

PUBLIC HEARING

The Public Hearing for the proposed HPC-NIMZ was conducted on 11th October, 2017 at Medipally Site, Yacharam (M) in Rangareddy District, Telangana State. Out of total 32 persons, who spoke, 21 persons supported the project. The issues, which emerged during the public hearing, were mainly pertaining to the concern of adequate pollution control measures, proper compensation to the land losers, employment to the local people and establishment of skill development centres for the skill development of the uneducated people. Most of the people supported the project with the anticipation of the overall infrastructural development along with improvement in the existing road connectivity due to the proposed pharma city project.

The point-wise compliance to the issues, raised during the public hearing meeting has been presented as **Annexure-IV** of this EIA Report. The Minutes of Public Hearing have been attached as **Annexure-III**.

2.	ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రదేశం	హైదరాబాదు ఫార్మా సిటీ, ప్రతిపాదిత ప్రాజెక్టు, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా, కందుకూరు, యాచారం, కద్దల్ మండలాల్లో 16°54'1.18"ఉ. నుండి 17°04'12.12" ఉ. అక్షాంశాలు మరియు 78°29'55.99" తూ. నుండి 78°39'23.74"తూ. రేఖాంశాల మధ్య ఉన్నది.
3.	సంప్రదించవల్సిన అధికృత వ్యక్తి పేరు, చిరునామా మరియు ఫోన్ నెం.	శ్రీ .A. లక్ష్మీ కాంశారెడ్డి, చీఫ్ ఇంజనీర్, TSIIIC పరిశ్రమ భవన్, 6వ అంతస్తు, 5-9-558/8, బషీర్బాగ్, ఫతే మైదాన్ రోడ్, హైదరాబాద్ - 500004, తెలంగాణ, ఫోన్ నెం: 040-23237672, ఫాక్స్ నెం: 040-23235582
4.	ప్రాజెక్టు మూలధన వ్యయం	ప్రాజెక్టు మొత్తము మూలధన వ్యయం రూ. 5157.76 కోట్లు
5.	ప్రాజెక్టు కన్సల్టెంట్ / ఎన్వైరాన్మెంట్ కన్సల్టెంట్ పేరు	EPTRI, గచ్చిబౌలి, హైదరాబాద్.
6.	కార్యకలాపాల రంగం / సామర్థ్యం	ఇంటిగ్రేటెడ్ ఇండస్ట్రియల్ పార్కు, ఫార్మా మాన్యుఫ్యాక్చరింగ్ యూనిట్స్, ఫార్మాసిటీ టౌన్ షిప్, ఫార్మా యూనివర్సిటీ, ఫార్మా రిసెర్చ్ అండ్ డెవలప్మెంట్ ఫేసిలిటీస్.
7.	బహిరంగ విచారణ తేదీ / సమయం / ప్రదేశం	11-10-2017/ ఉ. 11.00 గం. ప్రదేశం: ప్రతిపాదిత హైదరాబాద్ ఫార్మా సిటీ ప్రాజెక్ట్ సైట్ అనగా మెడిపల్లి సైట్, యాచారం(మం.), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
8.	సి.డి.తో పాటు ప్రతిపాదిత ప్రాజెక్ట్ యొక్క డ్రాఫ్ట్ EIA రిపోర్ట్ మరియు కార్యనిర్వాహక సారాంశం (తెలుగు మరియు ఇంగ్లీషు) లభించు ప్రదేశం:	<p>I. జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ కార్యాలయం, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.</p> <p>II. జిల్లా పరిషత్ కార్యాలయం, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.</p> <p>III. జిల్లా పరిశ్రమల కేంద్ర కార్యాలయం రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.</p> <p>IV. పర్యావరణ, మరియు అటవీ మంత్రిత్వ శాఖ కార్యాలయం, భారత ప్రభుత్వం, కేంద్రీయ సదన్, 4వ అంతస్తు, కోరమంగళ, బెంగళూరు - 560034</p> <p>V. తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ మండలి కార్యాలయం, పర్యావరణ భవన్, ఎ-3, ఇండస్ట్రియల్ ఎస్టేట్, సనత్ నగర్, హైదరాబాద్ - 500018</p> <p>VI. తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ మండలి కార్యాలయం, జోనల్ కార్యాలయం, H.No. 6-3-1219, ఖాక్ సి, వార్డు నెం. 91, 1వ అంతస్తు, కంట్రి క్లబ్ వెనుకవైపు, కుందనబాగ్, ఉమానగర్, బేగంపేట్, హైదరాబాద్ - 500016.</p> <p>VII. తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ మండలి కార్యాలయం, ప్రాంతీయ కార్యాలయం-1, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా, H.No. 6-3-1219, ఖాక్ సి, వార్డు నెం. 91, 2వ అంతస్తు, కంట్రి క్లబ్ వెనుకవైపు, కుందనబాగ్, ఉమానగర్, బేగంపేట్, హైదరాబాద్ -500016.</p> <p>VIII. రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ ఆఫీసర్ (RDO) కార్యాలయం, కందుకూరు.</p> <p>IX. రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ ఆఫీసర్ (RDO) కార్యాలయం, ఇబ్రహీంపట్నం.</p> <p>X. తహశీల్దార్ కార్యాలయం, కద్దల్.</p> <p>XI. తహశీల్దార్ కార్యాలయం, కందుకూరు</p> <p>XII. తహశీల్దార్ కార్యాలయం, యాచారం.</p> <p>XIII. గ్రామ సచివాలయం, ముచ్చెర్ల.</p> <p>XIV. గ్రామ సచివాలయం, మీర్ఖాన్ పేట.</p> <p>XV. గ్రామ సచివాలయం, కుర్మిర్ల.</p> <p>XVI. గ్రామ సచివాలయం, పంజా గూడ.</p> <p>XVII. గ్రామ సచివాలయం, మేడిపల్లి.</p> <p>XVIII. గ్రామ సచివాలయం, నాసత్ నగర్.</p> <p>XIX. గ్రామ సచివాలయం, తాడిపర్తి</p> <p>XX. గ్రామ సచివాలయం, ముద్దూర్.</p>



**TELANGANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL OFFICE - I, RANGAREDDY DISTRICT**

H.No.6-3-1219, Block C, Ward No.91, 2nd Floor, Backside of Country Club,
Kundanbagh, Umanagar, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500016

ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEARING NOTIFICATION

In accordance with the Notification No. S.O. 1533 (E), Dated 14-09-2006 of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate change, Government of India, it is hereby notified to conduct Environmental Public Hearing for the Proposed Hyderabad Pharma City, Kandukur, Yacharam, Kadthal Mandals in Rangareddy District. The details of the project activities given by the project authorities are as follows:

1.Name of the Project and Address	Hyderabad Pharma City, Kandukur, Yacharam, Kadthal Mandals, Rangareddy District
2.Location of the Project	Hyderabad Pharma City, The proposed project site is located between Latitudes 16°54'1.18"N to 17°04'12.12"N and Longitudes 78°29'55.99"E to 78°39'23.74"E of Kandukur, Yacharam, Kadthal Mandals, Rangareddy District.
3.Name of the Authorized person to be Contacted with address and Phone No.	Sri A. Laxmikantha Reddy, Chief Engineer, TSIIC, "Parishrama Bhavan" 6th Floor, 5-9-558/B, Basheerbagh, Fateh Maidan Road, Hyderabad - 500 004 Telangana. Ph. No.040-23237672, FAX No. 040-23235582
4.Capital Cost of the Project	The Total cost of the project is Rs. 5157.76 Crores
5.Name of the Project Consultant/ Environmental Consultant	EPTRI, Gachibowli, Hyderabad
6.Line of Activity / Capacity	Integrated Industrial Park i.e., Pharma Manufacturing Units, Pharma City Town Ship, Pharma University, Pharma Research & Development Facilities.
7.Date/Time/Venue of Public Hearing	11-10-2017 / 11.00 A.M. Venue: Proposed Hyderabad Pharma City Project Site i.e., Medipally Site, Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District.

8. Place of the availability of Executive Summary (Telugu & English) & Draft EIA Report of the proposed project along with C.D.
- O/o. District Collector, Rangareddy District
 - O/o. Zilla Parishad, Rangareddy District
 - O/o. District Industries Centre, Rangareddy District
 - Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, Kendriya Sadan, 4th Floor, Koramangala, Bengaluru - 560034
 - O/o. T.S. Pollution Control Board, Paryavarana Bhavan, A-3, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad-500016
 - O/o. T.S. Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, H.No.6-3-1219, Block C, Ward No.91, 1st Floor, Backside of Country Club, Kundanbagh, Umanagar, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500016.
 - T.S. Pollution Control Board, Regional Office-I, Rangareddy District, H.No.6-3-1219, Block C, Ward No. 91, 2nd Floor, Backside of Country Club, Kundanbagh, Umanagar, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500016.
 - O/o. Revenue Divisional Officers (RDO), Kandukur
 - O/o. Revenue Divisional Officers (RDO), Ibrahimpatnam
 - O/o. Tahasildar, Kadthal
 - O/o. Tahasildar, Kandukur
 - O/o. Tahasildar, Yacharam
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Mucherla
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Meerhanpet
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Kurmidda
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Panjaguda
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Medipally
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Nanaknagar
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Thadparthy
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Mudvin
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Karkalpahad
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Kadthal
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Saireddyguda.
 - O/o. Grama Sachivalayam, Akula Mylaram

Suggestions, Views, Comments and objections of the Public, if any, are invited within 30 days from the date of Publication of this Notification. All the interested persons can also make written suggestions to the undersigned Officer of the T.S.Pollution Control Board and can also participate in the proceedings of the Public Hearing on the date, time and venue specified above.

Sd/-

**ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
T.S. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
Regional Office-I, Rangareddy.**

Place: Rangareddy District
Date: 09.09.2017



**TELANGANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL OFFICE – I, RANGAREDDY DISTRICT**

H.No.6-3-1219, Block C, Ward No.91, 2nd Floor, Backside of Country Club,
Kundanbagh, Umanagar, Begumpet, Hyderabad – 500016

M. Venkanna,
Environmental Engineer

Tele-Fax : 23401520
e-mail: ee-rr1-tspcb@telangana.gov.in

By Register Post with Acknowledgement due

Lr.No.116/PCB/RO.1-RRD/EPH/2017 - 1757

Date.27.10.2017

To
The Director,
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (IA.III Section),
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Vayu Wing, 3rd Floor,
Aliganj, JorBagh Road,
New Delhi - 110003

Sir,



Sub:- TSPCB -Regional Office-1, Ranga Reddy Dist. - Environmental Clearance - Proposed Development of Hyderabad Pharma City, Kandukur, Yacharam & Kadthal Mandals of Rangareddy District, Telangana State by M/s. Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., (TSIIC) - Environmental Public Hearing held on 11-10-2017 at Medipally Site, Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District - **Proceedings of Environmental Public Hearing (EPH) along with DVDs (3 Nos.), copies of public attendance and representations** - Submitted - Reg.

Ref:- 1) TSIIC's application for conduct of Environment Public Hearing dated 09.09.2017.
2) Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, IA Division, ToRs issued vide Lr.No. 21-5/2016-IA-III, dated 09.12.2016.
3) Environmental Public Hearing conducted on 11.10.2017

It is to submit that M/s. TSIIC (A Government of Telangana Undertaking), is proposed for the Development of Hyderabad Pharma City at Kandukur, Yacharam & Kadthal Mandals of Rangareddy District, Telangana State. M/s. TSIIC propose to develop Hyderabad Pharma City with a project cost of Rs. 5157.76 Crores.

A Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (REIA) for the above project was prepared by the proponent based on the Terms of Reference (ToR) obtained from the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India vide letter dt. 09.12.2016. The proponent vide their letter dated 09.09.2017, submitted the Draft EIA reports and Executive Summaries of the proposed project in English & Telugu and requested this office to conduct Public hearing for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI.

This office issued Press notification on the above proposed Environmental Public Hearing in Namaste Telangana Daily (Telugu Daily newspaper) and Deccan Chronical (English Daily news paper) on 11.09.2017. The copies of EIA reports along with Executive summary (in Telugu & English) were displayed at the public offices as per EIA Notification, 2006 for public access.

The Environmental Public hearing was conducted on 11-10-2017 at 11.00 AM at Medipally site, Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District. The Collector and District Magistrate, Rangareddy District presided over the Environmental Public Hearing. The proceedings of the Environmental Public Hearing along with DVDs (3 Nos.) of the Video film of the entire public hearing proceedings, copies of public attendance who attended Environmental public hearing and representations are submitted herewith.

Submitted for favour of kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,



ENVIRONMENT ENGINEER

Environmental Engineer

T.S. Pollution Control Board

Regional Office-I, R.R. District.

Encl: as above

Copy Submitted to:

1. The Member Secretary, Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhavan, A-III, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, for kind information.
2. The Collector & District Magistrate, Rangareddy District, for kind information.
- ✓ 3. M/s Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., (A Government of India Telangana), "Parishrama Bhavan" 6th Floor, 5-9-558/B, Basheerbagh, Fateh Maidan Road, Hyderabad - 500 004.
4. The Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, TSPCB, Zonal Office, Hyderabad for favour of kind information.

Minutes of the Environmental Public Hearing held in connection with the establishment of the proposed Hyderabad Pharma City by M/s Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIC), Hyderabad at project site, Medipally Village, Yacharam mandal, Rangareddy District on 11-10-2017.

The following Public Hearing panel members were present:

S. No.	Name of the Panel Member	
1.	Sri M. Raghunandan Rao, IAS, Collector & District Magistrate, Rangareddy District	Collector & District Magistrate, Rangareddy District.
2.	Sri M. Venkanna, Environmental Engineer,	Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Regional Office-I, Rangareddy district.

