SC’s mining decision cheers industry

The Supreme Court decision to allow partial mining in Karnataka has provided some relief to the local iron and steel industry that produces 16 million tonnes (mt) of metal alloy a year. “It will certainly help us. We can now expect some good quality iron ore but let the mining restart first. The final judgment has not yet come,” said a top official of a steel company that had shut its plant for want of ore.
Karnataka’s mine politics
One correction — and more to come?

Several developments in the Supreme Court over illegal mining of iron ore in Karnataka indicate that only the first chapter of a long-running story has been brought to a satisfactory end. The whole story offers a valuable insight into practices of governance and ways of doing business in India.

The first chapter began over half a decade ago, with a report by a senior forest department official on illegal mining of iron ore in Karnataka leading to extensive environmental degradation, which was initially buried. All restraint appears to have been thrown to the winds during the reign of Chief Minister B S Yeddyurappa when the Reddy brothers, ministers in his Bharatiya Janata Party government and who had allegedly bankrolled the party’s campaign, were given free rein and the illegal mining spilled into adjoining Andhra Pradesh. Discussions in the two state Assemblies; complaints to the Karnataka Lok Ayukta and the state high court by other mining interests; reports by the Lok Ayukta; and an NGO moving the Supreme Court led eventually to a court-directed stop to iron ore mining in three districts last year. Now, on the basis of detailed findings by the central empowered committee (CEC) it appointed, the court has allowed resumption of mining by those who transgressed the least — and that too only after detailed resettlement and rehabilitation plans have been approved by the environment ministry. The kingpin, former minister Janardhan Reddy, remains under trial and in custody. The worst depredations by the politically powerful do get stopped — but it takes time.

The chapters that will follow centre around two recommendations by the CEC. One is that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) should investigate the role of two companies, JSW Steel and Adani Enterprises, which appear to have benefited from the illegal mining. The Jindals, in particular, appear to be deeply mired. A piece of land acquired near Bangalore for a housing project by the Bangalore Development Authority was denotified and acquired by a Jindal subsidiary. Records also indicate that a Jindal subsidiary paid crores as donations to a trust in which Mr Yeddyurappa’s relations are involved. The Jindals, who do not have captive iron ore mines, are entirely dependent on the merchant sale of iron ore. The other key CEC recommendation is even more serious. It says that the CBI could cast the net wider and look into “other similar cases” which would include the tenure of two former chief ministers, H D Kumaraswamy of the Janata Dal (Secular) and his predecessor, Dharam Singh of the Congress. In the case of the former, there have been protests in the state Assembly that he sanctioned several mining leases on his last day in office. If what is suspected is eventually borne out by CBI investigations then it will establish what is widely believed — that in the country, and in Karnataka in particular, corruption cuts across party lines. Mr Yeddyurappa cast caution to the winds but what he did was not new.
Appointment of arbitrator set aside

The Supreme Court has allowed the appeal of Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) and set aside the judgment of the Delhi High Court, appointing a former judge of the court as arbitrator in the corporation's dispute with Ocean Knight Maritime Co Ltd. By a charter party agreement, the shipping company let its vessel "MV Ocean Knight" to MMTC for carriage of a cargo of rock phosphate in bulk. Disputes arose between the parties in respect of demurrage charges. More disputes arose over the appointment of arbitrators and the delayed arbitration. The High Court therefore chose an arbitrator. The Supreme Court stated that the application for appointment of arbitrator by the shipping company was beyond the period of limitation and the High Court erred in appointing the arbitrator. Thus the dispute which started in 1989 has come to an end.
INTERVIEW VED PRAKASH

“MMTC bucked the trend and achieved 35% growth”

MMTC has been in the bullion trade since 1988 and over the years has transformed itself into one of the largest bullion importers in the sub-continent. As part of its commitment to bullion industry, MMTC hosted its first Festival of Gold exhibition in 2004 in Delhi. While the Festival of Gold exhibition in Delhi has become a biannual affair (around Akshaya Tritiya and Diwali), MMTC has taken the Festival of Gold to other cities also such as Mumbai, Goa, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Chennai. Ved Prakash, Director, Marketing, MMTC, spelt to Hindustan Times on a range of issues. Excerpts:

How was MMTC’s bullion business in 2011-12?
Overall MMTC achieved a turnover of approx. ₹45,000 crore in the bullion sector. Imports were reflective of market trends wherein during the period April-October 2011, there was phenomenal growth. After October 2011, due to weakening rupee against the dollar and economic factors return to Eurozone, imports were on decline. There was also customs duty hike in January 2012 followed by another hike in March 2012, resulting in lower off take of gold and silver by the industry.

