor mineral mining rights

Abhishek Law
Kolkata, Jan. 8

Fresh rights to mine minor minerals in West Bengal will be available only through auctions instead of grant of leases based on applications. The new regulation will take effect on April 1, 2012.

Confirming the change, the West Bengal Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr Partha Chatterjee, told Business Line: “Earlier long-term mining leases were given by the department following the process of application. This led to several corrupt practices. Now we have decided to opt for a transparent auction system of allowing mining rights.”

According to the Minister, the Government issued a notification after a recent amendment of the West Bengal Minor Minerals Rules (2002).

Government sources said that the royalty and cess on extraction might also be revised upwards following the amendment to these rules. The expected hike in royalty is likely to be by four percentage points to 48 per cent while there will be a likely change in cess rates too. The district magistrates of areas having minor minerals have confirmed that royalty rates are slated to go up.

Mr Chatterjee, however, said that royalty and cess charges are unlikely to head upwards.

MINOR MINERALS
Apart from coal, some of the other mined minor minerals include rock phosphate deposits in Beldih, Chirugora and Kutni regions of Purulia district. Granite deposits, found in Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum, are extracted for use in construction sector.

Basaltic trap rock, used in the road sector, is quarried in Birbhum. Limestone, used in cement industry, is mined in Bankura, Purulia, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

In some districts, extraction of sand is allowed as minor minerals.

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR
The real estate sector, meanwhile, is bracing for a hike in the price of cement, sand and granite. Brick price movements are expected to bear the maximum brunt following a change in royalty and cess rules (if at all any). When contacted, Mr Harsh Pitodia, President, CREDAI- Bengal (Confederation of Real Estate Developers’ Association of India) said: “It’s too early to comment on price hike following the change in rules.”

He added that there was a substantial hike in the price of construction materials – by nearly 15 to 30 per cent across the board that has been detrimental for the sector.

Further price hikes would make raise questions on the feasibility and margins in “affordable housing segment,” sources said.

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Mafia, illegal mining causing loss of Rs 12 cr a month: ECL

The Coal Minister has said that 10,000 mafia groups operate in the country, mostly concentrated in Coal India Ltd collieries, and the annual plunder is not less than 5 to 6 million tonnes.

Press Trust of India
New Delhi, Jan. 8

Eastern Coalfields, a subsidiary of Coal India, today said illegal mining coupled with mafia operations at its mines is causing a loss of Rs 12 crore to it every month as production of about 40,000 tonnes is being hampered.

"Many productive mines have come to a standstill. Due to continuous disruptions caused by the coal mafia and anti-social elements near Raniganj area in West Bengal, 40,000 tonnes of coal production is being hampered every month," Eastern Coalfields Ltd (ECL) said in a statement.

The amount of loss caused due to stopping of coal production can be very well judged through two mines of Narayanpkudi and North Seyarsole, where company is accounting a loss of Rs 12 crore every month. Government is also incurring huge loss of revenue in the form of royalty," ECL, which has operations in West Bengal and some parts of Jharkhand, said.

**WARNING**

Warning that power crisis in the country may further aggravate, the company said reduced production has adversely affected the coal supply to the nearby power plants and industries.

The company said while mafia groups indulged in illegal coal mining activities, posing danger to several towns and villages' agricultural land and commercial establishments in the vicinity of these illegal mines, the illegal mining led to flooding of North Seyarsole mines during last monsoon, completely shutting down production activities in the area.

"ECL, when tried to depute miners from these mines to other working collieries, had to face stiff resistance from the local groups. Still, the workers of these mines are not able to work in other mines due to the provocation of the agitating local groups," a senior ECL official said.

The official added that mining operations have also come to a standstill at Narayanpkudi mines, which have a huge reserve of good quality of thermal coal.

"Illegal miners under the influence of local groups have been halting production on the plea of environment pollution and conservation of so-called heritage building related to the Tagore family," the statement said.

It added that the company had got all approvals from different agencies including the local bodies like Gram Panchayat, etc before starting mining operations.

It said that ECL has already reported the matter of "forcible stopping of production and illegal mining" to the local administration a number of times and if the "situation is not controlled in time, it may worsen the financial condition of ECL, which is already in losses."

Earlier, the Coal Minister, Mr Sriprakash Jaiswal, had said that his ministry is committed to eliminating coal mafia and bringing to an end its nexus with corrupt officials.

He had said that the crackdown on coal mafia initiated by the Coal Ministry would continue and the drive would be intensified to weed out the evil from the system.

