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सूरदास का संयोग शृंगार

सुबनेश्वर राम

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विश्व के महान साहित्यकारों ने अपने साहित्य में एक या अनेक ऐसे चरित्रों का सृजन किया है जिसके हृदय में उत्पन्न होने वाली ब्रह्म की आत्मा का संगीत सुनाई देता है। सूरदास ने भी राधा का चरित्र चित्रण ऐसा ही किया है जो विश्व के महानतम कवियों में अग्रगण्य है। विश्व के कई कलाकारों ने कुछ ऐसे नारी चरित्रों को सुरततम कल्पना और सृष्टि की है जिनके जीवन में सत्य की शाश्वत प्राण प्रतिष्ठा हुई है तथा जिनकी सृष्टि में सहज ही शिवत्व की झलक दिखाई देती है। उनमें सूर की राधा का अन्यतम स्थान है। सूर की राधा की सहज अनुसूक्ति, स्वच्छंद प्रकृति, प्रबल जीवन शक्ति तथा अनुपम सौंदर्य मूर्ति में मनुस्विकी प्रवृत्ति और असीम आत्मशक्ति संपन्न वियोगिनी का जो महान संयोग हुआ है उससे उनका चरित्र व्यवहारिक होकर भी सांसारिक बन गया है। राधा में जीवन के अत्यधिक प्रेम और सांसारिक सुख के तत्त्वों का अद्भुत संयोग है। राधा के रूप में प्रेम के सुमधुर परिवेश में पत्नी और विकसित हुई किशोरी और संयोग में सिद्ध कामनमूर्ति युवती परिणय की ओर उन्मुख वह स्त्री जिससे प्रेम किया जाए तथा वियोग में तपी नारी के सम्पूर्ण जीवन को अधिकतम किया गया है।

मनुस्विकी राधा अपनी सखियों के साथ घुमने जाती है, कृष्ण का नजर राधा पर पड़ जाती है। इस मनोरम रूप को देखकर कृष्ण मोहित हो जाते हैं और देखते-ही-देखते कृष्ण ने राधा का चित्त चुग लिया। रासिक शिरोमणि ने बाली-ही-बाली में राधा को अपने हृदय में बसा लिया। समय ढलते ही राधा अपनी सखियों के साथ घर चली जाती है। प्रथम मिलन में ही दोनों के मन में प्रेम का जनकैलाब उमड़ता है। राधा प्रथम व्यक्त रूप में इस प्रथम दर्शन के बाद उदासीना प्रकट करती है, लेकिन अब मन में कृष्ण जलज गया है। घर पर खाना-पीना छोड़ देती है, कर्मी राती है तो कर्मी हँसती है, कभी लज्जित होकर

संकुचित हो जाती है। राधा का प्रेम अब परिपुष्ट हो गया है। वह रसकैलि के रहस्य से धीरे-धीरे परिचित हो रही है। कृष्ण से मिलकर लौटने के बाद मन व्याकुल और धिंस चंचल हो गयी है।

राधा एक दिन यशोदा का घर जाती है, ज्योंही यशोदा राधा को देखती है उसकी आँखें फटी-की-फटी रह जाती हैं- राधा की विशाल नेत्र, सुरर बदन, कमसीन और मनमोहक शरीर को देखते ही यशोदा ने कृष्ण के लिए राधा को एक अच्छी जोड़ी मान लेती है। राधा और यशोदा में चालंचाल होती है, यशोदा राधा को अपनाती है, राधा का शृंगार करती है और राधा कृष्ण की जोड़ी को एक साथ खेलने के लिए आज्ञा दे देती है। चालिका राधा का सौंदर्य अनुपम है, वह गौरी, उर्वशी आदि से भी श्रेष्ठ है। अब प्रेम की विवशता में राधा को जन-मन की सुधि नहीं है।