What’s the target for retail sales and growth in 2012-13?
Bucking the trend, MMTC’s retail precious metals business has achieved around 35% growth in last fiscal. Growth has been substantial in retail sales of silverware, silver/gold medalions and gold jewellery. Exhibitions have contributed significantly to the value chain of MMTC. An ambitious growth target of over 25 per cent is planned for retail products during 2012-13 over the previous year’s sales of around ₹650 crore.

Elaborate on the current scenario of high prices of gold versus strategy for growth consolidation in precious metals.
Post customs duty hike and low margins, MMTC is reviewing the consignment model for bullion. Efforts are concentrated on targeting corporate/institutional manufacturers and offering value added services. MMTC is also coordinating with its joint ventures for offering refined gold and silver bars in different denominations. In line with customer preferences, MMTC is also introducing coloured silver pendants with superior quality finish attractive in Indian market.

What is MMTC’s focus in the retail sector?
We see a big opportunity to meet people’s demand in the jewellery and bullion sector. We are expanding our footprints in some new terrains. Recently during Ugadi, we had our first Festival of Gold exhibition in Vizag that received tremendous response. Our customers have responded positively to our commitment to give them hallmark products guaranteed for purity. We stand firm on this commitment. We will be opening around five more MMTC Jewels exclusive showrooms in Delhi/NCR and planning another showroom in Goa, as well as Vizag in the days to come. Through IFL India (Indian Potash Limited), two more showrooms are planned for Patna and Lucknow.
No licences for new stone crushers in three districts

GEETANJALI GAYATRI
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, APRIL 22
The Haryana Government has decided to suspend granting of licences to stone-crushers in the three districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon and Mewat to check sporadic complaints of "illegal mining and illegal transportation of minerals" in this belt. Though no time frame for new approvals has been set, sources said the directions would be applicable "for the time being".

With mining completely banned in the state following an ongoing case in the Supreme Court, sources in the Haryana Pollution Control Board said the decision was taken at a meeting chaired by Haryana Chief Secretary PK Chaudhery to stop illegal transportation of minerals, if any, in the area. The government has to file an affidavit in the mining case in court.

A formal order, however, will be issued by the Mines and Geology Department, which grants the licences under an Act of 1992 to new stone-crushers after which the board gives its consent to establish and operate the crusher by issuing a "no objection certificate".

Sources in the Mines Department said that an order to stall granting of licences in the three districts would be issued shortly. The board would issue directions to the three districts banning new approvals following this order.

Of the nearly 1,000 stone crushers in the state, only 500 are operational as of now. The crushers in Panchkula, Hisar and Yamunanagar are already closed due to another court case.

Sources in the board said while there were 100 stone crushers in Mewat, about 70 crushers are operating in Gurgaon and nearly 200 in Faridabad. The total number of cases of new stone crushers awaiting approval is not known because these are dealt with at the level of districts. While new approvals are being withheld for the time being, the board officials maintained that a few other crushers could face closure.

"A new notification on zoning is in the offing. Some of the stone crushers continue to be operational outside the zone because of a one-time benefit that was given to them. That benefit will stand withdrawn once the new notification comes into force and bring down their numbers even more," a board official claimed.
खानन लाइसेंस के मामले तेजी से निपटाने के निर्देश

विज्ञापन महाराष्ट्र 27 दिसंबर

खानन लाइसेंस में एक मामलों के
निपटान में दे रही देरी पर केंद्र सरकार
ने सभी राज्यों को तेजी तलाने का निर्देश
दिया है। केंद्र सरकार ने इन मामलों में
राज्य सरकार की तरफ से भेजी जाने
की मान्यता रिपोर्ट में देने पर सिंचन
परियोजनाओं की है। इन संबंध में खानन
लाइसेंस का प्रमुख से सभी राज्यों के
परिचालक को पत्र भेजा गया है। पत्र के
मुताबिक कई राज्यों में खानन लाइसेंस
to रिपोर्ट करने से साथ खानन तीव्र व
लाइसेंस को लागू करने के कई मामलों
कारण से साजिश है। खानन
अक्षरपत्र के मुताबिक इस संबंध में
सन्दर्भ गृह, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य
प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा ने निर्देश कि
2011-12 की तीसरी तिमाही की
रिपोर्ट मिली है। निर्देश के मुताबिक
कई मामलों को साजिश होने के एक
माह के भीतर सभी राज्यों को खानन
मामलों के लाइसेंस रिपोर्ट व एकेडेमिक
अवेदन को रिपोर्ट केंद्र सरकार को
भेजना अनिवार्य है।
GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVE TO STATES

