Rampant mining kills Ramgad

The sweet smell of mango trees is now replaced by brown ore dust

Shamsheer Yousaf

SANDUR: For over a hundred years, Ramgad was the destination of choice to boat the scorching summers of Bellary. With Bellary cooking at over 40 degree Celsius during summer, people would flock to Ramgad where the temperature typically hovered at 25 degree Celsius.

The salubrious weather of Ramgad was so attractive that many established their summer houses at the hill station: the Maharaja of Sandur, the British army, and even the Catholic church.

As famous for its climate, Ramgad was also known for nature’s bountiful gifts.

The Bellary District Gazetteer of 1975 observed: “Beautiful mango gardens are situated here. During the months from August to December, every year, forest flowers of various colours, presenting a pleasant sight, can be seen here.” There is a proposal to construct a tourist bungalow at this hill station and develop the place as a tourist spot.

Fast forward 35 years later and Ramgad resembles closer to Dante’s vision of what a corner of hell is. Rampant mining, most of it without mandatory forest clearances, has robbed Ramgad of most of its natural beauty and has left in its wake an inhospitable terrain.

Dead in danger

Take a whiff of the Ramgad air and instead of the sweet smell of mango trees, a lump of brown ore dust gets deposited in your lungs.

When this reporter visited the site in mid-February, trucks piled on the now non-existent road between Sandur and Ramgad at a frenetic pace to transport iron ore.

Instead of the scenic forest flowers, visitors to this area will be welcomed by sights of mining pits and gaping trenches. Lying in the midst of Ramgad village is the tale of yet another temple that is threatened with extinction due to mining. The fate of the Ramada Deva temple could be similar to that of the Sugalamma Devi temple in the Bellary reserve forest that was destroyed due to illegal mining.

The Ramada Deva temple was built during the reign of Krishnadevaraya in the 16th century. When this reporter visited the spot, mineral dumps were found outside the temple premises, an evidence of mining activity just outside the boundary wall of the temple.

Moreover, a mining firm, Sparkline Mining Limited, was using the temple premises to house its security guards. It is not nature alone that bears the brunt of the plundering at Ramgad, even the dead are not spared.

Mining is rampant in the vicinity of a late 19th-century Christian cemetery, which is the resting place for children of many Britishers.

Fr Henry D’Souza, the Bishop of the Bellary Diocese, recalls that at one point, the walls of the cemetery were demolished and mining had threatened to encroach upon the cemetery itself.

“We had to stage a protest to get the walls rebuilt and seal the boundaries of the cemetery,” he said.

The priest is now engaged in another battle. Up to 20.15 hectares of land that the church claims belongs to it has been encroached by a mining firm Ranka International Private Limited.

S R Hirenath from Sanjaya Parvathana Samudaya, who intends to bring the Ramgad case to the attention of the Supreme Court-appointed Central Empowered Committee, said: “The curse of the Ramgad story is that indiscriminate mining is being carried out with the knowledge of officials right up to the Chief Secretary’s level. What is going on over there is blatantly a criminal action.”

DH NEWS SERVICE
अब 25 से 30 फीसदी कम मिलेगा गोल्ड लोन

कीमतें कम होने की स्थिति में एनसीए बढ़ने का खतरा

प्रश्नान्तरत्व • बी फिलिय

सेवन के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण में आयोजित गोल्ड लोन देने वाली कंपनियों ने अभयारण्य 25-30 प्रतिशत कम करने के बाद में रहा है। वे इस समय आपने सेवन की शर्तों के मुकाबले 60-70 प्रतिशत ही रखा है। साथ ही कंपनियों के नए दृष्टिकोण में, गोल्ड लोन की 90 प्रतिशती ही रखी जा रही है। कंपनियों के अनुसार लागू वार्ता के अंतर्गत की समस्या को सारांशित करने का राज है।

माजूदा हाल कंपनियों 12-18 प्रतिशत की सारांश व्याज दर पर देती हैं कर्ज

35,000 से 40,000 रुपये का है सुरक्षित गोल्ड लोन करेंगे।

खबर का तालामऊ पहले कीमत का 90 प्रतिशत तक कर्ज देती हैं कंपनियाँ

अब कीमत का महज 60-70 प्रतिशत तक कर्ज देने पर है और
Bearish head & shoulders pattern on copper

George Albert

Copper is forming a bearish head and shoulders pattern after breaking out to a new high, forecasting an increased risk aversion in the global financial market.

Note that the pattern is confirmed, as prices have not broken the neckline shown in the copper chart. If confirmed, the pattern is extremely bearish for the metal and can signal a reversal of the bull market phase. There is one key fundamental reason why copper turned bearish. Countries such as India and China, where demand for copper is high, are raising interest rates to curb inflation. This has a negative effect on copper prices.

However, let us look at the chart of copper. It has clearly formed the left and right shoulders as well as the head. Now the break of the neckline will confirm the bearish pattern. Traditionally, the US equity markets follow the direction of copper and the global markets follow the direction of the US equity markets. However, this time around, it is the Indian and Chinese markets that are leading the US markets. But, if the US equities follow copper, it will provide bearish pressure on global equities. The break of the neckline of the copper index can take it to 454, which is the first support area, followed by 437 and 400.

However, keep in mind that a failure of the head and shoulders pattern can lead to a strong rally up. The first sign of a failure is when prices close above right shoulder, which is then followed by a close above the head.

Crude oil

Everybody’s attention is focused on crude oil, given the rally and the turmoil in West Asia. The light sweet crude futures contract traded on the NYMEX has been on a steady uptrend since May of 2010 and finally broke out of its resistance level of $101 last week. The next target for crude is the $112 level followed by $125. After that, crude has a clear path with no major resistance till $140.

While the charts show bullishness, one must not ignore the fundamental factors which look bearish. Most central banks are raising interest rates which can cool commodity prices. Copper is already showing signs of cooling. Additionally, the spike in oil is due to the turmoil and prices can fall if the crisis blows over. Hence, it would be advisable to play cautious on oil.

Gold

Since October 2010, gold entered a consolidation phase and also given a few fake-outs, trapping breakout traders. It did make a new high last week, but that did not lead to a rally and may be another fake out. We believe gold will continue to rally, but for now it’s consolidating in what is called a broadening range formation.

