

**MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC HEARING FOR PROPOSED PROJECT OF MARKI MANGLI IV COAL MINE FOR PROPOSED PRODUCTION QUANTITY OF COAL - 0.2 MTPA IN MINING LEASE AREA OF 201.69 HA LOCATED AT VILLAGE HIRAPUR, MANGLI AND BHENDALA, TAHSIL JHARI JAMNI, DIST. YAVATMAL PROPOSED BY PROJECT PROPONENT M/S. SOBHAGYA MERCANTILE LIMITED (SML), B-61, FLOOR 6, PLOT NO. 210, B-WING, MITTAL TOWER, FREE PRESS JOURNAL MARG, NARIMAN POINT, MUMBAI - 400021 MAHARASHTRA.**

Date : 06/03/2026  
Time : 11:00 A.M.  
Place : Near Mine Site, Village Mangli, Tal. Jhari-Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra.

**Preamble:-**

Project Proponent M/s. Sobhagya Mercantile Limited (SML), B-61, Floor 6, Plot No. 210, B-Wing, Mittal Tower, Free Press Journal Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021 Maharashtra has applied to Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department (MOEF&CC) Govt. of India, (GOI), New Delhi for permission of carrying out the study in the radius of 10 k.m. of project and preparation of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for obtaining Environmental Clearance for the Proposed project of Marki Mangli IV Coal Mine for proposed production quantity of coal - 0.2 MTPA in mining lease area of 201.69 Ha located at Village Hirapur, Mangli and Bhendala, Tahsil Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra.

The MOEF&CC, GOI, New Delhi approved Terms of Reference (TOR) was sanctioned on 20/12/2024. As per Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, the environment study should be carried in the radius of 10 km from the project site, conduct environmental public hearing and to include in the final environmental impact assessment report. As the proposed project falls under Category A-1(a), it is mandatory to the Project Proponent to obtain prior Environment Clearance (EC) from MOEF&CC, GOI, New Delhi.

Project Proponent M/s. Sobhagya Mercantile Limited (SML), B-61, Floor 6, Plot No. 210, B-Wing, Mittal Tower, Free Press Journal Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021, Maharashtra has applied to Maharashtra Pollution Control Board on 21/11/2025 for conducting Environmental Public Hearing. District Collector, Yavatmal, Maharashtra State, in co-ordination with MPCB Chandrapur Office, approved to hold a public hearing on 04/03/2026. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has published public notices in Marathi newspaper namely "Lokmat" and English newspaper "The Times of India" on dated 29/01/2025. But due to Holi Festival & request letter submitted by the Project Proponent, it was decided by the Hon'ble District Collector, Yavatmal that the said Public Hearing should be postponed & scheduled to be conducted on 06/03/2026. Thereafter, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has published corrigendum of public notices in Marathi newspaper namely "Lokmat" and English newspaper "The Times of India" on

30/01/2025. The appeal was made to the concerned to submit objections, suggestions, complaints, comments, if any, in respect of the said project to concerned regulatory authorities. It is directed to conduct online public hearing. The meeting number and password were made available.

Copy of draft E.I.A. report along with executive summary in respect of the said project were made available in English/ Marathi in the following offices to apprise the public.

- (1) Environment Department, 15th Floor, New Administrative Building, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032
- (2) Joint Director (Water Pollution Control), Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kalpataru Point, 2nd and 4th Floor, Opp. Cine Planet, Near Sion Circle, Sion (E), Mumbai-400022
- (3) Regional Office, New Secretariat Building, Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change. Opposite VCA Stadium, Civil Lines Nagpur-1.
- (4) Regional Office & Sub-Regional Office, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, First Floor, Udyog Bhavan, Opposite Bus-Stand, Railway Station Road, Chandrapur.
- (5) Collector Office, Chandrapur.
- (6) Zilla Parishad, Yavatmal.
- (7) District Industries Center, Yavatmal.
- (8) Sub-Divisional Office, Wani, Tal. Wani, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (9) Nagar Panchayat, Jhari Jamni, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (10) Tahsil Office, Jhari Jamni, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (11) Panchayat Samiti Office, Jhari Jamni, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (12) Gram Panchayat Mangli, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (13) Gram Panchayat Hirapur, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (14) Gram Panchayat Bhendala, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (15) Gram Panchayat Ardhavan, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (16) Gram Panchayat Yedlapur, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (17) Gram Panchayat Mukutban, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (18) Gram Panchayat Bailampur, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (19) Gram Panchayat Rajur, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (20) Gram Panchayat Pimparad, Tal. Jhari Jamni, Dist. Yavatmal.
- (21) Website of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board: [www.mpcb.gov.in](http://www.mpcb.gov.in)

It is also informed to the notified government departments (Sr. No. 05 to 20 as above) about giving wide publicity at their level regarding Environmental Public Hearing.

The public hearing was thus widely publicized following the due procedure as per the Notification, so that it would be convenient for the project affected or concerned persons to register their views, comments, suggestions or objections with the concerned department. As per the directives, the public consultation is arranged on the project site.

As per the EIA Notification as issued by the MoEF & CC, GoI, New Delhi dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006, Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution

Control Board has constituted Environment Public Hearing Committee vide no. E-13/2026 under letter no. BO/JD (WPC) PH/B-260217-FTS-0152, dated 17/02/2026 as under:-

- 1) District Magistrate, Yavatmal - **Chairman**  
or his representative not below  
the rank of an Additional District  
Magistrate
- 2) Representative of Maharashtra - **Member**  
Pollution Control Board, Mumbai  
Regional Officer – Chandrapur,  
MPCB, Udyog Bhavan, Chandrapur
- 3) Sub Regional Officer-Chandrapur - **Convener**  
MPCB, Udyog Bhavan, Chandrapur

This office is in receipt 19 notices, complaints, statements, objections regarding the above project and the persons / concerned institutions have been informed to attend the public hearing and submit their views, opinion, suggestions or objections if any complaints, statements, objections.

The attendance sheets of the participants during the public hearing as well as the Order of the Environment Public Hearing Committee constituted by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board are attached herewith as **Annexure-I.**

#### **MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARING:-**

At the beginning of the meeting, Shri. Sushil Rathod, Convenor, Environment Public Hearing Committee & Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur welcomed Shri. Vikas Meena, I.A.S., District Magistrate, Yavatmal and Chairman, Environment Public Hearing Committee; Shri Tanaji Yadav, Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur and Project officials, Journalists, NGOs working in the field of environment and local people who were present in large number and informed the procedure of the public hearing. He appealed all the participants to raise views, doubts, ideas, suggestions or objections regarding the proposed project in environmental angle only. He said that the public hearing is organized for the local people and project affected persons, so that the environmental issues and doubts would be resolved.

Convener of the meeting further informed that this meeting is arranged to know the feelings, suggestions or objections of the local people for the proposed project in environmental angle only and this Committee has no right to sanction, reject or recommend the proposed project. The suggestions or objections received during the meeting will be noted and it will be included in the minutes of the meeting in Marathi and in English and it will be submitted along with Final EIA report, the written suggestions/objections with the approval of Chairman of the Environment Public Hearing Committee

through MPCB Head Office to Environment, Forest & Climate Change Ministry, Govt. of India, New Delhi. An Expert Committee will take further decision accordingly.

Convener of the meeting further informed that as per the provisions of the Notification, the meeting is being photographed and video is being shot and after the presentation, the participants can raise their questions, suggestions, thoughts and objections. The Project Environmental Consultant or Project Proponent will answer the same. While asking questions, first inform your full name and residence village.

With the permission of Chairman of the Environment Public Hearing Committee, Convener asked Environment Consultant to give presentation of Environment Management Plan & other related aspects of the proposed project.

- Project Area, Latitude-Longitude, Map, Submerged Area, Beneficiary Area, Forest Area, Project; Features, Project Significance, Consequences, Land Use, Earthquake Stability;
- Project objectives, social status, employment opportunities, development of farmers due to the project;
- Project analysis, summary, findings;
- Analysis of social and economic status
- Information about air, water, land, sound, project affected areas etc.
- Impact and management of air, water, displacement, biodiversity due to planned project
- Information on environmental management after project implementation
- Information on other environmental management

Thereafter, convener of Public Hearing announced that the forum is open for question answer. The summary of issues raised and reply submitted by project proponent is as below.

