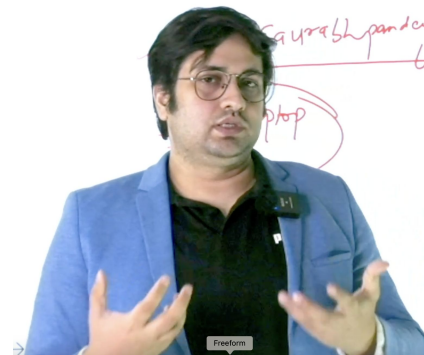


Topics

- Krishna Raja Sagara
- PM Visit to Russia
- Why is illegal coal mining rampant in India?
- Why Landslide in ethiopia ??
- Tu-95MS
- 'States have unlimited right to tax mineral-rich lands'
- Mains



By saurabh Pandey



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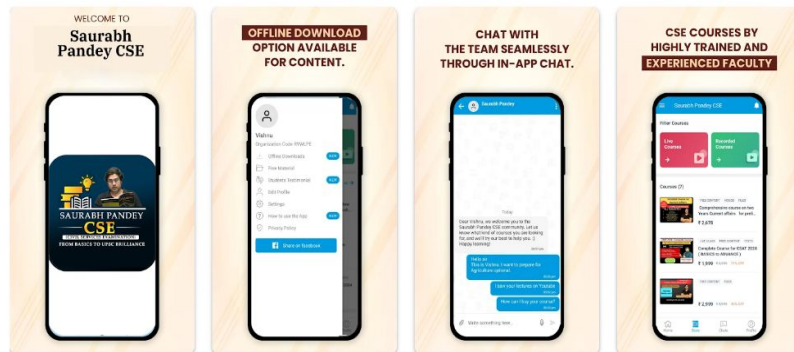
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Over one lakh cusecs likely to be released from KRS dam; flood warning issued

The Hindu Bureau

MYSURU

In the wake of heavy rain in the catchment areas, the water release from the Krishnaraja Sagar (KRS) dam across the Cauvery will be stepped up to over one lakh cusecs from the 70,000 cusecs at present.

A release from Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Ltd. (CNNL) and the Mandya district administration on Thursday evening said the outflow from the KRS dam would be stepped up to one lakh cusecs to 1.5 lakh cusecs in due course.

This will be the highest in terms of outflow from the dam in the last two years and is due to the dam attaining the full level of 124.8 ft with no let-up in the rate of inflow into the reservoir.



Monsoon tour: Heavy rain and water release from dams have increased the flow in the Bharachukki falls in Chamarajanagar district of Karnataka. K. MURALI KUMAR

Issuing a flood warning, authorities directed people in low-lying areas and those living on the banks downstream to move to safer locations. The Man-

dya district administration has already identified 92 villages as vulnerable to flooding. Places of tourist interest along the banks are out of bounds for pu-

blic due to surge in the water levels. The Forest Department ordered the closure of the Ranganathittu Bird sanctuary to public with effect from Thursday.

Krishna Raja Sagara



- Krishna Raja Sagara, also popularly known as KRS, is a lake and the dam that creates it.
- They are close to the settlement of Krishna Raja Sagara in the Indian State of Karnataka.
- The gravity dam made of *surki* mortar is below the confluence of river Kaveri with its tributaries Hemavati and Lakshmana Tirtha, in the district of Mandya.

The 'geo-calculus' of the Moscow visit

Two weeks after Prime Minister Narendra Modi visit to Russia, his first bilateral trip in the third tenure of the government, the dust from the storm it kicked up in the United States and Europe is only just beginning to settle. The evident warmth between Mr. Modi and the Russian President, Vladimir Putin, drew sharp criticism from the Ukraine President, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, and also a series of statements from the U.S. State Department, the National Security Adviser and the U.S. Ambassador to India, expressing disappointment. New Delhi has asserted its "freedom of choice" but has moved to allay concerns that anything fundamental has changed in India's worldview as a result of the Russia visit. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that nothing has indeed changed, purely by examining formal outcomes. In many ways, Mr. Modi's visit was the message itself.

Assessment of the conflict in Ukraine

To begin with, the fact that the Prime Minister decided to travel to Russia two years after the war began, and not earlier, is significant. After the Russian invasion of Ukraine, he had decided not to go for an annual India-Russia summit in 2022 and 2023, and the only public messaging revolved around Mr. Modi's "this era is not of war" statement that he made to Mr. Putin at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit in Uzbekistan in September 2022. While the war in Ukraine continues, the nature of the conflict has changed, and Mr. Modi's Moscow visit must be read in the context of how New Delhi sees the progress of the conflict. The Russian army suffered a great toll in the first two years – there was a botched offensive on Kyiv; a gross miscalculation of the resilience of Mr. Zelenskyy and Ukrainian defences; the desperate attempt at a draft for Russian youth that led many Moscow elites to leave the country; massive military casualties, and questions over the efficacy of Russian military hardware against the new equipment Ukraine was being supplied by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries. However, today, Russia seems to be in a far better place for holding the status quo line over the area in Ukraine's east that it occupies, and has subsequently folded into its own territory with constitutional amendments.