In a broadening formation, prices make higher highs and lower lows, thereby broadening the price range. A higher high is when new high in price is higher than the previous high and a lower low is when the new low in price is lower than the previous low. This makes trading difficult for breakout traders, as well as support and resistance level traders. Breakout traders enter when prices make a new low or high, only to see a reversal in the opposite direction. Support and resistance traders enter at support and resistance levels only to see prices drop or rise a little more, stop them out and then go in the direction predicted in the first place.

Gold has done just that since October. It put a low of $1,320 on October 22, 2010 and then a new low of $1,308 on January 28 upsetting plans of breakout and mean reversion traders. On the upside gold made a high of $1,429 on November 9, 2010 followed by a higher high at $1,435 on December 7, 2010 and another higher high at $1,447 last Friday.

Gold traders should trade cautiously and long-term investors still have no reason to sell.

The author is based in Chicago and is the editor of www.capturetrends.com
नाल्को को उम्मीद

नई दिल्ली • सर्वेक्षणिक क्षेत्र की शुल्कमिश्रित उपयोगकोश कंपनी नाल्को की चार-दिन विशेष दरों के दौरान शुद्ध मुनाफ़ में 23 पीसटी वृद्धि की उम्मीद है। यह कंपनी के पिछले 6 महीनों के दौरान मेटल के कीमतों में खाली बढ़ोतरी हुई है। ऐसे में कंपनी का शुद्ध मुनाफा 1,005 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच सकता है। पिछले विषय-वर्ष के दौरान कंपनी का शुद्ध मुनाफा 814.22 करोड़ रुपये रहा था। अपने शेयराधारों की बात के लिए, कंपनी ने कहा कि वर्ष 2011-12 के लिए, 1,098.24 करोड़ तथा वर्ष 2012-13 के लिए 1,252 करोड़ रुपये मुनाफा का लक्ष्य रखा है। नाल्को में सरकार की 87 पीसटी हिस्सेदारी है। (प्रत्येक)
डोडसाल ग्रुप ने खरीदी एई एंड ई आइडिया

नई बिस्मी * संगठन ने भारतीय फिल्म डोडसाल ग्रुप ने चेन्नई-विभाग एई एंड ई (ईडिया) प्रोडक्ट टेलिफोनिक की 100 में से 51 में हिस्सेदारी का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है।

इस कार्य में डोडसाल ग्रुप के चेयरमैन व प्रॉफेसर राजू भट्ट ने कहा कि इस राजनीतिक सचिव से मिलने, आयोजक व इंफ्रा-स्तरीय दृष्टियों में हमारी मूलभवन उन्नति की और मलबूरी मिलने। कंपनी ने ईडिया के एयर हेलिकॉप्टर, प्रॉबेलैंड व एंटरटेनमेंट महीनों तक तकनीकी विकास की नयी आयाम देने में सफल होने के लिए मिली।

इसे देखते हुए, इस अधिग्रहण से डोडसाल अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपनी पहचान को मजबूत करने में सहाय के हैं।

गौरवसन्त है कि एई एंड ई के निकट 27 कीमत के दौरान पावर, बॉम्बेस्टर, बैली व इंफ्रा-स्तरीय स्तर में अपनी खाम पहचान बनाने वाले हैं। यह कंपनी डोडसाल के मौजूदा प्रोडक्ट को मजबूत बनाने में बहुत सहायक रहेगी।

वाह! डोडसाल ने विशेषता ठेट वैज्ञानिक, पैकेजिंग, परमाणु विज्ञान, इंजीनियरिंग, एंटरटेनमेंट तथा माइट्रो जैसी बैंकों में है। वर्तमान में कंपनी के पास 350 सूची इंजीनियरिंग की तीन है। (ब्यूरो)
सोने की असामान्य तेजी ने ही सभी की नींद उड़ाई

सोने की तेजी से फाइनेंस कंपनियां भी परेशान होने लगी हैं। अब निवेशकों के लिए सोना जोखिम भरा हो रहा है क्योंकि दाम कभी भी नीचे आ सकते हैं।

अरसे सोने की चपेट दर्जन ज्यादा बढ़ गई है जिसके कारण लोगों को भी दाम कभी नीचे नहीं जाएगा। अब निवेशकों के लिए सोना जोखिम भरा हो रहा है क्योंकि दाम कभी भी नीचे आ सकते हैं।

लेकिन उन सोने को बनाने वाले घरेलू उत्पादकों को अब कम करना पड़ा है क्योंकि दाम कभी भी नीचे आ सकते हैं। लेकिन उन सोने को बनाने वाले घरेलू उत्पादकों को अब कम करना पड़ा है जिससे उनकी राशि भी नीचे आ सकते हैं। लेकिन उन सोने को बनाने वाले घरेलू उत्पादकों को अब कम करना पड़ा है जिससे उनकी राशि भी नीचे आ सकते हैं।
Fimi asks FM to roll back rise in ore duty

BS REPORTER
Kolkata, 8 March

The Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (Fimi) has requested Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee to roll back the increase in export duty on iron ore.

In the letter, Fimi has said the announcement of a rise in export duty in the Union Budget 2011-2012, spot prices of Indian iron have plummeted and are hovering at $150 a tonne, compared to $160 165 a tonne prior to the presentation of the Budget.

Mukherjee had proposed an increase in export duty to a uniform 20 per cent ad valorem for lumps and fines, against 15 per cent on lumps and five per cent on fines.

Further, the railways had increased freight on the movement of iron ore for exports by Rs 530 a tonne on January 27 and another Rs 100 a tonne with effect from March 1.