‘Ensure timely renewal of mine leases’

Pending applications surge across categories, in breach of rules for disposal

SANJAY JOG
Mumbai, 22 April

The central government, in a bid to bring in transparency and accountability in the mining sector, has asked states to scrupulously ensure timely renewal of leases as prescribed under Rule 24A of the Minerals Concession Rules (MCR).

The trigger is the pendency of 42,535 applications for a reconnaissance permit (RP), a prospecting licence (PL) or a mining lease (ML), as on April 19. Besides, there are 412 pending lease and licence execution cases and 2,045 renewal applications. The pendency is particularly high in Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

Of the 42,535 pendencies, there are 19,381 for RP, PL and ML in Karnataka, where the Supreme Court last week partially lifted a ban on mining. It is followed by 4,924 in Gujarat, 4,587 in Madhya Pradesh, 4,309 in Jharkhand, 3,612 in Orissa, 2,722 in Chhattisgarh and 1,153 in Tamil Nadu. Of the 2,045 pending renewal applications, Gujarat tops with 516, Jharkhand with 382, Goa with 379, Tamil Nadu 177 and Orissa 158.

A mines ministry official said: “Despite an agreement reached between the central and state governments at the central coordination-cum-empowered committees on mineral development and regulations, states are expected to send quarterly reports within a month of the close of the quarter on pendency of concession applications, lease and licence execution and renewal applications. The report for the quarter ended December 2011 is overdue. Only the governments of Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa have furnished their reports for the said quarter.”

He said the rise in early disposal of pendency cases was a matter of concern and states have been asked to strictly adhere to the time frame prescribed under Rule 63A of the MCR for disposal of concession applications. It is supposed to be within six months for RP, nine months for PL and within 12 months for an ML.

Besides, states where the pendency was high have been asked to ensure all records regarding mineral concession and renewal applications were maintained and updated regularly.

They have been asked to adhere to the timelines prescribed by the central ministry for reports (within a month of the close of the quarter). States have been told to undertake drives to minimise pendency of applications and renewal cases.

The ministry of mines has said states should strictly follow these provisions and indicate precise reasons for delay in sending mineral concession proposals beyond the prescribed time frame. If not, it has warned, it would return all such proposals.
Finland-based Outotec gearing up to turn Indian operations as global hub

OUTOTEC, the Finland-based €1,385.6 million global leader in minerals and metals processing technology solutions for the sustainable use of natural resources, is gearing up to turn Indian operations as its global hub. Significantly, the executive board of the company including its president and CEO Pertti Korhonen met in Kolkata over the weekend to draw up company’s India strategy.

“The India market area, being strategically one of the most important destinations for the company, has on its agenda, value creation at multiple levels, even while retaining and expanding the market share from our market area, we are also preparing to augment our present capabilities on engineering, purchase, service centre as future global hubs. This is a great challenge,” said Apurba Chakravarty, managing director, Outotec India.

The company officials however refused to divulge how much they are going to pump into the Indian operations.

Broadly the Finish company operates in four business verticals: non-ferrous solutions, ferrous solutions, energy, light metals and environmental solution and services (engineering, equipment and maintenance). Outotec develops and provides technology solutions for the sustainable use of natural resources. As the global leader in minerals and metals processing technology, Outotec, over the decades, has developed several breakthrough technologies. The company also offers innovative solutions for the chemical industry, industrial water treatment and the utilization of alternative energy sources.

Korhonen said, "India is a rapidly growing, huge economy. In the years to come, it will become more and more important to decouple the economic growth and its impacts on environment. Also, availability of energy is a major bottleneck for India’s growth. Outotec sees major opportunities to contribute to the prosperity of India by providing sustainable technologies, to grow India’s economy in a sustainable manner."
Foreign NGOs now target Vedanta’s expansion in Odisha

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi, April 22
Vedanta Aluminium’s Lanijigarh project in Odisha may become another Kudankulam, as environment activists belonging to foreign non-Government organisations (NGO) have suddenly surfaced to show their concern.