The following representatives of M/s TSIIC and their Environmental consultant were present:

S. No.	Name & Designation
1.	Sri E. Venkata Narasimha Reddy, Vice Chairman & Managing Director, TSIIC, Hyderabad.
2.	Sri Kalyan Chakravarthi, IAS, Director General, EPTRI, Hyderabad

At the outset, the Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, TSPCB, welcomed the people gathered at the venue and public representatives and other officials to the environmental public hearing. He has requested the Collector and District Magistrate, Rangareddy District to occupy the dais and conduct the public hearing in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006 (as amended) issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India. While explaining the salient features of the EIA Notification, 2006 vide S. O. (E) No.1533, dated 14-09-2006, he has stated that the public hearing is a mandatory process for the establishment of proposed Hyderabad Pharma City under the Development of Industrial Park listed as Category 7 (c) as per the schedule annexed to the EIA Notification, 2006 which requires environmental clearance from the Ministry of

Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The total area envisaged for the establishment of the proposed Hyderabad Pharma City (HPC) is 19,333.20 acres (7823.87 Ha / 78.23 sq. km). The present project is categorized as Category - A and the environmental public hearing is being held to elicit the views, opinion, suggestions and objections if any on the proposed project. The Terms of Reference to the project was issued by the MoEF&CC on 09-12-2016. He stated that the notification inviting the views of the public was published in Namaste Telangana and Deccan Chronicle newspapers on 11-09-2017 and draft EIA report, Executive summary of draft EIA &EMP report in both English and Telugu languages were placed at notified places for public access, 30 days before the Public hearing. Copies of draft EIA report, Executive summary of draft EIA &EMP report in both English and Telugu languages were also placed in TSPCB website from 11-09-2017 onwards. So far four (4) written representations were received and the same will be communicated to the proponent and the MoEF&CC, GoI along with the minutes of the public hearing. He requested the public gathered at the venue to offer their opinions, views and suggestions and assured that all aspiring people would be given a chance. He stated that the public hearing will be conducted in transparent manner and the entire proceedings of the public hearing would be videographed and audio recorded which would be sent to MoEF&CC without any sort of editing or alterations. He then requested the Collector and District Magistrate, Rangareddy District to conduct the proceedings of Public hearing.

The Collector & District Magistrate, R.R. District while welcoming the people gathered at the venue stated that the entire proceedings of the environmental public hearing would be audio and video graphed and would be sent to MoEF&CC. He assured that people who aspired to express their views could furnish their names on the paper slips provided to them and the names would be called one by one. He requested the speakers to offer their views in brief without taking much time and dwelling on issues not related to the environment as this is not the suitable forum for the resolution of such grievances. He also requested the speakers not to repeat the same issues which were raised by the other speakers. Regarding compensation to the

lands acquired for the proposed Pharma City, he stated that the lands were acquired only after with the consent of the farmers. He categorically stated that no land was acquired forcefully. Wherever there were any omissions in respect of names and other entries, necessary corrections would be made after due verification. The remaining land required for the project will be acquired as per law by following due procedure. He then requested the project proponent to explain the salient features of the proposed project.

Sri E. Venkat Narasimha Reddy, VC&MD, TSIIC, Hyderabad stated that the TSIIC proposed to establish the Pharma City over an area of Ac.19,333.20 covering Twelve (12) villages & Grampanchayats in Yacharam, Kandukur and Kadthal mandals of Rangareddy District. He stated that the project area was selected in consultations and discussions held with the industrialists by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Pharma Park is proposed to be developed with integrated concept i.e., development of physical, environmental and social and technical infrastructure. The officials visited several world class pharma parks in Europe, US, Canada and China for benchmarking the proposed project and it was decided to develop this area by adopting latest technologies for the abatement of pollution with least possible water consumption. The land acquisition is planned in such a way that there is displacement of people and surrounding habitations will also be integrated with the development of Pharma Park. Along with the Government lands, only non-agriculture lands were acquired in the 1st phase comprising about 8,300 acres. So far 6,900 acres were acquired and out of it, 6,000 acres is Government and Government assigned lands. These lands were acquired as per the prevailing laws and so far about Rs.350 crores was paid by TSIIC towards land compensation. TSIIC exhibited one video showing the vision and proposed development of Pharma City project. He stated that about 1,72,000 people would get direct employment in various development activities in next 25 years. As per 2011 census, 38,000 people were residing in these 12 villages & Grampanchayats and the present populations would be around 50,000. Employment potential of 50,000 people in the Phase-I of the project itself will accommodate large number of locals. Skill development centres are

proposed to impart necessary skills and training to meet the requirement of the industry. So far 25 meetings were held with the representatives of the industry in this regard. Out of 19,333.20 acres, only about 5,000 to 6,000 acres of land has been earmarked to set up the red and orange category industries. The existing roads from the nearest Highways and Outer Ring Road (ORR) are proposed to be upgraded and strengthened to 200 feet width to connect the Pharma park. 33% of the area is earmarked for the development green belt and in addition about 1200 acres is proposed for afforestation in the adjoining forest area with a commitment to the environment. M/s. Surbana Jurong Consultants Pte Ltd, a well known and renowned consulting firm from Singapore was engaged to develop Master Plan, which is developed by taking latest satellite imaging data as well as extensive Aerial Photogrammetric survey data captured by the proponent into consideration. Even small landform features were considered while planning. Micro analysis of land was carried out before determining the location of various physical features of the project site. The location of township and industries are identified by taking the air flow directions into consideration. It is proposed to implement Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept and there will not be any open discharge of un-treated effluent. Domestic wastewater (sewage) would also be recycled to utilize the same for raising 1200 acres of Plantation within the adjacent forest area as well greenbelt within the Pharma Park. There will be direct or indirect employment to 1.50 - 2.0 lakh people once the project is fully operational. A new International standard Pharma University will also come up to train the manpower and for conducting research to develop new products and technologies. Water needs will be met by pumping water from the Krishna River (the nearest surface water source under Mission Bhagiratha) and it is proposed to adopt extensive water conservation measures by adopting latest conservation techniques. He stated that Hyderabad contributed nearly 33% of total pharma exports of the country. He sought cooperation of the people in developing the Hyderabad Pharma City (HPC).

The District Collector requested the Environmental Consultant (EPTRI) to present the studies conducted and contents of draft EIA&EMP report.

Ms. Kavitha, Environment Consultant, Environment Protection, Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad: She stated that their consultancy firm conducted the environment impact assessment of the project as per TOR issued by the MoEF&CC, GoI and explained the impacts on environment and the mitigation measures required to be taken as part of Environment Management Plan and Disaster Management Plan of the proposed project. She stated that the site is ideally suited for locating the industries as the area well connected to the National Highway as well as State Highway and ORR. She informed the following details on the environment status of the project area as per the study conducted by them.

- The site is geographically located at 16° 54' 1.18" N to 17° 04' 12.12" N Latitude and 78° 29' 55.99" E to 78° 39' 23.74" E Longitude.
- The total proposed area of the project is 19,333.20 acres (7823.87 Ha)
- The envisaged source of water is Krishna river and other surface water sources including Mission Bhageeratha scheme. The Gross requirement of water is 167.46 MLD and net water demand is 142.34 MLD
- The estimated power demand is 985 MW. Power supply would be met through Grid supply from the existing TSTRANSCO's 400/220 kV substation at Meerkhanpet to the proposed four GIS Sub-Stations. A 250 MW Gas/imported coal based on site co-generation plant, 435 MW Solar power based on PV, 3 MW Waste to energy power plant are also proposed..
- Estimated Industrial Wastewater generation is 66.39 MLD and 54.80 MLD of Domestic wastewater.
- Part of the industrial water demand will be met from tertiary treated wastewater from proposed domestic sewage treatment plants and CETP. Concept of ZLD will be adopted in compliance with the stipulations of MoEF&CC.
- Estimated Industrial Solid Waste will be in order of 1.5 Lakh TPA.
- The composition of Hazardous Waste includes recyclable portion (30%-40%). Land disposable portion (50%-60%) and Incinerable portion (5%-10%).
- Integrated Solid Waste Treatment & Management facility in a site area of about 100 acres will be developed within HPC.

- Scrubbing systems and filters will be established to contain emissions.
- 30 m stacks will be provided to the Coal fired boilers used to generate steam. Each boiler will be provided with Cyclone separators and bag filters to control emission within 50 mg/Nm³
- Rainwater Harvesting structures are proposed to collect, convey and store the rain water from roof top, land surface and rock catchment.
- Development of green belt by the Pharma City promoter will be about 19% of the total area and balance 14% greenbelt will be raised by the individual units within their plot areas. Thus totally 33% of the area will be covered under green belt and green areas.
- 15 Soil sampling stations were selected to study soil characteristics in project study area of 10 km radius from the project site boundary.
- 15 Ambient Air Quality monitoring stations were selected to study air quality in project study area of 10 km radius from the project site boundary.
- 7 water sampling stations were selected to assess quality of surface water and 8 water sampling stations were selected to assess quality of ground water.
- Cleaner technologies will be adopted to minimize the wastes by adopting reduce, reuse and recycling the materials as far as possible.
- Noise levels were monitored at 18 sampling stations and are found to be within the stipulated limits.
- The textural soil classification is superficially clayey but outcrop of rocks is observed. The soils are porous with red murrum and moderate in permeability.
- No ecologically and environmentally sensitive areas such as National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Tiger reserves in the nearby vicinity of the proposed project site / study area.
- The study indicated that there are no Endangered and Endemic species of Flora and Fauna in and around proposed project area.
- Appropriate mitigation measures have been identified based on the comprehensive impact prediction assessment as part of the Environmental Management Plan in order to address any adverse impact on environment.

The Collector, Rangareddy District requested the public gathered at the venue of public hearing to offer their opinion, suggestions and views on the proposed project.

1. **Sri M. Kishan Reddy, MLA, Ibrahimpatnam:** He stated that he too felt Pharma industries would generate pollution and there would be adverse impact on the environment. After visiting several countries such as USA, UK and other advanced countries, he changed his opinion after observing the implementation of latest technology for pollution control. He expressed confidence that the proposed pharma city would implement effective pollution control measures. He stated that development of Pharma park with an estimated investment of about Rs.16,500 crores would contribute to the economic development of the area as well the region. . While extending his support to the proposed Pharma City, he hoped that adequate compensation would be paid to the farmers, whose lands were acquired for the development of Pharma Park.

2. **Sri T. Krishna Reddy, MLA, Maheshwaram:** While welcoming the setting up of Pharma City, he requested payment of adequate compensation to the farmers who gave their lands for the proposed Pharma Park.

3. **Sri K. Narayan Reddy, MLC:** He requested the District administration to pay adequate compensation to the farmers who gave their lands for the Pharma Park. He also sought equal compensation to similar patta and assigned land holders. He felt that road connectivity & overall infrastructure would be improved due to the establishment of Pharma City. Employment will be provided to every household from the surrounding villages. Employment will be provided to all educated people and un-educated people will be imparted training to acquire required skills in the skill development centres. While welcoming the proposed Pharma Park, he thanked the vision of Hon'ble Chief Minister for developing world class Pharma Park in this area.

4. **Sri Janga Reddy, ZPTC, Kandukur:** He questioned the arrest of local leaders who opposed the setting up of this Pharma park. He stated that pharma industry is a pollution generating industry. Mucherla village is covered under HMDA and requested the establishment of non-polluting industries such as establishment of Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) or any other engineering industries such as manufacturing of electrical equipment appliances or agricultural implements. He opposed the establishment of proposed Pharma City in this area.
5. **Sri B. Narasimha Reddy, District BJP President:** He stated that pharma industry is a pollution generating industry. The surrounding people would suffer due to pollution. He has stated that the area is nearer to Hyderabad and non-polluting industries shall be established to provide employment to the local people. He demanded the Government to withdraw the notification governing the establishment Pharma City. He expressed his opposition to the establishment of Pharma City.
6. **Sri N. V. Narender, Member-TE, TAPCI:** He informed that they had requested the Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide the land for setting up of pharma and chemical industries at one place so that the pollution mitigation measures could be implemented effectively. He stated that nearly 4-5 lakhs people not only from this region but others also would get employment directly or indirectly, if the Pharma City is implemented in its totality.
7. **Sri M. Srisailam, MPTC, Medipally:** He stated that he initially expressed opposition to the establishment of proposed Pharma City, however, the Medipally Village Panchayat passed a resolution supporting the establishment of Pharma City in its vicinity. He sought preference in respect of employment to the people of Medipally as the lands of people of the village was acquired for the proposed Pharma City. He sought 1 km safe buffer zone from the village habitation and lands should not be acquired within 1km from the habitation of the village to reduce any sort of adverse impact of pollution. He pointed out that new names had cropped up

while payment of compensation who were not holders of land titles. He extended his support for the setting up of Hyderabad Pharma City.

At this juncture the District Collector clarified that lands were acquired with the consent of the people only and there was no forceful acquisition of land from any farmer. He requested the participants to discuss only the issues related to environment and Land Acquisition issues would be addressed separately.

8. **Smt. Jyothi, MPTC, Yacharam Mandal** : She supported the project. She felt that employment opportunities to the local youth would be brightened. Now most of locals are under employed or without employment. She stated that she too gave away the land for the proposed Pharma City as it would improve the socio-economic conditions of the local people. She appreciated the move of the Government to pay the enhanced compensation to the lands acquired.

9. **Sri. Narasimha, Sarpanch, Meer Khanpet**: He raised the issue of non-payment of compensation in certain cases. He stated that upgradation work on 200 feet wide approach road has to be taken up on priority. He stated that unemployment among the youth is high and they need employment locally. He reiterated his demand for payment of adequate compensation to the lands acquired by the TSIIC. He supported the establishment of Pharma City.

10. **Sri M. Malla Reddy, President, TAPCI**: He dwelt on the issue of pollution. He stated that earlier there was no technology to control the pollution effectively. Now advanced technology is available to bring down the pollution levels within the stipulated standards. He appreciated the move of the Government to impart necessary skills to the local people in the skill development centres to meet the requirement of the industry. He supported the move of the Government to establish a world class Pharma Park.

11. **Sri Chennakesava Reddy, NGO:** He felt that employment opportunities would be there in the proposed Hyderabad Pharma City (HPC). He sought effective implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept which would reduce the pollution levels. The existing tanks / ponds should be conserved and steps should be taken to prevent the contamination of water due to discharge of effluent into the tanks. The people who are dependent on the tank water would be greatly inconvenienced, if stricter measures are not taken. He demanded 80% employment to the people from local area only. He demanded that treatment facilities should be run by the Government led organization for the effective implementation of pollution control measures.

12. **Sri K. Ramesh Gowd r/o Yacharam:** He stated that drought conditions prevailed in the project area for the past 10 to 11 years and cultivation became a losing proposition. Several farmers migrated to the city in search of employment leaving their lands. He appreciated that enhanced compensation has been paid to the cultivable lands and he sought compensation on par with the cultivation lands to the non-cultivation lands also to render justice to the farmers who went to other places in search of employment. He supported the setting up of HPC.