"The increase in export duty and railway freight has affected the iron ore industry very adversely. The spectre of an increase in export duty every time the Union budget is presented leads to upheaval in the industry," Fimi secretary general, R.K. Sharma, wrote in the letter.
असर ♦ सोने में भरी बढ़त के कारण प्रभावित हो रहा है गहनों का नियात

लेखिका राजनीतिक संकट खाम होते ही सोने की कीमतें घटने की संभावना

बिजनेस भाषाक • नौ लिखी

सोने की कीमतों में आई रिकॉर्ड रूपों से मात्राओं के नियंत्रण सीटों में 15 प्रतिशत कमी आयी आखिरकार है। आयामों को लेकर मार्केट में सशक्त संकट खाम होते ही कीमतें घटने की संभावना है।

इसी समय से आयामों की कीमतों को आधिकृत रूप से कम करने के लिए कीमतें की संभावना है। 11.1 प्रतिशत की तेजी से आयामों की कीमतें कम करने के लिए अच्छी तरह से आयामों की कीमतों को आधारीत रूप से कम करने के लिए कीमतें की संभावना है।

उपरोक्त बांटें के एक झिल्ली धारकों से बाजार के लिए सोने के प्राप्त होने की संभावना है छोटी। किसी भी गर्मीसे तेजी से आयामों की कीमतें घटने के लिए उन्नीस वालों की दीवारों में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत की शक्ति आई है। (ब्रिटिश)

उत्पाद शृंखला
की मार

भारतीय मिलानों में गहने के प्रति बढ़ी घटाको को रोकने वित्त मंत्री द्वारा निर्देशन में चिंता गहने की ऊजाबुल गहनों की कीमतें लगातार गिरती है।

इसका कारण यह है कि वित्त मंत्री वह कारण उनके व्यापारी पर प्रभावित असर दालेंगे। इससे कारोबार में अपने सोने को ये निकालने होते हैं।

इससे सक्रिय की यह क्रांति से व्यापार जरूरत मिली की संभावना कम है।

हम जोड़ते हैं वाणिज्य विभाग पर कार्रवाई के लिए आयामों की कीमतें की संभावना है।

आयामों की कीमतें की संभावना है।

क्रांति का कारण यह है इसीतले इसका निर्णय धम होने बाद की आर्थिक आयामों के लिए कीमतें की संभावना है।

दीदी उदय चंद्रमाली एस्पेशियलिस्ट के अध्यक्ष वो आयामों के निर्णय के बाद कीमतें की संभावना है।

यह निर्णय धम होने बाद की आर्थिक आयामों के लिए कीमतें की संभावना है।

दीदी उदय चंद्रमाली एस्पेशियलिस्ट के अध्यक्ष वो आयामों के निर्णय के बाद कीमतें की संभावना है।
‘TEAM INDIA’ MAY BID FOR $350-BN AFGHAN IRON ORE DEPOSITS

Sachin Dave

MUMBAI: Faced with stiff competition from global players, leading Indian steel makers — SAIL, Tata Steel, JSW and ArcelorMittal — are in talks to form a consortium that will bid as a single entity to tap Afghan iron ore deposits that are estimated by the Kabul government to be worth $350-billion ($15.8 lakh crore).

If successful, the consortium will become one of the world’s strongest, financially. The Hajigak iron ore reserves in Afghanistan are estimated at 2 billion tonnes.

Sources familiar with the development said the Indian firms and ArcelorMittal, led by Indian business tycoon Lakshmi Mittal, were mulling a consortium as it would be difficult for them individually to match the global peers participating in the bids. These include a Chinese firm that already has a presence in Afghanistan through the $40-billion ($1.8 lakh crore) Aynak copper mine south of Kabul.

SAIL chairman CS Verma told HT, “SAIL has participated in expression of interest for Hajigak deposits. While there have been informal discussions between shortlisted Indian firms, no decision has been taken yet on the proposal for joint bidding by consortium.”

A spokesperson for ArcelorMittal said in an email response: “we do not comment on market rumours.”

Last month, Afghan mining minister Wahidullah Shahrani had said that Tata Steel and JSW are among 22 companies that will be bidding for the Hajigak deposits.
Nalco aims 23% rise in FY’11 net

NEW DELHI: State-run aluminium producer Nalco on Tuesday said it hopes to clock over 23% rise in net profit for the current fiscal to ₹1,005 crore on higher metal price. PTI
COST HURDLES

Tepid global demand may deter investment in iron ore pellet units

BY RUCHIRA SINGH
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The exemption of export duty on iron ore pellets may not be enough to boost production as miners may be deterred by tepid demand in global markets and the high cost of building such plants.

The government has proposed in the 2011-12 budget to increase export duty on iron ore to a flat 20% from 15% on iron ore lumps and 5% on fines earlier, in line with demands from steel makers who want more of the resource preserved for local use at low costs.

"This (iron ore) is a natural resource, which needs to be conserved," finance minister Pranab Mukherjee said in his budget speech on 28 February. "Full exemption from export duty is being provided to iron ore pellets to encourage value-addition process for fines."

Iron ore pellets are made by melting and refining the powdery, low-grade iron ore fines. Industry experts said the export market for pellets was not as big as that for iron ore lumps and fines, and there is limited demand in the domestic market.

Pellets comprise about 1% of India’s iron ore exports, which stood at 117.4 million tonnes (mt) in 2009-10, from a production of 226 mt.

"I don’t think materially things will change that much. (In the iron ore industry)," said Rakesh Arora, managing director and head of research at Macquarie Capital Securities (India), a Mumbai-based financial services firm.

"China has an overcapacity of pellet-making. They prefer to buy India’s fines that they can blend with Brazilian and Australian ores," a trader working for a Chinese trading house in India said, requesting anonymity.

China is the world’s largest steel maker and India’s largest overseas customer for iron ore.

Within the country, the two top steel firms, Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) and Tata Steel Ltd, have captive mines supplying them with high-grade iron ore lumps, while the newer, midsize Essar Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Ltd have invested in pellet-making plants.

"Maybe 5-10 of the 200-250 iron ore miners will be able to set up pellet plants," said S.B.S. Chauhan, adviser at industry lobby group Federation of Indian Mineral Industries in New Delhi. "Where is the capital, land, water and power?"

It requires an investment of ₹300-400 crore to build a pellet plant, Chauhan said, which is a big sum as most miners have small operations. "Small miners will find it difficult to set up plants," agreed Arora.

To be sure, some midsize iron ore miners considering building pellet plants say such mills are a natural forward integration each miner must undertake to diversify their product basket.

"We have to live with this scenario," said Vishwas Lad of V.S. Lad and Sons, which operates mines in Karnataka, where exports of iron ore was banned last year. "We should think of making a forward integration."

Almost 70% of India’s iron ore production comprises iron ore fines that cannot be used locally as most steel plants need iron ore lumps or pellets to feed their blast furnaces.