As western countries now push for a "peace process", that began with the conference in Switzerland (June 2024), New Delhi seems to have concluded that a frozen conflict is the most likely outcome. Any change to that status quo could only come from a massive escalation by Ukraine, requiring major new commitments of men and also military ground and airpower from its western partners. New Delhi also wagered, even before U.S. President Joe Biden announced that he would bow out of the U.S. Presidential race, that there is going to be a change in Washington in November – with Mr. Biden's challenger, the former U.S. President Donald Trump, indicating a reduced commitment to Kyiv



Suhasini Haidar

There was one clear message – of the sure bet the Narendra Modi government has placed on India-Russia ties

in the war, and less antagonism towards Moscow. If so, Mr. Modi's visit was an acknowledgement that Russia has already weathered the worst, and that it would be pointless for India to continue its rupture of the annual summit to the detriment of bilateral ties. The reference in the India-Russia joint statement, of the conflict "around Ukraine" as opposed to "in Ukraine", even seems to be a subtle acceptance of Russian claims. Another reference, showing "appreciation" for peace proposals "in accordance with international law and on the basis of the UN Charter", suggests common ground between the two countries. India has refused to criticise Russia for the war so far, with more than 20 abstentions at the United Nations, including during the latest vote, on July 11 at the UN General Assembly, over a resolution calling on Russia to cease fire after deadly missile attacks that targeted a children's hospital among other buildings. Despite meetings with Mr. Zelenskyy and a visit to India by Ukraine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dmytro Kuleba, in March this year, New Delhi has hesitated on other requests from Kyiv as well – such as allowing Indian companies to provide construction, medical devices and telecom infrastructure to the Ukrainian government, or move beyond its aid of humanitarian items, thereby indicating its unwillingness to invoke Russian ire.

Keeping Russia from China

The geopolitical signalling of the visit extends to other spheres: by going to Moscow, days after cancelling his visit to Astana, Kazakhstan, for the SCO Summit, Mr. Modi showed that he was willing to forego a joint appearance with Chinese President Xi Jinping, but not with Mr. Putin. This is the reverse of western messaging, that has been calling on China to reduce its support to Russia, rather than the other way around. India's concerns about keeping Russia on-side in the face of continuing tensions with China at the Line of Actual Control remain a priority, regardless of its partnerships with western countries in the Indo-Pacific. The U.S.'s actions in the past few years have also given many in New Delhi cause for pause – the Biden administration has forged AUKUS (Australia-U.K.-U.S.) for nuclear submarines, engaged "Quad Plus" countries such as New Zealand, South Korea, Vietnam and the Philippines intensely, and during the NATO summit in Washington that was held at the same time as the Modi-Putin summit, the U.S. hosted the "AP-4" or leaders of Australia, New Zealand, South Korea and Japan. With its refusal to make the Quad (India, Japan, Australia, U.S.) a strategic concept, New Delhi stands in danger of limiting its utility to Indo-Pacific partners compared to these other groups. It remains to be seen whether the Modi government is able to convince them to infuse new energy into the Quad on other fronts, with a Quad Foreign Ministers' meeting around the corner, and plans for a possible Quad summit later this year in New Delhi. In that sense, the Russia visit was not just an assertion of India's strategic autonomy but also a reminder that India

still has other options.

Geo-economics thrust

Finally, Mr. Modi's Russian journey must be considered in its 'geo-economic' rather than just its 'geopolitical' context. Regardless of the outcomes on the battlefield in Ukraine, it is clear that western sanctions against Russia will remain, and, consequently, so will India's supply of discounted Russian oil as well. These imports have meant that India-Russia trade ties, that have hovered in the \$5 billion-\$10 billion range for decades, grew by 66% to a whopping \$65 billion last year; this has grown a further 20% in the first quarter of 2024. The spurt is unsustainable unless India develops payment mechanisms for the oil imports. The Modi-Putin summit took many steps to address that issue, listing action-items in nine specific areas in a Joint Vision statement on trade by 2030 that appeared to make circumventing western sanctions a priority.

In addition, the joint statement on furthering cooperation in Russia's Far East focuses on increasing energy (oil and LNG) supplies from Russia, as well as much-needed commodities exports from India, using the yet-to-be-operationalised Chennai-Vladivostok maritime corridor. While these will help rationalise the trade imbalance, both sides will also seek mutual investments, of the kind seen when Rosneft acquired a controlling stake in the Gujarat-based Vadinar refinery (Nayara Energy), the largest foreign direct investment of its kind in India, at more than \$23 billion, according to Mr. Putin. In turn, Indian public sector units have bought stakes in Russian oil fields to the tune of \$15 billion. Despite the financial implications, the U.S. and Europe have steered clear of sanctioning any of these transactions, as they accept Vadinar-processed Russian oil products as "Indian products", and New Delhi is surmising that more such deals could be a safe proposition in the future as well. Russian access to the North Sea trade route around the Arctic region is invaluable as India seeks new connectivity possibilities to its east – a Trump administration is likely to double down on strictures against Iran-led connectivity routes such as the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and the Chabahar project to India's west. At a time when military hardware imports, that have been the mainstay of India-Russia ties, are being reduced due to India's decade-long diversification and Russia's preoccupation with the Ukraine war, such geo-economic strategies give New Delhi new levers in the bilateral relationship.

