'नूर' बचाने की जुगत

अवैध खनन की रोकथाम के लिए लगाए जाएं खनिज रक्षा दल, शुरुआती दौर में लगेंगे 1000 पुलिसकर्मी

प्रेस इन्फोर्मेशन बुरो

राजस्थान प्राकृतिक रेस्यों के लिए खनिज विभाग ने अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए खनिज रक्षा दल का निर्माण किया है। भरतपुर, अलवर, धौलपुर, कर्ली, झुंझुनू जिसमें अवैध खनन का बाध्य है, उनके लिए खनिज रक्षा दल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा उसके अंतर्गत दूनाव, विहार, झुंझुनू, जिसमें अवैध खनन का बाध्य है, उनके लिए खनिज रक्षा दल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

1000 पुलिसकर्मी को रोकथाम के लिए लगाने के लिए खनिज रक्षा दल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा उसके अंतर्गत दूनाव, विहार, झुंझुनू, जिसमें अवैध खनन का बाध्य है, उनके लिए खनिज रक्षा दल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।
IME Golden Jubilee Award to Director (Mines), NLC

The IME Golden Jubilee Award was conferred to B. Surender Mohan, Director (Mines), NLC, at the IME Golden Jubilee workshop on Mining Technology, held in Bhubaneswar. B. Surender Mohan, Director (Mines) of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) Limited, was awarded the prestigious 'The IME Journal Golden Jubilee Award' instituted by the Indian Mining and Engineering Journal.

The Mine Tech 12 seminar was held in Bhubaneswar at a critical juncture when the Indian mining industry is returning back to normal after the global slowdown effect.
CIL, LIMPOPO GOVT INK PACT TO DEVELOP COAL MINES IN S AFRICA

NEW DELHI: The government on Monday said Coal India Ltd (CIL) has signed a pact with government of Limpopo, the northern province of South Africa, for jointly identifying, exploring and developing coal mines. Minister of state for coal Pratik Prakashbapu Patil said in a written reply to the Rajya Sabha. He also said that in order to execute the pact, it would be required to set up a subsidiary of the PSU firm in South Africa.
UK safety award for Vedanta suspended

PTI | London
The British Safety Council on Monday announced the suspension of its 2012 International Safety Award recently conferred on mining major Vedanta Aluminium's Lanjigarh refinery in Odhisa.
झारखंड में प्रदूषण जायचक के लिए केंद्रीय टीम

नई दिल्ली। झारखंड में बढ़ता रहने वाला प्रदूषण तथा योग्यता आर्थिक उद्देश्यों हैं जिन्हें रोशनी के बजाय अधिकार करने का काम गोतम वर्मा तथा उनके अस्थायी के खेतीवाले ह्यू को ही नहीं प्रदूषण का अंदाज़ पर व्रत के लिए प्रभावशाली मानकों के लिए एक टीम जो नहीं रहेगा। पर्यावरण एवं बना मंत्री जयेंद्र सिंह ने मीमांसा की लेखावस्था में भाषण के नाम पर प्रतिशत के पुष्पों अंदाज़ के जब वह आबाद किया। प्रतिवाद के सीमा के बाद वह गोली ने नहीं दिखाई दी त्योहार यह होता है। दोपहर वास्तवता के ये तथा मुद्दों प्रदूषण बढ़ाने जाने तथा जाना जा सकता है। उड़ी हवा तथा प्रदूषण दूर करने वाले जीवन वातावरण नहीं जीवन है जिसके दौरे और पृथ्वी राखी है। जमीन में भाग्य जो प्रदूषण है जो जाने जाने के पूरे दुनिया का अंदाज़ है। जो जमीन के तथा प्रदूषण के कोई का जीवन पूरा है।

(लेखक)
NMDC miners skip work day after deadly attack

DANTEWADA

Dozens of miners at the public sector major, NMDC Ltd in Chhattisgarh skipped work on Monday as more explosives were found at the mining site at Kirandul in Dantewada district where Maoists had killed six CISF and a civilian on Sunday night. Officials here at police headquarters said that a police team found live bombs on Monday near the attack site.