He had also said that about 10,000 mafia groups operated in the country, mostly concentrated in Coal India Ltd collieries, and the annual plunder is not less than 5 to 6 million tonnes, causing huge losses to the exchequer.
Ess Dee Aluminium – Buy

Investors with medium-term perspective can consider buying the stock of Ess Dee Aluminium (Rs 148.4), one of the largest domestic aluminium-packaging producers. After encountering a key resistance at Rs 525 in June 2010, the stock started trending downwards. In August 2011, the fall accelerated and the stock experienced steep declines, after breaking through its long-term support level at Rs 350. Since then, the stock has been on an intermediate-term downtrend. However, the presence of the stock’s long-term support zone between Rs 110 and Rs 112 arrested its decline in mid-December 2011. Subsequently, the stock reversed its direction, triggered by positive divergence in the daily as well as weekly indicators and oscillators. The stock has been on a short-term uptrend since then. While trending higher, it breasted its 21-day and 50-day moving averages. The stock has advanced 14.5 per cent in the previous week. The 14-day relative strength index is featuring in the bullish zone and weekly RSI is recovering from the oversold territory. The daily moving average convergence divergence indicator is moving higher in line with the stock price and is on the brink of entering the positive terrain. The daily price rate of change indicator is hovering in the positive territory implying buying interest.

Considering the stock’s reversing upward from the significant long-term support zone and its daily indicators and oscillators displaying positive divergence we take a contrarian stance on Ess Dee Aluminium from a medium-term perspective. We believe that the stock has the potential to trend higher and touch our price target of Rs 180, following a minor pause around Rs 165. Investors with a medium-term perspective can consider buying the stock with stop-loss at Rs 132.
Sterlite set to bid for remaining Balco stake

Govt sends letter to the Vedanta group company inviting a formal proposal

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi, Jan 8

Vedanta Group aluminium refiner, Sterlite, is expected to shortly make a formal proposal for acquiring the Government's residual stake in aluminium major Balco.

The Government's letter to Sterlite inviting a formal proposal to this effect is expected to evoke a positive response, sources said.

The Government has a 49 per cent stake in Balco, while the balance is already held by Sterlite.

The expectation is emerging at a time when the Government is trying various means to meet the shortfall in disinvestment target of Rs 40,000 crore.

The letter has been sent after the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting on November 30 decided to ask for a formal proposal from Sterlite.

The Government, as part of its disinvestment programme, had earlier sold 51 per cent of its equity in Balco for Rs 551.50 crore.

This aluminium company based in Chattisgarh is not a listed company, so, there are no market benchmarks for the expected valuation and the amount likely to be realised.

But the Government may hope for a few thousand crore for the remaining stake.

Since the 'strategic' sale 10 years ago, the company's worth has gone up many times, a senior Government official said.

This move is in response to the Vedanta Group's Chairman, Mr Anil Agarwal's letter to the Prime Minister on July 4, the official added.

"Now, the group has to talk about the price it is willing to pay," he said.

In January 2011, an arbitration panel had allowed the Government to sell its residual stake in any, or Balco, as it deems fit.

The panel had struck down Sterlite Industries' call option to acquire the balance 49 per cent stake as invalid.

A call option is an agreement that gives the buyer a right to buy some part of an asset at a specified price within a specified time frame.

The original deal gave Sterlite a call option to acquire the balance stake within three years.

When Sterlite decided to exercise the call option, differences emerged over valuation of the stake and the dispute went into arbitration.

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Aluminium cos' profits to remain under pressure in Q3

Press Trust of India
Mumbai, Jan. 8

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Apart from a rise in raw material prices, increasing cost of power, following the rise in coal prices continue to remain a major concern for domestic aluminium players, bringing down their margins, it said.

After having peaked in FY07, margins of aluminium producers has been declining until FY10. The pick-up in global prices helped producers better their margins in FY11, though.

Domestic prices tend to follow global prices as the domestic prices are based on the landed cost.

Commenting on domestic demand drivers, Care says the primary aluminium consumption grew robustly during FY02–FY06, growing at a CAGR of 18 per cent. But during FY06–FY11, the compounded annual demand growth decelerated to 9.3 per cent, owing to the 2008 global financial crisis.

Care expects domestic demand to grow at a CAGR of about 8.5 per cent from FY12 to FY16.
Falling rupee may offer relief to iron ore exporters

Parul Chhaparia

New Delhi, Jan 8: Falling rupee may offer some relief to the iron ore exporters who have been up in the arms against the recent export duty hike. The government has hiked the export duty on iron ore from 20% to 30%.

The rupee has depreciated up to 18% in the last few months. In mid-December it had even touched $54.30 a dollar. The iron ore exporters, however, say there would be little relief (from a weak rupee) as the fines prices in the international markets have already gone down hugely.