Vedanta Aluminium’s plan to expand its annual capacity, from 1 million tonnes to 6 million tonnes has been halted due to environmental concerns. The company is now in the process of going for a fresh public hearing on the basis of new terms of reference.

Meanwhile, according to sources, two Australians have forwarded their environmental concerns regarding Vedanta’s expansion through the High Commissioner of India in Australia. However, Government sources here refused to comment on the matter.

But, documents with Business Line show that one letter, signed by one Mr. J.W. Peter of PF Trust Queensland, Australia, states, “We are writing to you concerning the ongoing threat of pollution from Vedanta Aluminium’s red mud pond in Orissa to the downstream villages of Lanijigarh, Bundel and Basanpada.”

It said while the Orissa State Pollution Board had expressed concerns about the pond’s design and maintenance during 2007-2009, remedial actions of the company had not been documented and there was continuing concern that a catastrophic failure could occur in the rainy season.

This, and a similar letter by one Ms. Helen Findlay, also from Queensland, calls for stopping the expansion of the plan until additional pumping of red mud into the pond is stopped, all environmental issues are addressed and human rights fully respected.

VEDANTA’S VERSION
When contacted, the Vedanta spokesperson said such letters are timed to surface just before the matter comes up for hearing in the court.

He added that after thorough investigation of the alleged overflow from the red mud pond in April 2011, the Enquiry Committee constituted by the Orissa State Pollution Control Board had submitted a report stating that “no discharge was observed from the red mud pond or water pond or any outlet of the industry to the Bansdihara River.”

These findings were also put up on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Shishir.s@thehindu.co.in
Ultra mega steel plants remain a non-starter

New Delhi, April 22

Little progress is made on the proposal to set up ultra-mega steel plants as land acquisition and allocation of iron ore mines remain big problem areas, a government official said here today. "Land acquisition is the biggest problem. State Governments are non-committal on the issue. Allocation of captive mines are another big issue, so there is no progress... as of now, it (the proposal) is not moving," a senior Steel Ministry official told PTI. On the lines of ultra mega power plants, the Steel Ministry had floated the proposal last year for big steel plants with 10 million tonnes (MT) capacity each at total investment of Rs 50,000 crore. The States, particularly Jharkhand, Odisha, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh that have abundant iron ore reserves, were not willing to give assurances for the ambitious plan as they feel the proposed plants would be "resource guzzlers" for ore, water, coking coal and power, the official said. — PTI
‘Public hearing before environmental clearance is a must’

S. Murthidharen

Public hearing conducted by the company concerned prior to applying for environmental clearance is not a mere formality but a substantive requirement of law, held the National Green Tribunal.

Setting aside the green clearance accorded to a coal mining project of Jindal Steel and Power in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh, the Tribunal observed that the company had made a mockery of the public hearing. An examination of the video recording done by the pollution control board showed a restive audience breaking chairs and shouting slogans which was broken up by police force.

The project which was cleared by the Environment Ministry in May 2009 was thrown open to public debate in a purported public hearing a year earlier. The Green Tribunal apparently found that the public objections were not only glossed over but brutally silenced.

(The author is a New Delhi-based chartered accountant)
After making it big in India, AP infra entrepreneurs go global

Cluster theory is well known in management. But rarely has it been seen in the form apparent in the State

**CORPORATE**

V. Rishi Kumar
M. Somasekhar
Hyderabad, April 22

Pst... don’t tell anyone, but Andhra Pradesh’s infrastructure entrepreneurs, not content with dominating India’s infrastructure sector, are going global now. They have started acquiring assets in emerging markets.

GVK and Lanco acquired mining assets in Australia while NCC has more than 10 per cent of its revenue coming from West Asia.

In India, Andhra Pradesh-based firms span irrigation projects, roads, bridges and power, having outbid established players and outpaced them in growth. In fact, India’s four best airports — Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mumbai and Delhi — are all managed by AP entrepreneurs.

Most of these entrepreneurs come from agricultural backgrounds and are rooted in contract farming. They are familiar with taking up their own work for agriculture requirements be it local borewell or a canal.

The other important aspect is the drought-prone parts of the State such as Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Ongole. These have traditionally provided a very robust migrant labour pool to back infrastructure works.