While all such calculations could still go awry, depending on how the Ukraine war proceeds, the Russian economy struggles with sanctions, and the U.S. sets a new course post-elections, the enduring message from the Moscow visit is the solid bet the Modi government has placed on India-Russia ties.

PM Visit to Russia

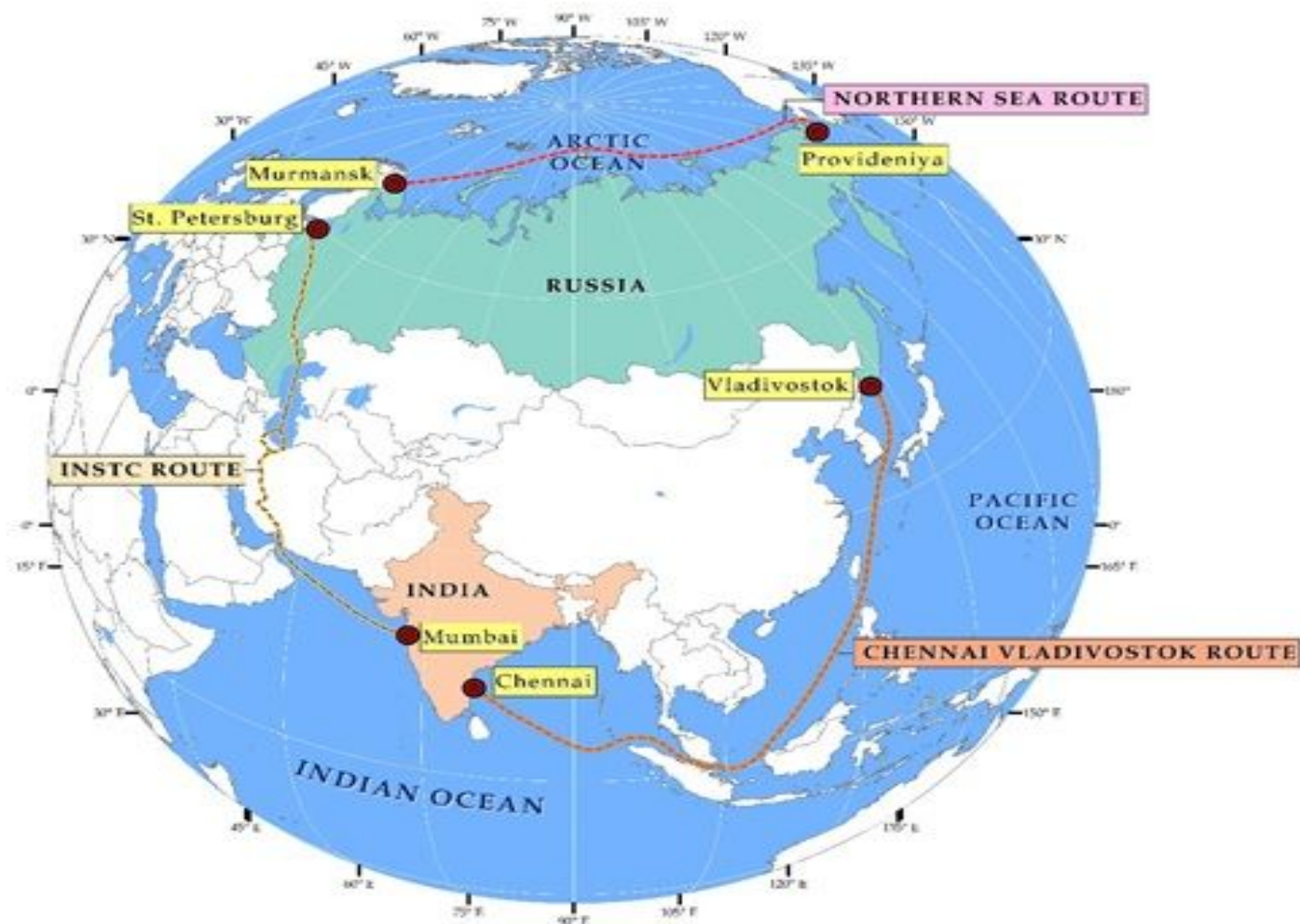


- Finally, Mr. Modi's Russian journey must be considered in its 'geo-economic' rather than just its 'geopolitical' context.
- Regardless of the outcomes on the battle held in Ukraine, it is clear that western sanctions against Russia will remain, and, consequently, so will India's supply of discounted Russian oil as well.
- These imports have meant that India-Russia trade ties, that have hovered in the \$5 billion-\$10 billion range for decades, grew by 66% to a whopping \$65 billion last year; this has grown a further 20% in the first quarter of 2024.