Another miner, who had planned a pellet plant much before the budget, said he was betting on secondary steel makers, which typically use the electric arc method of making steel and have small capacities, to be a good customer base for pellets.

"Pellets would be a substitute for iron ore lumps, so with increasing secondary steel capacities, the domestic demand would remain robust for a few years," said Gaurav Atha of Atha Mines in eastern India, which is setting up a 1.2 mt pellet plant that will start production in 2013.

Macquarie’s Arora said anyone investing in pellet plants would need to depend on the not-so-big export market and only the small steel and sponge iron producers locally for customers.

Demand for pellets would come only from the trade side (as opposed to large contracts from steel makers) and that type of demand would not be very steady," he said.

A dealer in a large international trading house said India’s approximately 1 mt of pellet exports could at best grow to 1.5 mt in two years if the tax exemption continues. He didn’t want to be named.
खनिज संपदा पर
झाड़ियों का पहरा

झाड़ियों की खनिज संपदा पर
मंगलबार को अपनी रात से झाड़ियों
विकास मोहन्स ने पहरा लगा दिया है।
राज्य के अतिरिक्त, राज्य के अन्दर
की मांग को लेकर पार्टी ड्रा गई और
dस मार्च को पूरे राज्य में अधिकार
नाकाबंदी कर दी है। इस दैनिक
खनिज का एक टूक भी राज्य से
बाहर नहीं जाने दिया जाएगा। नेशनल
हाउस और राज्य ट्रैक पर पार्टी
कार्यकर्ताओं ने गार्डियन रूबर लगे हैं। खनिज
की सुरक्षा करने वाले गार्डियनों का
चक्का जाम कर दिया गया है। इसके
लिए 60 पाइपेट निम्नांशित किए गए हैं।
बन्धन 11 निरक्षरों को संचालित
जिले के कर्मन सीढ़िया गई हैं।
अभिलाषा अपने जिले में नाकाबंदी
की मान्यता कर रहे हैं।
Brazil's anti-dumping duty a concern: India

New Delhi: Commerce minister Anand Sharma on Tuesday took up the issue of anti-dumping duty on Indian products by Brazil with visiting minister Antonio Patriota.

The two countries, however, identified priority sectors such as energy, oil, tourism, pharmaceutical, mining and agro-processing for further enhancing the bilateral trade, a statement said.

Sharma raised the issue of imposition of anti-dumping duties on Indian products such as jute yarn, jute bags, nitrile rubber and stainless steel, it said. PTI
Nalco targets 23% rise in FY'11 net profit

New Delhi: State-run aluminium producer National Aluminium Co. Ltd (Nalco) on Tuesday said it hopes to clock over 23% rise in net profit for the current
fiscal to ₹1,005 crore on higher metal price.

The company, which reported ₹814.22 crore net profit in 2009-10, aims to clock ₹1,096.24 crore net profit in the current fiscal year and ₹1,252 crore in 2012-13, it said in a communique to the shareholders.

Nalco, in which the government owns around 87% stake, also hopes its net sales would go up by 14.27% to ₹5,777.31 crore in 2010-11 against ₹5,095.66 crore last fiscal.
नायकों के पूर्व सीएमडी व बिचारिया को भेजा जेल।

नई दिल्ली: नए नयनल एन्थ्रोपोडम बांट (नायकों) के पूर्व सीएमडी सिँम ब्राह्मण जामशेदपुर (बिचारिया) यहीं सीमार व बिचारिया बीएल बजाज को पटाखाला हार्वर्ड कोर्ट ने 14 डिसेंबर की न्यायिक हिरस्त में 22 अगस्त तक के लिए जेल भेज दिया है। नयनल सीएमडी को पलनी चौंदों व बजाज की पहली अनीता को पहले ही जेल भेजा जा चुका है।

नायकों को सीमार ने 25 फरवरी को गिरफ्तार किया था। बिचारिया द्वारा ऑफिस कंपनी के एक प्रतिनिधि आरोपी किया गया था। बिचारिया ने 28 फरवरी को गिरफ्तार किया था। बिचारिया ने आरोपी किया कि उसने बिचारिया बीएल बजाज को जीएस लाख रूपये रिस्ता देने अथवा लाख रूपये रिस्ता देने अथवा लाख रूपये रिस्ता देने के लिए सीएमडी, ब्राह्मणसेवा को देने जाने थे।
नाल्को मामले के आरोपी
न्यायिक हिरासत में भेजे

नई दिल्ली (संग्रह)। तीन नाल्को रिकॉर्ड
प्रकरण में गिरफ्तार आरोपियों एक
श्रीमान, मीएल बाजार और रूटनुर
भाइया को न्यायिक हिरासत में भेजा
दिया गया है। पटियाला कोट में स्थित,
जहां तीनों कानूनी में समी आरोपियों को
14 दिनों के लिए तिलाह जेल में रखने
का आदेश दिया गया।

आरोपियों के खिलाफ जज की दिल्ली हाई
को द्वारा पुलिस के पत्र पर तिलाह
हिरासत का आदेश दिया गया। नाल्को
वाहन पर विचरणकों को भंडार के लिए
श्रीमान और बाजार को फिर फिर का आदेश
भी भेजा जा रहा है। अन्य
आरोपी को न्यायिक हिरासत का आदेश
दिया गया है।
17 से 25 मार्च तक प्रश्नकाल नहीं कराने की सिफारिश

राष्ट्रीय सहर, दिल्ली। जब राज्यों के विधानसभा परिषदों
पर चलने लेकर चलने की कार्य गैरखेजा सहित ने ओरोपीठक तौर
पर बाजट सत्ता के दूसरे चरण को रद्द करने और उत्तरी
कव्याल दो निर्देशों के लिए 17 से 25 मार्च तक प्रश्नकाल
नहीं कराने की सिफारिश की है।

लेकर राखा अर्थव्यवस्था की आर्थिक बाली सहित
ने सिफारिश की है कि लेकर राखा के बाजट रोज का पहला चरण
25 मार्च तक पढ़ा जाए और 5 से 21 अप्रैल की दूसरी चरण
का दूसरा चरण नाम के निकल सत्ता को राखा किया जाए। सहित
ने कहा कि 17 से 25 मार्च तक कोई प्रश्नकाल नहीं होने पाएगा और 4 मार्च
को तत्पर विचारकों 95373 परवर्ष 18 मार्च के बाद होगा। इसने
अर्थ बाजट पर वर्ष 8, 9 और 10 मार्च को करारे और 2011
के वित्त विनियम की 21 और 22 मार्च के चार्जफद प्लाल करने
की सिफारिश की है। सहित ने विस्तृत, राज्य, प्रभावित विकास
और संशोधन विकास एवं राज्य परिवहन एवं राज्य प्रमाण दो

श्रीवास्तव व बजाज़
भी पहुंचे तिहाड़?