**FOLLOWING HAVE PARTICIPATED DURING THE DISCUSSIONS, QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS / MADE BY PROJECT PROPONENT/ MPCB GIVEN BY PROJECT PROPONENT/PROJECT CONSULTANT/PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE**

**FOLLOWING HAVE PARTICIPATED DURING THE DISCUSSIONS,  
QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS / MADE BY PROJECT PROPONENT/  
MPCB GIVEN BY PROJECT PROPONENT/PROJECT  
CONSULTANT/PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE**

- 1) **Shri. Ravindra Sudhakar Polewar, Bhendala-Ruikot, Tal. Zarijamni,  
Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>Are the owners of the company present for this public hearing? After the agricultural lands of farmers are acquired for the mining project, farmers will suffer substantial losses. There will be an increase in pollution, and adverse impacts on public health are anticipated. I respectfully request the company's management not to deceive the farmers. The company should directly purchase the agricultural lands from the farmers. It is estimated that coal worth approximately INR 6.5 crores is extracted from one acre of land, with an expenditure of about INR 3.75 crores, yielding a profit of around INR 1.75 crores to the company owner. Therefore, it is requested that the company purchase agricultural land at a rate of INR 50 lakhs per acre so that affected farmers can purchase alternative land elsewhere. In the present market conditions, agricultural land is not available at rates below INR 50-60 lakhs per acre. The wastewater generated from the mine should be properly treated before being discharged into the river, and the treated water should also be made available to nearby villages. The company should develop an alternative road for coal transportation so as to prevent damage to the State Highway. We will not permit the company's transportation activities on the State Highway. Significant pollution is already being observed in the Mukutban area.</p>	<p>The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.</p>

<p>The existing M/s B.S. Ispat Company has not purchased any agricultural land over the past 15 years, and its operations have caused serious health issues among local residents. All project-affected persons (PAPs), particularly farmers from Bhendala, Mangli, Navi Mangli, and Juni Mangli villages whose lands are to be acquired, should be provided employment in the company. The company should also establish a healthcare facility in the area. In the event of loss of life due to the company's transportation activities, compensation of INR 1.30 crores should be provided to the affected family. Since the company proposes to acquire approximately 201.61 hectares (about 600 acres) of land, all agricultural land should be purchased in entirety before the commencement of mining operations.</p>	
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2) **Shri. Mahendra Govindrao Chatpalliwar, Mangli Ward No.3, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>The company has raised the issue of rehabilitation of Mangli Adarsh Colony. My village is located at the center of the company's proposed project area. If the company commences mining operations without rehabilitating my village, it will cause serious hardship to the residents. The company has stated that the village will be rehabilitated after six years. The company should submit an estimate to the Hon'ble District Collector, Yavatmal, detailing the extent of damage likely to be caused to my village during these six years. Further, in the event of any fatality occurring before rehabilitation, clarity must be provided regarding who will be held responsible. I request the project</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that the company had been instructed to emphasize 2-3 key aspects during its presentation. The company has adequately outlined its pollution control measures in its presentation. Additionally, the project proponent has explained how the project will be implemented in a phased manner. All these proceedings are being audio-visually recorded, and the issues raised during the public hearing are being duly documented. All concerns and</p>

<p>proponent to rehabilitate my village at a pollution-free location. In my village, only 20% of the residents own land, while the remaining population comprises agricultural laborers. If the company acquires agricultural lands, it will create a serious livelihood crisis for these laborers. Therefore, employment should also be provided to agricultural laborers, and a written assurance in this regard should be given. The project is likely to cause pollution in the surrounding areas as well. My family has depended on agriculture for three generations. Once the project becomes operational, there is a high likelihood of significant adverse impacts on agricultural crops, leading to a reduction in agricultural productivity. Additionally, farming has already become difficult due to frequent natural calamities. If the company does not acquire our agricultural lands, the project should not be granted approval. The company should be permitted to commence the project only after purchasing all land in the project area. In case of any adverse impact on the health of local residents due to the project, the company must take full responsibility and provide a written assurance in this regard. The project is also expected to adversely affect future availability of drinking water and reduce groundwater levels required for agriculture. The agricultural lands proposed for acquisition fall under Occupancy Class II. The Government should fix the land acquisition rate at INR 60 lakhs per acre and direct the company accordingly. It is requested that permission for the project should not be granted unless written assurances are obtained from the company on all the above issues.</p>	<p>points presented during the hearing will be included in the official minutes, which will subsequently be submitted to the Ministry. An appropriate decision on the matter will be taken at the Ministry level. All attendees are requested to properly record and present their views regarding the project.</p>
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3) **Shri. Netaji Parkhi, Mukutban, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>In an environmental public hearing, environmental considerations are of utmost importance. Previously, two mining projects were proposed in this area; both became operational but are currently non-functional. The biodiversity of this region has been completely destroyed. Overburden soil from dump yards is being washed into agricultural fields, rendering the land infertile. The company has provided information regarding measures for overburden management; however, similar issues are already being observed due to operations in the existing two mines. The primary objective of companies is often large-scale coal extraction and profit maximization. While doing so, it must be ensured that water, forests, and land are not degraded. Due to such projects, air quality and temperature patterns in the region will change, leading to severe long-term consequences. A cement project by Reliance is already operational in this area, resulting in the emission of harmful gases such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide. This has led to an increase in throat-related illnesses, allergies, and skin diseases among local residents. Farmers must receive compensation at the rate of INR 50 lakhs per acre for their land. The livelihood of the local population in this area is dependent on agriculture, and any unjust interference with their way of life is unacceptable. The project has been divided into two parts: North and South. The company faces fewer constraints in the southern section and has obtained permission only for diversion of a stream (nala), while other</p>	<p>The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.</p>

necessary permissions have not been secured. Diversion of the stream will alter water flow patterns and may increase water discharge, potentially damaging nearby agricultural lands. Such developments often lead to conflicts between farmers, local communities, and the company. Roads and streams are diverted, and overburden from mines is dumped on adjacent lands. Since there are fewer challenges in the southern part, the project is proposed to be operated there for six years, whereas the northern part is expected to face significant constraints. Mangli village school is located nearby, and the project passes between Old Mangli and New Mangli settlements, creating complications due to this alignment. The company does not have any concrete plan or framework for village rehabilitation. Apart from stream diversion, the company has not obtained approvals from the Irrigation Department, for 33 kV and 11 kV power lines, National Highway authorities, or for diversion of the Mangli–Yelapur road. It has been observed that currently operating mines have defaulted on payments to several employees, causing hardships for local residents. Once agricultural lands are acquired, women workers dependent on farming face livelihood challenges, as they are not provided employment in mining activities. The company has presented employment data based on the 2011 Census; however, unemployment has significantly increased by 2026, and no adequate measures have been proposed to address this issue. These concerns remain unresolved. The company should adopt cleaner fuel alternatives such as CNG, LNG, and electric vehicles instead of petrol and diesel for mining, overburden dumping, and transportation activities. The company should purchase agricultural lands for

<p>both North and South project areas in a single, consolidated manner before commencing operations. Since 2016, the Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary has been proposed in this region, located merely 225 meters from the project site. The presence of tigers in this area has resulted in instances of human-wildlife conflict. As forest land is involved in the project, wildlife habitats are being adversely affected, leading to animals entering agricultural fields, damaging crops, and causing deaths of livestock. Another mining project is also proposed nearby, which may further increase regional temperatures. The assurances provided by the company and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report are not reliable. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board should take action against industries under Sections 31 and 33 and impose penalties. Despite having such powers, the Pollution Control Board has not taken adequate action against industries. All these issues must be carefully considered during the public hearing, and approval should be granted only if environmental conservation is ensured.</p>	
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**4) Shri. Bandu Alias Mahadev Damu Parkhi, Marki (Bu.), Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Objections/Suggestions/Questions</b>	<b>Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion</b>
1	<p>Since the year 2001, several public hearings have been conducted in this area. However, whenever projects are introduced in this region, there appears to be collusion between the company and the Pollution Control Board during such hearings, resulting in severe adverse impacts on local farmers, including loss of life. For all living beings to survive, ecological balance must be maintained. If environmental</p>	<p>The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.</p>

degradation continues, human survival will become increasingly difficult. Humans are an integral part of the environment, and any disturbance in environmental balance directly affects human life. The livelihood of people in the project-affected area depends primarily on agriculture. Therefore, every individual dependent on agriculture—whether landowner or laborer, male or female—should have the right to live with dignity and economic security like other citizens of the country. This requires that their occupation remains viable and profitable. The proposed coal mining project will alter the environmental conditions in the affected area and will adversely impact agriculture. In Zari Jamni Taluka, several projects are already operational, and due to the lack of effective mitigation measures by project proponents, farmers in the region have suffered significant losses due to pollution. Groundwater levels in the area are declining year after year. Appropriate directions should be issued to the existing project proponents. The following demands and concerns are submitted:

**1) Equal Justice:**

Agricultural lands of farmers from Hirapur, Mangli, and Bhendala villages should be acquired in entirety so that all affected farmers receive equal justice. Otherwise, if only selected lands are acquired, remaining farmers will suffer due to pollution and will find it difficult to continue farming.