**THE POLITICAL PUSH**

The real trigger for entrepreneurship came when large multi-purpose dams such as Nagarjunasagar and Srissailam, and projects such as Virag Stainless Plant and NTPC Ramagundam were developed in the 1960s, 70s and 80s.

The strong political strength of Andhra Pradesh also gave a big push to the growth of infrastructure companies. Both during the time of Mr N. Chandrababu Naidu, whose Telugu Desam Party was a key player in the United Front and later NDA Government at the Centre, as well as Dr Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy’s Congress Government, this entrepreneurship flourished.

Several companies like IVRCL, GMR, GVK, NCC and Ramki Infra have grown to a size, some of them past the billion-dollar mark, bagging huge contracts across the country in roads, bridges and airports. On the home turf, mega projects such as Jalayagnam, Indiramma Housing (irrigation and housing), gave the initial contracts to go bigger for some of these companies.

The close links can be seen in the form of some of the promoters either being politicians like Mr T. Subbarami Reddy or later turned politicians like Mr Nama Nageswara Rao and Mr Mahendrakapati Rajagopal. How this linkage helped in their growth is anybody’s guess.

Mr L. Madhusudhan Rao, Executive Chairman of Lanco Infratech, said the turning point for AP was in 1980s when the local pride was triggered due to a changed political scenario. This also coincided with the opening up of the economy providing new opportunities for entrepreneurs.

“Political factors are paramount,” Mr Reddy said. GVK Projects, KNR Constructions, Madhucon Projects, Manjeera Constructions, NCC, Ramky Infra, GVK Power & Infra, IL&FS Engineering, IVRCL, IVRCL Assets, Prajay Engineering, Navayuga Engineering, SEW Constructions, Soma Enterprises, METL.

Growing opportunities: Infrastructure spends for the 12th Plan period are pegged at $1 trillion. This shows that the scope for infra companies is unlimited.

Apart from the contracts, these companies have also contributed significantly to the overall economic growth of the State. They have also created jobs for the local population and provided a boost to the local economy.

Mr R. Sudhanshu Reddy, Chairman and Managing Director of IVRCL, said that the construction of the country’s largest money dam (Nagarjunasagar) was a major trigger for contractors coming into play. It needed thousands of workers and scores of contractors. To execute projects of such large proportions, a large migrant work force was deployed.

Several of the infra company owners have now started as small contractors. Sensing opportunity they diversified and stepped up their presence. This is one area which did not require much upfront investments as they were based on cash contracts,” Mr Reddy said.

Mr A. Ayodya Rami Reddy, Chairman of Ramky Group, said that the irrigation works on Krishna, Godavari river system and their delta triggered a major wave for construction players in the State. Most of the entrepreneurs are agriculturalists-turned-contractor-entrepreneurs.

“Most of them started small with cash contracts, scaled up to EPC deals and graduated into asset building. This was a natural transition. With the Government presenting opportunities to work on build, operate and transfer (BOT) projects through public-private partnership (PPP) mode, the opportunities are unlimited,” Mr Rami Reddy explained.

Mr Nana Nageswara Rao, Member of Parliament and Founder-Chairman of Madhucron Projects, said AP companies began playing a role in infrastructure development in the last 30 years, taking up large projects as sub-contractors and graduating to be big players.

Their stamp could be seen even in the country’s prestigious Konkan Railways project, where more than 50 per cent work was handled by AP entrepreneurs.

**START LOCAL, GO GLOBAL**

Local companies have grown in size and stature bagging projects from across the country. An analysis of road contracts awarded thus far shows nearly 30 per cent of the projects have been bagged by AP infrastructure companies. “I believe this is also because of the inherent risk taking appetite which has made a difference,” Mr Nageswara Rao explained.

While there are about half a dozen well-known infra companies such as the GVK, GMR, Lanco, IVRCL, NCC, Ramky Group, and scam-hit Malvani Infra, now IL&FS Engineering, there are few other privately-held ones with significant presence.

Several of these entities such as Navayuga Engineering are bigger than some listed ones. Mr Madhusudhan Rao said, opportunities abound in infra sector. It is now a matter of consolidation on the platform most of the contractors are working over the years. We now have several companies who are over 25-years-old. Significant, they are all looking opportunities in emerging markets.”