13. **Sri Sunanda Reddy, r/o Hyderabad, NGO:** While extending his support to the proposed project, he suggested that a baseline study should be conducted on health status of the people residing within 10 km radius from the periphery of the Pharma City, which would serve as a pointer to the future impacts of Hyderabad Pharma City. Similarly, he suggested baseline study on the status of crops and their yields in surrounding areas to serve as a data to study the impacts in future. He opined that the effluent treatment plants should be managed by the TSIIC being a promoter instead of engaging private organizations fully. He felt that the cost of the product produced by adopting full treatment facilities would be around Rs.66,000/-, whereas the cost would be only Rs.15,000/- if the same product is produced without treatment of wastewater, hence, the industries tend to bypass the efficient treatment process/systems to save the cost and adopt dubious means. He also suggested to

constitute an expert committee to look into all aspects of pollution and implementation of mitigation measures and also to advise the industry in improving the quality of environment.

14. Sri M. Kishan Naik, r/o Kurmidda: He supported setting up of the Pharma City. He wanted the problems of the people residing in the hamlets should be considered as they would be affected lot and requested for redressal of their problems.

15. Sri P. Indrasena Reddy, NGO, r/o Warangal: He expressed his reservations over the setting up of number of Pharma units at one place considering their adverse impact on environment. He stated that advanced countries all over world discouraged the establishment of pharma units mainly bulk drug manufacturing units being a pollution intensive industry. Contrary, India is hosting several pharma units and Hyderabad is one of the important existing Pharma manufacturing clusters housing several polluting units. He expressed his apprehensions over the shifting of industry from the present location and relocating them in the Pharma city. He questioned the status of land after allotting to various units. He stated the ZLD concept is not implementable. He also wanted that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) to be prepared again, which was not made public so far. He opposed the setting up such a big pharma city as there would be adverse impact on the environment of surrounding villages.

16. Sri A. Narasimha, CPM Party representative, r/o Medipally: He opposed the setting up of pharma city while supporting the development of the area/region. He made it clear that his party supports positive development. He expressed that the ZLD process is impossible to implement. He opined that pharma industries need to be located mainly near the shoreline of the sea to dispose the effluent and other hazardous materials. He cited the problems faced by the residents of adjacent villages due to setting up of power plant elsewhere using conventional fuel. He cited the problems of fugitive dust and Suspended Particulate Matter emissions and

the hardship faced by the local people. He stated that the land holders were benefitted due to payment of compensation, but the agriculture workers depending on farming were adversely affected as they were not getting any benefit or they were unable to continue their occupation. He stated that three tanks exist in the proposed pharma city and supporting agriculture in the respective villages. He wanted to know the fate of farmers depending on the water supplies of the tanks. He wanted to know what would happen in case the water in the tanks got polluted and apprehended that the beneficiaries under those tanks would be adversely affected.

At this juncture the District Collector reminded the speakers to adhere to the time frame so that more people could be given chance to express their views on the proposed project.

17. **Sri Narasimha Reddy, NGO, r/o Hyderabad:** He stated that he was in the field of protection of environment since 1985. Being a professional environmentalist, he sought time to study the EIA and EMP prepared by the consultants. Nobody knew about the number of units proposed or about the type of products to be manufactured in HPC. He pointed out that there is no technology available in the world to implement Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) process in its totality. He expressed his doubts over the availability of water in Krishna river and bringing Godavari water would be a costly affair. He alleged that the solid waste generated from various existing pharma units were dumped in the waste lands resulting in soil and water pollution. The existing TSDF was also ineffective. He questioned the necessity of acquiring such a huge extent of land of 19333 acres whereas the actual extent requested by industry was only 7,000 acres. He pointed out that Pharma University need not be located at HPC, which could be located at another place. There is no balancing fund proposed to control the adverse impact of pollution and conservation of environment. He stated that there were several issues which were not adequately addressed in the reports made available to them. He sought that more detailed report of the proposed HPC shall be prepared and made accessible to the public to express their views.

18. **Sri Eshwar Reddy, Executive Director, BDMA :** He stated that previously industries were established in Medak District without scientific considerations. There was no planning at that time except industrialisation of the area to provide local employment and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people of the backward region. In this project, the environmental issues were discussed elaborately with the people who have expertise in conservation of environment. Centralized treatment plants are proposed to treat the liquid and solid wastes effectively and the same will be managed by the experts. International experts can be engaged and latest technologies will be introduced to tackle the problems arising out of pollution. He assured that employment will be provided to all land oustees. He opined that more number of workers would be required than the local population. An important aspect of the HPC is that the Telangana State Government is taking full responsibility of implementation of pollution control measures. He extended all support to the proposed HPC.

19. **Sri Chandrashekhar Reddy, Principal, SCIENT Engineering and Technology:** He stated that several pharma and software industries had come up in New Jersey State lying on the east coast of USA. It is necessary to establish the industries to provide employment to the growing number of people and to improve the economy of the country. He supported the proposed HPC.

20. **Sri Jaipal Yadav, MLA, Kalwakurthy:** He complimented the Hon'ble Chief Minister for implementing such a mega project for the larger benefit the people of Maheshwaram, Kalwakurthy and Ibrahimpatnam constituencies. 8,300 acres of land was acquired against the total extent of 19333 acres of land for HPC and compensation was paid in full to the acquired land. He sought that location of industries and township be indicated. Skill development centres would be established to impart skills to the local people to suit the requirement of industries to be established in HPC. This would help to secure gainful employment. He hoped that the employment potentiality of the Pharma City would be around 4.5 lakhs. He

requested to adopt latest technologies to control pollution. While extending full support to the proposed Pharma City, he requested the authorities to take necessary steps to protect the health of the people.

21. Smt. K. Saraswathi, Journalist, r/o Nandiwanaparti: She felt that the EIA and EMP reports were inadequate. She pointed out that different figures reported on employment in the report and Government statement. She raised the issue of non-compliance of regulations governing the protection of environment and slackness in the implementation of pollution control measures. She pointed out that there were 212 pharma units in the state involved in dumping the hazardous waste. There were some inconsistencies in the EIA report and that it requires thorough revision. She opposed the proposed HPC keeping in view of the past experience.

22. Smt. Jayamma, MPP, Manchal: She stated that nobody forced the people to part with their lands. They willingly gave the lands after receiving compensation amount. She hoped that development would come to this region due to establishment of Pharma City. She requested to take up re-survey of the lands that had not received any payment of compensation.

23. Sri Nagasena Reddy, NGO, r/o Nalgonda: He supported the setting up HPC as it provides opportunity for Rs. 16,000 crores of new investments and good connectivity which would improve the socio-economic conditions in the surrounding villages. He felt that the EIA report was inadequate and incomplete as there were several in-consistencies in figures quoted in various contexts. There are apprehensions on pollution being caused by the chemical industries which need to be addressed. The proposed CETP should be managed by the experts / specialists for its efficient functioning. He suggested that recycling of treated waste water should be taken up on priority. He hoped that the proposed HPC would be pollution free.

24. Sri Hanuman Naik, MPTC, Kadthal, Telangana Rashtra Girijana Sangam: He stated that problem of pollution would be there due to pharma industry. Most of the lands were cultivated by the poor and SC, ST and BC farmers with small holdings. They were not aware of pollution. There is a tourist place (Maisigandi) in the vicinity of project site which should be protected as several thousands of pilgrims visit that area. Steps should be taken to protect the shrine (Maisamma). He supported the HPC. He sought justice in dispensing compensation to the lands. There was a variation in payment of compensation. About 40-50 acres of land was paid very high compensation of Rs.25 lakhs & above and rest of the lands was paid only Rs. 5 lakhs per acre. He sought uniformity in payment of compensation irrespective of Patta or assigned lands. He requested the District Collector to bring the facts to the notice of the Government and see that justice to be rendered to the people who parted with their lands.

25. Sri M. Shashidhar Reddy, r/o Hyderabad, Ex-Minister for Environment & Ex-Vice-Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority:

He started with the issue of compensation to the lands acquired for proposed Pharma City. He pointed out disparities in payment of compensation and rectification is required to render justice to the poor and hapless people. He wanted that poor should not get affected. He stated that industries should be located at least 2 km away from the village habitations so as to minimize the impact on people. He asserted that public hearing is dependent on EIA report, which was an unreliable document in this case. He felt that the personnel working in EPTRI were not competent to prepare EIA report for this type of project. There were several instances of inconsistencies in the figures mentioned in the EIA report. He stated that employment was not provided to the people who gave away their lands in recent past. He faulted the statement of Government taking the responsibility of pollution control as ZLD concept would not be implementable. He questioned the need to acquire such a large extent of 19,333 acres of land when BDMA sought only 2,000 acres. He again cited the issue of compensation to the lands acquired from the people. He cited the cases of CETP at Bollaram, CETP at Patancheru and Jeedimetla

CETP which were not up to the mark. The EIA report was silent on number of industrial units proposed and their respective capacities. The type of products were also not known and each industry may manufactures about 20-30 products. . He stated that the faulty planning went into the preparation of EIA and conducting public hearing based on such document. He demanded that EIA report shall be revised and thereafter public hearing shall be conducted.

26. Shri Ch. Vamsi Chander Reddy, MLA, Kalwakurthy: He wanted a change of name from Hyderabad Pharma City to Rangareddy Pharma City as Hyderabad is located far away and is not part of that district and lands are acquired from farmers of Ranga Reddy district. He raised the issue of non-availability of executive summary to the public. He found fault with the administration for not giving adequate publicity. He cited the Supreme Court judgment of 2006 which said to have laid down that public hearing should be conducted only after acquiring the land. He stated that land acquisition was carried out under the provisions of G.O. Ms. No.45 which was stayed by the Hon'ble High Court. He cited that about 1,295 acres of land was acquired under G. O. Ms. No.123 which was also struck down by the Hon' ble High Court. He read out of the judgment portion of the case and stated that land acquisition was illegal.

At this juncture the District Collector clarified that no piece of land was acquired after suspension of said G.O. He also clarified that land has been acquired as per prevailing Law by following due process only.

He raised the issue of disparities in payment of compensation. The Patta lands were paid Rs.12 lakhs per acre whereas the assigned lands were paid only Rs.7 lakhs per acre. He wanted that the compensation should be equal irrespective of status of land. He stated that the land prices should be revised once in two years and complained that this exercise was yet to be done so far. No revision took place, otherwise the farmers would have got Rs.40 lakhs to Rs.1 crore per acre. He wanted that certain community of people who are dependent on farming activity shall also be paid compensation. He cited the industries in Polepalli industrial area where toxic wastes were discharged resulting in damage to the environment, even though they assured that there will not be any pollution. He pointed out that the EIA report was

incomplete and there were no details on number of units proposed. Details regarding number of products were also not available and material balance was also not furnished. There were no details about raw materials proposed to be used. He charged that EPTRI who prepared the EIA and EMP report was an incompetent organisation. There is no information on ecology and steps proposed for achieving ecological balance. Land is acquired without any planning and SCs, STs and weaker sections were divested of land. Though the EIA report speaks about the control of pollution, it is seldom complied in practice. He criticized the Government for keeping aside the parliamentary procedures by placing wrong EIA report before the public. He vehemently opposed the setting up of Pharma City which is basically a polluting industry.

27. **Sri K. Prabhakar, MLC:** He informed that he is an Environment Conservationist and participated in the public hearing as a well wisher to the villagers. He stated that there were more than 200 pharma industries in the state and the previous Government issued permissions without showing any concern to the pollution, potentiality of area and subjected the people to ill effects of pollution. Now the present Government wanted to encourage the industries by adopting scientific methods to control pollution. There are only 2-3 speakers who opposed the setting up of the proposed pharma city. There would be creation of 38,000 jobs so that each household would get at least one job. At present people in this area are going to the city to secure employment. After the development of this Pharma park, there would be employment to all here itself. He sought compensation to land oustees, which should be justifiable. He supported the raising of extensive green belt around the Pharma City. He wanted that CETP should be established and managed scientifically and efficiently. He wanted the authorities to implement the provisions of pollution control laws. He extended full support to the establishment of HPC.

28. **Sri S. Venkataramana Reddy, Market Committee Chairman, Ibrahimpatnam:** He stated that previous Government did not bother to provide employment to the local people in the industries. He requested payment of compensation at the rate of Rs.12 lakhs per acre instead of Rs.8 lakhs per acre. He demanded payment of

compensation to the waste lands reserved in the villages. He appealed to the people to support the setting up of the proposed Pharma City.

Ms. Kavitha of EPTRI explained that their organisation is listed as one of the best organization in the field of environment in the country and NABET has accorded accreditation to their laboratory. The experts in the relevant fields were engaged to prepare the reports related to HPC. She was not prepared to accept the comments made by some speakers on the competence of EPTRI in conducting EIA and EMP studies and other related studies.

29. Dr. T. Ankitha Reddy: She stated that pollution would be there wherever pharma or chemical industries were established. She felt that there should not be any adverse impact on account of establishment of such industries, if proper measures are taken. She criticized the attitude of some speakers who questioned the competency of EPTRI, which is recognized as one of the premier scientific organizations in the country in the field of environment.

30. Smt. Haritha, MPP: She wanted employment to be provided to all land oustees. She wanted that latest technologies should be adopted to control pollution. She supported the development activities undertaken by the Government and also extended full support to the setting up of proposed Pharma City.

31. Dr. K. Babu Rao, Scientist (Retd): He stated that climate change would become the destroyer of the human race in 21st century. He faulted with the report as the report did not contain details on Air quality and its analysis. Only details of SO_x and NO_x were provided.. He stated that he read the report totally and there were several mistakes in the report. The only solution is to adopt green technologies to prevent ill effects of pollution. He stated that every 1kg of product there would be corresponding generation of 20kg of effluent or solid waste. But, in the report production details not mentioned. He stated that science is a reality and there is no place for assumptions. He stated that 14 lakh people in the country were subjected to the ill effects of air pollution and loosing their lives.

32. Sri Bhoopal, CPM Party: He disputed the argument of pollution would be controlled. He stated that pollution would be generated wherever pharma or

chemical industries existed. He cited the example of Patancheru. He expressed concern of water tanks which would be subjected to effluent discharges. He opposed the setting up of HPC as the landless poor would migrate to the city in search of employment due to divesting of their lands.

The District Collector requested the EE, TSPCB to summarize the issues raised by speakers during the public hearing.