**2) Permanent Employment as per Government Norms:**

The project proposes to acquire 201.69 hectares of land while providing employment to only 204 persons. Farmers whose lands are acquired should be given permanent employment as per the norms

applicable to Western Coalfields, along with equivalent wages.

**3) Equity Participation (Shares):**

Farmers whose lands are acquired should be granted shares in the company's profits.

**4) Crop Loss Compensation:**

Farmers in the affected area will suffer significant crop losses due to pollution. Compensation should be provided on a per-hectare basis.

**5) Development Works:**

Development works should be carried out in all affected villages as per the orders of the Hon'ble District Collector. Currently, project proponents undertake development activities only in selected villages. For example, under the Marki-Mangli coal project, no development work has been carried out in Mouza Marki (Bk.) through CSR funds.

**6) Water Resource Management:**

Water extracted from mining operations should be stored in constructed reservoirs. The stored water should be treated and supplied free of cost to affected farmers for irrigation purposes.

**7) Afforestation:**

The project report mentions plantation of 1,500 trees per hectare. The company should provide evidence of compliance with this norm in existing projects. If the required plantation is not carried out, responsibility must be fixed, as failure to do so will result in environmental degradation.

**8) Simultaneous Mining and Backfilling:**

As per regulations, mining and backfilling should be carried out simultaneously from the seventh

year of operation. However, this rule is not being followed, leading to deception of local stakeholders.

**9) Wildlife Management:**

The affected area is inhabited by wildlife such as tigers and wild boars. These have not been adequately accounted for. Wild boars already cause extensive crop damage, and their population may increase due to mining activities. Appropriate mitigation measures must be specified.

**10) Health Assurance:**

Pollution from the coal mine will adversely affect public health. The project proponent must establish a hospital with specialist doctors and provide free healthcare services to affected residents.

**11) Transportation Regulations:**

The project proponent should construct a dedicated road for coal transportation to prevent accidents. Adequate measures should be taken to control pollution during transportation.

**12) Infrastructure Development:**

Basic facilities such as education, healthcare, drinking water, roads, agriculture support, and animal husbandry services should be provided in the affected area. Since coal is extracted from this region, farmers should be provided daytime electricity supply for agricultural pumps. It should not be a situation where coal is extracted locally but electricity benefits are diverted elsewhere.

**13) Uniform Land Compensation:**

All farmers should be provided equal compensation for land acquisition. The compensation rates should be publicly disclosed through media to

	<p>prevent injustice.</p> <p><b>14)Agricultural Guidance:</b> Farmers in the affected area should be provided guidance through agricultural awareness programs to mitigate crop losses due to pollution.</p> <p>If the project proponent is unable to fulfill the above-mentioned conditions, this public hearing should be cancelled.</p>	
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**5) Shri. Amar Namdeorao Satghare, Hirapur, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>My agricultural land bearing Survey No. 100 is situated at Mouza Hirapur, Taluka Zari Jamni. This land has been nurtured and preserved by our ancestors, and at present we cultivate various crops on it. Our livelihood, as well as that of the entire village, depends on agriculture. Every project has both advantages and disadvantages. However, once land is acquired, it becomes extremely difficult to purchase alternative land elsewhere due to the steep rise in land prices. Therefore, farmers must be given fair and appropriate compensation for their land. Several mining projects have already been initiated in this taluka. The mitigation measures specified in the mining reports must be strictly implemented. The proposed project should not be executed in the same manner as the existing mines, where such measures have not been effectively followed. At the same time, the project should proceed smoothly without unnecessary hindrances. The project proponent should not use the village road for transportation purposes, as there is a school located nearby and frequent movement of students poses a</p>	<p>The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.</p>

<p>risk of accidents. The company must first ensure proper planning of transportation. The company should establish an Industrial Training Institute (ITI) in the area so that local students do not have to travel to other villages or districts for technical education and skill development. Farmers should be compensated at the rate of INR 50 lakhs per acre so that they can secure their future. Additionally, at least one member from each affected family should be provided permanent employment. The company should conduct meetings with all villagers regarding utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds and undertake development works accordingly. Priority in employment should be given to local residents so that they are not compelled to migrate outside the district in search of jobs. A written assurance in this regard should be provided by the company. Skilled students from Zari Jamni Taluka should be given first preference by the company in employment opportunities. I request the Hon'ble District Collector to consider all aspects related to the project carefully before granting approval.</p>	
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**6) Shri. Raju Vasanta Kamble, Mangli, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Objections/Suggestions/Questions</b>	<b>Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion</b>
1	<p>Sir, we agree that development is necessary. However, if such development comes at the cost of the health of our children, we strongly oppose it. Coal extraction from mining activities will inevitably lead to pollution, adversely affecting the health of local residents. The company may present temporary budgets for mitigation measures, but in reality, such measures have not been effectively implemented</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that local participants should present their views, suggestions, and objections briefly. Repetition of points already raised earlier should be avoided. All the issues presented are being duly recorded in the official proceedings (minutes).</p>

for many years. This is evident from our past experiences with companies such as M.P. Birla and other coal mining companies operating in this region. If this company also fails in a similar manner, we will strongly oppose this project. We, the residents of Village Mangli, are submitting the following points during this public hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and the MMDR Act (District Mineral Foundation):

**1) Land Acquisition and Fair Compensation (LARR Act, 2013)**

As per Sections 26 to 30, compensation for acquired land should be up to four times the prevailing market value in rural areas. Compensation should not be limited to land alone; it must also include proper valuation of trees, wells, and cattle sheds. As per Section 31 (Rehabilitation), no project should commence unless affected families are resettled in a new habitation with all basic civic amenities such as roads, water supply, and electricity.

**2) Employment and Skill Development (Employment Guarantees) Priority to Local Residents:**

At least one member from each project-affected family should be provided permanent employment in the company, based on their educational qualifications.

**Local Employment in Contracts:** More than 70% of contractual employment opportunities should be reserved for local youth.

**Skill Development:** The company should establish a Skill Development Center within the village to provide technical training

to local youth, enabling them to secure technical positions in the mining project.

**3) Health and Environmental Protection (Environment Protection Act, 1986)**

**Air and Water Pollution:** A 500-meter green belt (tree plantation zone) should be developed around the mining area to mitigate coal dust and prevent respiratory diseases.

**Healthcare Facilities:** The company should establish a fully equipped multi-specialty hospital in the village, providing free treatment to residents.

**Groundwater Protection:** If mining operations lead to a decline in groundwater levels, the company must take legal responsibility to provide free water supply for both domestic and agricultural purposes.

**4) District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and CSR Funds**

**DMF Fund (MMDR Act, 2015):** A share of the royalty collected from mining should be utilized exclusively for development works in our village, such as schools, roads, and essential infrastructure, with written assurance.

**CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility):** As per company law, 2% of the company's profits should be allocated to village development, including digital schools, solar street lighting, and empowerment of women's self-help groups.

**5) Infrastructure and Education**

**School Development:** The existing Zilla Parishad school should be upgraded into a model school with a computer laboratory and playground facilities.