नई दिल्ली (एजग्रांजी). पंजीकृत सेक्टर की बंपसे नायकों के निराकरण आग्रह और प्रशंसा निरदेशक अध्ययन कौमार श्रीवास्तव तथा राजा आरोपित बीपी बफाल को सीबीआई अदालत ने 14 दिन की न्यायिक हिरासत में भेज दिया। दोनों को पावित्र दिन की सीबीआई हिरासत खाम करने के बाद अदालत में पेश किया गया था। इससे पहले सीबीआई अदालत ने दिनों आरोपित एक सीवा, जिनके दो चाचन श्रीवास्तव व बजाज़ की पत्नी अनीता को 14 दिन की न्यायिक हिरासत में भेज दिया है।
Ore miners up in arms against export duty hike

By Hrithik Kiran Bagade

BANGALORE: Dealt with a double whammy in the form of ad valorem export duty hike on both their most staple revenue resource — fines and lumps, the country’s iron ore sector is up in arms over the Centre’s move.

What has roiled the industry further is that the Centre has effected the hike bowing down to the stronger lobby of the steel makers.

Driving the final nail in the coffin of the iron ore industry was also the railway budget which increased freight charges by Rs 100 a tonne, hoping to take advantage of the bullish domestic iron ore market.

While Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee’s logic in hiking the export duty from five per cent for iron ore fines and 15 per cent for lumps to a uniform 20 per cent on both — can be seen as an effort to soften the rising steel prices in the domestic market by discouraging exports of iron ore, the ore exporters do not agree with the logic.

According to the iron ore exporters, besides badly impinging on the export of iron ore, the Centre’s move would also sound the death-knell of the sector which is already caught in the illegal iron ore mining controversy, leading to its ban in Karnataka, one of the leading iron ore mining states.

Since the mining industry is labour intensive, creating obstacles to exports may lead to huge layoffs. An official of a major iron ore mining company, MSPL, argued that instead of hiking the export duty, the Centre and the State must take steps to curb illegal mining in order to uplift the sector which is already in the doldrums due to the illegal mining controversy.

The steel sector, which has been asking for such a measure for many years, is naturally happy as more ore will be available within the country. Justifying the sector’s demand, which the Centre, in turn, acceded to, an official from Tata Steel put it: “It is our belief that iron ore as a natural resource is important for the steel industry. It is imperative that value addition of the ore is done within the country for higher realisation.”

However, Federation of Indian Mining Industry Secretary General R K Sharma refused to buy this argument. According to Sharma, the hike, coupled with increase in railway freight will not only make Indian iron ore uncompetitive in the global market it would also affect the export of fines.

Furthermore, while reasoning that fines do not enjoy strong domestic demand, he argued that export duty hike would only result in huge stock building without adequate storage facilities. He also added that hike in the duty on lumps will only result in slowdown in total ore mining because fine and lumps are mined together. This in turn may lead to higher price of steel and harm domestic consumers.

Emboldened by the budget’s favourable move, the Tata official further argued that when iron ore is exported as a finished product with greater value addition, the net realisation is higher, quipping: “Why export the raw material, when the country is capable of producing and exporting the finished product?”

Mukherjee in his budget has also lowered export duty on iron ore pellets to zero to encourage higher value addition in exports. But ore miners say that the demand for pellets from China, the main importer of Indian fine ore, is low because the country has created a huge capacity for making pellets and it imports mostly fines.

India, world’s third largest iron ore producer, sells most of its annual exports of 100 million tonne to China. Iron ore exports in April 2010-January 2011 stood at 75.11 million tonne, which was down by 18 per cent from 91.71 million tonne a year ago, according to FIMI data.

DH News Service
Jharkhand’s ecological predators on the prowl

Most mining operations in the state disregard ethical practices, leading to severe ecological damage and loss of valuable ore

Arindam Sinha

West Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Mar 8: Most mining companies in West Singhbhum in Jharkhand could be equated with predators — making a fast kill with no regard for ethical practices. There are 41 big and small iron ore mines existing on the records of the West Singhbhum district mining office (DMO) and apart from a few — including Tata Steel and to a lesser extent SAIL — most of the mining activity in the region falls short of best practices.

To a large extent, this can be blamed on the practice of leasing out small areas to small players, who eye quick profits with no intention of investing either in proper exploration/prospecting of the area or in activities such as beneficiation of the different ore grades found in different points of the area. The result is severe ecological damage to the forests in Jharkhand.

“Their only motive is to somehow mine out the best ore as quickly as possible and sell it at the best price available. That is what happened here during the boom years (2001-09); for them, prospecting, planning and investing in mining and R&D activities mean nothing,” says a senior executive of a leading mining entity in the area, requesting anonymity. He adds that in the process of undertaking ‘selective mining’, the second and subsequent grades of ore deposits in mines remains untapped and would have to await mining at a distant date in the future when there could be a market demand for them. He feels the government should announce incentives to encourage beneficiation of ores.

Small leases lead to a loss of underground ore wealth in another way. Going by the rule, each lessee in adjacent-ly located leases has to leave a 7.5 metre barrier from the final lease demarcation point on the surface. This 15-metre space jointly left by both lessees on the surface is constantly increasing in area with each underground mining bench being prepared by each of them, finally leading to a big chunk of a pyramid shaped ore body being kept untouched by either lessee—a clear loss to the nation.

“Grant big leases even if it means giving it out to consortia, as is happening in coal mining today where two parties are being jointly allotted a coal mine,” suggests a former GSI director on a visit to the area, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Continued on Page 2
Jharkhand’s ecological predators on the prowl

West Singhbhum DMO Sanjiv Mandal informs FE that as many as 2,047 mining lease applications and 569 prospecting lease applications are pending with his office as on December 31, 2010, against 41 mining leases granted so far, with only 22 mines currently in operation. Again, most pending applications are said to have been put by small players having little link with the steel industry.