The EE, TSPCB summarized the issues raised in the public hearing by stating that: Total 32 speakers expressed their views, suggestions, opinion and are as follows:

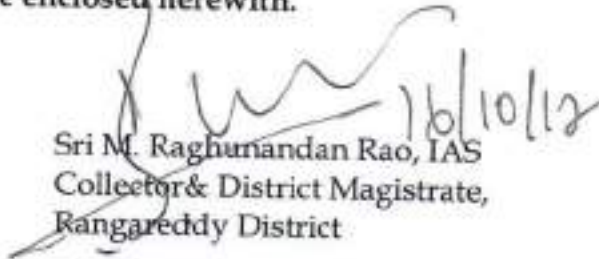
- (1) Proposed ZLD system for treatment of wastewater shall be implemented and operated effectively to control water pollution.
- (2) Employment to local people should be provided.
- (3) Pollution Control measures should be taken up, as required, with Govt. Assistance.
- (4) Required measures to be taken to avoid adverse health effects on public.
- (5) Land should be acquired following due process and payment of appropriate compensation.
- (6) Skill development centers shall be established to impart training to local people for getting employment.
- (7) Details of industries proposed to be established in the Pharamcity should be elaborated in the report.
- (8) CETP shall be operated by experts for its effective functioning and monitoring & control shall be done by Govt. led agencies.

The District Collector, Ranga Reddy District concluded the public hearing stating that representations if any can be given in writing.

The public hearing was concluded.

Representations received in this connection are enclosed herewith.


Sri M. Venkanna
Environmental Engineer
T.S. Pollution Control Board
Regional Office-I,
Rangareddy District


Sri M. Raghunandan Rao, IAS
Collector & District Magistrate,
Rangareddy District

POINT-WISE COMPLIANCE TO THE ISSUES RAISED DURING PUBLIC HEARING

The Public Hearing for Proposed Development of Hyderabad Pharma City, Kandukur, Yacharam & Kadthal Mandals of Rangareddy District, Telangana State by M/s. Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., (TSIIC) was conducted on 11th October, 2017 at Medipally site, Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District, Telangana State.

The point-wise compliance to the issues, raised during this meeting along with the budgetary allocations against them (if any) has been tabulated as below:

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
1. Sri M. Kishan Reddy, MLA, Ibrahimpatnam	He stated that he felt Pharma industries would generate pollution and there would be adverse impact on the environment. After visiting several countries such as USA, UK and other advanced countries, he changed his opinion after observing the implementation of latest technology for pollution control. He expressed confidence that the proposed pharma city would implement effective pollution control measures. He stated that development of Pharma park with an estimated investment of about Rs.16500 crores would contribute to the economic development of the area as well the region. While extending his support to the proposed Pharma City, he hoped that adequate compensation would be paid to the farmers, whose lands were acquired for the development of Pharma Park.	Proper pollution control measures shall be considered in the proposed pharma project. Compensation would be paid to the farmers, whose lands were acquired for the development of Pharma Park as per Telangana State RFCTLARR Act (New Act 21 of 2017)	The capital cost of environmental mitigation measures is estimated to be Rs. 3727.2 Crores. The estimated annual operational cost of environmental mitigation measures for the proposed project has been estimated to be Rs. 2465.62 Crores.

ANNEXURE-IV

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
2. Sri T. Krishna Reddy, MLA, Maheshwaram	He welcomed the setting up of the Pharma City and requested adequate payment to be made as compensation to the farmers who gave their lands for the proposed Pharma Park.	As Mentioned above.	Total 3747 nos. Project Affected Families (PAF) have been identified in the total project area. Out of the total 3747 families, 2020 families have already been paid with the compensation of the order of Rs. 273,36,63,125 till 08.12.2017. This corresponds to the total land area of 2756.72 Hectares (6812 acres) under acquisition. The compensation for the balance 1727 families, corresponding to 4950.5195 Hectares (12233 acres) land is under process.
3. Sri K. Narayan Reddy, MLC	He requested the District administration to pay adequate compensation to the farmers who had given their lands for the Pharma Park. He also sought equal compensation to similar patta and assigned land holders. He felt that road connectivity & the overall infrastructure would be	Compensation would be paid to the farmers, whose lands were acquired for the development of Pharma Park as per state R & R Rules. About 5.59 lac people would	Same as given above against Sl. No. 2

ANNEXURE-IV

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	improved due to the establishment of Pharma City. Employment will be provided to every household from the surrounding villages and to all educated people. Uneducated people will be imparted training to acquire required skills in the skill development centers. While welcoming the proposed Pharma Park, he thanked the vision of Hon'ble Chief Minister for developing a world class Pharma Park in this area.	get employment in various development activities in next 25 years. As per 2011 census, 38,000 people were residing in 12 villages & Gram panchayats and the present population would be around 50,000. Skill development centres are proposed to impart necessary skills and training to meet the requirement of the industry.	
4. Sri Janga Reddy, ZPTC, Kandukur	He questioned the arrest of local leaders who opposed the setting up of this Pharma park. He stated that pharma industry is a pollution generating industry. Mucherla village is covered under HMDA and he requested the establishment of non-polluting industries such as establishment of Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) or any other engineering industries such as manufacturing of electrical equipment / appliances or agricultural implements. He opposed the establishment of proposed Pharma City in this area.	All types of precaution shall be taken care like installation of proper air pollution control measures, multiple CETP facility for industrial wastewater & STP for domestic wastewater, safe solid waste management system etc. in the proposed project, following the latest scientific advancement in the field of pollution control. This would ensure the project site & surrounding areas pollution free.	Same as given above against Sl. No. 1.
5. Sri B. Narasimha Reddy, District	He stated that pharma industry is a pollution generating industry. The	Already mentioned above.	Same as given above against Sl. No. 2.

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
BJP President	surrounding people would suffer due to pollution. He also stated that the area is nearer to Hyderabad and non-polluting industries shall be established to provide employment to the local people. He demanded the Government to withdraw the notification governing the establishment of the Pharma City. He expressed his opposition to the establishment of Pharma City.		
6. Sri N. V. Narender, Member-TF, TAPCI	He informed that they had requested the Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide the land for setting up of pharma and chemical industries at one place so that the pollution mitigation measures could be implemented effectively. He stated that nearly 4-5 lakhs of people, not only from this region, but others as well, would get employment directly or indirectly, if the Pharma City is implemented in its totality.	Supported the project.	Same as above.
7. Sri M. Srisailam, MPTC, Medipally	He stated that he initially expressed opposition to the establishment of the proposed Pharma City. However, the Medipally Village Panchayat passed a resolution supporting the establishment of Pharma City in its vicinity. He sought preference in respect to employment of the people of Medipally as the lands of the people of	Local people shall be given preference in the employment as per their eligibility. Existing settlement have largely been excluded from the delineated boundary of the project. However, there are two settlements within the southern	Out of the total Rs. 3727.2 Crores, allocated for environmental mitigation measures, around Rs. 76 crores are allocated for greenbelt development.

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	the village were acquired for the proposed Pharma City. He sought 1 km safe buffer zone from the village habitation and lands should not be acquired within 1 km from the habitation of the village to reduce any sort of adverse impact of pollution. He pointed out that new names had cropped up while payment of compensation who were not holders of land titles. He extended his support for the setting up of Hyderabad Pharma City.	part of the site. These two settlements are proposed to be retained and integrated within the Pharma City. A buffer of 500 m. distance shall be maintained between the industry and the existing settlements.	
8. Smt. Jyothi, MPTC, Yacharam Mandal	She supported the project. She felt that employment opportunities to the local youth would be brightened. Now most of locals are under employed or without employment. She stated that she too had given away her land for the proposed Pharma City as it would improve the socio-economic conditions of the local people. She appreciated the move of the Government to pay the enhanced compensation for the lands acquired.	Appreciated for her support to the proposed pharma city project at Hyderabad.	The proponent and industries proposed to invest 271 Crores on the CSR activities. This fund shall be utilized over a period of 30 years. Already mentioned above against Sl. No. 2 regarding compensation for the acquired land.
9. Sri. Narasimha, Sarpanch, Meerkhanpet	He raised the issue of non-payment of compensation in certain cases. He stated that upgradation work on 200 feet wide approach road has to be taken up on priority. He stated that unemployment among the youth is	Road development is the part of the proposed project which will be developed as per project layout. Huge employment opportunity	Rs. 50 crores are earmarked for the construction of metal consolidation road in villages as CSR activity.

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	high and they need employment locally. He reiterated his demand for payment of adequate compensation to the lands acquired by the TSIIC. He supported the establishment of Pharma City.	will be generated from the proposed project.	
10. Sri M. Malla Reddy, President, TAPCI	He dwelt on the issue of pollution. He stated that earlier there was no technology to control the pollution effectively. Now advanced technology is available to bring down the pollution levels within the stipulated standards. He appreciated the move of the Government to impart necessary skills to the local people in the skill development centres to meet the requirement of the industry. He supported the move of the Government to establish a world class Pharma Park.	Supported the project.	Already stated above.
11. Sri Chennakesava Reddy, NGO	He felt that employment opportunities would be there in the proposed Hyderabad Pharma City (HPC). He sought effective implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept which would reduce the pollution levels. The existing tanks/ ponds should be conserved and steps should be taken to prevent the contamination of water due to discharge of effluent into the tanks. The people who are	Huge employment opportunity will be generated from the proposed project. Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept shall be adopted in the proposed project. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are proposed for the treatment of wastewater in HPC to achieve a	A Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) shall be installed with the capital cost of Rs. 2903.9 crores for achieving ZLD. The annual operational cost for the CETP will be Rs. 2400 crores.

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	dependent on the tank water would be greatly inconvenienced, if stricter measures are not taken. He demanded 80% employment to the people from local area only. He demanded that treatment facilities should be run by the Government led organization for the effective implementation of pollution control measures.	sustainable Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept. Huge employment opportunity will be generated from the proposed project. Moreover, local people shall be given preference in the employment as per their eligibility.	
12. Sri K. Ramesh Gowd r/o Yacharam	He stated that drought conditions prevailed in the project area for the past 10 to 11 years and cultivation became a losing proposition. Several farmers migrated to the city in search of employment leaving their lands. He appreciated that enhanced compensation has been paid to the cultivable lands and he sought compensation on par with the cultivation lands to the non-cultivation lands also to render justice to the farmers who went to other places in search of employment. He supported the setting up of HPC.	Compensation would be paid to the farmers, whose lands were acquired for the development of Pharma Park as per state R & R Rules.	Same as given against Sl. No. 2.
13. Sri Sunanda Reddy, r/o Hyderabad, NGO	While extending his support to the proposed project, he suggested that a baseline study should be conducted on health status of the people residing within 10 km radius from the periphery of the Pharma City, which would serve	A sample survey was conducted in the study area which is included in the EIA report. Common Effluent Treatment	CETP costs are given against Sl. No. 11. The annual operational cost for Environment

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	<p>as a pointer to the future impacts of Hyderabad Pharma City. Similarly, he suggested baseline study on the status of crops and their yields in surrounding areas to serve as a data to study the impacts in future. He opined that the effluent treatment plants should be managed by the TSIC, being a promoter instead of engaging private organizations fully. He felt that the cost of the product produced by adopting full treatment facilities would be around Rs.66,000/- , whereas the cost would be only Rs.15,000/- if the same product is produced without treatment of wastewater, hence, the industries tend to bypass the efficient treatment process/ systems to save the cost and adopt dubious means. He also suggested to constitute an expert committee to look into all aspects of pollution and implementation of mitigation measures and also to advice the industry in improving the quality of environment.</p>	<p>Plants are proposed for the treatment of wastewater in HPC.</p> <p>After getting EC for the proposed HPC project from MoEFCC, New Delhi, six monthly compliance report will be submitted to MoEFCC on regular basis covering all the environmental issues. Copy will be submitted to SPCB. Thus, automatically all aspects of pollution and implementation of mitigation measures takes place in the proposed project.</p>	<p>Monitoring Program has been earmarked as Rs. 2.5 crores.</p>
14. Sri M. Kishan Naik, r/o Kurmidda	<p>He supported setting up of the Pharma City. He wanted the problems of the people residing in the hamlets should be considered as they would be affected lot and requested for</p>	<p>Proper compensation will be made to all affected families as per the applicable Govt. Policy.</p>	<p>Same as given in Sl. No. 2.</p>

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
15. Sri P. Indrasena Reddy, NGO, r/o Warangal	redressal of their problems. He expressed his reservations over the setting up of number of Pharma units at one place considering their adverse impact on environment. He stated that advanced countries all over the world discouraged the establishment of pharma units mainly bulk drug manufacturing units being a pollution intensive industry. Contrary, India is hosting several pharma units and Hyderabad is one of the important existing Pharma manufacturing clusters housing several polluting units. He expressed his apprehensions over the shifting of industry from the present location and relocating them in the Pharma city. He questioned the status of land after allotting to various units. He stated the ZLD concept is not implementable. He also wanted that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) to be prepared again, which was not made public so far. He opposed the setting up such a big pharma city as there would be adverse impact on the environment of surrounding villages.	The need of the proposed project is described in Section-2.2 of Chapter-2.0. Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept shall be adopted in the proposed project. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are proposed for the treatment of wastewater in HPC to achieve a sustainable Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept.	Same as given in Sl. No. 11.
16. Sri A. Narasimha, CPM Party	He opposed the setting up of pharma city while supporting the development of the area / region. He made it clear	As already mentioned above.	Same as above.

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
representative, r/o Medipally	that his party supports positive development. He expressed that the ZLD process is impossible to implement. He opined that pharma industries need to be located mainly near the shoreline of the sea to dispose the effluent and other hazardous materials. He cited the problems faced by the residents of adjacent villages due to setting up of power plant elsewhere using conventional fuel. He cited the problems of fugitive dust and Suspended Particulate Matter emissions and the hardship faced by the local people. He stated that the land holders were benefitted due to payment of compensation, but the agricultural workers depending on farming were adversely affected as they were not getting any benefit or they were unable to continue their occupation. He stated that three tanks exist in the proposed pharma city, supporting agriculture in the respective villages. He wanted to know the fate of farmers depending on the water supplies of the tanks. He wanted to know what would happen in case the water in the tanks got polluted and apprehended that the beneficiaries		

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	under those tanks would be adversely affected.		
17. Sri Narasimha Reddy, NGO, r/o Hyderabad	He stated that he was in the field of protection of environment since 1985. Being a professional environmentalist, he sought time to study the EIA and EMP prepared by the consultants. Nobody knew about the number of units proposed or about the type of products to be manufactured in HPC. He pointed out that there is no technology available in the world to implement Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) process in its totality. He expressed his doubts over the availability of water in Krishna river and bringing Godavari water would be a costly affair. He alleged that the solid waste generated from various existing pharma units were dumped in the waste lands resulting in soil and water pollution. The existing TSDF was also ineffective. He questioned the necessity of acquiring such a huge extent of land of 19333 acres whereas the actual extent requested by industry was only 7,000 acres. He pointed out that Pharma University need not be located at HPC, which could be located at another place. There is no balancing fund proposed to control the	Please refer water balance diagram in Chapter-2.0 of EIA Report for understanding the ZLD concept in the proposed project. Water will be sourced from Mission Bhagiratha Scheme by RWS&S, Hyderabad. Mainly, two types of solid wastes will be generated within HPC. These are domestic solid waste generated within the zone 1 and industrial solid waste generated by the industries in other zones. Some amount of domestic solid waste will be generated by workers of the industries. The industrial solid waste will contain hazardous wastes. It is essential that, all types of solid wastes are treated and disposed safely as the prescribed norms of Central Pollution Control Board and Telangana State Pollution Control Board. Adequate fund is allotted in the	Same as given in Sl. No. 1.

