

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Hazaribagh	73	43.54	255	142.70	378	166.72	273	145.92
12.	Jamtara	26	18.29	0	0.00	123	56.50	124	57.80
13.	Khunti	0	0.00	19	7.90	60	30.93	34	15.75
14.	Koderma	47	64.47	56	54.95	50	24.13	16	20.86
15.	Latehar	38	42.25	6	3.00	88	28.75	328	168.66
16.	Lohardaga	34	10.37	75	32.70	77	25.80	71	15.75
17.	Pakur	80	82.80	115	44.00	708	233.49	392	61.80
18.	Palamu	50	65.90	86	77.09	307	164.63	370	147.20
19.	Ramgarh	50	49.71	124	62.71	170	85.02	62	37.05
20.	Ranchi	363	1551.51	623	1615.24	1,319	3091.58	642	775.23
21.	Sahebganj	61	64.86	53	28.86	87	64.62	66	53.90
22.	Saraike- Kharsawan	70	29.13	90	48.25	133	64.53	48	28.63
23.	Simdega	0	0.00	6	3.00	66	51.00	77	76.501
24.7	West Singhbhum	31	12.25	385	191.01	669	384.30	397	226.35
TOTAL		1634	2632	2,999	2,790.78	7,249	5,977.33	4,492	2,573.77

**Impact of mining in forest areas**

\*51. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining activities in forest areas have severely affected bio-diversity in various parts of the country;

(b) whether environment clearances given by the Ministry before permitting mining activities in forest areas are as per the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006;

(c) if not, whether any exemptions have been given during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, project-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Ministry to regulate mining activities in forest areas in order to ensure minimum damage/disturbance to flora and fauna of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Mining activities in forest areas *per se* affect biodiversity. While according prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for mining projects in forest areas, the Central Government assesses the impact of such projects on plants and animals in each case, and stipulates appropriate measures to mitigate/ minimise these impacts. These measures include afforestation to compensate the loss of flora, implementation of wildlife management plan to combat the adverse impacts on the fauna, afforestation of safety zone, phased reclamation of mined out areas etc. to be undertaken at the project cost.

(b) All environmental clearances given by the Ministry before permitting mining activity in forest areas are as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006.

(c) No exemptions have been given during the last three years.

(d) The question does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Some of the steps taken by the Government to regulate mining activities in the forest areas to ensure minimum damage/disturbance to *flora and fauna* of the country are given below:-

(i) Use of forest land for non-forest purposes, including mining purposes requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. To facilitate scrutiny of the proposals seeking prior permission of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in an effective, efficient and transparent manner, an elaborate institutional mechanism, both at the Central as well as State/ Union Territory Governments level has been set up.

(ii) The Central Government accords approval to or rejects proposals for mining under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 after having due regard to all or any of the following matters:-

(1) Whether the forest land proposed to be used for non-forest purpose forms part of a nature reserve, national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve or forms part of the habitat of any endangered or threatened species of *flora and fauna* or of an area lying in severely eroded catchment;

- (2) Whether the State Government or the other authority has certified that it has considered all other alternatives and that no other alternatives in the circumstances are feasible and that the required area is the minimum needed for the purpose; and
  - (3) Whether the State Government or the other authority undertakes to provide at its cost for the acquisition of land of an equivalent area and afforestation thereof.
- (iii) Central Government, while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, stipulates appropriate mitigative measures, such as creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, realization of Net Present Value of the diverted forest land, implementation of wildlife conservation plan (wherever required), phased reclamation of mined out area, demarcation of boundary of mining lease etc. A copy of the approval accorded by the Central Government is uploaded on the website of the Ministry to place it in public domain.
- (iv) In case a proposal involves diversion of forest land located within a protected area notified in accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, approval of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) and Hon'ble Supreme Court is required to be obtained by the concerned user agency before grant of approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Similarly, in case the forest land proposed for diversion is located within the duly notified eco-sensitive zone around boundary of a protected area, EIA of the project needs to be placed before the Standing Committee of NBWL. In case eco-sensitive zone has not been notified, 10 km distance from the boundary of such protected area shall be treated as eco-sensitive zone. The Standing Committee of NBWL stipulates additional safeguards to minimize impacts of such projects on wildlife.
- (v) Stage-I forest clearance is ensured before environmental clearance is granted.
- (vi) If there is a Protected Area like Wildlife Sanctuary/National Parks etc. within 1 (one) km of Mine lease area, then mining activity is not allowed within 1 (one) km of mining lease as per the relevant orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. If there is a Protected Area within 10 (ten) km radius of mining lease areas, then NBWL clearance is mandatory before commencing of mining

activity. However, in case of Eco sensitive Zone/Eco sensitive area is notified, then its provisions will be made applicable. If Schedule I species of the Wildlife (Protection) Act are present in the mine lease area, the detailed conservation plan with cost involved is required to be submitted by the project proponent as part of EI A/Environment Management Plan report.

#### **States joining UDAY**

\*52. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of States have joined the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these States are expected to see reduction/decline in their distribution losses under UDAY;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to make the remaining States also join UDAY to reap the benefits of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) So far, sixteen States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and one Union Territory of Puducherry have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) All the States/UT, who have signed MoUs under UDAY, have undertaken to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) UDAY had been launched for the financial and operational turnaround of State owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The Scheme is optional for States to join. In order to enable more States to join the scheme, the Government has extended the timeline for the same upto 31.03.2017.