Speculations were rife that Maoists had planned more deadly strikes at the facilities of the NMDC that has several iron ore mines at the Kirandul and its adjoining Bacheli area that form a vast Bailadila hills which has roughly one-fifth of India's total known iron ore reserves.

Reports coming in from Kirandul, some 420 km south from Raipur, said that dozens of miners employed by the NMDC Ltd, skipped work in morning shift while work returned to normalcy on Monday afternoon and evening shifts when Chhattisgarh police and the CISF intensified patrolling.
New mining policy for Madhya Pradesh

The Madhya Pradesh government is framing a new mining policy to create a balance between the availability of raw material and ecological harmony. Because of high bidding in sand mining, big players secure work and sometimes, they pose a threat to river ecology, said Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan.
JSW Steel net falls 10% on Karnataka mining ban

REUTERS
Mumbai, 4 May

JSW Steel, the country’s third-biggest steelmaker, reported a 10 per cent fall in quarterly net profit, beating expectations, and said it expected to operate its main plant at 80 per cent capacity in 2012-13, as iron ore supplies take time to stabilise.

Production at JSW Steel’s 10-million-tonne per year Vailanyag plant in Karnataka has been affected since August after the Supreme Court put an interim ban on mining in the state, citing illegalities in some mines. While ore supplies have been partially restored through auctions, the Supreme Court last week ordered the Central Bureau of Investigation to probe JSW Steel’s alleged involvement in illegal iron ore mining in the state.

“In some ways, we are a victim of circumstances, since we do not have mines of our own and are forced to buy all our ore requirement,” chairman Sajjan Jindal told reporters. “It will be a few more months before the iron ore issues are fully resolved”.

JSW Steel, in which Japanese steelmaker JFE Holdings owns 15 percent stake, reported a net profit of ₹752 crore ($140 million) for the January-March period — its fourth quarter — and net sales up 35 percent to ₹5,510 crore.

The company was expected to report quarterly net profit of ₹707 crore on sales of ₹5,740 crore, according to a Reuters poll. Subsidiary JSW Ispat, in which JSW Steel acquired a controlling stake in 2010, last week posted a quarterly loss of ₹140 crore. “The realisations are less than expected, and the fall in input costs should have been more. Their performance in coming quarters will mainly depend on the iron ore supplies,” said Kamlesh Bajmar, analyst at Mumbai brokerage Prabhudas Lilladher.
Day after Naxal attack, walk in and out of India’s biggest iron ore mine

A DAY after Maoists killed six CISF personnel and a driver inside the biggest iron ore mining facility in the country, the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) complex here remained unguarded.

Locals dropped in, "examined" the damaged Bolero, went through belongings of the deceased, noted the bullet marks and clicked photographs and made video films, even picking up the occasional empty shells. Some even went down the tiny forest trail that disappeared into Bailadila hills — from where the Maoists came, attacked the cops and slipped away — despite this being a designated "Protected Area".

This explains why despite the presence of around 550 well-armed CISF men to guard the NMDC installation, Maoists met with zero resistance when they struck at the complex around 9 pm Sunday, in the second such attack here. The ambush on the CISF patrolling team was on a well-frequented road, with the mine office a mere 10 metres away.

Nearly 200 employees are present here at any point of time and a CISF unit is posted on a hill just above the spot. Together with a facility in neighbouring Bachelly, the Kirandul installation produces over 25 million tonnes of iron ore per year, followed by the NMDC facility in Bellary with a mere 5 million tonnes. Bailadila hills have 14 proven iron ore deposits, all world class. NMDC has mining permit for only five, with the remaining yet to be given on lease. This brings it in direct conflict with the Maoists, who have repeatedly opposed mining in the region.