Gayatri Projects, a company promoted by Congress leader Mr T. Subbarami Reddy and now managed by his son Mr T.V.Sandeep Reddy, was founded in 1962. From taking up irrigation projects, it has diversified into roads, railways, and lately into power projects. It is executing three power projects through joint ventures.

Of late, infrastructure firms have diversified into new areas carving out a niche for themselves. “We have to have environment management, an uncharted path in India and developing walk-to-work integrated townships. Both of them hold promise. We entered the road sector relatively late consciously as we wanted to take the way and develop the sector to settle down,” Mr Rami Reddy said.

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MP chief secy: Need for joint ops to stem illegal mining

LALIT SHAHASTRI
DHOPAL, APRIL 22

"Illegal mining has become a huge problem in Madhya Pradesh as the stakes are too high and those involved get huge monetary returns by indulging in this activity." This was pointed out by state chief secretary Arvind Valsanch during an informal interaction with a group of media-persons at the State Academy of Administration here on Sunday afternoon. The chief secretary, who retires at the end of April, stressed the need for joint operation against the illegal miners and said there should be a coordinated initiative by revenue, police and forest department officers whenever any raid is required to be conducted to stop illegal mining.

The chief secretary said there is extensive illegal mining and a large part of this problem is linked to the complicated procedure for issuing mining licences. To curb the illegal mining, it is necessary to simplify the procedure so that the licence for minor minerals could be issued promptly within a week or two.

State director-general of police Nandini Dubey said on this occasion that a lot has been said (in the media) about the murder of young IPS officer Narendra Kumar in Morena district. The CBI is investigating the case and would be unravelling the findings before the court.

He agreed that there have been assaults on government officers. He also underlined the fact that people indulge in illegal mining activity in districts like Panna and Chhattarpur bordering Uttar Pradesh to take advantage of the difference in the price of sand across the border.
SC nod to partial mining brings relief to industry

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi

The Supreme Court decision to allow partial mining in Karnataka has provided some relief to the local iron and steel industry that produces about 16 million tonnes (MT) of metal alloy in a year.

“Till this certain help, we can now expect some good quality iron ore but let the mining restart first,” said a top official of a steel company that has shut down its plant in the state for want of iron ore.

Meanwhile, federation of Indian mineral industries (FIMI) secretary general R K Sharma said, “As and when the mining begins, this would certainly alleviate to some extent scarcity of iron ore supply for domestic steel sector.”

He, however, declined to comment further by saying that the matter is still sub-judice. Last Friday, the apex court accepted the recommendations of a court-appointed central empowered committee (CEC) that suggested allowing mining in category-A mines — that have more than 50 hectares area — with certain conditions, including reclamation and rehabilitation (R&R) plan in place.

The final judgement on the issue is yet to be delivered. The conditions include every individual mine owner giving an undertaking to strictly comply with the provisions of the R&R plan, keeping within the permissible annual production set by CEC and not extending mining into unbroken forest areas.

According to an industry official, 5 mt of iron ore can get produced, when mining restarts in Karnataka.
खनन की इजाजत से थोड़ी राहत
बाहर हिली • कर्मचारी में आर्थिक कमाल की सुरक्षा करते हुए कर्मचारी से हुआ महामार्ग अवलम्ब और कर्मचारी के रूप में लिखा मिली है। तब कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण लागभग 1.0 जिहाद में मूल्य पूरा कर उपयोग करती है। कर्मचारी के इस पूर्वज के बिना तब कर्मचारी के और अलवर्डा यह का जानकारी नहीं है कि अपनी स्वतंत्रता के अनुसार और अपनी उपयोग को ग्राहन, तीव्रता और स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करने वाले कर्मचारी का नाम सुना जाता है। उन्हें जानकारी देने वालों के नामांकन चाहिए।

खनन मंड़ाल के मुख्यालय रांची के मुख्यालय में लिखा गया, कर्मचारी के प्राचीन के भीतर सभी राज्यों को स्वतंत्र और स्वतंत्रता की कामयाबी करने के लिए कतई मामलों का लाभ करने के लिए कर्मचारी ने सुझाव दिया। खनन मंड़ाल के मुख्यालय के मुख्यालय में लिखा गया, कर्मचारी के प्राचीन के भीतर सभी राज्यों को स्वतंत्र और स्वतंत्रता की कामयाबी करने के लिए कर्मचारी ने सुझाव दिया।