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	<p>adverse impact of pollution and conservation of environment. He stated that there were several issues which were not adequately addressed in the reports made available to them. He sought that more detailed report of the proposed HPC shall be prepared and made accessible to the public to express their views.</p>	<p>proposed project to control the adverse impact of pollution and conservation of environment.</p>	
<p>18. Sri Eshwar Reddy, Executive Director, BDMA</p>	<p>He stated that previously industries were established in Medak District without scientific considerations. There was no planning at that time except industrialization of the area to provide local employment and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people of the backward region. In this project, the environmental issues were discussed elaborately with the people who have expertise in conservation of environment. Centralized treatment plants are proposed to treat the liquid and solid wastes effectively and the same will be managed by the experts. International experts can be engaged and latest technologies will be introduced to tackle the problems arising out of pollution. He assured that employment will be provided to all land</p>	<p>Supported the project.</p>	<p>Same as given in Sl. No. 1 & 2.</p>

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	oustees. He opined that more number of workers would be required than the local population. An important aspect of the HPC is that the Telangana State Government is taking full responsibility of implementation of pollution control measures. He extended all support to the proposed HPC.		
19. Sri Chandrashekhar Reddy, Principal, SCIENT Engineering and Technology	He stated that several pharma and software industries had come up in New Jersey State lying on the east coast of USA. It is necessary to establish the industries to provide employment to the growing number of people and to improve the economy of the country. He supported the proposed HPC.	Supported the project.	Not applicable.
20. Sri Jaipal Yadav, MLA, Kalwakurthy	He complimented the Hon'ble Chief Minister for implementing such a mega project for the larger benefit the people of Maheshwaram, Kalwakurthy and Ibrahimpatnam constituencies. 8,300 acres of land were acquired against the total extent of 19333 acres of land for HPC and compensation was paid in full to the acquired land. He sought that location of industries and township be indicated. Skill development centres would be established to impart skills to the local people to suit the requirement of industries to be	Already discussed above.	Same as given in Sl. Nos. 1 & 2.

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	<p>established in HPC. This would help to secure gainful employment. He hoped that the employment potentiality of the Pharma City would be around 4.5 lakhs. He requested to adopt latest technologies to control pollution. While extending full support to the proposed Pharma City, he requested the authorities to take necessary steps to protect the health of the people.</p>		
21. Smt. K. Saraswathi, Journalist, r/o Nandiwanaparti	<p>She felt that the EIA and EMP reports were inadequate. She pointed out that different figures reported on employment in the report and Government statement. She raised the issue of non-compliance of regulations governing the protection of environment and slackness in the implementation of pollution control measures. She pointed out that there were 212 pharma units in the state involved in dumping the hazardous waste. There were some inconsistencies in the EIA report and that it requires thorough revision. She opposed the proposed HPC in view of the past experience.</p>	<p>The proposed Pharma City shall be based on the best environmental practice. It shall adhere to the strict environmental norms in the different areas like water pollution, air pollution, solid waste & hazardous waste management etc. Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept shall be adopted in the proposed project. Common Effluent Treatment Plants have been proposed for the treatment of wastewater in HPC to achieve a sustainable Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) concept.</p> <p>The HPC report was prepared as per the EIA 14th 2006 Notification & subsequent</p>	Same as given in Sl. No. 1.

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
22. Smt. Jayamma, MPP, Manchal	She stated that nobody forced the people to part with their lands. They willingly gave the lands after receiving compensation amount. She hoped that development would come to this region due to establishment of Pharma City. She requested to take up re-survey of the lands that had not received any payment of compensation.	amendments. Proper compensation shall be given to the land losers as per State R&R Policy.	Same as given in Sl. No. 2.
23. Sri Nagasena Reddy, NGO, r/o Nalgonda	He supported the setting up HPC as it provides opportunity for Rs. 16,000 crores of new investments and good connectivity which would improve the socio-economic conditions in the surrounding villages. He felt that the EIA report was inadequate and incomplete as there were several in-consistencies in figures quoted in various contexts. There are apprehensions on pollution being caused by the chemical industries which need to be addressed. The proposed CETP should be managed by the experts / specialists for its efficient functioning. He suggested that recycling of treated waste water should be taken up on priority. He hoped that the proposed HPC	Industrial wastewater will be treated in the CETP & treated wastewater will be used in the HPC Complex properly. The proposed CETP shall be managed by the experts / specialists for its efficient functioning.	Same as given in Sl. No. 11.

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
24. Sri Hanuman Naik, MPTC, Kadthal, Telangana Rashtra Girijana Sangam	would be pollution free. He stated that problem of pollution would be there due to pharma industry. Most of the lands were cultivated by the poor SC, ST and OBC farmers with small holdings. They were not aware of pollution. There is a tourist place (Maisigandi) in the vicinity of project site which should be protected as several thousands of pilgrims visit that area. Steps should be taken to protect the shrine (Maisamma). He supported the HPC. He sought justice in dispensing compensation to the lands. There was a variation in payment of compensation. About 40-50 acres of land was paid very high compensation of Rs.25 lakhs & above and rest of the lands were paid only Rs. 5 lakhs per acre. He sought uniformity in payment of compensation irrespective of Patta or assigned lands. He requested the District Collector to bring the facts to the notice of the Government and see that justice to be rendered to the people who parted with their lands.	As mentioned above, best practice shall be adopted to control water pollution, air pollution etc. Proper care shall be taken for the tourist place (Maisigandi) in the vicinity of project site. Compensation for land shall be considered as per State R&R policy.	Same as given in Sl. Nos. 1 & 2.
25. Sri M. Shashidhar	He started with the issue of compensation to the lands acquired	Compensation for land shall be considered as per RFCTLARR	Same as given in Sl. Nos. 1 & 2.

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
Reddy, r/o Hyderabad, Ex-Minister for Environment & Ex-Vice-Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority	for proposed Pharma City. He pointed out disparities in payment of compensation and rectification is required to render justice to the poor people. He wanted that poor should not get affected. He stated that industries should be located at least 2 km away from the village habitations so as to minimize the impact on people. He asserted that public hearing is dependent on EIA report, which was an unreliable document in this case. He felt that the personnel working in EPTRI were not competent to prepare EIA report for this type of project. There were several instances of inconsistencies in the figures mentioned in the EIA report. He stated that employment was not provided to the people who gave away their lands in recent past. He faulted the statement of Government taking the responsibility of pollution control as ZLD concept would not be implementable. He questioned the need to acquire such a large extent of 19,333 acres of land when BDMA sought only 2,000 acres. He again cited the issue of compensation to the lands acquired from the people.	<p>Act (New 21 of 2017) Telangana & RFTCLARR Act, 2013 of Gol which takes care of payment of adequate compensation.</p> <p>As per sitting guideline of Industries the habitation having a population of morethan 3 lakhs should be 1 km away from the Industries.</p> <p>All the villages surrounding the project site are morethan 1 km away. Only two habitations of less than 2 acres and meager population is within the project site. Adequate care has been taken to leave 500m of buffer zone & establishment of least polluting industries closer to these habitations. The buffer zone will be planted up to reduce pollution to the habitations.</p> <p>It is not possible to give the number & details of the products by Pharma Industries coming in the HPC. Adquate precaution has been taken to deal with the</p>	

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	<p>He cited the cases of CETP at Bollaram, CETP at Patancheru and Jeedimetla CETP which were not up to the mark. The EIA report was silent on number of industrial units proposed and their respective capacities. The type of products were also not known and each industry may manufacture about 20-30 products. He stated that the faulty planning went into the preparation of EIA and conducting public hearing based on such document. He demanded that EIA report shall be revised and thereafter public hearing shall be conducted.</p>	<p>effluents & a system of Zero Liquid Discharge has been proposed which will monitored.</p>	
<p>26. Shri Ch. Vamsi Chander Reddy, MLA, Kalwakurthy</p>	<p>He wanted a change of name from Hyderabad Pharma City to Rangareddy Pharma City as Hyderabad is located far away and is not part of that district and lands are acquired from farmers of Ranga Reddy district. He raised the issue of non-availability of executive summary to the public. He found fault with the administration for not giving adequate publicity. He cited the Supreme Court judgment of 2006 which said to have laid down that public hearing should be conducted</p>	<p>Land acquisition process is being followed as per Telangana Govt. rules.</p> <p>The Paper notification for conducting Public hearing was issued by TSPCB on 30days prior to the PH. The draft EIA report was sent to all Panchayats for wide publicity. The Public Hearing witnessed witnessed large gathering from the affected villages.</p>	<p>Same as given in Sl. No. 2.</p>

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	<p>only after acquiring the land. He stated that land acquisition was carried out under the provisions of G.O.Ms. No.45 which was stayed by the Hon'ble High Court. He cited that about 1,295 acres of land were acquired under G. O. Ms. No.123 which was also struck down by the Hon'ble High Court. He read out the judgment portion of the case and stated that land acquisition was illegal.</p> <p>He raised the issue of disparities in payment of compensation. The Patta lands were paid Rs.12 lakhs per acre whereas the assigned lands were paid only Rs.7 lakhs per acre. He wanted that the compensation should be equal irrespective of status of land. He stated that the land prices should be revised once in two years and complained that this exercise was yet to be done so far. No revision took place, otherwise the farmers would have got Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs.1 crore per acre. He wanted that certain community of people who are dependent on farming activities shall also be paid compensation. He cited the industries in Polepalli industrial area where toxic wastes were</p>	<p>Compensation against land acquisition is as per govt. rules.</p> <p>EIA report is prepared based on MoEF&CC EIA notification dated 14th September, 2006. All baseline data like geology, Geo-hydrology, Land Use study, Soil, Air, Water, Noise, Ecology & Socio-economic environment was included in Chapter-3.0 of the EIA Report.</p>	

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	<p>discharged resulting in damage to the environment, even though they assured that there will not be any pollution. He pointed out that the EIA report was incomplete and there were no details on number of units proposed. Details regarding number of products were also not available and material balance was also not furnished. There were no details about raw materials proposed to be used. He charged that EPTRI who prepared the EIA and EMP report was an incompetent organisation. There is no information on ecology and steps proposed for achieving ecological balance. Land is acquired without any planning and SCs, STs and weaker sections were divested of land. Though the EIA report speaks about the control of pollution, it is seldom complied in practice. He criticized the Government for keeping aside the parliamentary procedures by placing wrong EIA report before the public. He vehemently opposed the setting up of Pharma City which is basically a polluting industry.</p>		
27. Sri K. Prabhakar, MLC	He informed that he is an Environment Conservationist and participated in the public hearing as a well-wisher to the	All issues is already discussed above.	Already mentioned above.

Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	<p>villagers. He stated that there were more than 200 pharma industries in the state and the previous Government issued permissions without showing any concern to the pollution, potentiality of area and subjected the people to ill effects of pollution. Now the present Government wanted to encourage the industries by adopting scientific methods to control pollution. There are only 2-3 speakers who opposed the setting up of the proposed pharma city. There would be creation of 38,000 jobs so that each household would get at least one job. At present people in this area are going to the city to secure employment. After the development of this Pharma park, there would be employment to all here itself. He sought compensation to land oustees, which should be justifiable. He supported the raising of extensive green belt around the Pharma City. He wanted that CETP should be established and managed scientifically and efficiently. He wanted the authorities to implement the provisions of pollution control laws. He extended full support to the establishment of HPC.</p>		

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
28. Sri S. Venkataramana Reddy, Market Committee Chairman, Ibrahimpatnam	He stated that previous Government did not bother to provide employment to the local people in the industries. He requested payment of compensation at the rate of Rs.12 lakhs per acre instead of Rs.8 lakhs per acre. He demanded payment of compensation to the waste lands reserved in the villages. He appealed to the people to support the setting up of the proposed Pharma City.	Compensation for land shall be considered as per State R&R policy.	Same as given in Sl. No. 2.
29. Dr. T. Ankitha Reddy	She stated that pollution would be there wherever pharma or chemical industries were established. She felt that there should not be any adverse impact on account of establishment of such industries, if proper measures are taken. She criticized the attitude of some speakers who questioned the competency of EPTRI, which is recognized as one of the premier scientific organizations in the country in the field of environment.	Supported the project.	Same as given in Sl. No. 1.
30. Smt. Haritha, MPP	She wanted employment to be provided to all land oustees. She wanted that latest technologies should be adopted to control pollution. She supported the development activities undertaken by the Government and also extended full support to the setting up of proposed Pharma City.	Preference shall be given to the Land losers for employment. Modern technology shall be adopted to reduce pollution in the proposed project.	Same as given in Sl. No. 1.

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
31. Dr. K. Babu Rao, Scientist (Retd.)	He stated that climate change would become the destroyer of the human race in 21st century. He found faults with the report as the report did not contain details on Air quality and its analysis. Only details of SOx and NOx were provided. He stated that he had read the report totally and there were several mistakes in the report. The only solution is to adopt green technologies to prevent ill effects of pollution. He stated that every 1 kg of product there would be corresponding generation of 20 kg of effluent or solid waste. But, in the report production details have not been mentioned. He stated that science is a reality and there is no place for assumptions. He stated that 14 lakh people in the country were subjected to the ill effects of air pollution and losing their lives.	All air pollutants like PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NOx, CO, O ₃ , Methane & Non-methane were monitored during the period 16 th December, 2016 - 15 th March, 2017 and the results was included in the EIA report. All solid waste will be handled, stored & disposed as per Solid waste Management Rule ,2016. As per rule all environmental pollution including Air pollution, will monitored six monthly by MoEFCC and the report will be sent to TSPCB for taking necessary action.	Same as given in Sl. No. 1.
32. Sri Bhoopal, CPM Party	He disputed the argument of pollution would be controlled. He stated that pollution would be generated wherever pharma or chemical industries existed. He cited the example of Patancheru. He expressed concern of water tanks which would be subjected to effluent discharges. He opposed the setting up of HPC as the landless	As per need the proposed HPC project will be established with all precaution to avoid any pollution. Land losers will get all types of facilities / compensation as per State R&R Policy. Huge employment will be generated in the project which will improve the local socio-economic	Same as given in Sl. Nos. 1 & 2.