- **The spurt is unsustainable unless India develops payment mechanisms for the oil imports.**
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- **In turn, Indian public sector units have bought stakes in Russian oil fields to the tune of \$15 billion.**
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- **At a time when military hardware imports, that have been the mainstay of India-Russia ties, are being reduced due to India's decade-long diversification and Russia's preoccupation with the Ukraine war, such geo-economic strategies give New Delhi new levers in the bilateral relationship.**



India's illegal coal mining problem

How prevalent is illegal coal mining in India? What are the legal frameworks governing coal mining in India? Why is the responsibility for addressing illegal mining placed on State governments? What factors contribute to the persistence of illegal coal mining? What safety risks do workers face?

EXPLAINER

Prityali Prakash

The story so far:

On July 13, three workers died of asphyxiation inside an illegal coal mine in Gujarat's Surendranagar district. The officials said that the workers were working in a mine near Bhet village in Thangadh taluka without helmets, masks, or other safety equipment. The first information report (FIR) indicated that the accused failed to provide essential safety gear to the labourers, who died after inhaling toxic gas in the mine. The police have registered a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against four people.

What is the issue?

The Surendranagar incident is not an isolated case.

In June 2023, three people, including a ten-year-old child, were reportedly killed after an illegal mine collapsed in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. Similarly, at least three people were killed in October 2023 after a coal mine collapsed during illegal extraction in West Bengal's Paschim Bardhaman district.

These are just a few examples of how illegal coal mining has led to worker fatalities in India.

Coal in India was nationalised in two phases: first with the coking coal (used for the production of coke in the steel industry) in 1971-72; and then with the non-coking coal mines in 1973. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is the central legislation that determines eligibility for coal mining in India. Illegal mining constitutes a law and order problem, which is a State list subject. Hence, the onus of dealing with it falls on State governments rather than the Union government.

Why is illegal coal mining rampant in India?

According to the Ministry of Coal, illegal



Mining perils: Labourers carry baskets of coal from an open-cast mine in Jharkhand, AP

mining in India is mostly carried out in abandoned mines or shallow coal seams in remote or isolated places. Several factors contribute to illegal coal mining in India.

Coal is the most abundant fossil fuel in India, accounting for 55% of the country's energy needs. The high demand for power in India translates into a high demand for coal, which often outstrips the legal supply, prompting illegal supply. Many areas that are rich in coal are also situated close to homes for populations struggling with poverty and unemployment, which contributes to illegal mining in these areas.

In remote areas, mining regulations can be weak due to inadequate monitoring and lack of resources, leading to weaker enforcement. This can result in the rise of "coal mafias," as has been alleged in multiple cases of illegal coal mining in India. For example, in 2018, activist Marshall Biam of the North East Indigenous People's Federation registered a complaint accusing a "police-backed" coal gang of threatening him. Mining tragedies are not uncommon in coal-rich Meghalaya.

Illegal coal mining also allegedly receives tacit support from political leaders in areas where it is prevalent, making it difficult to curb. In 2023, the Assam-based political party Assam Jatiya

Parishad (AJP) submitted a petition once to the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India, the National Green Tribunal (NGT), the National Human Rights Commission and the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, alleging that some BJP leaders are behind illegal coal mining in the State. AJP president Lurinjyoti Gogoi and general secretary Jagadish Bhuyan said that illegal rat-hole coal mining has continued in Assam, as well as in Meghalaya and other north-eastern States, with the alleged patronage of BJP leaders and in collusion with officials despite a blanket ban on such mining by the NGT in 2014.

Illegal mining is often carried out using rudimentary techniques like surface mining and rat-hole mining, rather than the scientific methods required for legal operations on a larger scale. In areas where coal seams are closer to the surface, illegal miners access them with limited safety equipment. Minimal operational costs can also turn into significant profits, making illegal mining lucrative.

Why do so many workers die in illegal coal mines?

The lack of safety equipment and protocols is the primary reason for deaths during illegal coal mining. Miners face increased respiratory risks due to inhaling

coal dust, and the lack of safety equipment significantly increases this risk. The miners in the Surendranagar incident also died of carbon monoxide poisoning. According to District Collector K.C. Sampat, 2,100 wells had been filled in recent times, but some of them might have been illegally reopened, where the incident happened.

Illegal mines lack proper structural support to carry out the extraction of coal, making working conditions hazardous and vulnerable to cave-ins, landslides, and explosions. Workers may also be exposed to high levels of toxic substances like lead and mercury, which can cause acute poisoning or long-term chronic medical conditions.

Several people who work in illegal coal mines are untrained for the job and for the risks it poses. There is a lack of proper training, quick response facilities, and knowledge in case of emergencies. Operator negligence and worker exploitation are also rampant in illegal coal mining.

Why do governments struggle to cut down illegal coal mining in India?

Questions regarding illegal coal mining have been raised in the Parliament, but since it is a law and order issue, the Union government often shifts the blame to State authorities. A mix of economic, social, political, and regulatory factors makes it difficult for governments to shut down illegal coal mining in India.

Illegal coal mining, by any means, is not a novelty. It has existed since before coal was nationalised and continues to exist in pockets in coal-rich areas or near abandoned mines. The high demand for coal as a fuel makes illegal mining rampant and challenging to control. Local economies in many areas depend on mining, and once official operations run their course, illegal mining takes its place to support the local community.