Just an hour after the Kiran-
Indian Express, Delhi
Tuesday, 15th May 2012, Page: 1

Iron ore mine remains unguarded

Despite the attack, when The Indian Express travelled to the spot from Dantewada hours later, there was no checking at the police stations along the 50-km route. Even NMDC gates remained open till Dantewada SP Narendra Khare reached the spot around 1.30 am with landmine vehicles.

The attack lasted around 15 minutes. "At least a few persons must have been around in the office just on the other side of the road or in nearby offices. Many must have heard the firing, but no one is coming forward with any information," said a police officer.

He did not rule out the possibility of an insider giving Maoists information of when the CISF team would arrive for change of shift.

While NMDC officials called it an "attack on the economy, an attempt to demoralise," cops insisted it could not be called a security failure. Said SP Khare: "They took benefit of the geography, dense forests and hills. They watched the timing of the CISF team and ambushed them. This battle cannot be won in a day."

Asked if the mining facility is vulnerable, another police officer said: "They will not attack it. They only want to loot weapons."

In a statement to The Indian Express, the NMDC Project Management said that while they were "vulnerable", "we do not consider it a setback. We have been operating here for the last 50 years." The first attack at the NMDC mine in Kirandul was in February 2006 when seven-eight CISF men had been killed, with the Maoists looting the facility's magazine, where explosives are kept.

Two months ago, on March 5, Naxalites had attacked CISF's camp at Central Coalfields Limited in Jharkhand, in which four Maoists were killed. CISF Director General Rajiv visited Kirandul today and held meetings with state police officers. They are likely to increase security in the region.
IME Golden Jubilee Award to CMD, NMDC

N.K. Nanda, CMD (additional charge), NMDC Limited, has received the "Indian Mining and Engineering Journal Golden Jubilee Award" recently in a function at Bhubaneswar during MINETECH 2012 National Seminar, for his outstanding contribution to iron ore mining. This award was presented by C.S. Gundewar, Controller General of Indian Bureau of Mines.
SAIL signs MoU with Mongolian mines ministry

Indian Maharatna Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Mineral Resource and Energy (MMRE) of the Government of Mongolia at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, for exploring business opportunities in the mining and steel sector. The MoU was signed by Balkhau Bataa, Director (Mining and Heavy Industry), Policy Department, Government of Mongolia, on behalf of MMRE and Rakesh Kuhleshwirha, ED (Corporate Planning), SAIL, in the presence of C.S. Verma, Chairman, SAIL; U.A. Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, and other delegates from India and Mongolia. As per the MoU, MMRC will provide information on iron ore and coal deposits in Mongolia to SAIL and will offer options of locations and size of steel manufacturing facility for pre-feasibility study.
Foreign Cos Lure India’s Mining Engineers

Fancy packages and perks offered by Indonesian and South African companies are a big draw among Indian professionals

SARITA C SINGH & DEVINA SENGUPTA
NEW DELHI | BANGALORE

Firms such as Rio Tinto and BHP as well as companies in countries like Indonesia and South Africa are luring India’s best mining engineers with fancy packages and perks, creating a scarcity of talent here.

Head hunters are tapping fresh graduates directly from institutes, and engineers with 5-15 years experience from mining companies, luring them with fat packages and perks such as company-funded weekends in cities where their families live. Indian companies that pay less than a third of what foreign firms pay and post engineers in rough, remote areas, are facing tough competition for talent, industry officials say.

“Our clients in Indonesia, Australia, and Africa and also from places like Mauritania, Sierra Leone, with opportunities to save a good amount of money. “Savings potential is an attractive proposition in addition to the international experience which attracts professionals from India and other countries in the region. Safety, employer credibility and the practices are factors under consideration,” Nanduri said.