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Name	Issue Raised	Compliance	Budgetary Allocation
	poor would migrate to the city in search of employment due to divesting of their lands.	scenario.	

LIST OF REPRESENTATIONS AND ITS GIST

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
1.	Sri.G.Rama Krishna,	Charikonda Yuvajana Sangam, Charikonda (V), Kadthal (M), RR district.	Anticipated Pollution due to establishment of industries in HPC	Proper pollution control measures shall be considered in the proposed pharma project.
2.	M.Konda Reddy, Chairman	Telangana Kisan Kheth Masdoor Congress	Certain issues on EIA Report & conducting EPH	
3.	Md.Khajbee	Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), RR dist.	Land Compensation of Sy.No. 155-0.35 Gts	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
4.	Saraswathi Kavula	R/o. Nandivanaparthi (V) Yacharam (M), RR dist.	Certain issues on EIA Report & Pollution Control Measures.	All the issues are addressed in the final EIA report and Mitigation measures and Management plan are also provided
5.	B.Madhusudhan Reddy & others	Communist Party of India (Marxist), RR dist Committee	Certain issues on Pollution Control Measures.	All the issues are addressed in the final EIA report and Mitigation measures and Management plan are also provided
6.	Dr.K.Babu Rao, Chief Scientist	H.No.1-50/2, Road No. 3, Snehapuri Colony, Hyderabad.	Certain issues on EIA Repot & Pollution control measures with respect to water, air, hazardous waste, development of greenbelt, employment and water bodies around pharma city.	Enclosed

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
7.	Rajamani w/o Prathap Reddy	Sy. No. 155/8/2, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal Phone: 9701190711	1Ac 20Gn of land was taken for Hyderabad Pharma City and compensation to be paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
8.	Nakka Jangaiah S/o Venkataiah	Sy. No. 155/1, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal Phone: 8008217680	1Ac of land was taken for Hyderabad Pharma City and compensation to be paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
9.	Muppadi Gandaiah, Muppadi Jangaiah, Muppadi Ramesh (All of them are brothers) and Pattadar is Bikshapathi	Sy. No. 155/35, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	3Ac 30Gn of land was taken for Hyderabad Pharma City and compensation to be paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
10	Ramchandraiah S/o Sailu	Sy. No. 155/13, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1Ac of land was taken for Hyderabad Pharma City and compensation to be paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
				Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
11	Dara Kishtaiah S/o Dara Chennaiah	Sy. No. 155/36, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1Ac 19Gn compensation has been declared but rest for the 2Ac 08Gn compensation has not been declared nor paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
12	P. Naraiah	Sy. No. 187 Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	5Ac land has been taken from me and my co-owners and compensation has been paid to other co-owners but not been paid to me	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
13	Kattela Dhananjaya S/o Abbaiah	Sy. No. 155/8, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	5Ac has been taken for pharma city but compensation was paid for only 4Ac. Compensation for remaining 1Ac to be paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
14	Muppadi Ragaiah S/o Sattaiah	Sy. No. 155/1, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1Ac 20Gn of land was taken for Hyderabad Pharma City and compensation paid for 30Gn only. Compensation for	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
			rest of the area	acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
15	Mupjadi Anasuya Ramulu, Mupjadi maisamma Jangaiah, Polameni Sattaiah Sailu, Polameni Gopal Sailu, Polameni Yadaiah Sailu, Polameni Ramulamma Sailu, Balisanta Buggamma Buggaiah, Balisantha Anjaiah Ramaiah, Udari Parvathalu, Pidugu Pentamma Ramulu	Sy. no. 155/19, 155/16, 155/12, 155/13, 155/14, 155/18, 155/23, 155/1, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	Each person has 3Ac each and same has been taken for pharma city. Our land has borewell too. Compensation has not been paid till now.	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
16	Telgamalla Anjaiah S/o Rajaiah	155/17, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	Have 3 Ac of land and the same was taken for Pharma City and till now compensation was not paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
17	Y. Pentaiah S/o Jangaiah	Sy. No. 66/3, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1Ac 20Gn land was taken for Pharma City and compensation was not paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
			till now	and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
18	Muppedi Maisamma W/o Muppedi jangaiah	Sy. No. 66/4, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	3Ac land was taken for Pharma City and compensation was not paid till now	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
19	Dara Chandramma w/o Sailu	Sy. 155/37/8 Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1Ac 20Gn land was taken for Pharma City and compensation was not paid till now	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
20	Dara Ramulu S/o Chandraiah	Sy. No. 155/36, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1Ac 20Gn has been taken for Pharma City and compensation has not been paid till now	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
21	Nallola Jangaiah S/o Mallaiah	Sy. 155/8, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1.5Ac has been taken for Pharma City and compensation has not been paid till now	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
22	Bykani Srinivas	Sy. No.187, Thadiparthi, Yacharam mandal	Our land has been surveyed but our name is not seen in the list of land losers. we were not paid any compensation	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
23	Khaja bee w/o Jahangir saab	Sy. 155, Thadiparthi, Yacharam mandal	35 Gn was taken for pharmacy and no compensation paid for the land taken	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
24	Md. Miskin s/o Jahangir saab	Sy. 155, Thadiparthi, Yacharam mandal	35 Gn was taken for pharmacy and no compensation paid for the land taken	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
				Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
25	Md. Sukoore s/o Babu miyan	Sy. 155, Thadiparthi, Yacharam mandal	36 Gn was taken for pharmacy and no compensation paid for the land taken	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
26	Md. Rasheed s/o Jahangir saab	Sy. 155, Thadiparthi, Yacharam mandal	36 Gn was taken for pharmacy and no compensation paid for the land taken	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
27	Md. Daulat bee w/o Aziz	Sy. 155, Thadiparthi, Yacharam mandal	35 Gn was taken for pharmacy and no compensation paid for the land taken	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
28	Md. Khaleel s/o Miskin	Sy. 155, Thadiparthi, Yacharam mandal	36 Gn was taken for pharmacy and no compensation paid for the land taken	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
				acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
29	Md. Aziz s/o Jahangir saab	Sy. No.175, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1Ac 20Gn has been taken for Pharma City and compensation has not been paid till now	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
30	Baddula Satyamma w/o Jangaiah	Sy. No.264, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	9 Ac land is available and same is under possession of Machcha Narsimha, Papamma, Ramaiah	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
31	Banu bee w/o Jahangir saab	Sy. No.155/47, Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	1Ac 20Gn land available and compensation paid for 33 Gn only. Rest of the land compensation need t be paid	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
32	Begari Narsimha	Sy. No. 187/e,	2Ac 27 Gn land available but	Compensation shall be paid by

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
		Thadiparthi, Yacharam Mandal	compensation paid for 1Ac 10 Gn compensation paid. Balance need to be paid	concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
33	Mangamma, Narsimha	Medipalli SC residents	Taken 3Ac but compensation was paid for only 1 Ac	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
34	Thiruvayipeta Murali S/o Chennaiah	Sy. No. 247 / ma, Medipalli, Yacharam Mandal	I have 5 acres land but it was recorded as 1 acre. Please correct the same in your records	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended by Act.
35	Mannadapu Ramesh	Sy. No. 247, Medipalli, Yacharam Mandal	Our land of 5 acres has been surveyed but our name is not seen in the list. we were not paid any compensation	Compensation shall be paid by concerned authority in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable to the State of Telangana (21/2017) as amended

S.No	Name of the person	Name of the village & Mandal	Content of representation	Response by the project proponent
				by Act.

S.No	Queries	Compliance
1.	Declaration by the consultants contributing to the EIA has to be given at the beginning of the EIA Report. But no such declaration is presented. Who was the team lead and who were the members that contributed to different parts of the report and the period of execution of the job for each member?	Details enclosed in the final EIA & EMP report.
2.	Does EPTRI have the required subject experts on its staff to conduct EIA and EMP studies? Or is the work outsourced and stamped as the work of EPTRI?	EPTRI has all the functional area experts in the 12 Areas and their NABET Accredited experts. Details are enclosed in the final EIA & EMP report
3.	Draft EIA Report has no Table of Contents. In the first chapter on Introduction list of chapters is given on pages C1-12 & 13. But Chapter 10 on Summary and Conclusion is missing in the report. These are serious professional lapses and reflect on the competence of the consultant EPTRI. Please explain these lapses.	List of contents was provided. Chapter 10 (Summary and conclusion) was not included as it is a part of the final report. However, an Executive summary was circulated for Public hearing.
4.	Draft EIA report does not provide any data on the companies to come up at the project site, products to be manufactured by each of the companies and their quantities. Quantities of raw materials required to be stored by each company and the type of storage are not available. Type and quantum of waste generated for each of the products is also unknown. In absence of all this information what is the relevance of this so called EIA produced based on fictitious data for wastewater, solid waste and hazardous waste? Please explain	HPC is a proposed industrial park. Industries will be setup only after the park has obtained EC. As of now only the type of industries likely to be set up are known. The name of the industries, the raw material and the products will only be known after the applications are firmed up after EC is obtained. However, Industrial estates are developed like other infrastructure projects based on some standards and assumptions from past experiences and discussions with the industries. The same method was adopted for HPC
5.	No risk assessment for the products and raw materials is done. Damage distances due to leakage, fire or explosion of chemicals stored on the site are not computed and listed in the report. With the major components of EIA missing, what is the relevance of this draft EIA? It is depriving people of their right to know what harm is brought to their neighbourhood.	In the EIA report risk analysis was carried out using the BREEZE HAZ software. Risk analysis was carried out based on the past experience and the same has been incorporated in the EIA report
6.	"The vision for Hyderabad Pharma City integrates the three key dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental." [Page C2-59] Pharma industry as is the current practice produces enormous quantities of waste meaning that major quantities of raw materials get converted to waste	It says "On a physical finite planet sustainable growth is an oxymoron". While United Nation's environmental pledge is sustainable development and Indian Government is a

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	<p>that is disposed through landfill or incinerated. So how does Hyderabad Pharma City qualify for sustainable development? On a physically finite planet sustainable growth is an oxymoron. It has become fashionable to prefix sustainable to everything to create an illusion of all is well.</p> <p>Merely providing a township does not make the community socially sustainable as claimed.</p> <p>Heavily polluting industry cannot be environmentally sustainable. Water bodies becoming abodes of super bugs is not environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>partner to that. Therefore, Pharma industry is being termed as non sustainable is against the UNOs pledge and hence not acceptable.</p>
7.	<p>“Every industry during the operational phase has the potential to create an impact to the environment. When the individual industries will be set up, each will have to carry out EIA studies and specific impact of those industries will be then available. Besides the production units, the establishment of University, R&D Centre etc will also require specific environmental clearance.” [Page C4-14]</p> <p>“The Guidelines state that NIMZ will be managed by SPVs set up by state government will have the power to enforce labour and environmental norms. However, if NIMZ gets state environmental clearance nod then individual units won't need clearances.” [Page 7, A Brief Report on National Manufacturing Zone, April 2015 www.cci.in/file-download?file=%2FUpload%2FfdInsights%2FNational...Zone.pdf]</p> <p>EIA report is misleading the public with false information stating individual units have to conduct EIA studies. EIA notification 2006 in section 8 (vi) clearly disqualifies any EIA with false and misleading data. “Deliberate concealment and/or submission of false or misleading information or data which is material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application shall make the application liable for rejection, and cancellation of prior environmental clearance granted on that basis.”</p>	<p>Noted and rectified in the Final EIA report.</p>
8.	<p>“As part of the Krishna Water Supply Scheme, six Master Balancing Reservoirs of 22.5 ML capacity each are constructed at Gunagal, from where water is proposed to be tapped for HPC.” [Page C2-27]</p> <p>What about the land required to build 6 reservoirs? Are they not part of this project?</p>	<p>Krishna Water Supply Scheme is not a part of this project. Chief Engineer RWS has given written assurance for supply of required water through Mission Bhagiratha to meet the demand of HPC.</p>
9	<p>In section 2.27 on RAW MATERIALS, two consecutive paragraphs presented on page C2.58 are reproduced below. The highlighted portions of the two paragraphs are identical and copied from Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients</p>	<p>Noted and It is a general description.</p>

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	Explained Posted on January 6, 2013 on http://www.mdtvalliance.org/ . What a great professional competence? EPTRI should be honoured with “COPY RATNA” award.	
10	Considerable part of section 3.2 on GEOLOGY, GROUND WATER & HYDRO-GEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA is copy pasted from CGWB reports for Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts. Some of the material copied is irrelevant to the study area. For example, material copied from a publication of JNTUH based on a study in Zone V of MCH – “certain parameters such as nitrates, TDS, chlorides and fluorides were beyond the permissible limits in areas, which are densely residential and industrial” is not relevant to the study area.	EIA report also contains information gathered from secondary source like reports from various government department census etc. and all such secondary sources are acknowledged.
11	Most part of the Chapter 7 on Additional Studies is copy pasted from DNV reports and Chapter 7 of EIA for the Tata Power Company Ltd, Naraj Marthapur, Odisha. There is hardly anything original in that chapter.	The reply to query no. 10 holds good for this also,
12	Environmental management Plan is also plagiarized from Internet resources. For example, the entire section 9.2.1 is a verbatim copy of section 7.2 of the EIA for a project at Guwahati Refinery of IOCL.	Reply to query no. 10 holds good for this too.
13	Different number on different pages. 15.95 lakh (Page C2-12, Table 2.2); 460432 (Page C2-45, Table 2.16); 8.79 lakh (Page C4-23). Which of them is the correct figure? How are these numbers arrived at? Please explain.	The Population for the Pharma city is estimated about 12 lakhs. The figure 15.95 lakh was due to an arithmetical error. The population calculation is based on Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI) 2015.
14	Pre Feasibility Report dated October 2016 in section 2.8 on Employment Generation says “The total estimated direct employment from Hyderabad Pharma City by the ultimate phase of project development is about 1.70 lakhs , while including indirect employment the total estimated employment potential of Pharma City is around 4.25 lakhs .” [Page 2-10]. There is a big difference in the employment generation numbers given in PFR and EIA reports. Please explain what has changed within an year to increase the employment several fold.	During the initial phase of PFR only block estimation was done. However, during the EIA report detailed estimation was carried out.
15	How many jobs will be provided to locals and what type of jobs?	All suitable local people will be given first preference for employment. Skill development centers will be created to improve the skills & consequent employment opportunities for the local.
16	There are landless and artisans depending on the local agro economy. With	The question no. 15 holds good for this also.