The legal framework governing mining is complex, which can possibly lead to bureaucratic hurdles and inefficiency in governance, allowing illegal mining to exist.

THE GIST

Three workers died of asphyxiation in an illegal coal mine in Gujarat's Surendranagar district on July 13 due to a lack of safety equipment.

Illegal coal mining is widespread in India and has led to numerous worker deaths.

Illegal mining is a law and order issue falling under State jurisdiction, making State governments responsible for addressing it.

High demand for coal, poverty, unemployment, weak regulations, and alleged political support contribute to the prevalence of illegal coal mining.

Why is illegal coal mining rampant in India?



- According to the Ministry of Coal, illegal mining in India is mostly carried out in abandoned mines or shallow coal seams in remote or isolated places.
- Several factors contribute to illegal coal mining in India. Coal is the most abundant fossil fuel in India, accounting for 55% of the country's energy needs.
- The high demand for power in India translates into a high demand for coal, which often outstrips the legal supply, prompting illegal supply.
- Many areas that are rich in coal are also situated close to homes for populations struggling with poverty and unemployment, which contributes to illegal mining in these areas.



- **In remote areas, mining regulations can be weak due to inadequate monitoring and lack of resources, leading to weaker enforcement.**
- **This can result in the rise of “coal mafias,” as has been alleged in multiple cases of illegal coal mining in India.**
- **For example, in 2018, activist Marshall Biam of the North East Indigenous People’s Federation registered a complaint accusing a “police-backed” coal gang of threatening him.**
- **Mining tragedies are not uncommon in coal-rich Meghalaya.**
- **Illegal coal mining also allegedly receives tacit support from political leaders in areas where it is prevalent, making it difficult to curb.**



- **Illegal mining is often carried out using rudimentary techniques like surface mining and rat-hole mining, rather than the scientific methods required for legal operations on a larger scale.**
- **In areas where coal seams are closer to the surface, illegal miners access them with limited safety equipment.**
- **Minimal operational costs can also turn into significant profits, making illegal mining lucrative.**

KENCHO SHACHA GOZDI

Death toll from Ethiopia landslide hits 257, could reach 500, says UN



AFP



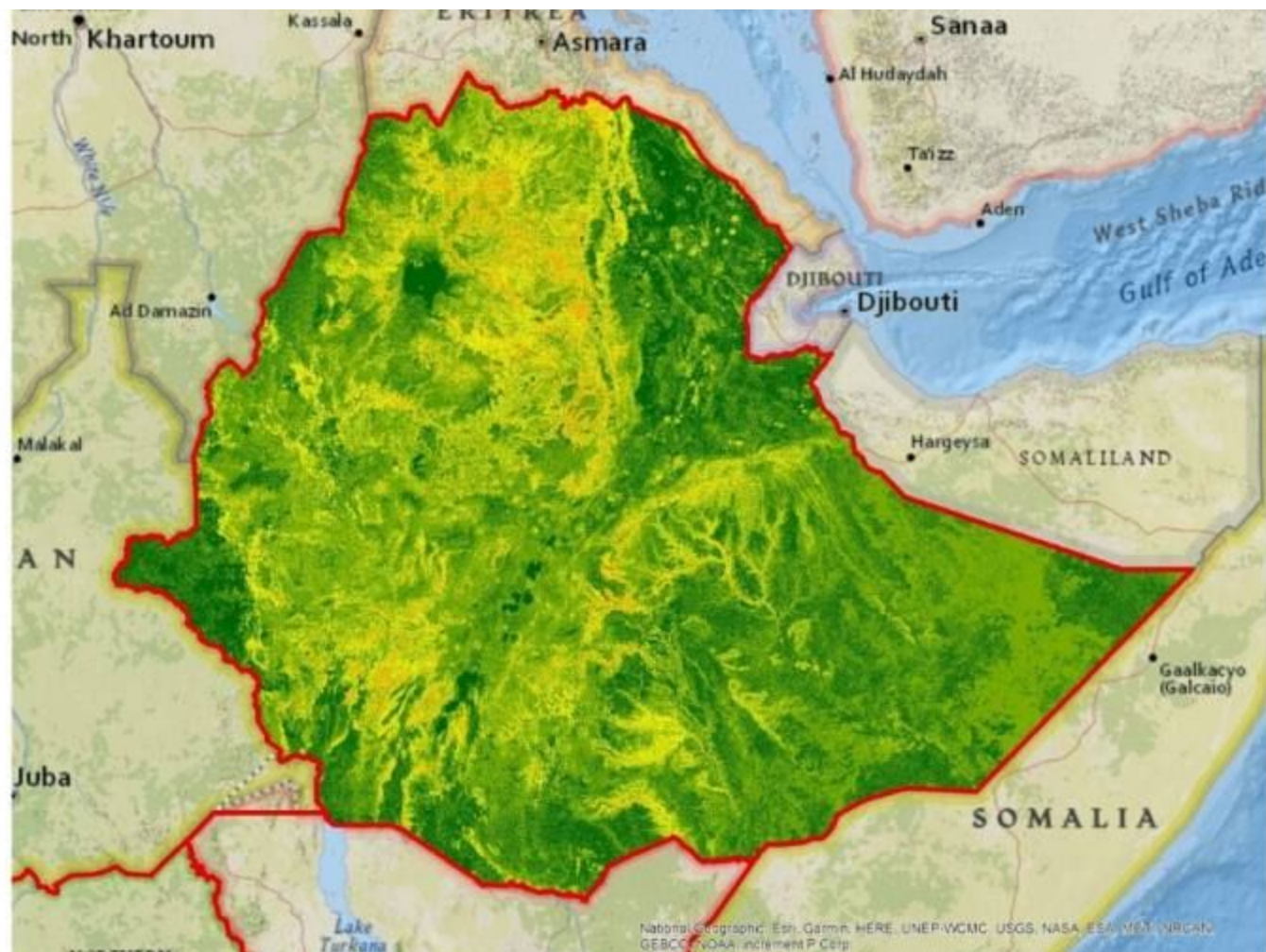
The death toll from landslips in a remote region of southern Ethiopia has risen to 257, the United Nations said on Thursday, warning that the number of victims could soar to up to 500. Rescuers continue to press on with the grim search for bodies and survivors in the stricken locality of Kencho Shacha Gozdi. AFP

