compensatory afforestation. its 1 distance from adjoining, forest number of patches, size of each

showing (11) Map non-forest/ degraded forest area identified for compensatory afforestation and adjoining boundary. forest Details of compensatory afforestation scheme including species to be planted implementing agency, time schedule, bast structure

Total financial outlay for compensatory forestation scheme. (v)Certificate from competent 2. authority regarding suitability of the area identified for the compensatory afforestation and from management point of view. (To be signed by concerned Deputy Conservator of Forest)

The user agency has submitted land records documents of non forest government (gain majuruva) land measuring 1786.14 acres ready to be transferred to the forest department for the purpose of compensatory afforestation. Total non forest land required to be provided for the purpose of compensatory afforestation is 2465.233 acres. The user agency has submitted the undertaking to submit the balance 679.09 acres in due course as and when approval from the district authorities is obtained. The details of land statement and NOC from the concerned DFO stating fitness of land for afforestation are enclosed in the annexure no. XI and X B respectively.

The detailed scheme of compensatory afforestation scheme along with the estimate will be submitted after the Stage I clearance and accordingly the user agency submitted undertaking to bear the cost of compensatory afforestation (Certificate no. 6).

CHORES AND ARREST

Site inspection report of the DCF (to be) The site has been inspected by the undersigned onenclosed specially highlighting facts 12/02/2009 and 13/02/2009 along with Range Forest asked in column 7 (xi. xii), 8 & 9 above. Officer, Koena and representatives of User Agency. Observation made during the course of inspection are detailed as under :-

The forest that is proposed for diversion is a Moist mixed deciduous forest having about 50 -55% at Sal of approximately 0.7-0.8 canopy density. The proposed area is having undulating terrain with steep slopes at some points. There is a abrupt steep cliff inside the proposed area close to the proposed crushing and loading site.

The proposed area is adjacent to the existing mining lease area of SAIL viz., Sukrilutubur lease, Dhobil lease, Budhabury lease and Ajitabury lease. The department of Mines and Minerals, Government of Jharkhand has given consent for prospecting icense to few other private companies viz., Tato steel, Essar, and Sesa Goa which exist almost in contiguity with JSW lease area.

The evidences of presence of Indian Elephant. wild boar, wild bear, barking deer were found during inspection. The habitat is very much suitable for elephant. During the interaction with the local villagers it was confirmed

The proposed site do not comprise of any human habitation which clarifies non-displacement of human population. There are no historical monuments that are found in this area.

The Hamsada nala, a fributary of river Koena runs very close to the boundary of the proposed area and also other seasonal ralas drain ultimately into the river Koena.

The sample plot marked for tree enumeration has been demarcated temporarily through painting the trees of boundary & collection of stones.
19907 Square KM as per FSI.
3727 Square KM as per FSI.
1898.8398 Hectare comprising 20 projects.
248.09 Hectares. 658.972 Hectares.
-The work shall be started as soon as the government releases the funds.
The proposed site for mining of Iron is located in Ankua Reserve Forest of Saranda Forest Division, which is very rich in flora and fauna and ecologically very sensitive. The area has also been notified as CORE AREA of Singhbhum Elephant Reserve vide notification no. 7-2/00/PE) dated 26.03.2001 by Government of India. The area if allowed to be apened up for mining, will affect the ecological balance of this large continuous stretch of natural forest. Also, it is quite evident from the past experiences that the work forces engaged in mining activity some time make deliberate attempt to encroach the adjoining forest - land by illegally felling of trees. It also breaks, the contiguity of the natural habitat which may lead to loss of habitat for the wildlife especially elephant as it requires a vast continuous cover. The proposed area exists on hilly terrain with moderate to steep slope. From the past experience of the existing mines in other parts of Saranda Forest it is noticed that unless the dugout are body is exhausted (which takes normally more than 30 years), the user agency has not taken any rehabilitation measures.  The present project proposes to take up mining

/17.774 ha and Phase II- 300.726 ha). The mining is a ste specific activity which is considered to be very