Thus, while illegal mining is now somewhat under check due to slackening of demand and stricter overall supervision, smaller, shabbily carried out operations have an equally damaging effect on the environment.

“Government policies and procedures should become transparent and fast (in order to avoid misutilisation of mines),” says another executive of a mining company in the area.

Adding to the pollution are the several ore crushing units housed inside the undulating Sasoppee forest area adjacent to Noamundi and dotting the Tankura-Kandenala road. This, despite pollution control norms stating that no crushing unit should be located within 500 metres of any forest area.

Locals allege that officials of the circle office/BDO, who do the measuring work and specify in their report at what distance the unit is located from the forest, following which the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) issues a no-objection certificate to the erection plan, are on the payrolls of the mining companies.

Again, JSPCB officials allegedly charge a hefty amount per month for allotting an open space, generally alongside roads, for stockpiling iron ore, apart from charging a ‘fee’ each time for renewal of licence of crushers.

For the record, the West Singhbhum DMO recently admitted before the Jharkhand Assembly’s ‘internal resources committee’ that with an understaffed office not yet fully computerised, it was impossible for him to keep tabs of even the licenced lessees/dealers, leave alone keeping vigilance over mining activities in the district.

The Jharkhand forest department has been trying to earmark around 63,119.89 hectares in the Saranda forest range, 70,006.23 hectares in the Kolhan forest range and 16,472.47 hectares in the Porhat forest range of the state as inviolable compartments reserved for wildlife and endangered species in the respective areas.

As per forest department records, around 51,836.70 hectares constitutes the total area for which various companies have applied for iron ore mining in the Saranda forest.

While nobody wants any gazette notification, which would severely constrain the state from allocating iron ore mine to any steel producer worth the name—especially as most of its iron ore wealth lies under forest cover—inviolate compartments of a smaller size in the state’s Saranda, Kolhan and Porhat forests would definitely go a long way to protect Jharkhand’s unique flora and fauna, while also helping conserve its mineral wealth from predators.
Copper slips to 2-week low

Bloomberg
March 8

Copper fell for a third day in London to the lowest price in almost two weeks on concern that higher oil prices may erode economic growth, reducing demand for industrial metals.

Copper for three-month delivery dropped $95, or 1 per cent, to $9,404 a tonne at 11.56 a.m. on the London Metals Exchange. Prices reached $9,346.25, the lowest level since Feb. 24. Copper futures for May delivery fell 52 cents, or 1.2 per cent, to $4.275 a pound at 8:16 a.m. on the COMEX in New York.

Nickel for three-month delivery on the LME dropped to $26,525 a tonne after reaching $26,215, the lowest level in almost six weeks. Aluminium increased to $2,562 a tonne and lead declined to $2,535 a tonne. Tin slumped to $30,100 a tonne and zinc dropped to $1,965 a tonne.
Saving sovereign wealth

It is worth considering replicating the New Exploration Licensing Policy for licensing of mines.

Last month, there was pandemonium in the Goa Assembly with the Opposition charging the government with losing royalty of over Rs 200 crore due to rampant illegal iron ore mining in the State.

The charges levied included the Mining Department's failure to keep proper records of ore extracted and exported.

By correlating the difference between export figures and royalty paid, 52 lakh tonnes had been exported without royalty remittance, it was alleged. Recovery proceedings have been initiated against a political bigwig, who, of course, said the land was his but the mining done by his lessee.

SOARING PRICES

With prices of raw material being linked to international market, iron ore prices have been soaring due to huge imports by China and others. Iron ore spot prices are already touching Rs 7,500 per tonne free on board (f.o.b) while the pithead cost comes to about Rs 300 per tonne.

The case is no different in other states. Bellary (Karnataka) is said to have a well-oiled mechanism wherein the plunder is on despite the ban the Karnataka Government had imposed on ore export.

Mining licences given to the state-owned Mysore Minerals have reportedly been transferred to private parties. Mr Narendrakumar A Baldota, Chairman and Managing Director of Karnataka-based MSPIL, recently said the company had run up a Rs 5,000 crore loss as "some political people of the State did not allow us to operate the mines."

A conservative estimate has it that the 50-odd operating leaseholders of Bellary mines had earned a total profit of Rs 3,000 - Rs 3,500 crore in the last fiscal and the State a meagre Rs 80 crore.

FACE OF A BAN

Lokayukta Mr Justice Santhosh Hegde had submitted his report to the Karnataka Government in 2008 on an "illegal mining empire run by two state Ministers across the border in Andhra Pradesh." His observations were in a way vindicated by the Supreme Court-appointed Central empowered Committee last month, which visited Bellary.

Justice Hegde has openly declared that the Karnataka ban on iron ore export was a farce. Orissa is also contemplating a ban on the ore export with rampant illegal mining being reported.

NO TO CBI PROBE

However, the State has rejected a probe by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which half a dozen public interest litigations had sought, stating that it had the wherewithal to curb the violation and bring offenders to book.

While the official line appears to peg the royalty evasion at Rs 10,000 crore, the Opposition said it was above Rs 3 lakh crore.

About a month back in Rajasthan's Jhunjhunu district, the public protested the transfer of District Collector, Ms Mugdha Sinha, who was said to have tightened the screws on illegal mining. The Controller General of the Indian Bureau of Mines, Mr C. S. Gundewar, is on record stating that the bureau is helpless when it came to checking illegal mining in areas which are not leased out as it comes under the State Governments' purview.

Out of the 105 forest clearances for mining given in last five years, 84 forest clearances were for private miners and only a few were given to integrated steel producers who do value addition to the minerals. Also, presently miners are liable to pay only the royalty.

APEX COURT RULING

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has given the Karnataka Government time till March 31 to notify the Karnataka Prevention of Illegal Mining, Storage and Transportation of Minerals Rules, 2010. It has also allowed the export of iron ore lying at major ports of Karnataka since the July 2010 ban.