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	nearly 20,000 acres land taken over they will lose livelihood. Is there any plan to provide alternate employment to all of them?	Moreover, adequate compensation is being paid to all whose lands are being acquired for the project.
17	No data is given on the total number of industrial plots and sizes to be made available to investors. The only indirect clue about the expected number of plants available in the draft EIA is the number of boiler stacks that is given as 230. Is the total number of plants planned 230 only?	In the final EIA report two types of industrial plots have been indicated small & Medium industries with < 20 acres (616 plots) & 20-50 acres (140 plots). During the draft EIA report assuming the worst case scenario considering 230 coal fired boilers, air modeling was carried out. Presently, HPC has obtained gas linkage for supply of natural gas where the emission will be reduced and steam will be supplied through centralized system comprising of 30 boilers. The modeling has been done considering 30 boilers for 2 cases case 1 Natural gas & case – 2 imported coal fired.
18	Land acquisition is far from complete. Land acquired till date is not adequate even for Phase I of the project. For obtaining EC for the project proponent should be in possession of the entire land required for the project. Total land required for the project is given as 19333.20 acres. How does the project become eligible for obtaining EC with the proponent not in possession of the land? What is the point in holding a public hearing without fulfilling the basic requirements for eligibility to obtain EC?	Acquisition of all lands for obtaining EC requirement is not the prerequisite as per F.No.22-76/2014-IA-III dated 7 th October 2014.
19	No industrial plot plan is made and presented in draft EIA. What is the basis for fixing 230 boiler stacks in the industry zone?	At this stage, only marking of industrial plots has been done. The industrial area for red, green & hybrid categories have been considered. The number of industries that will come finally is not known at this stage. However, the number of boiler stacks has been reduced to 30 due to centralized system.
20	Total amount of water required for the HPC is given as 251.41 MLD and the net water demand with some recycling is given as 142.34 MLD. What is the basis for these numbers? Without any data on the products to be produced and their quantities how were these water quantities computed?	The gross water requirement of water at ultimate phase of HPC is about 288 MLD. Of this about 168 MLD will be met by fresh water and balance about 120 MLD shall be met from recycled water from STP at township and

S.No	Queries	Compliance
		<p>CETP at industrial zones. The losses in case of raw water has been considered as 15% and in case of recycled water is 10%. Recycled water shall be used for toilet flushing, boiler feed, cooling etc., which are non human consumptive. After considering losses, the net water requirement is about 251 MLD.</p> <p>All the water demand quantities are derived based on norms of CPHEEO, National Building Code and details obtained existing pharma industries.</p>
21	<p>Water requirement for 250 MW gas fired cogeneration power plant is given as 2.0 MLD in Table 2.6. That works out to 0.333 m³/MWhr which is too low by Indian standards. NETL data for gas fired power plants in USA shows a requirement of 0.712 m³/MWhr. Proponent to explain how they would achieve such low water requirement as proposed?</p>	<p>Gas fired co-generation plant is not a conventional type, which requires much less water.</p>
22	<p>Table 2.6 gives the water demand for cleaning solar panels as 0.43 MLD. It may be noted that solar panels should not be cleaned with normal process water. It requires ultra pure water. "Wherever and whenever possible, panels should be cleaned using purified water and a soft brush. Panels should not be cleaned with a pressure washer, as doing so could result in cracked glass. Abrasives and chemicals should also be avoided, as both can result in 'rough spots' on the panels where dirt is likely to accumulate."</p> <p>[https://www.solarchoice.net.au/blog/solar-panel-cleaning-why-how-how-often]</p> <p>Also Panels are not cleaned daily. The frequency of cleaning depends on: "So the answer to the question: "how often should I clean my solar panels" really depends on five factors: your location (does it rain regularly or only during certain months), the tilt angle of your panels (steeply tilted panels tend to stay much cleaner than panels that are close to horizontal), the amount of windblown dust, your electric rate (if your electric rate is high then it is more worthwhile to clean your panels), and the cost to clean your panels. Please listen to this week's Energy Show on Renewable Energy World to get a better understand of how often — if ever — you need to clean your rooftop solar panels."</p> <p>http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/articles/2014/05/listen-up-how-often-</p>	<p>Solar panel washing water demand is calculated based on norms of water requirement on an average of one cubic meter/MW/day. Solar power to be generated in ultimate phase is 430 MW. Hence, solar panel washing water demand is derived as 430 cubic meters per day or 0.43 MLD, which is 0.17% of the total water demand.</p>

S.No	Queries	Compliance												
	<p>should-i-clean-my-solar-panels.html]</p> <p>So the requirement presented at 0.43 MLD has no meaning. It is not required. Please explain how the proponent and their consultant arrived at this requirement?</p>													
23	<p>Landscaping water demand is given as 44.21 MLD in Table 2.6. But no water demand is shown for more than 5000 acre greenbelt. Landscaping area is not specified anywhere in the report. How did the proponent and consultant EPTRI arrive at the water requirement for the landscaping? Please explain the anomalies.</p>	<p>The total land under greenbelt, including tree plantation and landscaping, is 33% of the total land area of 19333.20 acres. The average water requirement per acre per day has been calculated as 7500 litres. Therefore water requirement for green belt will be 44 MLD as given in the report.</p>												
24.	<p>Per capita water requirement for various Occupancies/Uses in India taken from tcpomud.gov.in/Divisions/MUTP/BBL/chap05.doc is presented below. Data presented in Table 2.6 for water demand for industrial employees is not in conformity with the amount to be provided per employee standard given below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="376 753 1335 986"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="376 753 497 820">Sl.No</th> <th data-bbox="497 753 1012 820">Type of Occupancy</th> <th data-bbox="1012 753 1335 820">Consumption per head per day (in lt)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 820 497 986"></td> <td data-bbox="497 820 1012 986">Industrial</td> <td data-bbox="1012 820 1335 986"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 820 497 912"></td> <td data-bbox="497 820 1012 912">a) Factories where bath –rooms are to be provided.</td> <td data-bbox="1012 820 1335 912">45</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 912 497 986"></td> <td data-bbox="497 912 1012 986">b) Factories where bath –rooms are not to be provided</td> <td data-bbox="1012 912 1335 986">30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl.No	Type of Occupancy	Consumption per head per day (in lt)		Industrial			a) Factories where bath –rooms are to be provided.	45		b) Factories where bath –rooms are not to be provided	30	<p>Consumption means water required for drinking, canteen and toilets. The employment potential at ultimate capacity is about 5 lakhs and considered 45 lpcd. the total water consumption is 22.1 MLD. 80% of the 22.1 MLD supplied will be generated as sewage amounting to about 18 MLD.</p>
Sl.No	Type of Occupancy	Consumption per head per day (in lt)												
	Industrial													
	a) Factories where bath –rooms are to be provided.	45												
	b) Factories where bath –rooms are not to be provided	30												
	<p>Water demand is shown under two heads consumption and flushing and they are respectively 14.64 MLD and 7.46 MLD. Sewage generated from the employee water demand is 17.68 MLD (Table 2.13) What is the meaning of consumption intended by the proponent? These requirements do not match with the employment figures given elsewhere. Please explain.</p>													
25	<p>In a climate constrained world, heading towards severe water shortages and with no flow of water coming to Nagarjuna Sagar on Krishna River till September this year, how will the water supply be ensured?</p>	<p>Chief Engineer, Rural Water Supply, has given written assurance for supply of required water through Mission Bhagiratha to meet the demand of HPC.</p>												

S.No	Queries	Compliance
26	If the project becomes a reality and 15.95 lakh jobs are created as envisaged in the report, the population growth in that area and surroundings would be nearly 50 lakhs at the minimum. That becomes the second largest city in Telangana requiring a minimum of 500 MLD at 100 lpd per person. Where will that water come from? Is it not a direct impact of the HPC?	The gross employment potential generation is about 5.6 lakhs of which about 75000 persons will be provided housing facilities inside the project area. Balance of about 4 lakh people resulting in 17 lakhs population will be there outside Pharma city assuming family size of 4. Considering water supply of 100 lpcd, the total water requirement will be 170 MLD. It may be noted that Govt of Telangana has come up with various irrigation projects and water supply schemes (Mission Bhagiratha) which also includes water supply for household through various schemes. Eg: 30 MLD of water has been allocated for Hyderabad. Under the Kaleshwaram project, Similar provision will be made by the govt. in other irrigation projects to supply water for the growing population including for the proposed Pharma city.
27	What about the sewage generated by an increase in population? It requires a plan for treatment and disposal of the sewage. Why it is not envisaged in the draft EIA? Please explain.	As & when surrounding areas will develop the local bodies will make arrangements for supply of water, underground drainage, sewerage treatment facilities, this will come up in the phased manner. Since, this will be new development, measures will be taken to recycle & reuse sewage to the maximum extent possible to reduce the demand on the raw water.
28	Fire water demand as shown in Table 2.7 is 3.5 MLD. This cannot be considered as a regular demand and is required only during fire emergencies. It can only contribute to maximum water demand.	Noted
29	Gross Water demand as per Table 2.9 is 167.46 MLD. Recycled water used for meeting the demand is 109.07 MLD (Table 2.8). Total water demand is 167.46 + 109.07 = 276.53 MLD. What is the relevance of the statement "It can be observed in the table above that the total water demand for Ultimate phase is	The net water demand at the HPC is estimated at about 251 MLD. The gross demand including losses is about 288 MLD. The sewage generated from the non industrial

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	251.41 MLD?" [Page C2-24] System loss cannot be excluded from the demand.	<p>area shall produce about 54 MLD of sewage, whereas from industrial area wastewater generated will be to the extent of about 66 MLD. Considering 10% losses, the total water available to recycle shall be about 108 MLD. This shall result in reduction of raw water uptake. Thus the net raw water uptake shall be limited to about 142 MLD.</p> <p>The treated wastewater from industries is proposed to be used for purpose like toilet flushing, boiler feed, greenbelt cooling tower make up etc. It may be noted the maximum fire water demand of 3.5 ML and storage for the same shall be provided.</p>
30	<p>"As part of the Krishna Water Supply Scheme, six Master Balancing Reservoirs of 22.5 ML capacity each are constructed at Gunagal, from where water is proposed to be tapped for HPC." [Page C2-27]</p> <p>Water demand per day is 167.46 MLD. Total capacity of 6 reservoirs is 135 MLD. Total storage capacity is about 19 hrs requirement. Is it adequate? Explain</p>	<p>TSIIC has got the water supply assurance from the Chief Engineer, Rural Water Supply, of Government of Telangana through Mission Bhagiratha The water demand of 167 MLD is at ultimate phase.</p>
31	<p>The estimated industrial wastewater from Hyderabad Pharma City in the ultimate phase of project development is 66.39 MLD." [Page C4-22] What is the basis and explain how that number is arrived at without any data on the number and type of products made in each industry? What is the sanctity for this number?</p>	<p>In the proposed Pharma complex, the industry type is expected to be API, formulations, bulk drugs and industries related to Pharma sector only. The water demand has been worked out on the basis of 8 kl/acre which works out to about 78 MLD for manufacturing process and boiler and about 22 MLD for domestic purpose.</p> <p>60% of the water supplied to industries i.e about 48 MLD and 80% of the domestic water supply i.e. 18 MLD, totaling to about 66 MLD of wastewater would be generated as per present presumptions. The figures are worked out from the market demand assessment and data collected from the existing industries by</p>

S.No	Queries	Compliance
		master planning consultant.
32	In Table 2.15 wastewater generated is classified into three categories, namely, Light Polluted, High Polluted and High Toxic. There is no basis for arriving at the extent of each category generated. No field data from an existing pharma complex is quoted in support. It is all arbitrary. Does it not amount to unethical practice in science? Why have TSIC and EPTRI chosen to bluff to people their owners? Please explain.	As per information gathered from existing Pharma industries and other CETP, the wastewater under low TDS stream shall contribute about 40% of the total flow. The balance 60% shall be high TDS stream. Provision is also been made (for treating waste stream having chromium, cyanide and other heavy metals). The exact quantity of water from these streams is not known at this stage. Usually these streams are low in volume and have been considered as 50 m ³ /d for cyanide stream and other 50m ³ /d for chromium stream in the initial phase.
33	Wastewater generated from 250 MW captive gas fired power plant is given as 0.1 MLD in Table 2.13. This is too low compared to actual field data available. [http://www.pennenergy.com/articles/pennenergy/2013/january/new-gas-fired-power-stations-tap-ge-for-wastewater-treatment.html] GE ZLD system installed at two 758 MW gas fired power plants treats 3205 lpd per MW. On that basis for 250 MW plant wastewater generated should be 0.8 MLD that is 8 times more. Please explain the basis for arriving at 0.1 MLD.	As the water demand is considerably low consequently the generation of wastewater is also significantly low.
34	Domestic sewage generated as per Table 2.10 is 54.80 MLD and the treated water from the domestic STP is 49.32 MLD. What happens to the balance 5.48 MLD of water? Please provide details.	The sewage generated is about 55 MLD. Considering 10% losses the treated sewage available for recycle is about 49 MLD.
35	Similarly Waste water to CETPs is 66.39 MLD. Treated water from the CETPs is 59.75 MLD. Balance 6.64 MLD is not accounted for. Please explain the fate of that water missing from the balance.	The wastewater generated is about 66 MLD. Considering 10% losses the treated wastewater available for recycle is about 59 MLD.
36	<p>“Around 0.57% of the total land (110 acres) is covered by water bodies.” [Page C2-15]</p> <p>“There are a few water bodies in the project area. The total extent area of such water bodies is about 1 % of the total project area.”</p> <p>Area of Water bodies 111 acres [Page C4-3]</p> <p>Total area of water bodies within the proposed HPC is 156 acres. [Table 2.1]</p> <p>Why is there such inconsistency in the total area of water bodies within the</p>	The total area of water bodies in HPC is about 124 acres.