Why Landslide in ethiopia ??



- **Landslides are particularly common in Ethiopia between July and September, which is the main wet season, as well as April and May when there is heavy seasonal rain.**
- **Millions of people in Ethiopia live in areas at risk from landslides.**
- **The soil in southern Ethiopia has been saturated by seasonal rains, making the area more prone to landslides.**
- **Rains from April to early May caused flooding and mass displacement,**
- **Recent Landslide in Kencho Shacha locality**









Eye in the sky: U.S. and Canadian jet fighters are seen near the U.S. State of Alaska. REUTERS

Russian, Chinese bombers stage joint patrol near Alaska

Agence France-Presse
MOSCOW

Russian and Chinese jets staged a joint patrol over far eastern Russia and the Bering Sea near Alaska but Moscow and Beijing stressed it was not aimed at any “third party”.

Wednesday’s flights, with nuclear-capable bombers, came days after Moscow said the United States sent its own strategic bombers close to Russian airspace.

Russia said its “Tu-95MS strategic missile carriers and the Chinese air force’s Xian H-6 strategic bombers carried out an aerial patrol over the Chukchi and Bering Seas and the north Pacific Ocean”.

The joint U.S.-Canadian North American Aerospace Defence Command earlier said American and Canadian warplanes had intercepted two Russian and two Chinese bombers in international airspace near Alaska on Wednesday. It said the bombers “remained in international airspace” and were “not seen as a threat”.

Moscow said the patrol observed international law and did not breach foreign airspace, adding that “at certain stages of the route, the aviation group was accompanied by fighter jets of foreign countries”.

The patrol was part of “a plan of military cooperation for 2024 and not directed against third countries,” Moscow said.

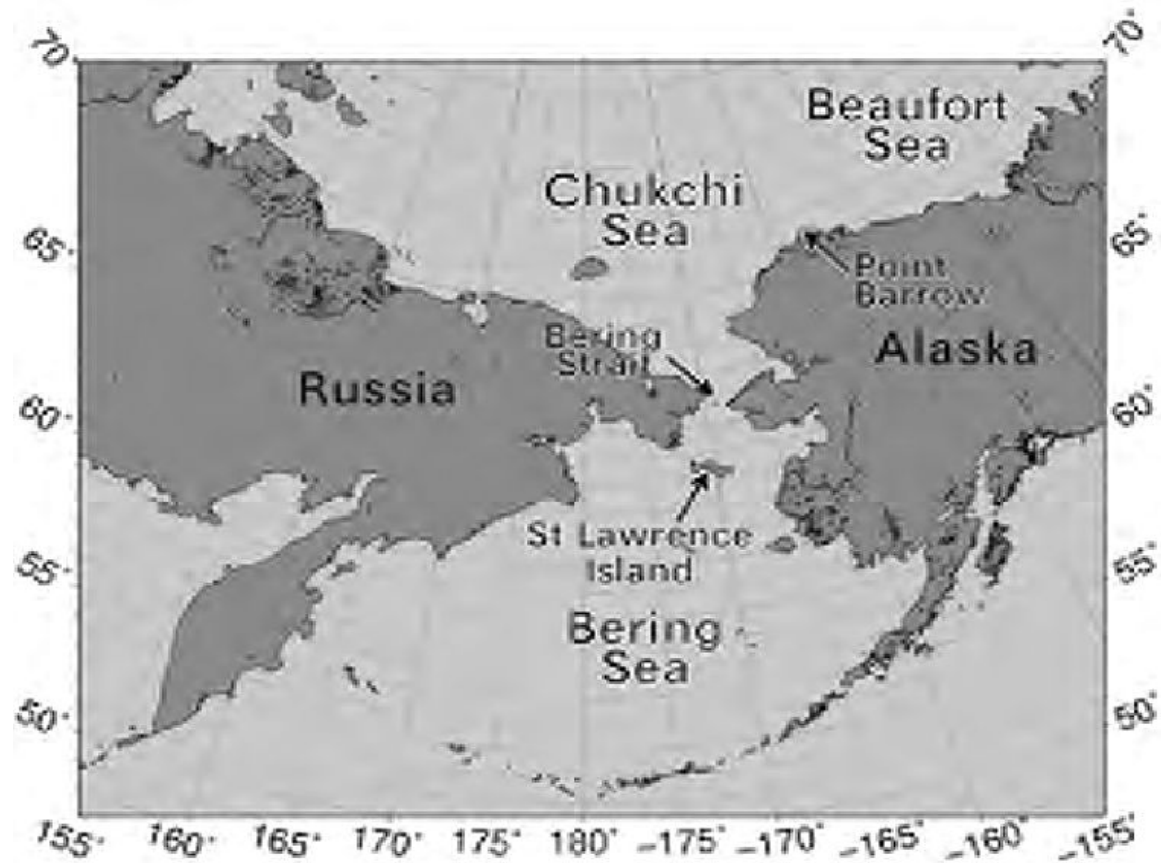
China’s Defence Ministry also said that the patrol was “not aimed at a third party” and “has nothing to do with the current international and regional situation”.