High grade (62-63%) iron ore prices have fallen from $156 per tonne in September 2011 to around $124 per tonne in December. In January, the same is priced at $130 per million tonne (mt) on freight on board basis. The rupee, meanwhile, has depreciated from $146.61 to $53.23 a dollar.

This, according to R K Sharma, secretary general of Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) has already helped exporters to maintain their margins to some extent.

"The value of exported iron ore dipped tremendously from September to October from around $7.740 per tonne to $5,351. The losses were covered during November and December due to falling rupee which crossed $68 per dollar. But now, there is no scope for it to cover additional losses," Sharma explained.

An additional 10% duty increase would mean exporters will have to pay $39 instead of $26 per tonne on the shipment of iron ore. Even for lower grade (55%) iron ore – priced at $103 per mt – the duty will go up from $30.6 to $30.9 per million tonne.

The hike, exporters, said cannot be passed on to the consumers. "It is not possible to simply pass the export duty to clients as we follow an international market price for overseas sales. Unless the price increases in international market, exporters have to bear the export duty hike," Praveen Kumar chairman, Maya Iron Ore, said.

Industry body ASSOCHAM, however, supported government’s move to increase the duty. It said that conservation of iron ore is in national interest. "India exported iron ore worth $4.7 billion in 2010-11 and imported finished steel worth $11 billion, thus contributing negatively to widening trade deficit and draining foreign exchange reserves."
In Roro, Jharkhand, pollution from an asbestos mine, which was shut down 30 years ago, continues to play havoc with the lives of people living in nearby areas, writes Javed Iqbal

The last of the asbestos miners

When miner Dansingh Bodra was asked about the people from his village who worked with the asbestos mines of Roro, who have all died before their time, he slowly starts counting, first to himself, and then loudly: “guam, Poojiya Sondi… doma, Roho Cop… nino, Bagan Sondi… chawda, Vijay Singh Sondi… pandra, Gono Sondi… sult, Harish Sondi… nino, Sukmon Sondi…”

Dansingh himself suffers from cancer, a huge tumour grows out of his stomach. It took him five minutes to remember the dead. A few seconds to denounced the company that laid them off one fine day when the mines shut down in 1983. “They gave us nothing, no healthcare, no pension, just these illnesses.”

“I worked in the mines for 12 years, and from that day itself I used to cough, and slowly it started to go.”

This man with a lump growing out of his stomach remains a testament to the reality of internal colonisation, of a company that currently earn aggregate revenue over Rs.8000 crores, of industrial development, and the idea that mining offers jobs.

Dansingh Bodra awaits death in a village where his three grandchildren sleep behind him suffering from fever. The mines have long been closed, but the disease that emanates from them, still spread across the fields.

Even today, as per law, especially as section 22 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, all asbestos mines have to be closed. But Hyderabad Industries Limited, part of the CR Birla Group, did not close their mines at Roro village at Chaibasa, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand. As a result, the asbestos fibres that are blown into the wind, that seep into the fields and rivers, still exist 30 years after the mines shut down.

“When many people died before they turned forty,” said Bansingh Sondi, who points to his neighbours house, “there lived Mangalisingh Sondi, who was 25 when he died, and he never even worked in the mine. His father, Sukmon, worked there, and he died a few years ago too.”

A deadly carcinogen Asbestos, whose manufacture and extraction is banned across the European Union, is still used widely across India and is part of a Rs.4,000 crore industry dominated by around 18 companies who justify the use of asbestos as a substitute for affordable roofing, and claim that chrysotile asbestos can be safely manufactured and used without risks.

The companies claim that the kind of asbestos used in India isn’t carcinogenic, even as all forms of asbestos are classified as carcinogenic by the World Health Organisation, the International Labour Organisation, and the International Agency for Research on Cancer, who mention in a report that was published in 2010: “epidemiological evidence has increasingly shown an association of all forms of asbestos (chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, tremolite, actinolite, and anthophyllite) with an increased risk of lung cancer and mesothelioma.” It goes on to mention that an estimated 12,000 people are still exposed to asbestos at the workplace.

Yet, the Asbestos Manufacturers Association, one of the main lobby groups for the continued production and use of asbestos, has repeatedly claimed, “Some five hundred other products and industrial processes are recognised as carcinogens, but this does not mean that we must prohibit their use.”

While the lobby has often reiterated that chrysotile asbestos is safe, the chairman of the Asbestos Cement Products Manufacturers Association, Abhaya Shanker, is also managing director of Hyderabad Industries Limited. According to him, they have closed the Roro mine, and that the mountains of asbestos tailings from the mine are not carcinogenic.