Dipesh Dipu, a former mining engineer and now director for energy and resources at Deloitte Touche Tohmatu India, said the problem was compounded by the preference of mining engineers to opt for jobs in software firms as they offer better terms, leading to an “alarming” reduction in the number of fresh engineers who choose mining as a profession.

“Fresh engineers in India choose IT jobs over mining jobs because of the salary structure. The trend was picked, possibly about a decade ago, when the IT boom began. The shift stopped for a period of two years or so and has picked up consistently. Not only freshers, experienced people also decide to move on to good opportunities,” he said.

Mining giant Coal India, however, said that it is not a serious problem. Its director, personnel, R Mohan Das, said engineering students were shifting to software jobs about three-four years ago, but there was no scarcity. “If earlier four students wanted to join CIL, now we get 20 willing students. That is possible because of wage revisions,” he said. Das said there was not much attrition at entry level, but some mid- and senior-level people leave for greener pastures.

But Dipu said the problem would escalate. “The problem may not look big now but Indian companies will face problems on that account over a period of time. The number of people joining CIL should not be an indication,” he said.

Kamal Karanath, MD of Kelly Services, India, said there is a demand from Australian firms for mining experts from India on a project-to-project basis. “The demand started rolling in three years ago, and they want candidates with experience of 5-15 years in the mining sector. It is a niche, and a challenging job, so we have to look at only a handful firms or the new age ones which are into mining in India,” Karanath said.

Another mining engineer, Phillips director (PPP) Chhitiz Kumar, said people who get jobs in overseas companies and firms, such as Essar and the Tata group, were less likely to switch over jobs to financial service and services sector.

“Aspirations of people have changed. There is difference between CIL’s townships and Tata’s Jamsedpur township that has a better lifestyle. There are many people who work for a year or two and at mines and decide to pursue MBA or prepare for UPSC to switch profession,” he said.
China’s slowing growth dents copper

Roueters  
London, May 14
Copper hit a four-month low on Monday as political dead-
lock in Greece kept alive the risk of it exiting the Euro
Zone, and as investors wor-
tied about slowing growth in
top copper consumer China.
China cut the amount of
cash banks must hold as re-
serves in a bid to boost lend-
ing and spur growth, but the
move only served to heighten
concerns about a deepening
slowdown in the world’s sec-
ond-largest economy.
Three-month copper on
the London Metal Exchange
fell some 2 per cent to trade at
$7,813 a tonne on Friday, from $8,013 on Fri-
day, after sinking as low as
$7,813 earlier, its weakest
since Jan. 12. Latest LME data
showed copper stocks fell
2,975 tonnes to 218,300
 tonnes, the lowest since Oct
2008 and equivalent to four
days of global consumption.
Tin was last bid down at
$19,150 a tonne in rings from
$20,475.

Zinc traded down at
$1,919.50 in rings from
$1,940. Lead traded down at
$2,086 a tonne from $2,072 in
rings, aluminium was last bid
down at $2,021.50 a tonne
from $2,045.
Nickel was last bid down at
$17,000 a tonne from $17,295,
having hit a 5-1/2 month low
of $16,900 a tonne earlier.
tribal and indigenous communities across the world have been asserting their rights to mineral wealth often found under the land that they own or possess or have traditional rights to. They have been historically denied even a share of that huge wealth, leave alone legal rights of ownership. Under the contemporary disenfranchised non-liberal global framework, the exploitation and plunder of natural resources, including minerals, by domestic corporates and multinational mining companies has intensified. But the resistance by affected communities across the world has also grown and is reflected, over the years, in the establishment of an international framework through ILO and UNCITRAL Conventions, which recognize in varying degrees the rights of indigenous and tribal communities to ownership, control and management of land and resources traditionally held by them either individually or as a community; the right to a decision role in decision making for development needs in their areas; and the right to prior, free and informed consent to any projects in their areas. While these encouraging advances won by the struggles and immense sacrifices of tribal communities, what is important is not just translation into legal language has been replaced with a token member countries. The issue has immediate relevance for India, as the UPA government has introduced a Mining and Minerals Amendment Act, 2011 (MMDRA), which is presently before the Standing Committee.

