प्रमुख खबरों में जीमीएस टेलिकॉन

प्राप्ती लगायती बोल इंडिया

शोधकर्ता (अध्ययन): टेलिकॉन की समस्ती बहुत खर्च के पड़े कोल इंडिया
(सीआईआईएल) अग्रणी प्रमुख सहायबंधी में जीमीएस टेलिकॉन प्राप्ती लगायती।
सीआईआईएल इस साल मुख्य सहायबंधी सहाय को हासिल करने के लिए संपर्क कर रहा है। 

कई बारों में उद्योगों के स्रोतों के साथ संपर्क जीमीएस प्राप्ती लगायती नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए ने

बालार्फ कि सीआईआईएल को सहयोग अपनी प्रमुख सहायबंधी में है। अग्रणी साहित्य प्राप्ती लगायती है।

कई बारों में दोनों के स्तरों का निलंबित किया। सीआईएल के एक सार्वजनिक

देखा, "प्रमुख बहुत बहु मात्र जीमीएस अनुसरण सहायता, सीआईएल और खर्च का कितना प्राप्ती लगायती

का मामला पूरा कर दिया है।
Despite Govt ban, Ganga still being plundered

According to records, there are at least 40 stone crushers in river Haridwar district and most of them are based on the banks of Ganga. In addition to this, there are eight mining blocks of the Garhiwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) operating on Haridwar revenue department’s land.

Haridwar’s mining areas include Ajeetpur, Jagjeetpur, Rampur, Raighati, Bishanpur, Kundi, Misspur and several other areas surrounding the district, which play perfect hosts to the mining mafia. No legal action has been taken up so far to halt the illegal mining work. The revenue departments ongoing raids are unable to curb these illegal activities.

“We have set up a special task force to stop illegal mining in the district and continue conducting raids from time to time. Instructions have been issued to all SDMs, police personnel, revenue department, forest department and mining department to be alert against illegal mining in their areas,” Haridwar District Magistrate D Santhil Pandian, said.

Though quarrying has been banned in Kumbh Mela area zone, which covers about 140 sq km area in Haridwar and recently in Bhogpur and Bishanpur ghats of Ganga, illegal mining is going on unabated. Illegal mining business has overtaken the legal business causing losses to the State exchequer in hundreds of crores of rupees annually. Illegal quarrying on a mass scale worth billions of rupees is being done in Haridwar district under the nose of the district administration.

Mining has a drastic impact on the ecology of the region as in most of the mining areas the river bed has become hollow, changing the course of the river. Besides, the agricultural land due to cutting of riverside land for mining purpose is shrinking. This poses problems for the villagers, a majority of whom are dependent on farming for their livelihoods.

According to figures, legalised quarrying gets the State Government ₹10-12 crore as revenue, which is the maximum in comparison to the revenue earned by other districts of the State. Due to illegal mining, quarrying is a trade worth about ₹200-300 crore as per the estimates of the people involved in this trade, administrative sources and the beneficiaries from the illegal trade.
Orissa mines: Shah panel snubs lapses

AKSHAYA KUMAR SAHOO
BHUBANESWAR, DEC. 11

The Centre-appointed Shah Commission is appeared quite unhappy with the state of affairs in the mineral-rich Keonjhar district.

The eight-member commission, which visited various mines in the district over the last three days, on Sunday said at majority of the places mines owners and operators have polluted the air and water affecting the life and livelihood of the local people. Besides, they also overlooked to their responsibilities towards the local communities and improvement roads and other infrastructure.

Justice M.B. Shah, a former Supreme Court Judge and head of the commission, while speaking at a public hearing programme at Keonjhar, said although the mine owners owe responsibilities to develop road communications and build infrastructure, they had ignored to discharge them. Besides they did not do anything to provide healthcare facilities to rural communities, he added.

"The billionaire mines owners have helicopters. They can fly anywhere for their own requirements. However, a poor person from here has to rush to Bhubaneswar to avail minimum healthcare services and avail other basic needs," he rued.

Indicating that the commission found massive illegal mining activities in the district, Justice Shah said the state government should put in its website addresses of all mines owners so that people finding illegalities in their operations can lodge complaints.

Justice Shah, accompanied by other commission members and state government officials, visited four iron ore and manganese mines owned by M/S Indrani Patnaik, Patnaik Mineral Private Limited, S.R. Rungta Private Limited and Mala Ray Company on Saturday. In all the four places, the commission found apparent illegality, one of the members said.

The commission, while expressing displeasure over mining in excess areas at Uchhabali iron ore mines owned by M/S Indrani Patnaik, said no boundary pillar at Patnaik Mineral Private Limited's mines, was found during the probe.