कृष्ण के प्रेम में विवश राधा अब घर पर गली-गली में, यमुना तट पर और तलाओं से घिरे जंगलों में हर जगह कृष्ण को प्रतीक्षा करती है, संयोग का अवसर ढूँढ़ती है। कृष्ण गोपी बल्लभ है, किन्तु राधा उसकी विशेष प्रिय है। सूरदास ने राधा-कृष्ण लीला को क्रमशः विकसित किया है। सखियों के प्रयत्न से राधा का मन धीरे धीरे होता है तो स्वयं श्रीकृष्ण दूती के वेश में राधा के पास मनाने के लिए पहुँच जाते हैं। प्रेम वियोगिनी राधा का संयोग शृंगार में सूरदास ने राधा के शारीरिक सौंदर्य रूप की आक्रामक शक्ति और मन की क्रियाशीलता का मनमोहक वर्णन किया है लेकिन राधा का संयोग शृंगार को यात्रा स्थूल से सूक्ष्म की ओर अग्रसर है। शरीर से मन और मन से आत्मा की ओर संयोग शृंगार में राधा का व्यक्तित्व विमुख है। उनके रूप और प्रेम का प्रसार सम्पूर्ण लोक में है लेकिन वियोग में राधा अंतर्लीन है। कृष्ण के साथ ही सारा विश्व उनके मानस में समाहित हो गया है। संयोग शृंगार में वह मुखर, स्वच्छंद और रमणी है लेकिन वियोग में शांत, गम्भीर, संयमित और तपस्विनी है।

सूरदास भक्त कवि है और काव्य उनके लिए श्रीकृष्ण की लीलानाम का एक साधन है। श्रीकृष्ण का प्रेममय स्वरूप ही सूर की भक्ति भावना का केन्द्र बिन्दु है। बल्लभ संप्रदाय और सूरदास की प्रेम भक्ति के आराध्य गोपाल कृष्ण हैं। उनको बाल माधुरी तथा ज्व लीला ही भक्त की अनुभूति के विषय है



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भुवनेश्वर राम
प्राध्यापक, हिन्दी विभाग, एल. बी. कॉलेज,
मिर्जागंज, गिरिडीह, झारखंड

Dear Mr. Ram

This is to certify that भुवनेश्वर राम has published a paper entitled "सूरदास का संयोग श्रृंगार" which has been published in "Journal for Social Reality", Vol. 8 No. 1, Jan.-Mar. (2021).

Please find enclosed here with a complimentary copy of the Journal and four reprint "Journal for Social Reality, Vol. 8 No. 1, Jan.-Mar. (2021).

I am extremely grateful to you for contributing an article for the Journal and shall look forward to get the same co-operation in future also.

you are requested to acknowledge the receipt of the Journal.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely

(Dr. Uday Narayan Singh)
Managing Editor

Encl. : As above.

- ◆ International Journal for Social Development (Q)
- ◆ Journal for Social Development (Q)
- ◆ Journal for Social Reality (Q)

Unemployment Problems In The State Of Jharkhand

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Abstract: Unemployment is on the increase and it is the greatest problem that our youth are facing. After they come out of the schools and colleges, what should they do? There are jobs for millions of youth that are pouring out of educational institutions every year.

Unemployment is a grave problem before our Government planners. They try to provide jobs to more and more people but the demand exceeds far more than the supply. With the exceeding number of educational institutions and growing popularity of education the problem is becoming more and more serious day by day.

Unemployment is a problem connected with the increase in population. The population of this country is increasing by leaps and bounds. All the steps to control growing population will automatically help in solving the problem of unemployment. Problem of educated unemployment is more serious. The youths coming out with high degrees from the educational institutions turn hostile while they are not able to get employed. They come on the road and create a law and order problem. The country has not been able to become so much industrialized as would accommodate the growing number of unemployed youth. Now there is a lot of competition. Only the ablest is absorbed somewhere, the others have to face the wall.

Keywords: Unemployment, Population, Educated,

1. INTRODUCTION

A big portion of the world's total youth population lives in India, which has 540 million people under the age of 25 and nearly 200 million between 15-25 years of age. The facts made by different agencies such as the Office of the Registrar General on behalf of the Planning Commission and the United Nations also differ with respect to the number and relative share of the youth in the population. According to the best national estimates, the youth formed about 18.5 to 19 percent of the national population in the early 1990s, and numbered about 159 million at the time of the 1991 Census. Over 53 percent of 85 million were in the labour. By 2001, the number of youth is projected to rise to 212 million and the number of youth in the labour to 107 million, 23.6 percent of the projected total labour. The data provided by the National Sample Survey Organization confirm that the rate of unemployment among the youth, measured according to alternative concepts, exceeds the average for the general population by between 100 to 200 percent. The unemployed