Russia’s Defence Ministry posted images of planes taking off and landing as well as footage from the air.

The TU-95MS planes were developed in the Soviet era to carry long-range cruise missiles and are part of Russia’s nuclear triad. The Xian H-6 planes are also nuclear-capable.

Defence in news

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- **The Xian H-6 planes are also nuclear-capable**

'States have unlimited right to tax mineral-rich lands'



Constitution Bench, in an 8:1 verdict, holds that Parliament, through Mines and Minerals Act, cannot restrict States from legislating on the taxation of mining lands, quarries; any dilution will impact their ability to raise revenues; the verdict came in a batch of 86 appeals filed by different State govts, mining firms, and public sector undertakings

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

A nine-judge Constitution Bench, headed by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud, on Thursday held by an 8:1 majority that Parliament cannot limit the power of State legislatures to tax mineral-bearing lands and quarries. The judgment, freeing States from the restrictions imposed by the Centre, is in tune with the federalist principles of governance.


"Any dilution in the taxing powers of the State legislatures will necessarily impact their ability to raise revenues, which in turn will impede their ability to deliver welfare schemes and services to the people. The ability of the State governments to invest in

physical infrastructure, health, education, human capacity, and research and development is directly correlated to the raising of government revenues... Fiscal federalism entails that the power of the States to levy taxes within the legislative domain carved out to them and subject to the limitations laid down by the Constitution must be secured from unconstitutional interference by Parliament," the Chief Justice said.

The verdict noted how mineral-rich States such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha continue to have per capita income below the national average.

The judgment said Parliament, through the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act of 1957 cannot restrict the



 Fiscal federalism entails that the power of the States to levy taxes within the legislative domain carved out to them and subject to the limitations laid down by the Constitution must be secured from unconstitutional interference by Parliament
D.Y. CHANDRACHUD
Chief Justice of India

States from legislating on the taxation of mining lands and quarries.

'Royalty not a tax'

The court further held that royalty paid to the States by mining lease holders is not a tax.

"Royalty is not a tax. Royalty is a contractual consideration paid by the mining lessee to the lessor for enjoyment of mineral

rights," the Chief Justice Chandrachud said.

The judgment came in a batch of 86 appeals filed by different State governments, mining companies and public sector undertakings.

The case has its roots in a dispute between India Cements Ltd. and the Tamil Nadu government.

Chief Justice Chandrachud said State legislatures

derive their power to tax mines and quarries under Article 246 read with Entry 49 (tax on lands and buildings) in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

"Mineral-bearing lands fall within the description of 'lands' in Entry 49," Chief Justice Chandrachud held.

In the sole dissenting opinion on the Constitution Bench, Justice B.V. Nagarathna said the States' power to tax under Entry 49 of List II did not include "mineral-bearing lands". However, Justice Nagarathna agreed with the majority on the Bench that royalty was not a tax.

The Centre had argued that Entry 50 in the State List had allowed the Parliament to impose "any limitations" on taxes on miner-

al rights through laws relating to mineral development, in this case, the MMDR Act.

However, the Chief Justice responded in the judgment to the argument by noting that Entries 50 and 49 of the State List "deal with distinct subject matters and operate in different fields".

The limitations imposed by Parliament in a law like the MMDR Act, which related to mineral development, did not operate on or influence State taxation of mining lands under Entry 49 in the State List for the sole reason that "there is no specific stipulation in the Constitution to that effect".

"Entry 50 of List II does not constitute an exception... The power to tax mineral rights vests in the

State Legislatures. The Parliament does not have the legislative competence to tax mineral rights, with Entry 54 of the Union List (Regulation of mines and minerals development declared by parliamentary law to be expedient in the public interest) being only a general entry. Power to tax mineral rights is enumerated in List II. The Parliament cannot use its residuary powers with respect to that subject matter," Chief Justice Chandrachud held.