India is the world's third-largest producer of the steelmaking raw material, with most of its exports landing in China that has the world's largest steel industry. Mining Ministry data indicate that iron ore production for 2008-09 was 215.43 million tonnes of which 31 per cent were mined by public sector companies and the balance by the private.

Almost the entire production of iron ore (95 per cent) was from Orissa, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Jharkhand.

The Federation of Indian Mining Industries claims that only 10 per cent is by the organised players and the rest is in the unorganised space.

Because of the Karnataka ban and related issues in other States, exports are likely to see a 30 per cent drop this year over the previous year's figure of 117 million tonnes.

Production for 2009-10 is pegged at 226 million tonnes of which half is said to be exports.

The free run to shore up ill-gotten wealth may soon end with the Mining Ministry seeking the help of Indian Space Research Organisation and remote sensing agencies to get satellite images of mining areas in Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.

The images are correlated with the mining lease coordinates for violations by lease holders. Incidentally, action has been taken in Orissa's Keonjhar district using the satellite imagery.

Further, it is now compulsory for miners and exporters involved in trading, storage, end-use or export of minerals mined to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines.

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, has also been amended to empower States to inspect mines, penalise transportation and storage of illegal mined minerals, confiscate illegally mined minerals, tools, equipment and vehicles.

It is worth considering replicating the New Exploration Licensing Policy for licensing of mines. NELP has introduced a level playing field for public as well as private sector players in hydrocarbon exploration.
Destimoney Securities announces Gold Reserve Fund

Our Bureau
Mumbai, March 8

Destimoney Securities announced the launch of a PMS fund — Gold Reserve Fund — which will allow investors to participate through investment into gold ETFs with capital protection cover, said a statement from the company.

The scheme will have tenure of 60 months with complete transparency in terms of portfolio information to the investor where Transaction statement and portfolio can be viewed online.

“All existing Gold Investment products, either physical (coins, bars, etc) or ETFs carry gold price risk whereas our Gold Reserve Fund scheme assures the investor highest Net Asset Value protection during the first 41 months of the scheme,” said Mr Bandyopadhyay, President, Destimoney.

The fund will deliver either of the following values — the highest account value reached in the maximum value protection period of 41 months or an amount equal to 105% of amount invested, said the statement.
Ex-Nalco MD sent to Tihar

Jiby Kattakayam

NEW DELHI: A court here on Tuesday sent the former Managing Director and Chairman of Nalco, A.K. Srivastava, to Tihar Jail for 14 days along with B.L. Bajaj, who allegedly acted as his middleman to receive bribes from the company's bidders and suppliers.
Ashok Kumar Singh took over the charge of CMD of South Eastern Coalfields Limited from March 1, 2011. In addition to serving in his current capacity as the CMD of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDI), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, Singh has a B.Tech in Mining Engineering from Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad with a Gold Medal and has been awarded with Pickering Medal of Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India in 1973-74. He has hands-on experience of over three decades in coal mining sector.
Orissa bats for Vedanta, moves SC

Sandeep Mishra | TNN

Bhubaneswar: The Orissa government on Tuesday moved the Supreme Court, challenging the Centre’s decision to disallow bauxite mining in the Niyamgiri Hills for Vedanta’s Rs 5,000-crore alumina refinery at Lanjigarh in Kalahandi district.

▶ SC okayed mining, P 18

Union environment minister Jairam Ramesh on August 24 last year withdrew the permission to Orissa Mining Corporation to mine the eco-sensitive Niyamgiri Hills, home to the Dongaria Kondh tribals.

On October 21, Ramesh followed up the order by rejecting Vedanta’s application for expanding its refining capacity and captive power plant.
SC okayed Niyamgiri mining in 2008

Rhubaneswar: A Centre vs state conflict is brewing over bauxite mining in the Niyamgiri hills with the Orissa government moving SC on Tuesday to overturn Union environment minister Jairam Ramesh’s ‘no’. Orissa steel and mines minister Raghunath Mohanty told TOI on Tuesday that the Orissa Mining Corporation had moved SC on mining the Niyamgiri Hills. He refused to divulge details.

Sources said the state government had challenged the Centre’s decision to re-examine issues the Supreme Court had earlier dealt with and settled. The SC in August 2008 gave the green signal to mine Niyamgiri through an OMC-Sterlite Industries joint venture. Sterlite is a Vedanta group arm.
FIMI Wants Rollback of Export Duty Hike on Iron Ore

NEW DELHI Hitting out at the finance minister for increasing export duty on iron ore, the Federation of Indian Mineral industries has written to the minister requesting a roll back to the pre-Budget level. “We would be grateful if you consider... rolling back the increase in export duty to pre-Budget level,” FIMI Secretary General R K Sharana wrote in a letter to the minister. The government has quadrupled export duty on fines to 10% in the Budget for 2011-12.
Copper Falls to Two-Week Low on Fears about Economy

LONDON Copper fell for a third day in London to the lowest price in almost two weeks on concern that higher oil prices may erode economic growth, reducing demand for industrial metals. Crude closed at a 29-month high in New York on Monday on concern that violence in Libya would crimp Middle Eastern supplies. Oil prices at $140 a barrel would cause some advanced economies to slide back into recession, Nouriel Roubini, the economist who predicted the global financial crisis, said in Dubai on Tuesday. Crude last traded at $105.18 a barrel. "The copper market’s under some pressure, obviously because of the events in the Middle East," said Daniel Brebner, an analyst at Deutsche Bank in London. "With oil prices higher, there is an expectation that maybe global growth could be truncated, and if that’s the case, then certainly expectations" for metals demand may weaken, he said. Copper for three-month delivery dropped $95, or 1%, to $9,404 a metric tonne on the London Metal Exchange. Prices reached $9,346.25, the lowest level since February 24.
Gold Falls From Record as Libya Concerns Ebb

SINGAPORE Gold declined in Asia as a rally to record prices, driven by escalating turmoil in Libya and rising inflation, prompted some investors to lock in gains. Immediate-delivery bullion fell as much as 0.4% to $1,420.28 an ounce before trading at $1,427.70 in Singapore. The metal climbed to an all-time high of $1,444.95 on Monday. The April-delivery contract in New York decreased 0.5%. Oil lost 0.7%, retreating from a 29-month high. "There are healthy sales that allow the market to take a break after a recent bull run," said Chae Un Soo, a Seoul-based trader with KEB Futures. "There’s great buying interest in the metal, unless the picture in the Middle East gets better." Libyan rebels moved along the coast toward Tripoli and government troops loyal to Muammar Qaddafi escalated their use of force.
बख्ताचार और महंगाई के मुद्दे पर सरकार को घोषित आज्ञा