Justice Shah asked the district collector of Keonjhar district to immediately issue a notice to S.R. Rungta Private Limited which allegedly undertook excess excavation not in accordance with the mining plan.
प्रमुख खबरों में जीपीएस ट्रेनिंग प्रणाली लगाएगी कोला इंडिया

कोलकाता (एजेंसी)। डुमिया की राजस्थान
बड़े खनन कंपनी कोला इंडिया (संगठन)
के नेतृत्व में जीपीएस ट्रेनिंग प्रणाली
लागाएगी। संगठन ने अपने उद्योगी
लव स्वीकार करने के लिए संयुक्त
मोड़ी मोर्चे को उठाने के लिए राजस्थानी
जीपीएस प्रणाली लगाने जा रहा है।

सुल्तान ने बताया कि संगठन ने अपनी
प्रमुख खबरों में 300 करोड़
रुपए को अनुमोदित लागत से जीपीएस
आपूर्ति ट्रेनिंग प्रणाली लगाने की है। 
कोलास खाने में कंपनी को इसके लिए महत्वपूर्ण
किया है। संगठन के एक अधिकारी ने
कहा, कंपनी पूर्व कार्यालय का जीपीएस आपूर्ति
कोला हॉटेल और खनन प्रणाली ट्रेनिंग
प्रणाली लगाने का बांट पूरा कर लिया है।
Consortium unable to mobilise ₹4,000 cr it had planned to invest in the project

SAIL asks ₹45K cr interest-free loan to develop Hajigak mines

PRIYADARSHI SIDDHANTA
NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 11

A CONSORTIUM led by state-owned steel giant SAIL has suddenly turned around and demanded that the government provide interest-free loans to the tune of ₹45,000 crore to develop the prized Hajigak mines in Afghanistan and build a steel plant. The Afghan government had recently awarded the seven member consortium B, C and D blocks of the Hajigak mines in the Bamyan province, located about 130 km west of Kabul. The three blocks together have reserves of 1.28 billion tonnes.

Winning the bid has enabled the consortium called AFISCO (Afghan Iron & Steel Consortium) to commence formal negotiations with the Hamid Karzai government following which it would be granted licence for mineral concessions for Hajigak. The syndicate has also offered to set up a 6 MT steel plant adjacent to the mines and build the entire evacuation infrastructure and a 200 km of railroad network till the Iranian border city of Zahedan.

In a recent letter, the SAIL-led syndicate has sought steel minister Beni Prasad Verma’s intervention in convincing the government to provide nearly ₹11 billion (about ₹45,000 crore) for executing the complete range of works to make the mine operational and build the evacuation infrastructure.

“The consortium has sought interest-free term loans of ₹4,000 crore for 30-50 year period for the project. It has also sought grants-in-aid of about ₹8,200 crore for building a 2x400 MW power plant and 200 km road network. The syndicate has also sought financial assistance of ₹16,000 crore for building a dedicated rail corridor between Bamiyan and Iranian border city of Zahedan for ferrying its cargo to Chahbahar port,” a senior steel ministry official told The Indian Express.

On its own, the consortium had planned to invest ₹4,000 crore for the ambitious project, but it has not been able to mobilise resources for the same, sources in the consortium told this newspaper.

“In a bid to wriggle out of the eventuality of any uncomfortable situation, the consortium has insisted on including a force majeure clause with the Karzai administration,” the official pointed out.

If the syndicate decides to pull out of the project after winning the bid, it would have to forgo $26.55 million. Noting the security concerns of the prospective investors, the Afghan government is understood to have decided to entrust the security of mining operations around Hajigak to the Afghan National Police. It is also planning to set up a Mine Protection Force for additional security of mining operations.

The AFISCO consortium includes three state-run firms — SAIL, National Mineral Development Corporation and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited. It also includes four private steel-makers — JSW Steel, Jindal Steel and Power and Monnet Ispat. While SAIL is the largest stakeholder with a 20 per cent holding in the consortium, RINL and NMDC hold 18 per cent each.

JSW Steel and Jindal Steel have 16 per cent each. JSW Ispat owns 8 per cent stake, while Monnet Ispat holds 4 per cent.
High Court stays clearance for DB power coal mine in Chhattisgarh

Aman Sethi & Priyanka Jobraj

RAIPUR/NEW DELHI: The Chhattisgarh High Court has directed that no further action be taken towards granting environmental clearance to a coal mine operated by DB Power Ltd, a subsidiary of DB Corp, one of India's largest media corporations. The respondents have been given three weeks to reply.

A writ petition filed in the court accuses the company of adopting "deliberate, illegal and manipulative" measures to influence the outcome of a public hearing held to assess the impact of the proposed open cast coal mine.

D.S. Malviya, the lead petitioner in the case, also told The Hindu he had been personally targeted by Dainik Bhaskar in a series of articles published days before the hearing. A spokesperson for DB Corp has denied the charges.

DB Corp reaches out to 17.5 million readers across 59 newspaper editions and 155 sub-editions in four languages in 13 States, including the leading Hindi daily Dainik Bhaskar, and English language Daily News and Analysis (DNA). The company also owns MyFM, a radio station broadcast in 17 cities across the country.