**Dedicated Transport Route:** A separate bypass road should be

	<p>constructed outside the village for heavy mining transport to ensure zero accidents within the village.</p> <p><b>6) Structural Audit</b> Due to blasting and mining activities, there is a possibility of structural damage to houses in the future. Therefore, a pre-project structural audit of every house should be conducted through a government agency, and the report should be submitted to the Gram Panchayat. A legally binding agreement must ensure that the company will compensate for any damage caused.</p> <p><b>7) Mine Closure Plan</b> After completion of mining operations, open pits should not be left unattended. Scientific backfilling must be carried out, followed by afforestation, to restore environmental balance in the future.</p> <p>If the above conditions are not fulfilled, we strongly oppose the implementation of the proposed project.</p>	
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**7) Shri. Sunil Nagorao Dhale, Mangli, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>I, Sunil Nagorao Dhale, resident of Mangli, Taluka Zari, District Yavatmal, hereby submit the following objections regarding the proposed Marki-Mangli-4 Coal Mining Project of Saubhagya Mercantile Limited:</p> <p><b>(A) Impact on Agriculture and Compensation:</b> The proposed project will lead to permanent loss of fertile agricultural land. The current government compensation rates are significantly</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that if the company conducts a structural audit of the houses in the village and includes it in the report, it would help avoid disputes between the villagers and the company. The company is requested to take note of this.</p>

lower than the prevailing market rates. We demand that compensation be paid at a minimum of four times the current market value to each affected farmer. Possession of land should not be handed over to the company until full compensation (excluding GST) is paid. The mining area consists of fertile land. Dust generated from coal extraction will settle on nearby agricultural fields, causing permanent damage and reducing farmers' income. If overburden dumps are placed near farmlands, soil may be washed into fields during the rainy season, rendering them infertile. What drainage plan does the company have to prevent this? Many farmers in Mangli are small and marginal landholders. Will they become completely landless due to this project? What special rehabilitation packages are proposed for such farmers? Additionally, what provisions are being made for agricultural laborers and tenants who depend on this land for their livelihood but do not own land? How will the issue of fodder for livestock be addressed?

**(B) Pollution and Health:**

There is a serious concern regarding air and water pollution due to the coal mine. This may lead to respiratory diseases, especially among children and the elderly. What concrete measures has the company planned to control dust emissions from the mine? Blasting activities in mining can cause structural damage to houses within a 500 meters to 1 km radius. Has a pre-hearing structural audit of all houses been conducted, and have photographic records been maintained? There is a lack of adequate healthcare facilities in Zari Jamni Taluka. Will the company

establish a specialized pulmonary (lung disease) treatment center in Mangli?

**(C) Employment and Rehabilitation:**

There is no clarity regarding how many permanent jobs will be provided to local residents. Similarly, there is no clear plan for rehabilitation and compensation of affected families. If rehabilitation is undertaken, will the company provide facilities such as schools, well-equipped hospitals, cement roads, electricity, drainage systems, and clean drinking water at the resettlement site? Once agricultural land is acquired, affected families will lose their primary source of income. Therefore, at least one member from each affected family must be provided permanent employment on the company's payroll, not on a contractual basis. Local unskilled workers should be given necessary training and priority in employment. Affected farmers should be immediately issued project-affected person (PAP) certificates to enable them to avail government benefits.

**(D) Environment and Wildlife:**

This area falls within a tiger corridor and serves as a migration route for wildlife. Mining activities will adversely affect wildlife habitats and may increase human-wildlife conflict. Blasting operations pose risks to wildlife. Pollution and mining activities may lead to the destruction of medicinal plants, which are already becoming rare, thereby impacting both human and animal healthcare practices. Mining may also destroy habitats of migratory birds, preventing rare species from visiting the area in the future.

**(E) Impact on Water Resources:**

Can the company guarantee that nearby wells, rivers, and groundwater sources will not be contaminated due to mining activities? If groundwater levels decline due to excavation, will the company provide alternative water sources for agriculture? Has the company conducted a hydrological study to assess the impact on natural water sources (wells and borewells) in Mangli and Hirapur? What technical measures will ensure that contaminated mine water is not discharged into local streams or the Painganga River?

**(F) Road Infrastructure and Transportation:**

Will overloaded trucks transporting coal pass through village roads? If so, will the company take responsibility for pollution-related diseases and accidents? The company must develop a separate transportation route for coal transport. No company vehicles should be allowed on the Mangli-Hirapur main road, as it is the primary route used by local residents.

**(G) Past Experience and Credibility:**

In previous mining projects in the Wani-Zari region, many people were displaced but have not received full compensation or employment to date. Will the company and district administration provide a written assurance that such issues will not occur in the case of Mangli-Hirapur?

All the above issues must be seriously considered. Until the concerns of local residents are satisfactorily addressed, environmental protection is ensured, and written assurances are provided, the project approval process should not be taken forward. This is my humble request.

8) Shri. Arif Karim Kacchi, Mangli, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>Industrial development is essential for the progress of the nation. However, on the other hand, the establishment of coal mining projects such as this in a particular region gives rise to serious concerns related to air, water, noise, and soil pollution. If mitigation measures similar to those implemented by the Government of India's Western Coalfields Limited are adopted in this region, it would greatly benefit the local population. Western Coalfields Limited provides employment, fair compensation, and special initiatives through CSR funds for project-affected persons. However, private companies operating in this area have not been utilizing CSR funds effectively. Therefore, private companies should also adopt measures similar to those of Western Coalfields Limited to ensure that local farmers and residents benefit. As per land acquisition laws, compensation for rural land should be higher than that for urban land, as rural land serves as the primary source of livelihood for local communities. Agriculture supports both farmers and agricultural laborers. Once agricultural land is acquired, serious livelihood challenges arise for both groups. Therefore, farmers whose land is to be acquired must be compensated at a minimum rate of INR 50–60 lakhs per acre. Considering current land prices, purchasing alternative agricultural land has become nearly impossible. Moreover, when a family has multiple members, compensation is often divided, making it difficult to collectively purchase new farmland. Whether the land is government-owned or privately</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that your points have been duly noted.</p>

	<p>owned, all affected persons should receive equal compensation to address livelihood concerns. Land acquisition should be carried out in a single phase rather than in stages, so that farmers can conveniently purchase alternative land elsewhere. Farmers whose lands are acquired should be provided compensation and employment as per the norms of Western Coalfields Limited. Additionally, agricultural lands adjacent to the project area, which may become unproductive in the future due to project impacts, should also be purchased by the company. Furthermore, the company should directly engage with farmers through meetings for land transactions and should not involve intermediaries or political middlemen. Any form of mediation in land transactions may lead to significant losses for farmers.</p>	
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**9) Shri. Chandrapur Ghugghul, Pandharkawada (Lahan), Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Objections/Suggestions/Questions</b>	<b>Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion</b>
1	<p>A public hearing has been organized here for the company M/s. Saubhagya Mercantile Pvt. Ltd. Over the past 15 years, several industrial projects have been established in our Zari Taluka. Initially, dolomite companies were set up, followed by a major project—M/s. RCCPL Cement Plant. Subsequently, two more companies, namely M/s. B.S. Ispat and M/s. Topworth Urja &amp; Metals, have been intermittently operating coal mines over the last 15 years. However, these coal companies have operated only for about 5–7 years. Officials of the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, visit Yavatmal district mainly to conduct public hearings. However, after projects become operational, officials of the Pollution</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that your points have been duly noted.</p>

Control Board rarely visit the site. As a result, significant pollution is occurring in this taluka due to industrial activities, which is being neglected by the Pollution Control Board. I request the Hon'ble District Collector to conduct a site inspection of this area along with officials of the Pollution Control Board, so that the extent of pollution caused by these industries can be properly assessed. Due to industrialization, farmers and agricultural laborers are being displaced. If the company undertakes industrial development by keeping farmers and agricultural laborers at the center, we will not oppose this project. The company should acquire land from all farmers uniformly. Agricultural laborers should be provided employment directly on the company's payroll, and not on a contractual basis. Based on past experience over the last 15 years, contractors often fail to provide workers with their rightful provident fund benefits. Therefore, the company should provide permanent employment not only to the heirs of farmers but also to agricultural laborers and women. While acquiring land, the company should convene Gram Sabha meetings and finalize land rates through consultation with villagers. Land should be purchased directly from farmers without intermediaries. Due to industrialization in Yavatmal district and Zari Taluka, land prices have increased significantly. Therefore, agricultural land should be purchased at a minimum rate of INR 50–60 lakhs per acre. Flooding of the Painganga River has caused significant losses to farmers in the region. Overburden generated from mining should be disposed of in a direction opposite to the river flow to prevent damage to agricultural lands. The company should adopt controlled blasting techniques during excavation to minimize damage to farmers' properties. A committee comprising