youth formed 40 to 50 percent of all the rural unemployed and 58 to 60 percent of the urban unemployed in terms of the weekly status. The range of estimates based on three alternative concepts indicated that the absolute number of unemployed youth was between 5.5 and 8.6 million in 1987-88 and between 5.2 and 8.9 million in 1993-94. If the unemployment rate in terms of usual status were to remain unchanged through 2001, the number of unemployed youth would rise to about 6.2 million. Prima facie, this number does not appear alarmingly large for a country with nearly 1.0 billion persons, but the resulting frustration can indeed pose a serious threat to the stability of the Indian social and political structure. In India 84.5 million young people lives under poverty line in India, highest in the world. It is 44.2 % of total youth population. 44 million peoples of Indian youth are undernourished it is 23% of the total youth population. Gross enrollment percentage of youth in higher education is 7%, as compared to 92% in US, 52% in UK, 45% in Japan, 11.1% in all Asia, even 10.3% in all developing countries. Large percentage of unemployed population in India is educated

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Tribal Entrepreneurship & International Exhibition

Dr. Rajiv Kumar

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Abstract

The term "tribe" means a group of people living at a particular place from time immemorial. Anthropologically the tribe is a system of social organisation which includes several local groups. Villages, bands, districts or lineages and normally includes a common territory a common language and a common culture in the modern age tribal known as Santhal.

Introduction

Tribal population in India is a very important. It comprises 8.6 % of the total population of the country. Its economic development has remained extremely retarded. So it is extremely poor and has remained exploited so far Tribal co-operative marketing development federation of India Limited known as TRIFED formed in 1987. It is an apex level body of the state tribal development federations and state forest corporations its headquarters at New Delhi. It elaborate national network for procurement processing and marketing of forest and agricultural commodities produced in the tribal areas of the country

TRIFED has propelled the thought of economic empowerment of the tribal people through small Scale forest-based enterprises so that they can use the forest resources in a sustainable way and thus earn their livelihood by undertaking the activities at their place of habitat. While working on the economic empowerment front, we have found that the process of development that has been experimented so far has ushered in development for which technology is a major tool. So TRIFEDs objective would be to transfer the technology from Lab to Land in order to ensure value addition and thereby livelihood generation for tribals through Micro-enterprises. In this context, micro-enterprises would be based on the availability of forests resources; the traditional practice of the tribal people in respect of using these resources; utility of the value added products to be made

manufacture of pearlescent pigments which are increasingly used in the automotive industry. The Sub Group has recommended that establishment of wet ground mica plants based on imported know-how in the country needs to be encouraged. The quality of 36-15 MICA Indian ground mica powder is acceptable to foreign buyers. However, they prefer that the material should be free from iron and consistency in the mesh size in the powder. The Sub Group has underlined the need for efforts in this direction. It has also opined that process know-how for recovery of substantial concentration of lithium, rubidium and cesium values contained in some of the mica deposits in the country needs to be developed. For boosting exports, it would be necessary for Indian Mica Industry to manufacture an export fabricated & value-added mica-based products such as mica paper, micanite sheets and mica-based paper.

REFERENCES :

in. The better quality ore, called ruby mica, is found deeper underground. Older miners like Sanyu risk their lives descending without any harness down rickety ladders into pits 100 ft deep to find ruby mica. Women and children seek lower-quality scrap mica flakes in the open cast mines.

In Koderna, the mineral is easily accessible, of a high quality and in demand from all corners of the globe. Before the ban, there used to be around 150 mines in Dhalbog, employing at least 10,000 people. Russians and Europeans used to come here.

The foreigners may not be flocking to Dhalbog, but the mica mined illegally from the region is finding a market overseas through a clandestine supply chain involving local people, politicians, businessmen, authorities and multinational companies. The government banned mica mining long back. At present, there are no legal or illegal mines operating in the district. Yet, the website of Koderna describes the town as the mica capital of India.

Nothing nails the denial of the administration better than the government's own figures for mica production and export. The Indian Bureau of Mines lists only 21 underground mica mines, and just 344 leases, and mica production officially is a mere 19,500 tonnes. Yet exports are recorded as 1,40,310 tonnes in 2014-15, earning 241.60 crore as revenue. The vast difference between production and exports indicates the scale of the ghost mines in Dhalbog.