Promotion of mineral mining...

In India, ownership of minerals lies with the State. However, the Central government will now have control over all major minerals like iron ore, bauxite, copper, coal and most metals. This has meant that the government has control over minor minerals like sand, stone, granite, etc., have promoted privatisation through leasing mines to private companies apart from handing over captive mines of iron ore and bauxite to steel and aluminium companies like the Tata's and Kirloskar. According to a report compiled for the industry by Ernst and Young, of the 4.5 lakh hectares of land出让 in mining leases in 23 States by the end of 2009, 95 per cent of these leases comprised 70 per cent of the land were given to private companies.

The MMDRA Bill aims to further deregulate and liberalise the mining sector and encourage privatisation based on the recommendations of the Hods Committee. It introduces the concept of high technology minerals, prospecting and exploration licenses, and easy terms of conversion to mining leases to encourage the entry of FIIs and foreign companies. It also gives weightage, in the allocation of leases, to a set of criteria which favour such companies and also allows them toAssociated with the approval of mining companies, and promote the availability of equity to the community for mining and growth.

While these measures need comprehensive analysis, here we focus on those provisions, which claim to address the rights of these communities. There is a provision that makes it mandatory for coal mining companies to give funds amounting to 26 per cent of the profit of larger major minerals, an annual amount, which is the equivalent of the royalty paid in the financial year, must be given. While the principle of mandatory pay-

Tribal and independent communities across the world have been asserting their rights to mineral wealth often found under the land that they own or possess or have traditional rights to. They have been historically denied even a share of that huge wealth, leave alone legal rights of ownership. Under the contemporary disenfranchised non-liberal global framework, the exploitation and plunder of natural resources, including minerals, by domestic corporates and multinational mining companies has intensified. But the resistance by affected communities across the world has also grown and is reflected, over the years, in the establishment of an international framework through ILO and UNCITRAL Conventions, which recognize in varying degrees the rights of indigenous and tribal communities to ownership, control and management of land and resources traditionally held by them either individually or as a community; the right to a decision role in decision making for development needs in their areas; and the right to prior, free and informed consent to any projects in their areas. While these encouraging advances won by the struggles and immense sacrifices of tribal communities, what is important is not just translation into legal language has been replaced with a token member countries. The issue has immediate relevance for India, as the UPA government has introduced a Mining and Minerals Amendment Act, 2011 (MMDRA), which is presently before the Standing Committee.

Promotion of mineral mining...

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अब मंत्री नहीं, सचिव देगे मुख्य खानिज खदान

एकल जस्ती की तैयारी

पहले की संचालनालय में एकल नसीहत प्रावधान की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने खानिज अमक्षन के समय दक्षिण मंडल से संचालनालय में आने की सलाह दी है। अब तक खानिजों के संचालन का लेखक तीन सत्रों पर पहले बनती थी। लघुकर्तार सत्र पर जमात आया पहले बनती थी। वर्षों से प्रस्ताव संचालनालय जाता था। सभी समितियों का परिन्योजन मंडल में आधिकारिक स्तर पर होने के बाद मंत्री के सत्र पर पैसा होता था। मंडल में हो रही रही जाती थी। केवल जस्ती की परिन्योजन मंडल का प्रबंध संचालनालय से सीधे सचिव के द्वारा पूर्णन्योजन जारी रखा जा रहा है।

छह महीने में व्यवस्था पट्टी पर आने की उम्मीद

पहले के दिन, दूरदर्शन देखा जा रहा है। जहाँ से सभी प्रकरण संचालनालय में आते हैं। आज तक 2000 स्तर से लेकर 200 स्तर तक है। उन्होंने देखा कि खानिजों के साथ एक ग्राहक का कर्म पट्टी पर आते हैं। इसी समय में छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, तथा बिहार में अधिकारिक प्रमुख हैं।
FLURRY OF NEW MINES SETS OFF A JOB RUSH