“Roro is a finished chapter, a closed mine 30 years back, what’s the point of Roro? I don’t understand,” he exclaims in a telephonic interview. “That is all an old story, an old type of asbestos and that is all done. The mine is safely handed over, and closed, and handed over to the government of India, and there is no danger to the public. It’s all bullsh*t.”

According to the Supreme Court directives in the CERC case, you have to monitor the health of your workers? Do you also monitor the health of your workers from Roro? I asked.

“You can look at our world class health monitoring system, for our workers… for several years we keep calling them for check-ups, for studying them…” responds Shanker.

“The Roro workers are all finished, we would have done them (the survey) for a couple of years and it’s been 30 years now nobody would be alive now,” says Shanker.

Closing the mountain Roro Hills at Chaibasa were first mined for chrome in the early 1960s by the Tata’s. The mines were sold to the CR Birla Group, as the Tata’s moved onto mining chrome at Sukinda, in Odisha, which itself, according to international environmental group Blacksmith Institute, is one of the 10 most polluted places in the world, where approximately 70% of the surface water is contaminated by benzenoid chromium, and 24% of the population living around the mines are suffering from pollution-induced diseases.

When I visited the village of Sukinda in 2010, an old man scoffed at the media’s ability to highlight the issue. He claimed that over 30 people have died in the past few months. Some called the deaths in Sukinda an exaggeration, but in the house of Markand Hembram, four members of the household had died within a year.

Quoting the report by the Blacksmith Institute, the government itself has gone on to say: “It is unique, it is gigantic and it is beyond the means and purview of the [Orissa Pollution Control] Board to solve the problem.”

Back at Roro, there were attempts to close the mountain and clean up. Way back in 2003, a public hearing was held where villagers from 14 villages around the mines had spoken up about working in the mines and the health issues in their villages. The hearing was organised by Jharkhand organisation for Human Rights, and was panelled by a group of prominent doctors and advocates.

The report of the hearing was taken to the District Collector and Chief Medical Officer who were given representations for conducting medical tests, to monitor health of workers and non-workers, and to delay a scientific closure of mines and to hold Hyderabad Industries Limited accountable to pay for health and environmental damages.

Yet, till date, there have never been any attempt by any official body – from the Pollution Control Board, the Director General of Mines Safety, the Mining Department, the company or the local administration to remediate and clean up the mine tailings or do a proper closure.

At Roro, only three miners who worked in the mine are left alive. But none worked directly under the company since independent contractors were also taken on. As the work of disposing of asbestos dust, and they paid workers Rs150 per day, for working from eight in the morning to the noon, to clear dust.

“There was no noise in mining, we should never have allowed them here,” says Dansingh Bodra, who had even worked in the mine and was mining asbestos without any protective clothing. And there were accidents: Tutar Sondi, Jata Sondi and Durga Sondi were killed in the mining in a few years before the lock-out and the closing of the mines.

“Now no one would ever work the way we did.”

Inbachi Soni/ DNA, Mumbai
आयरन और की बढ़ी निर्यात इयूटी टैयार स्टील को और लचकायेगी

लेखक, (एनएमएलसी); पूरे कि क्षेत्रों के खुले क्षेत्रों में यात्रा की नियत पैदः से अवधि खान पर एक ता उनके के कार जीती हुई इंडस्ट्री की स्थिति खेतियों के बाद जीती हुई के रूप में उन्नती होने वाले को भी नाम आयरन और भी भी कंपनी का खान निर्माण कई माह के दौरान कार्य चला। तथा इसी के में इंडस्ट्री इंडिया में जाने निर्माण के बाद से स्टील हुई। और वह इसका मान 50 फीट वाले मूल्य में फिर संगठन में आयरन के नियत को बदलकर 10 फीट तक कर दिया। इसका कार्य इंडस्ट्री के कुछ दिनों का सार्वजनिक को उत्पादन में कहीं आगे तक स्टील को विरोध करते हुए 
रहा। इससे लाभाग्यमय पूर्व का कौनसा भी की इसी स्थिति के अनुसार विशेष था। एक धारा के तरह लाभ की इसी स्थिति का निर्माण और उत्पादक का निर्माण स्थान में कमी की अनेक स्टील इंडस्ट्री के दौरान खतरा और वस्तु का भी नया नाम स्टील का नाम स्टील का विवरण स्तर पुरा है। इसलिए भारत में राष्ट्रीय उपमान का फिर 500 से 500 रुपये प्रति टन का खतरा नहीं आया। अब स्टील इंडस्ट्री में इंडिया, चीन, पाकिस्तान तथा अन्य देशों की कृत्रिम में सार्वजनिक खर्च का उत्पादन 80 बज़ा रहा। इसी के बाद इंडिया के इंडीस्ट्री में उपभोक्ता है।