Financial disclosures submitted to the Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) reveal that the company's promoters also own at least 69 other companies with interests in mining, power generation, manufacturing, real estate, construction, air freight, and textiles. While the company-owned Diligent Power hopes to install 6400 MW of generation capacity, DB Malls Pvt. Ltd. has built one of Asia's biggest malls on 6.2 acres of land in Bhopal, while Bhaskar Industries Ltd. claims to be one of India's leading manufacturers of denim cloth.

The writ petition, admitted in July, pertains to a mining project in Chhattisgarh's coal-rich Raigarh district.

On February 28, DB Power Ltd. sought to acquire 693.2 hectares of land for an open cast coal mine in Raigarh, approximately 141 hectares of which falls within the municipal boundaries of the Dharjamjagor town. The coal is intended for a 1250 MW power plant in the neighbouring district of Jajpur-Champua. At the hearing, 438 residents of Dharjamjagor registered their opposition to the plant; not a single project affected person gave his or her consent. Protesters said they feared the project would pollute the air, water, and land of Dharjamjagor, and the relentless stream of coal-carrying trucks would lead to a surge in road accidents.

Anticipating the protests, the company submitted an affidavit stating that it would not undertake mining activities in the Dharjamjagor Nagar Panchayat area. While the villagers do not believe this undertaking, the petition also alleges that this change in mining plans substantially altered the nature of the project, was not reflected in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) submitted to the company and is a violation of the terms of reference issued by the MoEF. Official summaries of the public hearing, submitted as annexures, make no mention of the affidavit.

In a letter to Information Minister in April this year, the petitioners allege, a public information officer for the Regional Office of the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board stated that his department had not received an application for amending the project proposal in line with the company's commitments. A spokesperson for DB Corp has denied these charges.

"The DB group will never do anything that will discomfort the public in any way," said Sushil Nahar, a spokesperson for Dainik Bhaskar. "We have listened to the people of Dharjamjagor and will not take any land that falls in the Nagar Panchayat area."

In a written response to a questionnaire sent to DB Power, a spokesperson for the group stated "In the said affidavit, there is no mention regarding the extent of the area allocated to DB Power which falls in the Dharjamjagor Nagar Panchayat area. However, the company has stated and reiterated that it will not carry out any mining activity in the Dharjamjagor Nagar Panchayat area."

The spokesperson also told this correspondent that the company would not acquire land in the nagar panchayat land, and said that a fresh EIA and public hearing were not required as the project required less land than previously applied for.

"A change involving reduced land area does not necessarily require a new EIA... If it is a reduction in mining land, it may actually lead to less pollution," said a senior official handling environmental clearances, making clear he was not commenting on the principles involved and not the specific case.

But "if [the company] wanted longer mining leases on the remainder of the land, or if there were key facilities located on the nagar panchayat land according to the original plan which would now have to be re-sited, then a revised EIA, or even fresh Terms of Reference may be required."

Responding to questions on possible conflicts of interest between DB Corp's media and mining business, spokesperson Sushil Nahar said: "The newspaper is kept completely separate from the rest of the business."

When asked why, for instance, the Dainik Bhaskar's Raigarh edition carried stories headlined "Black Diamond to Lend Sparkle to Dharjamjagor's Destiny" and "Villagers Move Forward in Support of DB Power," on the eve of the public hearing for DB Power's coal mine, Mr. Nahar said, "Because that is what will happen."

"All the coal in India will be mined, but no one will mine with the land-pyar [love and care] that we will. There will be prosperity...there will be jobs... Kismet chhunai [destiny will sparkle]."

Kismet, as the matter currently stands, shall be decided by the courts.

[Disclosure: DNA competes with The Hindu in some markets]
In coal cos, death comes cheap

Kolkata: The 3.4 lakh Coal India production workers, who prize the black gold out from its earthbound seams and make it ready for use, often pay with their lives because coal mining is one of the most dangerous occupations. Since 1961, 23,128 workers have died in coal mines, according to a report of the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS).

Of these, 9,880 died before Independence. By the time coal mining was nationalised in 1972, another 5,550 had died. Since the government took over the reins, a further 7,688 have perished. In addition, nearly 25,000 workers have been injured in serious accidents since 1961. Meanwhile, output per man shift has increased almost tenfold from about 0.35 tonnes in 1961 to 3.4 tonnes in 2006.

These figures are significant. Against so many deaths, there has never been action against the Coal India brass. Let alone the chairman or its board of directors, even petty officials have rarely been punished. A suspension maybe, but nothing more. It’s quite a counter point to the knee-jerk arrests of AMRI Hospital directors who are unlikely to have been involved in the day-to-day running of the hospital.

The mining industry calculates deaths in a different way — how many deaths per million tonnes of coal taken out annually (Mtpy). According to an Asian Development Bank report in 2003-04, India had a fatality rate of 0.4 Mtpy. This was 10 times more than the rate in the US but one-tenth that of China.

Though, there has been a decline in deaths and serious injuries over the years, the life of these workers comes cheap for coal mining corporates. According to data collected by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the US government, Indian coal mine workers are the lowest paid among the top coal-producing nations.