ISM-Dhanbad’s mining engineering graduates are much sought after by public sector players as well as international mining conglomerates

By Sangeeth Sebastian

Of the 19 institutions that admit successful IIT-JEE candidates, the one that’s least known is the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Jharkhand), though it’s been around since 1926, is an institution of national importance and an IIT, and has worldwide alumni links in areas of mining, petroleum, mining machinery, mineral engineering and earth sciences.

With unexploited mineral reserves estimated to total over 85 billion tons, it’s a gold mine of opportunities awaiting students in the mining sector, which employs over a million people accounting for around 4 per cent of the country’s work force.

Indian mining engineers are in demand across the world and the turnout for ISM’s annual placement process is indicative of the growing corporate sector involvement in the sector. Just five names chosen randomly from the companies checking in for campus recruitments at ISM — Adani Mining, Bharat Forge, Cairn Energy, Haliburton and Shell Technology — will give you an idea of the kind of opportunities opening up for mining engineers.

The four-year B.Tech. programme in Mining Engineering at ISM (www.ism.dhanbad.ac.in), not surprisingly, is one of the most sought-after specialisations among students who make it to the IIT-JEE merit list. “The demand for mining engineers in the country is huge,” says D.P. Mishra, Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering, ISM.

Data provided by the ISM show that the mining industry provides up to 700,000 new job openings every year in a total of 3,100 mines, of which 550 are fuel mines, over 560 are mines for metal ores, and another 1,970 are for extraction of non-metals and ISM’s B.Tech. programme has a student strength of only 120.

“After graduation, a mining engineering graduate can join the industry as a management trainee and go on to become an assistant manager at a mine,” Mishra says.

Other job specialisations for mining engineering graduates are in areas of planning, consultancy
Job openings for mining engineers have gone up significantly after new companies have entered the sector following mineral block allotments in Orissa (above), Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and business analytics. A number of mining service companies, such as Orissa Mining Services Worldwide (headquarters in Australia) and two Swedish global mining equipment suppliers, Atlas Copco and Sandvik Mining, also recruit graduates for marketing and in-house R&D.

“The number of companies entering the mining sector is on the rise with new mineral block allotments in Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Jharkhand,” Mishra adds.

Is the remuneration offered to the candidates as impressive as the job prospects?

“A mining engineering graduate can earn a starting salary of Rs 25,000 to Rs 30,000 per month,” says Mishra. “The remuneration can go up to Rs 70,000 per month depending on the company that’s hiring,” he adds. Like a gold mine waiting to be discovered, ISM-Dhanbad had finally got its chance in the sun, though it’s been around for 96 years. It happened only last year when it got a new director and the coveted IIT status after a protracted controversy. But it’s never too late for a good thing to happen.

1926
The year when Indian School of Mines was started on the lines of the Royal School of Mines

700K
Number of new job openings every year in the over 5,500 mines spread across various parts of the country

120
Number of students admitted each year by the Mining Engineering B.Tech. programme

25-50K
The opening monthly salary range of an ISM-Dhanbad Mining Engineering graduate

The AICTE, which was administered on May 6, is the only passport for students interested in enrolling at the National Law University Delhi

asked related to basic concepts that students study in school.

“I understand that the General Knowledge section had a higher difficulty level,” says Pratik, “but I won’t buy the argument that it was wrong on the part of the question paper setters to include science questions because they were not mentioned in the syllabus.”

And he adds: “At this level, a student is expected to know the basics of science, whether he is from a science or non-science background.”

But the difficulty levels of the question papers will affect the merit list cut-off mark. Last year, it was 155; Kumar expects it to be around 93 to 95 in 2012. Are the students complaining? Not at all, especially if you take into account the expected slide in the cut-off.