<p>educated local youth should be formed to monitor blasting activities, as blasting causes inconvenience to residents and structural damage to houses. CSR funds should be utilized in consultation with Gram Panchayats to ensure that development works effectively benefit project-affected villages. The road from Wani to Patanbori is a two-lane road, and there are approximately 15–20 limestone and dolomite mines in the area. Overloaded transportation by these mines has led to deterioration of roads and an increase in accidents. If the company provides fair compensation to farmers and ensures proper planning and implementation of all necessary measures, we will not oppose the project.</p>	
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**10) Shri. Vasudev Vidhate, Marki, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Objections/Suggestions/Questions</b>	<b>Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion</b>
1	<p>Several projects are already operational in this taluka, including coal mines, limestone and dolomite mines, as well as cement industries. Zari Jamni Taluka is located in the eastern part of Yavatmal district, close to Chandrapur district, and this entire region is rich in mineral resources. Public hearings have been conducted in this area for the past 15–20 years. However, during these hearings, it has consistently been observed that the issues raised here are serious in nature. Objections are recorded during public hearings, but sometimes satisfactory responses are provided, and at other times they are not. Furthermore, even after the public hearing, the final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report has never been made available to local residents. The final EIA report should be made accessible to the public so that local people can verify whether their concerns raised during the hearing have</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that the date of the public hearing was postponed due to the festival of Holi. Owing to the festival, adequate public participation would not have been possible. Therefore, the date was rescheduled to ensure maximum participation of local residents. The project proponent was directed to provide satisfactory responses to the issues raised by the local community and to furnish details regarding the Railway No Objection Certificate (NOC).</p> <p>The project proponent stated that correspondence has been</p>

been addressed. To file complaints regarding pollution, we are required to visit the office of the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board at Chandrapur, where farmers are not treated properly—this I have personally experienced. When local residents visit the office to review the EIA report, they are subjected to unnecessary questioning and often turned away. The behavior of the officials is irresponsible, and the functioning of the Pollution Control Board appears contradictory. Even after public hearings, the district administration does not adequately address local concerns. In one instance, a matter remained pending at the District Collector's office for three years without a satisfactory resolution. Under the proposed project, three roads are to be diverted:

- Mangli–Hirapur Road (760 meters)
- Mangli–Ardhavan Road (600 meters)
- Mukutban–Patan State Highway No. 315 (approximately 2160 meters, the largest diversion)

Has the company obtained permission from the Public Works Department for these diversions? As per Terms of Reference (ToR) Clause 1.3 and Annexures 2.1 and 2.3, compliance has been claimed; however, the company has merely submitted letters to the concerned departments. A review of Chapter 2 indicates that actual approval for road diversion has not been obtained. While permission from the Irrigation Department has been secured, why has approval from the Public Works Department not been obtained? Similarly, power lines of the electricity distribution company are to be diverted, but no approvals have been obtained for the same. Copies of such permissions have not been annexed to the EIA report. If the project cannot secure other statutory approvals without clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, how will environmental clearance be granted? Therefore, it appears that public opinions

made with the Railway Department for obtaining the NOC. The presence of the railway line was already indicated at the time of approval of the mining plan. Mining operations can be carried out at a distance of 45 meters from the land acquired by the Railways, subject to approval from the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS). Necessary permissions from DGMS will be obtained prior to commencement of the project. Regarding diversion of roads within the project area, applications have been submitted to the concerned departments. The process of estimating the cost for such diversions is currently underway. The work will commence only after obtaining Environmental Clearance and necessary approvals from the respective departments. With respect to diversion of the stream (nala), the company has already applied for and obtained the required permission. The company further stated that while some departmental approvals are granted promptly, others may take time; however, all project activities will be undertaken only after obtaining approvals from all relevant departments. In relation to electricity line diversion, an application has been submitted to the electricity distribution company (MSEDCL), and site inspections have also been conducted. The required permission is expected to be received shortly.

The Hon'ble Chairman further stated that the Terms of

expressed during hearings are not being duly considered. This project should not be allowed at this location. The coal block should not have been allocated in the first place. A railway line passes through the mining area, and passenger trains operate on this route. The company has maintained only a 45-meter buffer zone between the project area and the railway line. Blasting operations will be carried out once the project commences. As stated earlier, blasting has caused cracks in houses even at a distance of 1 km. Therefore, one can imagine the potential impact on railway tracks located just 45 meters away. There is a serious risk of railway accidents due to blasting. I request the Hon'ble District Collector that the project should not be granted approval unless a No Objection Certificate (NOC) is obtained from the railway authorities. Furthermore, this public hearing should be immediately suspended, as this concerns public safety. It is our opinion that this coal block should not have been awarded. Considering the issue of the railway line, environmental clearance should not be granted to this project. The public hearing should be conducted only after submission of a proper compliance report by the company. In the EIA reports of projects in this region, some form of diversion is always proposed. The company has written to the Ministry of Coal stating that a railway NOC is not required, while simultaneously applying to the Ministry of Railways for the same. No satisfactory explanation has been provided by any authority on this matter. We are not in a strong position, and farmer suicides in Yavatmal district are already high. Road diversions of approximately 2.5 to 3.0 km are proposed, but the EIA report does not specify who will bear the cost. Similarly, the cost of power line diversion is not mentioned. After roads deteriorate, neither Western Coalfields Limited, nor the district administration, nor the Public Works Department takes responsibility. Instead, evasive responses are given by various

Reference (ToR) will be examined, and an appropriate decision will be taken accordingly. All objections raised will be submitted to the Ministry, and further action will be taken based on the Ministry's decision. The Committee clarified that it does not have the authority to take final decisions; such authority rests with the Ministry. All issues raised during the public hearing are being recorded and will be included in the official proceedings. The proceedings, along with video recordings of the hearing, will be submitted to the Ministry. It was also directed that the relevant information be published on the website of the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

The Environmental Consultant stated that for projects spanning two districts or two states, public hearings are generally conducted in both jurisdictions. Previously, such projects were categorized under Category 'A' even if they otherwise fell under Category 'B'. In this case, the project area is approximately 201 hectares, and therefore it falls within the jurisdiction of the State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), which has the authority to grant clearance for projects up to 500 hectares. However, since the interstate boundary lies at a distance of approximately 2.2 km from the project site, the matter requires careful consideration by the appraisal committee. Accordingly, the condition was examined in the Terms of Reference (ToR), and it was directed that the public hearing be conducted within a

<p>departments. Similar responses are expected in this case as well. Proper justice is not provided in terms of employment. Many industries start and shut down, and coal blocks are purchased and later sold. For example, in the case of M/s Karnataka Power, Bhadravati, land was purchased at low rates and later sold to another company at higher rates. Initially, the public hearing was scheduled for 04/03/2026 but was postponed to 06/03/2026. An explanation for this is required. As per the letter dated 17/02/2026 issued by the Member Secretary of the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board and as per the EIA Notification, the date of public hearing can only be postponed under exceptional circumstances. The relevance of Annexure 2.8 to this project should also be clarified by the company. Since this project is located near the border of Maharashtra and Telangana, public hearings should be conducted in both states. Villages within a 10 km radius of the project fall within Telangana State, and therefore, public notices should have been published in newspapers of that state to ensure participation of affected residents. However, no such provision has been mentioned in the EIA report. It is also necessary to verify whether surveys have been conducted in areas beyond the river on the Telangana side. Therefore, in my opinion, the EIA report is incomplete and should be rejected. A fresh EIA report should be prepared after completing surveys in Telangana, and a new public hearing should be conducted. If the company had announced the date of public hearing in Telangana within the report, this issue would not have arisen. If environmental clearance is granted under such circumstances, it would be improper, and forcing local participation in such a process is objectionable. In a previous case in 2012, it was assured that a public hearing would be conducted in the neighboring state, but it has not been conducted to date. The key issue is</p>	<p>single state.</p>
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	<p>whether the Hon'ble District Collector can proceed with a public hearing based on an incomplete EIA report. The District Collector has the authority to cancel and reconvene public hearings. In several past instances, hearings have been cancelled and conducted multiple times. Therefore, the present EIA report should be rejected, and directions should be issued to prepare and submit a fresh report, followed by a new public hearing. Projects exceeding 500 hectares fall under Category 'A', while those below 500 hectares fall under Category 'B'. However, the executive summary classifies this project under Category 'A'. The company should provide documentary evidence supporting its classification. This project is located within the movement corridor of tigers from the Tipeswar Wildlife Sanctuary and Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. Tigers are known to inhabit this area. Due to narrowing of this corridor, human-wildlife conflict has already increased significantly. Farmers in this area are demanding compensation of INR 50-60 lakhs per acre. In a 2014 case related to mining in Kerala, the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala ruled against farmers, which was later appealed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The judgment recognized farmers' rights over mineral resources beneath their land. I am grateful for being given the opportunity to present my objections here, and I hope that the final EIA report will be made available to local residents by the administration.</p>	
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**11) Shri. Ashish Fulsange, Former Member, Zilla Parishad, Shivsena (Shinde Group):-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	The lands belong to the farmers; therefore, the decision regarding land acquisition must be taken by the local farmers themselves. Earlier, Zari Taluka was known for its greenery, and	The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated

tourists from nearby talukas used to visit this region due to the higher levels of fresh air. However, at present, industries such as the M.P. Birla cement plant, coal mines, and steel-related coal mining operations are functioning in this area. In previous public hearings, the Resident District Collector used to be present. However, it is a positive development that the Hon'ble District Collector is personally present at today's hearing. I raise an objection that the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has not been taking action against polluting industries in this area. The pollution data submitted by the company indicates a significant increase. Pollution levels in Zari Taluka have now reached levels comparable to Chandrapur, Ghuggus, and Wani. Two years ago, Yavatmal district was placed under the jurisdiction of the Amravati Pollution Control Board. However, following representations made by the Hon'ble MLA, it has been brought back under the jurisdiction of the Regional Office, Chandrapur. Industries in this area are not providing adequate employment to local residents. Approximately 70–80% of jobs are given to outsiders, while only 20% are given to locals. The company is requested to prioritize employment for local youth from Marki, Mangli, and Bhendala villages. A point was raised earlier regarding providing employment as per the norms of Western Coalfields Limited. However, in my opinion, Western Coalfields Limited itself is not a reliable model. Farmers should determine the price of their land, and the company must purchase land at the rate demanded by farmers. Compensation and employment should be provided to locals as per the company's policies. Due to increasing pollution in the area, I intend to initiate a protest against the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. The Board has failed to address local issues so far.

that your point has been duly noted.

Due to irregular functioning of the steel company in the area, wages of local youth have been delayed. Officials from the Public Works Department should also have been present at this public hearing. The Wani–Mukutban road has an estimated construction cost of INR 80–90 lakhs per kilometer. However, the road is in poor condition and does not appear to have been constructed even two years ago. An inquiry into the quality of construction should be conducted. The report mentions transportation using vehicles of 30-ton capacity, whereas in reality, vehicles of 40–50 tons are being used. Officials of the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board visit this area only to conduct public hearings but do not take action against industries for pollution. As a result, local residents are suffering from health problems. We will submit formal representations regarding this issue and will initiate protests against the Pollution Control Board in the future. Every mining project should provide at least 1–2 ambulances; however, no such provision has been mentioned in this project. Even the existing steel company does not provide ambulance facilities. M.P. Birla Company had earlier promised to provide facilities such as schools and hospitals in this area, but these promises have not been fulfilled to date. Local residents are not opposed to the project, provided that farmers receive fair compensation and employment opportunities. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board must also take strict action to control pollution in this area. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report should be prepared in the local Marathi language so that it is accessible to the general public. Issues such as fair compensation for land, employment, healthcare, and pollution are consistently raised in public hearings. Therefore, the company must ensure compliance with all these

	<p>aspects. The company has a CSR fund of approximately INR 1.5 crores. However, companies like Ispat and M.P. Birla, which have larger CSR funds, have not provided adequate facilities in this region. This may lead to significant public unrest in the future. The primary demand of the local population is that the company should provide adequate infrastructure facilities, offer fair compensation in consultation with farmers, and ensure employment opportunities for farmers' children. If pollution from industries in this area is not addressed, protests will be carried out by the local population.</p>	
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**12) Shri. Vijay Pidurkar, Former Member, Zilla Parishad, Wani, Tal. Wani, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>I understand that this is a statutory public hearing being conducted in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and 2009. Farmers whose lands are proposed to be acquired have raised issues regarding compensation and employment. It appears that there are significant discrepancies between the information provided in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and the Executive Summary submitted by the project proponent. Therefore, I allege that the report does not adequately disclose details regarding the facilities to be provided in the area or the status of required No Objection Certificates (NOCs), thereby depriving local residents of essential information. For transportation of coal, tarpaulin covering should not be used. Instead, fully enclosed vehicles should be deployed to prevent coal spillage and dust generation on roads, which leads</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that if the project proponent intends to produce M-Sand, detailed information in this regard should be provided.</p> <p>The Environmental Consultant stated that approximately 44 million cubic meters of overburden will be generated from the project. Out of this, about 38.30 million cubic meters will be utilized for mine backfilling. The remaining approximately 5.7 million cubic meters of overburden will be processed to produce sand (M-Sand). No separate pits will be excavated for sand crushing purposes. Nearly 90% of the overburden generated from the mine will be utilized or disposed of appropriately. After completion of mining operations, only about 5.68</p>

to pollution. Clarification is required as to whether permissions from the Zilla Parishad and local authorities will be obtained for the use of rural roads. The project proposes to generate 204 employment opportunities; however, there is no clarity regarding the nature of these jobs, such as managerial, engineering, or supervisory roles. This should be clearly specified. Details should be provided regarding the compensation per acre for the land proposed to be acquired and the applicable legal provisions under which such compensation will be paid. It has been stated that INR 204 lakhs will be spent under CSR in the first five years, along with a capital expenditure provision of 1.5% (approximately INR 1.53 crores). However, in practice, such funds are often not utilized. Therefore, the project proponent should provide a written undertaking to the concerned Gram Panchayat and the Hon'ble District Collector regarding the implementation of CSR commitments. Three natural streams (nalas) pass through the mining lease area and are proposed to be diverted. However, no details have been provided regarding compensation for potential agricultural and soil damage after diversion. This requires clarification. A railway line (Majri-Adilabad) and the Mukutban-Patan State Highway pass through the project area. What safety measures will be adopted to ensure the safety of passengers and commuters? Information should also be provided regarding how the pits created due to coal extraction and overburden removal will be backfilled. The proposed land acquisition does not include a proper educational and social survey of the affected villages. This should be clarified. The project falls within the corridor of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve and Tipeswar Wildlife Sanctuary, which serves as a movement and breeding area for tigers.

hectares of mined-out pit area will remain. The mining activities proposed over approximately 150 hectares will be fully backfilled.

	<p>This project may pose a threat to wildlife. It should be clarified whether a No Objection Certificate has been obtained from the State Wildlife Department. There is no provision mentioned regarding compensation for crop damage in agricultural fields adjacent to the project area due to coal mining activities. This issue also requires clarification.</p>	
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**13) Shri. Mangesh Chamate, Mangli, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>Sir, I am a resident of Mangli village. With reference to the public hearing conducted today (Friday) regarding the proposed Mangli-Marki-4 Coal Mining Project, I would like to register the following objections:</p> <p><b>1) Compensation:</b> A uniform compensation of INR 50 lakhs per acre should be provided to all beneficiaries for agricultural land acquired for the mining project.</p> <p><b>2) Environmental Impact:</b> Dust and emissions generated from the existing and proposed mining activities, as well as transportation vehicles, will adversely affect public health and reduce agricultural productivity of nearby unaffected farmlands.</p> <p><b>3) EIA Report:</b> Before commencement of any major project, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study evaluates its impact on air, water, land, flora, fauna, and the livelihood of local communities. Since the affected population mainly comprises farmers and agricultural laborers, the EIA report provided in English is not easily understandable. Therefore, it should be made available</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, requested all present to present their views briefly.</p>

in the local language (Marathi), and no further action should be taken until then.

**4) Health Concerns:**

Emissions from coal mining activities may lead to respiratory diseases such as asthma, cough, and lung-related illnesses. The existing healthcare infrastructure in the area is inadequate to handle such issues.