जनसता ज्योति २०१

नई दिल्ली, ६ मार्च। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने भत्ताचार, काला धन और महंगाई सरग्रहण के मुद्दे पर सरकार को संसद के अंदर बीच चलने की आज्ञा की है। पार्टी ने आतिश लगाया है कि विभिन्न मंत्रियों को यह कह कर बीजेपी वालों ने काला धन बनाने के लिए बीच चलने की आज्ञा कर दी है कि सरकार को अप्रैल से इन खातों की जानकारी मिलने लगेगी।

लालकुंदी आदेश जनता की अपराधी में हुई भर्ती संसदीय दल की बीटेक में यह तय किया गया कि संसद में नालको, मनोविश्वास, एस बैंड, आर्मी, पुलिस भारतीय सेवा जितने तमाम पोलिसों व अन्य सरकारी वंशानां को उठाया जाएगा। इसके साथ ही देश भर में आदेश भी छेड़ा जाएगा, जिसमें पार्टी संसद, पदाधिकारी और प्रदेश अध्यक्ष हिस्सा लेंगे। बीटेक में लिमिटेड ने लिखाया चुनावों के लिए काफी और प्रभावकके बीच सीटों के बंटवारे पर जारी गिरफ्तारी पर भी वच्च हुईं इस बीटेक को जानकारी देते हुए राज्यसभा में सदन के उप नेता प्रेमसिंह आहुतियों ने बताया कि इन दोनों दलों के बीच केवल विधासभा चुनाव में सीटों के बंटवारे को लेकर विवाद नहीं है।
Nalco hopes 23 pc rise in FY'11 net

NEW DELHI: State-run aluminium producer Nalco today said it hopes to clock over 23 per cent rise in net profit for the current fiscal to Rs 1,005 crore on higher metal price. The company, which reported Rs 814.22 crore net profit in FY'10, aims to clock Rs 1,098.24 crore net profit next fiscal and Rs 1,252 crore in 2012-13, it said in a communiqué to the shareholders. Nalco, in which the government owns around 87 per cent stake, also hopes that its net sales would go up by 14.27 per cent to Rs 5,777.31 crore in FY'11 against Rs 5,055.66 crore in FY'10.
दुरुस्त आयाद

प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह ने आंदोलन के केंद्रीय सरकार की आयुक्त के पद पर पीएम थॉमस को नियुक्त किया था और सोमवार को लेखात्मक में भी इस मामले में अपनी नियुक्ति का किया था। इस वर्ष सरकार के कोर्ट और ही सरकार को एक बड़ी संसाधन के उपर लिया गया था। अगर इसे हाई चुनाव से सरकार को तय किया था और सरकार को सरकार की हिती की कल्पना नहीं होती। लेकिन मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आये और सुनवाई शुरू होने के बाद भी सरकार यह मामले को तय किया था कि उसने कोई तारीफ़ फ़ैसला किया था। अपडेट में मामलबदल के नेता एलिस की चार्ज थी। जहाँ नगर के बाहर के निवासी युवा से रोजगार लेने वाले युवा सस्त्र में नियुक्ति को दाखिल किया था। जब तक नहीं, तब तक तारीफ़ नियुक्ति से लागू होनेवाले सभी कारणों से हाई चुनाव से सरकार के तय किया था। सरकार की नियुक्ति को अधिक तहलोगों के साथ ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सरकार की नियुक्ति को संबंधित कुछ दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए थे। अपडेट में कहा गया कि सरकार की नियुक्ति को संबंधित कुछ दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए थे। सरकार की नियुक्ति को संबंधित कुछ दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए थे। सरकार की नियुक्ति को संबंधित कुछ दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए थे।
भ्रष्टाचार पर खुद को पाक साफ बनाने में जुटी भारत

नई दिल्ली। भारत अब भ्रष्टाचार की लड़ाई संदेह से सही पर रहने जाने की तैयारी कर रही है, लेकिन इससे पहले तो इस गुढ़े पर खुद को पाक साफ कर लेना चाहिए है। प्रधानमंत्री पर मंगे उठे ने उस पर उन्होंने उठे। भारत अब भ्रष्टाचार निवृत्त झूठियों सहित पाती के काम रहे नेता भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों और प्रभारियों को खाससौर रूप से बात की सीमा दें। बुधवार को संदीप सिंह सेन में भारत के प्रदेश अधिकारियों और प्रभारियों की एक मौका का आयोजन किया गया है, जिसका मुख्य एजेंट भ्रष्टाचार का मुद्दा है। पाती के रूप में नेतृत्व के पास भारत शासित राज्यों से प्रदेश अधिकारियों और प्रभारियों ने जो निवेशते रहे हैं उनमें भ्रष्टाचार सही ही भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी विवादों का प्रतिशत सबसे अधिक है। भ्रष्टाचार को लेकर पाती ने राज्यवर्ती विवाद का जो आवक्षन किया है उसमें भ्रष्टाचार की सबसे कम विवादों समेत युवा में पहुंच गई। इस मुलाकात में सुधरनी नेतृत्व में भारत शासित राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों पर भारी पड़ रही है। कांग्रेस में भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी आरोपों को लेकर भट्ट ने निवेश ने राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों की चर्चा के लिए उन्हें ध्यान दिया। कांग्रेस के दिन भारत का नेतृत्व उत्तराखंड, जम्मू-कश्मीर और उत्तराखंड में भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी विवादों को लेकर विवाद है। मध्य प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड और पंजाब में विवाद से जुड़ी दृष्टि से नहीं हैं। लेकिन पाती का एजेंट भ्रष्टाचार के गुढ़े पर खुद को बताता है। दूसरे स्तरों से बेहतर राष्ट्र करना है। लिखिता भारत ने पाती अधिकारियों, संबंधित भ्रष्टाचार अधिकारियों और प्रभारियों को खास लिखिता पर उनका का प्रशिक्षण किया है।