

(A) ECO-PARKS

Along with establishment of the natural forests over the degraded mined out areas and OB dumps, BCCL has also been developing eco-parks over some degraded mined out areas and OB dumps sites, with an aim to connect with the local communities residing nearby the mining areas of BCCL; transform the image of the company among the stakeholders, and provide a suitable place to the people for recreation and rejuvenation to the local people residing in nearby Areas.. The development of eco-parks will lead to the promotion eco-mining tourism in the mining areas. These eco-parks will also generate some opportunities for livelihood generation through ancillary activities to the locals.

1. Gokul Eco-cultural Park, Lodna Area:



An ecological park is being developed with socio-cultural aspects with an aim to benefits the local people of the region. The park was started in 2014-15 over 10 ha of mined out land in NT-ST-Jeenagora Project of Lodna Area. A complex of temples with Yagya-shala has been constructed on the topmost point of the site to respect the sentiments and religious feelings of the local communities, along with flower gardens with the plantation of the religious trees around the complex. The other feature of the site are the development of the fruit orchard, bamboo satum, native species trees, lily pond, rockery, flower garden, picnic spot and park for the locals to recreate, rejuvenate and relax. This park now serves as a centre for various religious and social ceremonies for locals.

2. VRINDAVAN ECO PARK, GKCC , Kusunda:

This eco-park was initially developed as an ecological restoration site but now has been transformed into an eco-park where the people from the nearby areas can recreate and rejuvenate. The site has been developed with thick natural plantation of different native species of the region. This place is developed with the site nursery, machan, eco-huts, walking trails and benches. The paddy cultivation over OB dump is also demonstrated during the season.



3. Parasnath Udyaan, Katras Area:





The park is popular among nearby communities and adjoining Katras town residents for recreation and rejuvenation. Various components of the eco-park includes water body, Eco-hut, Children’s play area with swing and slides, Walking pathways, benches, flower garden, hedges green tunnel etc .The eco-park has also been used for practicing yoga and meditation by the local people. The eco-park is being extended with development of rain dance, floating cafeteria, open Gymnasium, Jain temple, Flower garden using the scrap of the mines on concept of waste to wealth etc.

4. Panchvati Eco-park :



A centralized nursery established at Koyla Nagar provides saplings of Shiris, Palash, Amla, Kathal, Ber, Sheesham, Bel, Gamhar etc for ecological restoration/plantation in mined out areas. In addition, site Nurseries are also established at various areas/eco-restoration sites. Saplings are distributed to all the areas, to various institutions and local public. An eco-park has also been developed in the central nursery of BCCL at Koyla Nagar to benefit the people of the Koyla Nagar and adjoining areas. This eco-park has various flower gardens, cactus garden eco-hut, jogger’s track, rose garden, lily pond, etc. This place is being developed with an aim to develop a centre for meditation and yoga for the urban population residing in nearby areas. The park is dedicated to the local public. This eco-park is powered by solar panels of 6 KW capacity.

5. Tetulmari Bio-diversity Park, Sijua Area:



After successfully implementing ecological restoration involving three tier plantation of native species, BCCL has carried out the work of [enhancement of biodiversity](#) at the model ecological restoration site at Tetulmari, Sijua Area through FRI, Dehradun for two years. FRI, Dehradun in its report of project submitted in July 2018, has observed that floral and faunal biodiversity has increased to a total of 103 plant species of which 37 are trees, 15 shrubs, 27 herbs, 9 grasses, 2 bamboo, 2 fern, 1 creeper and 10 climber species at the site. Among all, 80 recorded plant species have medicinal use in one or other way. The various faunal species observed over the project site birds (20), butterflies (14), insects (27), reptiles (1) and few of animals. In terms of quantification, CO₂ sequestered at the site was 259.09 ton/ha.

6. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Eco-Park, Kuya Colliery: Under Development

This eco-park is being developed in Kuya Colliery on Jharia Baliapur Road. This eco-park will have various components and will enhance the green cover in the region and provide a recreational and rejuvenation place to the local inhabitants living in the Jharia Coalfield and Jharia town.



7. Govardhan Eco park ,Bera: Under development:

The stony Over Burden dump is converted to natural forest by applying ecological restoration principle and now has been transformed into an eco-park with a different facets of nature. This park is in close proximity to the Dhanbad city and can be approached easily from Jora Phatak, Dhanbad. This will provide a serene ambience to the residents of the Jharia Coalfield and Dhanbad city. The city dwellers may visit the parks and can have solace.