While the Koderna district collector may live in denial, heads have but to bow to the reality of illegal mining. Unable to control the mafia, the state government is now planning to legalise it, calling it "regulation".

Conclusion

There are sufficient resources of mica in the country to meet the domestic demand and export requirement. As per the Report of the Sub Group for the 12th Plan (2012-17), Planning Commission of India, there appears to be good demand for wet ground mica, especially in the

However, this is not the sole problem. Using children to gather the scraps from areas around the deserted mines, is a bigger concern, as it is hazardous to health and has even caused the death of a few children.

In 2010 only, six children had died within a period of three months. Thereby, not only do the central and state governments, but also make car companies like Audi, Volkswagen and BMW to investigate the sources of their car paint. All this forced the Jharkhand government to finally take some initiatives. A day after the advertisement was published, Gadhvi registered FIRs against eight people who had stored scraps without any license. However, the commissioner, along with others, is also clueless about the huge gap in production and required quantity of Mica.

Surprisingly, the British Geological Survey in 2005, had found that Koderma has largest reserves of Mica in the world (Wikipedia information). However, government of India has not identified it been the 'major' mineral category.

Risks

Mica is a crystalline silicate that readily cleaves into sheets and lends itself to erosion. Long before synthetic substitutes were invented, it used to be a valued ingredient for use in the electric and electronic industries.

The automobile industry loved the sparkle it gave to paint, and cosmetics companies used to give gloss to their products. In the heyday of mica, during the British Raj and also during some decades of independent India, towns in the Chotanagpur plateau glowed in their own mica. Each of them, named themselves as Aharach Nagari, Koderma, Jhansi Taluk, etc. (as in the song 'Aahar Nagari' in the film 'Ganga of Wasseypur').

In the '60s, the government shut down most of the mica mines because they had no ferric and couldn't pass muster under the country's new environmental laws. However, the demand for mica has not dwindled and this has kept illegal mines alive.

The mines are risky. Some are no bigger than foxholes (see which only children were seen).

producing Mica since 2013. The book also maintains that there has been a huge decline in its production across the country.

According to The Indian Mineral Year Book 2015, which was released in December, 2016, there are only 71 mines that are operational in India. And that in 2013-14, India produced only 21,417 tones. But, when it came to export, the figure is as high as- 1,27,882 tonnes.

Incidentally, in the year 2014-15, the industry, as per official figure, had witnessed a 40 per cent decline in production. Legally, only 12,488 tonnes Mica were produced. But, despite all, India exported 1,40,960 tonnes. Thereby, clearly ringing the alarm bells, as to how India was exporting more Mica than it was actually producing?

However, the President of Mica Exporters Association, Buxhand, RajendraBagaria claimed that IMB only assesses production of Mica. They didn't report on the waste lying around even after 100 years of mining. Hence, accounting these waste Mica to be the source for Mica exports.

But, IMB's table says the production include crude, and waste as well as scrap. When interrogated, the association president stands on his statement that dump (waste and scrap, known as Dhura) do not get assessed by IMB. And after using that dhura, which were there on railway (and forest) lands of some persons, we were giving three and half percent cess to central government, while exporting. One such mineral dump has been assessed containing Mica worth Rs 718 crres.

If you browse through some websites that has data related to Mica export, then it reveals that from Buxhand only, through Kolkata sea route, companies export more Mica than what has been officially quoted as total production.

And China alone, according to IMB records, imported 88,146 tonnes of Mica in 2014-15. It is fairly understandable that since long there has been large scale Mica excavation going from the forest areas of Buxhand. And because of this the government is losing out on royalties worth billions of rupees annually.

Women too are an important constituent of the labour force, but children form a certain part. What is worrying is that there are no official statistics available on child labour. They work in an invisible work force. They are many things between Rs. 0 and Rs. 8 per day for a minimum of 10 hours work. Culturally, the Santals engage their children in the trade to add to the income. This is coupled with the non-functioning of local government schools in the region. In some areas, tribal children do not get any basic education.

Aid, however, has tried to extend a helping hand to such children and improve their lives. It has special centres established to address the needs of children working in mica mines who have the educational and recreational needs of the tribal children and their parents. Parents of such children are given information and made aware of how they could benefit from various programmes launched by the government for their upliftment,' the document states.