**5) Water Scarcity:**

Excavation activities may lower the groundwater table, resulting in severe shortages of drinking water and irrigation water.

**6) Road and Transportation:**

Heavy vehicles used for coal transportation will damage village roads and increase the risk of accidents. A separate dedicated road for transportation should be constructed.

**7) Noise Pollution:**

Modern equipment and transportation vehicles used in mining operations will generate high noise levels. Appropriate mitigation measures should be implemented.

**8) Tree Cutting and Biodiversity:**

Deforestation required for project development will disturb ecological balance and adversely affect the habitat of animals, birds, and other living organisms.

**9) Employment:**

After acquisition of agricultural land, farmers and agricultural laborers will lose their livelihood. Additionally, diversion of streams and discharge of wastewater may affect fishermen's livelihoods. Therefore, priority employment should be given to local residents.

**10) Water Pollution:**

<p>Discharge of wastewater into nearby rivers and streams may cause water pollution and related health hazards. Proper measures must be ensured.</p> <p><b>11) Rehabilitation:</b> Residents of Mangli settlement affected by the project should be rehabilitated near accessible roadways with all essential amenities and facilities.</p> <p><b>12) Women's Safety:</b> Increased movement of outside workers and related social issues, including substance abuse, may raise concerns regarding women's safety. Appropriate safeguards must be implemented.</p> <p><b>13) Remaining Agricultural Land:</b> Agricultural land remaining between the project area and forest zone will become difficult to cultivate. Such remaining lands (including Survey Nos. 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, and 163) should also be acquired by the company.</p> <p><b>14) Impact on Nearby Agricultural Land:</b> My family's agricultural land bearing Survey Nos. 36, 23, 20, and 131 is located in Mangli area, approximately 2 km from the project site. There is a high likelihood of adverse impacts on this land due to the project.</p> <p><b>15) Village Adoption:</b> The project is likely to create multiple socio-economic and environmental issues for the local population. Therefore, the company should adopt the village and implement comprehensive measures to address all local problems.</p> <p>These are my objections regarding the proposed project.</p>	
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**14) Shri. Namdev Satghare, Police Patil, Mangli, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>My agricultural land falls within the project-affected area, and we are willing to provide our land to the company. However, we request that the compensation for our land be paid in a lump sum. Additionally, the CSR funds should be utilized for the development of our village. I also request the Hon'ble District Collector, Yavatmal, to extend support to us in this matter. Rehabilitation of Ward No. 3 of Mangli village is necessary. Approximately 50% of the land in Mangli village falls within the project-affected area. The company has stated that rehabilitation will be carried out after six years. However, I request both the Government and the company to provide alternative land to the affected residents immediately at another suitable location.</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that the company should give priority to project-affected villages under its CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) fund.</p>

**15) Shri. Ravindra Sudhakar Polewar, Bhendala-Ruikot, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>During land transactions, there should be no loss to either the Government of Maharashtra in terms of stamp duty or to the farmers. If the land rate is determined at INR 50 lakhs per acre, the stamp duty should be paid on the same amount. The company should purchase agricultural land from all farmers uniformly.</p>	<p>The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.</p>

16) Shri. Yusuf Kacchi, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>The company has created a favorable environment to support its position, with approximately 90 individuals speaking in favor of the project, while only about 10 individuals are speaking against it. I am a project-affected farmer. If adequate government support and willingness to work are present, farming does not result in losses. In earlier times, agriculture was considered a highly respectable and viable profession; however, today it is being treated as a secondary occupation. Company representatives are influencing farmers by offering monetary incentives to purchase their land. When farmers receive large sums of money, they often lack proper financial planning, which leads to distress. Our ancestors cultivated this land, and we continue to depend on it for our livelihood. It is due to the hard work of farmers that company officials are able to sustain themselves today. In a meeting held two months ago, all farmers were contacted via mobile phone and informed to attend today's public hearing; however, I was not contacted. It has been observed over the past 20 years that company management attempts to influence opposing individuals by offering inducements to speak in their favor. In 1984, a project by Maruti was proposed in the Gurgaon area near Delhi. At that time, Gurgaon was a prosperous and fertile region, but today the local population has become economically weaker. Employment opportunities have diminished due to decisions taken by public representatives, and privatization has led to a decline in employment. It is widely known how No</p>	<p>The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.</p>

Objection Certificates (NOCs) are granted to companies.
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**17) Shri. Gajanan Kurekar, Mangli, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Objections/Suggestions/Questions</b>	<b>Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion</b>
1	My agricultural land falls within the project area. I will not hand over my land to the project unless I am provided with fair and adequate compensation.	The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.

**18) Shri. V. Sunanda Reddy, Environmentalist, Hyderabad:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Objections/Suggestions/Questions</b>	<b>Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion</b>
1	I, V. Sunanda Reddy, aged 68 years, consider myself one of the healthiest senior industrial-supporting environmentalists in India. I have not experienced any health issues to date. I am a practical environmentalist. I extend my heartfelt wishes and full support to the management. I consider myself among the first environmentalists in India to support sustainable industrial development. Generally, environmentalists and NGOs oppose industrial development; however, I wholeheartedly support industrial initiatives. In my opinion, unemployment is the biggest form of pollution in society. In India, approximately 10 million youth enter the unemployment category every year. The Central and State Governments together provide employment to only about 5 to 6 lakh individuals, while the remaining 9.5 million youth depend on the industrial sector. Currently, around 400 million youth in the age group of 18 to 35 are awaiting better employment	The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that your point has been duly noted.

opportunities. Therefore, there is an urgent need for industrial development in the state. Environmentalists and NGOs often attribute public health deterioration to industries. However, only about 15% of India's population resides near industrial areas. Hence, it is not appropriate to blame industries alone for health issues. The remaining 85% of the population also faces various health problems unrelated to industrial pollution. This is the right time to achieve industrial development while maintaining environmental balance. In order to ensure environmental sustainability alongside industrial development, I would like to offer the following suggestions:

1. The baseline environmental survey of air, water, and soil conducted by your consultants is commendable. I suggest that data on public health, crop productivity, and groundwater availability within a 10 km radius should also be collected. This data will help in designing effective preventive measures for maintaining environmental balance in the future.
2. Rainwater harvesting structures and storage systems should be developed to conserve rainwater. This will be beneficial for industrial use and will also help recharge groundwater levels. Water stored during the monsoon should be utilized during dry periods.
3. Tree plantation should be carried out in nearby villages and along internal roads used for transportation. Plantation along both sides of roads will help control dust pollution. Preference should be given to fruit-bearing trees and medicinal plants instead of only conventional trees, which will also benefit nearby communities.
4. Highest priority should be given to employment of local educated unemployed youth in the industry.

5. Skill development programs should be promoted for unemployed youth so that they can gain employment opportunities within the industry as well as elsewhere. In countries like Japan and Korea, about 95% of youth are skilled, whereas in India only about 5–6% are skilled.
6. A coordination committee comprising company officials, government authorities, Pollution Control Board officials, and village representatives should be formed to prepare an action plan for CSR fund utilization. This will enable demand-driven and meaningful development activities rather than target-based approaches, thereby enhancing the credibility of the organization.
7. Health camps should be organized to promote awareness regarding health and immunity.
8. Support should be extended to primary education in rural areas, especially for weaker sections of society.

Once again, I extend my best wishes and full support for your industrial development, while also requesting that environmental balance and safety be maintained. I also appreciate the environmental consultants for preparing a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for the project. Finally, I request the Public Hearing Committee to recommend unconditional approval of the proposed project of M/s. Saubhagya Mercantile Pvt. Ltd. at Marki–Mangli in Zari Jamni Taluka, Yavatmal District, Maharashtra, to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).

**19) Shri. Kamlakar Waghmare, Mangli, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	I am willing to provide my agricultural land to the company; however, I request that at least one member of my family be given employment by the company.	The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.

**20) Shri. Satyanarayan Yangalwar, Mukutban, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	Our agricultural land is included in this project, and the company has proposed to provide educational and road infrastructure facilities. We are willing to offer our land for the project. However, the farmers expect that compensation for agricultural land should be provided at a minimum rate of INR 60 lakhs per acre.	The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that participants should raise new points and avoid repeating the same issues. It was mentioned that topics such as employment, environment, land compensation rates, Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, water pollution, diversion of roads and streams, and women empowerment have already been discussed, and therefore new issues should be presented.