Justice Nagarathna, however, agreed that the MMDR Act, especially the provision which allows the Centre to take "control of the regulation of mines and the development of minerals" on expediency in public interest, denuded or limited the scope of a State's right to tax.

'States have unlimited right to tax mineral-rich lands'



- **A nine-judge Constitution Bench, headed by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud, held that Parliament cannot limit the power of State legislatures to tax mineral-bearing lands and quarries.**
- **The judgment, freeing States from the restrictions imposed by the Centre, is in tune with the federalist principles of governance.**
- **“Any dilution in the taxing powers of the State legislatures will necessarily impact their ability to raise revenues, which in turn will impede their ability to deliver welfare schemes and services to the people.**

- **The ability of the State governments to invest in physical infrastructure, health, education, human capacity, and research and development is directly correlated to the raising of government revenues...**
- **Fiscal federalism entails that the power of the States to levy taxes within the legislative domain carved out to them and subject to the limitations laid down by the Constitution must be secured from unconstitutional interference by Parliament,**

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- **The court further held that royalty paid to the States by mining lease holders is not a tax.**
- **State legislatures derive their power to tax mines and quarries under Article 246 read with Entry 49 (tax on lands and buildings) in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.**

- **The Centre had argued that Entry 50 in the State List had allowed the Parliament to impose “any limitations” on taxes on minerals rights through laws relating to mineral development, in this case, the MMDR Act .**
- **The Mines and Minerals Act is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to regulate the mining sector in India. It was amended in 2015 and 2016.**
- **This act forms the basic framework of mining regulation in India.**
- **This act is applicable to all mineral except minor minerals and atomic minerals**

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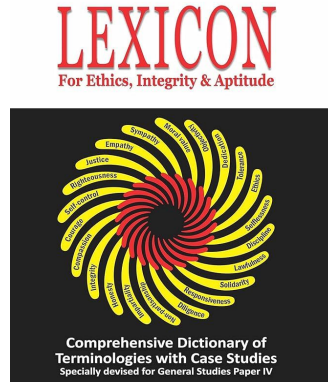
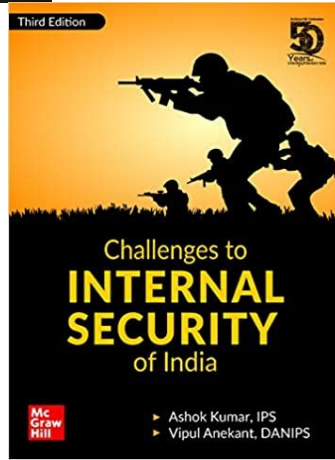
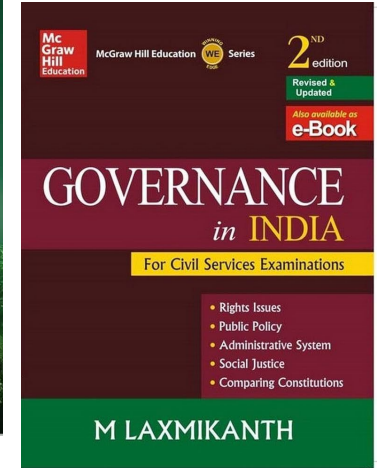
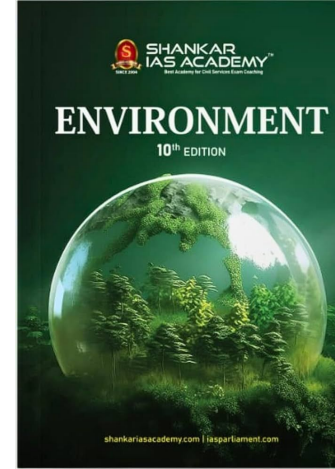
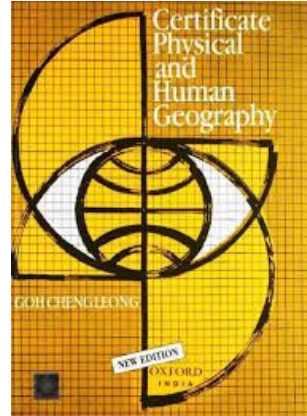
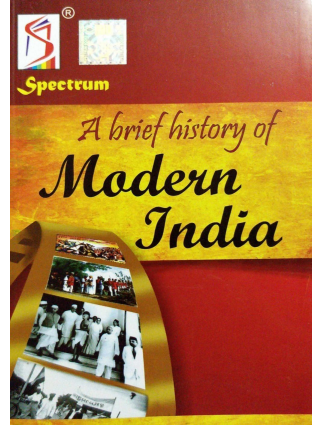
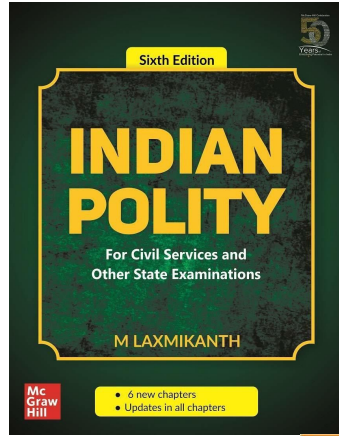
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