The study, however, did not cover the plight of tribal children engaged in illegal mining in the mines which is spread over from Hazratnaga, Giridih, Dhanbad and Jharia. These children who constitute the major work force employed by organised coal mafia groups are subjected to grave physical exploitation at their place of work. Aid plans to investigate the children working in the illegal coal mines soon.

Controversy

Mica, we can find in white mass, comprising silicates of several elements, is a natural mineral. It is used in electrical appliances and even in computer chips. It is now used in prominent cosmetic products. And hence, its always, very much in demand, globally.

However, in early 1980s, government of India had notified to ban mining of mica in the industry chemical. Mica extraction was not the most. This blanket ban on mica mining in the state of Jharkhand, mica mines in Giridih and Xederna district of the mineral rich state. However, these two districts, together produced over 70 per cent of India's mica. However, the document mentions only two mica holders, in each area.

Two decades down the line Indian Mines Bureau (IMB) which brings out an annual book titled Minerals, in its latest edition, has officially maintained that Jharkhand has mica

Gemstone potential of Great Mica Belt

Beside the high quality mica production, Great Mica Belt also hosts a wide variety of gemstones and also some rare metals. Some of the reported semiprecious gemstones from the area are moonstone, iustmailine, garnet, amazonite, citrine, garnet, cat's eye, bytownite and apatite.

India most mica mines are located in Jharkhand. It is estimated that 18,000 children are involved in mica mining in the two districts of the state. The existence of such high instances of child labour is not known primarily because the workers mostly come from the interiors.

Organised groups involved in illegal mining of mica mostly engage children. Employing children in mica cutting and splitting is categorised as hazardous occupation under the Child Labour (Prevention and Regulation) Act. However, child labour in this region is common since it happens to be very cheap,' the document further adds.

In the block of Giridih district, 3,018 tribal children involved in mining-related works were traced by the organisation during its survey. Child labour in mica mining and scrap mica collection is the worst form of child labour. Children go 20 feet below the ground, mostly at loose soil in search for mica. Many deaths are a result of collapse or caving of the ground. In the last five years, there were more than 45 deaths. Snakebites were also responsible for fatalities in some instances. Other diseases such as silicosis, asthma and bronchitis, T.B and malnutrition are common among tribal children and adults working in the industry,' the study concluded.

The Thri block in Giridih district of Jharkhand is a geographically-degraded zone where the Santhals have lived for many decades now. Previously, it was a thick forest zone, but over the years, droughts, rampant felling of trees and haphazard, illegal and unscientific mining have devastated it.

Until 1980, organised mica mining took place in the region. The slump in mica trade now has taken its toll on the local tribal inhabitants, who have been left without any means of livelihood in the absence of any alternate source of income. Now the prime livelihood of the people living in the region is collecting scrap mica. In this vocation, entire families are involved and the product is sold for meagre amounts to agents.

Technology, and Tourism etc. which have not been included. Several projects with investment of Rs 21,621 crore have been commissioned besides Govt.-CPSU-Power sector investments. Few projects with Rs 12000 crore and about 3.4 million ton capacity are to be expanded and commissioned in steel production etc. during 2012-13.

Mining history of Great Mica Belt

During ancient times mica sheets have been extensively used for decorative, ornamental purposes or as a base plate for painting. Powdered biotite mica had been used in Ayurveda. With the dawn of the electrical age in 1878, Indian mica has dominated the world market with contributing about 80% towards the world's requirement of sheet mica. The artisanal mica mining was started by local aboriginal tribes known as Labanas and Mahajins from the Kodera area in Jharkhand about 150 years ago. They extracted mica by breaking pegmatites containing mica books by heating and sudden cooling with water. They started extracting mica from narrow cylindrical shafts, hardly exceeding 10 m. in depth. However systematic mining of mica started in this mica belt sometime 1880. Prospecting for mica was usually done by "surface scratching" locally known as *upperchella working*: the pegmatites which are exposed on the surface and showing indications of mica are dug up. The local people, experienced in exploration have carried out the "*upperchella working*" for all companies. In recent years, prospecting has been carried out by trial pits and trenches followed by open-cast or underground mining. Underground mining is further carried out by "Pillar and Stall" method for flat pegmatites and "Drifts" method for steeply dipping pegmatites. Depending on the dip of the vein, either a vertical "shaft" or an "incline" is sunk, and levels are then driven at suitable intervals. The levels are connected either by rise or winze for blocking out pillars or stopes and for facilitating ventilation. The different levels are connected by wooden ladders. According to the Indian Bureau of Mines, 50 years back there were more than 150 workable active mine in the Bihar state. But now gradually excavation of low quality of mica ore and high cost of production results in the closure of mica mines and related industries.