**21) Shri. Jayant Someshwar Udakwar, Marki, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	In this region, there are already 4-5 existing coal mines; however, local residents have not been given adequate priority in employment. At the	The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that the company

<p>time when these mines were established, local public representatives did not provide proper guidance to the people. As of 2026, there are a large number of local youth in this region who hold diplomas in mining, yet they are not being provided employment commensurate with their qualifications. The company should provide training to local diploma-holding youth in mining so that both the company and the local youth can benefit. Such training will also help these youth secure employment opportunities elsewhere. It is essential that the area in which the mining project is located should experience overall development. The CSR funds generated from the mining project should be utilized exclusively for development works in project-affected villages. Local public representatives should also follow up on this matter, as CSR funds are deposited with the District Collector's office. If this project is implemented, it will create employment opportunities for educated unemployed local youth within their own villages. At the same time, farmers must receive fair compensation for their land—this remains our primary demand.</p>	<p>had been instructed to provide detailed information regarding employment, environmental measures, and CSR activities during its presentation. It was clarified that CSR funds are not deposited with the District Collector's office; rather, the company is responsible for utilizing these funds at its own level. The CSR funds are required to be spent within the project-affected area identified through the company's survey. It was further stated that road development work has already been carried out at Mukutban. During the public hearing of Western Coalfields Limited held last month, details of works undertaken in villages—such as Anganwadis, schools, and healthcare facilities—were presented. Similarly, in the present project, CSR funds will be utilized specifically for development works in project-affected villages, and this has been explained in the company's presentation.</p>
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**22) Shri. Amar Namdevrao Satghare, Hirapur, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	I am submitting this representation on behalf of the local farmers. Approximately 99% of the farmers in this area support the project. I am also an educated unemployed individual, and I am in favor of the implementation of this project.	The Convenor of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Chandrapur, stated that your point has been duly noted.

**23) Shri. Shubham Gonde, Pandharkawada (Lahan), Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>I am currently working in the nearby Marki-Mangli-2 mine. Some people believe that the company's operations bring both benefits and losses; however, the ground reality is different. We are called to work for only about 18 days in a month. The Provident Fund (PF) contributions of approximately 40 workers have not been deposited since 2018. A complaint has been lodged with the police authorities regarding this matter, and we intend to seek justice through the court. Although it is believed that the company will benefit local residents, the actual situation is quite different. We have followed up with the Labour Commissioner and public representatives, but no resolution has been reached so far.</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that you should submit a complaint to the Labour Commissioner. Appropriate action will be taken by the Labour Commissioner in this regard, and follow-up will also be carried out by the District Collector's office.</p>

**24) Shri. Ashish Fulsange, Former Member, Zilla Parishad, Shivsena (Shinde Group):-**

Sr. No.	Objections/Suggestions/Questions	Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion
1	<p>Companies operating in this area initially provide proper wages for one to two months, after which local workers are removed from employment. Several complaints have been submitted to the Labour Commissioner regarding this issue; however, no resolution has been achieved. A representation regarding the issue of unemployment in Zari Taluka will be submitted to your office. I express my gratitude for the assurance provided by you.</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that an appropriate decision will be taken by the Labour Commissioner.</p>

**25) Project Proponent, M/s. Soubhagya Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion</b>
1	<p>I welcome the issues raised here and assure that my company will comply with all the suggestions provided. Our company is relatively small, and the proposed production capacity for this project is about 600 tonnes within an area of 201 hectares. In comparison, other mines in this region or those operated by Western Coalfields Limited produce more than 1,000 tonnes per day. The project area is divided into two parts: the southern and the northern blocks. Initially, mining will commence in the southern block, and by the tenth year, mining operations will be carried out in both blocks. The compensation for land will be provided in accordance with the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act. The project will proceed only if farmers are willing to sell their land and the company agrees to the negotiated rate. The project will not be advanced without the consent of the farmers. Furthermore, no intermediaries will be involved in the land acquisition process. Land will be acquired only after mutual agreement between the farmers and the company, and it is assured that no third party will be involved. With regard to CSR activities, development works will be undertaken based on proposals received from the Gram Panchayat. After receiving such proposals, they will be submitted to the Government for approval, and upon approval, CSR funds will be utilized exclusively within the respective Gram Panchayat areas. Diversion of roads, streams, and electricity lines will be undertaken only after obtaining approvals from the concerned departments. Permission has already been obtained from the Central Water Authority. Since no forest land is involved in this project, a No Objection Certificate has also been obtained from the Forest Department. The standard building layout plan prepared by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has been submitted to the Forest Department and is currently in the final stage of approval. The wildlife conservation plan has been submitted to the Forest Department office at Pandharkawda and further forwarded to the Nagpur office. Final approval is expected shortly. All overburden generated from mining operations will be disposed of within the mining area itself. During the initial three years, overburden will be dumped within the mine premises, and no dumping will be carried out outside the mining area. A drainage channel will be constructed along the mining area to manage water discharge and prevent impact on adjacent agricultural land. Where necessary, protective retaining walls will also be constructed along the drainage. In case any damage occurs, compensation will be provided to affected persons as per government norms. The total investment in this project is approximately INR 106 crores. Under Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER), a provision of INR 153 lakhs has been made, primarily for environmental monitoring equipment. The project is expected to generate 204 employment opportunities, of which 190 will be in mining operations and 14 in the sand (M-Sand) project. Detailed classification of employment categories will be submitted to the Hon'ble District Collector, Yavatmal, before submission of the final report. Ambulance services will be provided, and healthcare facilities will also be developed under CSR initiatives. Skill development training programs will be implemented for</p>

agricultural laborers in the area, with the objective of making them self-reliant.

**26) Shri. Shrinivas Narayan Chilkawar, Mukutban, Tal. Zarijamni, Dist. Yavatmal:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Objections/Suggestions/Questions</b>	<b>Responses/Assurances given by the Project Proponent/ Environmental Consultant/ Environmental Public Hearing Committee following discussion</b>
1	The company should provide clear information regarding the rate of land compensation. A similar public hearing was conducted three years ago. The rate of land compensation should be officially announced during the public hearing itself.	The Hon'ble Chairman of the Environmental Public Hearing Committee and District Collector, Yavatmal, stated that the present public hearing is being conducted primarily to assess the environmental impacts of the project. However, other issues have also been discussed during the hearing. It was clarified that this public hearing is not meant for determining the rate of land compensation. The company has stated that land will be purchased through direct consultation and negotiation with farmers. The company should ensure proper compliance in this regard so that no complaints arise at the District Collector's office in the future. A large number of complaints related to pollution are received from Zari and Wani talukas. Therefore, the company must implement adequate pollution control measures from the initial stages of the project to avoid complaints related to air and water pollution. The company must strictly adhere to regulations concerning blasting and noise pollution during mining operations. It should ensure that no rules are violated. While providing employment, priority should be given to local youth based on their educational qualifications. The company should also implement skill development programs to enhance local capabilities and promote self-employment among

		industries in the region. Additionally, employment opportunities are also emerging in the Tipeswar Wildlife Sanctuary area. The company must fulfill the assurances given to the local population.
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There was no participant in online mode. The audio & video recording of the Public Hearing was done throughout the Environmental Public Hearing.

The Chairman of the Public Hearing briefed the people present if there are any other question /issues, the same may be asked. However, nobody came with any question. He announced that copy of the proceedings and CD of the public hearing will be made available in due course of time in MPCB office at Regional Office, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, First Floor, Udyog Bhavan, Opposite Bus-Stand, Railway Station Road, Chandrapur.

The Chairman of the Committee while concluding the proceedings, summarized various points raised and declared that public hearing is ended, and concluded the public hearing with vote of thanks.

Meeting ended extending thanks to the Chair.

Enclosed 19 suggestions/objections received by the office.

**(Sushilkumar Rathod)**  
Convener, Environment  
Public Hearing Committee &  
Sub Regional Officer, MPCB,  
Chandrapur

**(Tanaji Yadav)**  
Member, Environment Public  
Hearing Committee &  
Regional Officer, MPCB,  
Chandrapur

**(Vikas Meena, I.A.S.)**  
Chairman, Environment  
Public Hearing Committee &  
District Magistrate,  
Yavatmal.