is produced in Jharkhand. Till date, commercial scale of mica production in India has defied almost all attempts at mechanization, and most of the 'splitting' of mica is done by hand, with India leading the world in the mica 'splitting' trade (Singh et al., 2001). The Great Mica Belt, previously known as Bihar Mica Belt, extends to a distance of 160 km having an average width of 25 kms. It extends from Guzra in Gaya district in the west through Nawada, Koderma, Hazaribag, Giridih in Jharkhand and Jhansi as well as Bhagalpur district of the Bihar state in the east. Its maximum width is about 40 km at Koderma Hazaribagh-Nawada area. The whole belt encompasses roughly around 4,000 sq. km. area. It runs in an east-northeast to west-southwest direction. The major part of the Great Mica Belt is located in Jharkhand state. The Koderma area is the highest mica tract in the country and occupies an area of about 145.74 square kilometers. Jharkhand's other sizable mica deposits are found around the towns of Dhanbad, Manohar, Dhan, Gawan, and Tisri. With the advent of built up mica or mica-like laminated insulating material manufactured by natural or mechanical pressing of mica with glyptal, silicone, glass-ceramic and other materials, Jharkhand confirmed its position as the national and global leader in the manufacturing and export of mica. The mica from the Great Mica Belt is also famous for its thermal properties (highly infusible and extremely heat resistant, and even at red heat temperatures doesn't undergo any typical or chemical changes) and perfect dielectric property.

Jharkhand & minerals

The State of Jharkhand is having immense potential for industrialization with its large deposits amounting to 40% total minerals of the country. The State is the sole producer of coking coal, uranium and pyrite. It ranks first in the production of coal, mica, kaolinite and copper in India. Besides minerals, it has about 1/3 of forest cover as oxygen bars and raw material for several economic activities which provide livelihood in rural area as minor forest produce, aromatic, medicinal and dry fruit and Laxur's. It has wide network of rivers, power plant and industrial bases with about 1/3 as urban population. With its large deposits of minerals, Jharkhand is one of the front runners in attracting large number investors. Almost Rs. 56,000 crore investment proposals have been received during the 11th Five Year Plan for setting up of mineral based industries and other main component markets, auto parts manufacturing, cement, food processing, textile, education, health, etc besides public investment by NTPC/DVC/SAIL/SIPL etc. Besides these proposals there are several proposals with department of energy, Labour, Science &

LPTU
MICA BELT IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JHARKHAND

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ABSTRACT

Mica is widely distributed and occurs in igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary regimes. Mica group represents 34 phyllosilicate minerals that exhibits a layered or platy structure. Commercially important mica minerals are muscovite (potash or white mica) and phlogopite (magnesian or amber mica). Granitic pegmatites are the source of muscovitic sheet, while phlogopite is found in areas of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks into which pegmatite and granite rocks have been intruded. It possesses highly perfect basal cleavage due to which it can easily and accurately split into very thin sheets or films of any specified thickness. It has a unique combination of elasticity, toughness, flexibility and transparency. It possesses resistance to heat and sudden change in temperature and high dielectric strength. It is chemically inert, stable and does not absorb water. For over hundred years, India has enjoyed the monopoly in the production and export of sheet mica in the world. Of late, there has been a steady downfall in the production of mica. This declining trend could be attributed to fall in the demand of natural mica in the world market due to technological improvements that facilitate use of reconstituted mica and emergence of mica substitutes. However, there are sufficient resources in the country to meet the domestic requirement and export demand.

INTRODUCTION

India is one of the largest producers of black mica in the world, producing between 70% and 90% of the total black mica global output. In India, mica is found mainly from the three major mica belts namely Great Mica Belt (GMB) of Jharkhand and Bihar, Bhilwara Mica Belt of Rajasthan and Nellore Mica Belt of Andhra Pradesh. About 60% of country's total yield for mica

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