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	project site? Please explain.	
37	What is the number of water bodies in the project area and the area of each?	The wastewater generated from the industrial zone will be a total ZLD system. It shall be monitored regularly to ensure that there is no discharge of wastewater.
38	<p>“There is a large water body located outside the southern boundary the HPC project area near Charikonda village. It has a total spread of around 340 acres. Part of storm water of Zone 6 and Zone 3 of the project site drains towards this water body.” [Page C2-42]</p> <p>Fate of the water bodies in Hyderabad is well known. There is no comprehensive plan to protect these water bodies from becoming dumping areas for toxic effluents. ZLD is an empty claim for regulatory convenience. How does the proponent prevent contamination of water bodies that regulation failed to protect over last several decades?</p>	<p>It is proposed to recycle & reuse the treated wastewater generated from ZLD system.</p> <p>There will be high standard of monitoring to ensure the satisfactory performance of the ZLD system.</p>
39	<p>HPC authority will develop greenbelt on 15% of the total land. Individual units, during their development stage will develop green belt in 18% of their plot area.” [Page C2-64]</p> <p>“Also all the industrial units will have 14% of their land green.” [Page C4-23]</p> <p>“The individual units shall keep 33% of the allotted area as a green area. Out of the total project area of 19333.20 acres, 3641 acres shall be developed as a greenbelt all along the periphery of the project area, which around 19% of the project area. The balance 14% will be developed by the individual industries.” [Page C9-13]</p>	Noted and rectified in the final EIA & EMP report
40	“The greenbelt development shall further help in reduction in fugitive emissions.” [Page C4-20] There are several kinds of fugitive emissions in an industry. Fugitive emissions within the factory building cannot be reduced by the greenbelt before the workers are exposed. It is a misleading claim and needs explanation.	The greenbelt will reduce fugitive emissions going out of project area. For controlling fugitive emission inside buildings and also from storage areas other suitable measures will be taken.
41	Based on Final Report Submitted by Centre for Environment & Development, Green Origin Ventures Pvt. Ltd. and Lahmeyer GWK Consult GmbH “Inventorisation and Characterization of Hazardous Waste Categories in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Contract no: 1A1.1 of the World Bank funded CBIPMP, APPCB)”, expected industrial solid waste from HPC would be in the order of 1.5 lakh TPA. The composition of Hazardous Waste (HW) includes recyclable portion (30%-40%), land disposable portion (50%-60%) and Incinerable portion (5%-10%).” [Page C4-22]	In the proposed industries in HPC industries will be established up with latest technologies which will have higher yields and lower waste generation potential. This will result in lesser generation of Hazardous waste. The value of 1.5 lakh TPA is therefore realistic.
42	While estimating the solid waste generated, the strength of the Pharma	There is hardly any exclusive Pharmaceutical

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	<p>University is taken as 24000 in Table 2.16. Osmania University, a multidisciplinary university, is celebrating the centenary year this year and its total strength is about 18000. It is ridiculous to project a strength of 24000 for a university that is focused on a single area. What is the basis in arriving at that number to be explained by the proponent?</p>	<p>university anywhere in the world. So it has been considered to develop a major educational institution which will attract students from within our country different parts of the world. Basic training to high research to the local students who would get direct employment opportunity. Therefore, a large number of faculties, staff and students have been considered.</p>
43	<p>“In Hyderabad, the per capita waste generation is 0.57 kg/cap/day which is on a higher side as compared to a number of cities, of which a large quantity remains uncollected leading to a lot of environmental and public health issues.” [Environmental Building Guidelines for Greater Hyderabad — Ver. 1.2(2010)]</p> <p>“Waste generation in urban areas of India will be 0.7 kg per person per day in 2025, approximately four to six times higher than in 1999.” [Kumar S, Smith SR, Fowler G, Velis C, Kumar SJ, Arya S, R, Kumar R, Cheeseman C. 2017 Challenges and opportunities associated with waste management in India. <i>R. Soc. open sci.</i> 4: 160764.]</p> <p>But the quantity of residential solid waste generation taken in Table 2.16 is 0.4 kg/cap/day that is far lower than the figure for Hyderabad in 2010. All India solid waste generation information shows an increase of 1.3% per annum.</p> <p>Similarly, the solid waste generated in commercial and institutional areas is taken as 0.05 kg/cap/day. It is also too low compared to published data.</p> <p>“Waste generation rate (kg/cap/day) is 1.31(internet cafés), 1.04 (restaurants), 0.84 (beer gardens), 0.51 (guesthouses), 0.33 (hotels), 0.23 (markets-family marts), 0.19 (ministries), 0.13 (council of ministers) and 0.11 (stores-phone, grocery and small cloth shops).” [YIM Mongtoeun, Takeshi FUJIWARA and SOUR Sethy, A Study of Commercial Solid Waste Generation and Composition in Phnom Penh City, CAMBODIA, Journal of Natural Sciences Research ISSN 2224-3186 (Paper) ISSN 2225-0921 (Online) Vol.4, No.13, 2014 – Special Issue]</p> <p>In view of the severe discrepancies in the estimate of solid waste generation evidence for the proposed figures should be produced.</p>	<p>For an organized and planned city, solid waste generation is much lower as compared to general Indian cities.</p>
44	<p>“The Population for the Pharma city is estimated to be 2.71 lakh in Phase-1, 5.09 lakh in Phase 2 and 8.79 lakh in Phase-3.” [Page C2-53]</p>	<p>The overall population for the entire HPC at its ultimate phase is projected to be about</p>

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	For calculating the residential solid waste generated, a population of 294060 is taken [Table 2.16] and it does not match with data for any of the phases of development. Proponent to explain this mockery of the public with fictitious data.	12 Lakh This includes residents, workers, University students, staff etc. The total population at the township located within HPC is about 2.9 Lakh.
45	What is the quantity of RDF generated for use in WTE plant? What is the estimated calorific value of RDF? What is the basis for sizing 3 MW capacity for WTE plant?	About 65 tonnes of RDF will be generated each day with calorific value of about 3000 Kcal/kg. With the modern technology it will be sufficient to produce 3MW of power.
46	What is the basis for the flue gas flow rate from the WTE plant presented in Table 4.2?	The gas flow rate is 40,000 NM ³ per hour.
47	“A wastewater treatment system receives many different streams of varying flow with varying levels of both organic and inorganic contamination and then processes these streams to provide an acceptable effluent. However, even a well-designed ZLD system MUST operate with constant chemistry and constant flow. ZLD systems do not turn up or down well, do not turn on or turn off well, cannot tolerate deviations from the chemistry for which they were specifically designed, cannot receive any waste streams other than those for which they were specifically designed, and absolutely must be monitored continuously.” [Dan Sampson, Zero liquid discharge – methods and madness , Modern Power Systems, 1 March 2009]	TSIIC proposes to establish the CETP in modular manner. The proponent is planning for PPP model and professional companies (local & international) with relevant experience in the field have given presentation and this would be continued to select the best. SPV comprising of the CETP operator, industries and TSIIC will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the CETP. In this regard, refer to “CPCB – Guidelines on Techno economic feasibility of implementation of Zero Liquid discharge for water polluting industries”
48	Disadvantages of ZLD systems are 1. Very high cost for both capital and operational 2. Requires custom design on case to case basis 3. Operational difficulties with complex streams generated as in the Hyderabad Pharma City. That is the reason most of the bulk drug manufacturers prefer to discharge untreated effluents to save costs. TSIIC has no experience with ZLD systems is well known. How will the TSIIC ensure technical and economic feasibility of the ZLD system they have to provide as part of infrastructural support in the Pharma City?	There are several major industries in and around Hyderabad who have been successfully operating ZLD system for over 4-5 years.
49	Large quantities of steam is required for the MEE stage of the ZLD system. But the EIA is silent on the requirement. Emissions from the steam generation for ZLD system are not shown in air quality modeling. How is the draft EIA with incomplete data eligible for consideration for environmental clearance? It could be deliberate falsification of data to present the project as polluting within limits.	Steam requirement for MEE is considered. The steam will be supplied from district heating system and air modeling has been carried out for the same.
50	ZLD systems are energy guzzlers. Viatcheslav Freger, <i>Wolfson Department of</i>	Power requirement for ZLD system has been

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	<p><i>Chemical Engineering, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel</i> in a presentation made as part of Zero Liquid Discharge workshop held at Gandhinagar during January 27-28, 2014 stated “Operational and capital costs are still very high due to high energy consumption (20-40 kWh/m³ vs. 2-3 kWh/m³ in desalination), use of chemicals and expensive corrosion-resistant materials.”</p> <p>EIA does not show any indication of having considered the energy consumption aspect of ZLD system. Please explain this lapse.</p>	<p>accounted for in the overall power requirement of HPC.</p> <p>Regarding viability please refer to CPCB – Guidelines and techno economic feasibility ZLD for water polluting industries.</p>
51	<p>Power requirement for the project is presented as 985 MW – comprising of dedicated 250 MW gas fired power plant, 435 MW of solar PV and 3 MW of WTE plant and the balance to be met from the TSTRANSCO.</p> <p>Who will supply natural gas for the power plant? There is no gas pipeline passing nearby that is capable of supplying the required gas quantity.</p> <p>What is the land area required for solar power generation? No land requirement is shown towards solar power generation. How will 435 MW be generated without any land set apart for it?</p> <p>In India solar PV panels produce 4.5 – 5.0 MWh/MW/day. If 435 MW is the installed capacity, it can produce a maximum of 5.0 x 435 = 2175 MWh. While the requirement is 435 x 24 = 10440 MWh. Solar power generation is intermittent and variable during the day. Is that aspect taken care while fixing the solar capacity of 435 MW?</p> <p>Who is responsible for power generation? Is it TSIIC?</p>	<p>GPSC has given written assurance to supply of natural gas. TSIIC will be facilitator for Cogeneration gas based power plant and solar power plant.</p> <p>The entire power demand of HPC shall be met from the Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited (TSGENCO) and shall be supplied through existing 400/220 KV sub-station of TSTRANSCO.</p> <p>Power generated by 250 MW Gas fuelled engine coupled cogeneration (power & cooling) plant, 435 MW solar PV and 3 MW waste to energy plant will be connected to TSGENCO grid, thereby reducing the overall demand of HPC</p>
52	<p>“Each unit capacity is 10 MW. ¼ of the plant capacity load will be used as cooling load by utilizing the waste heat, which will be connected to the nearby district cooling plant supply line.” [Page C2-21]</p> <p>What is a district cooling plant supply line? Are there any such lines in Telangana? It is indicative of thoughtless copying.</p>	<p>“District cooling plant supply line” means the common cooling system within this pharma city.</p>
53	<p>In Table 4.2 sulphur dioxide flow rate per boiler stack is shown as 0.56 g/s with the claim that is the flow rate after SO₂ scrubber. Will all the 230 boilers have FGD units attached to remove SO₂? If not FGD, what type of scrubber is envisaged? Please provide details.</p>	<p>HPC has obtained gas linkage for supply of natural gas. There will be steam generation centrally using natural gas. Hence, the emissions of SO₂ & SPM doesn't arise.</p>
54	<p>What is the quantity and quality of coal to be used in the boilers? For a 10 TPH</p>	

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	boiler, coal with 0.5% sulphur is likely to produce about 5 to 6 g/s of SO ₂ . That is about 10 times the value taken for air quality modelling. Even with such low value taken for SO ₂ emission, the incremental GLC value obtained is 54.01 µg/m ³ . It is already above the annual standard for SO ₂ . If the scrubbers are not used the SO ₂ concentrations is likely to be far above the NAAQS value of 80 µg/m ³ .	We had the option of Natural gas or coal. The worst case scenario was worked out using Coal as option and presented in the draft report. HPC has obtained gas linkage for supply of natural gas. In the EIA report imported coal has been considered as a stand by alternate fuel a modeling has been done. Considering characteristics and emission rate for imported coal with in the pollution load will reduce to a very great extent.
55	There is no data on the location of the stacks and their elevation in the project area. How were the incremental GLCs calculated without such data? Please explain.	Locations of stack are considered based on the district heating systems which are shown in integrated infrastructure map.
56	NO _x emission rate value taken in Table 4.2 for boilers is too low. Power plant boilers produce NO _x at the rate of 260 gm/GJ. It works out to about 5 g/kg of coal burnt. 10 TPH boiler requires about 2000 kg of coal per hour with a GCV of about 4500 Kcal/kg. So the NO _x emission rate has to be about 2.8 g/s. It is more than 4 times the rate taken. Please explain the basis for taking 0.6 g/s of NO _x emissions.	Since, natural gas will be used for firing the boilers, NO _x emission scenario is no more valid. In the EIA report imported coal has been considered as a stand by alternate fuel a modeling has been done. Considering characteristics and emission rate for imported coal with in the pollution load will reduce to a very great extent.
57	For the 10 MW CCGT units the emission rates for particulates, SO ₂ , and NO _x are taken as Zero. The data published in a recent paper is presented below. Total PM _{2.5} emitted is 677.35 µg/m ³ . Taking the flue gas flow rate given in Table 4.2, the PM _{2.5} emission rate = 677.35 x 44572 = 30.19 g/hr. So the emission of PM _{2.5} cannot be Zero. Please explain the basis for taking the emissions from the gas turbine as zero.	There is negligible emission of particulate matters from gas fired system and there is no prescribed limit for PM emissions. This is the reason the PM emission has not been considered. Sulphur in natural gas is negligible. NO _x emission has been considered for GLC calculation.
58	Please explain the basis for the emission rates of particulate matter, SO ₂ and NO _x taken for WtE plant.	Emission rates have been considered based on working of similar WtE plant.
59	Transportation emissions from vehicles are presented in Table 4.5, but their effect on incremental GLC values for the pollutants is not computed and presented. Please explain the reasons for not including the transportation	As mentioned in the report, the impact is spread over large area distributed in various stretches in different time periods across the

S.No	Queries	Compliance
	emissions in predicting air quality during operational phase.	day, its contribution will be low to have significant impact on incremental GLC.
60	Major flaw in the anticipated impacts prediction is complete exclusion of emissions from actual operating plants. With complete absence of data on proposed plants and their details with respect to use of raw materials and the products manufactured, and emissions from each of the operations. EIA falls far short of the real situation and calling for a public hearing based on such a third rate EIA report is unjust. Proponent owes an explanation for providing people with a false EIA and the authorities have a duty to action against the proponent for public deception.	The actual operating data cannot be made available at this stage. The present data is based on working if similar units.
61	The chapter 5 on Analysis of Alternatives Site Selection is obviously meaningless. Out of four sites listed 3 sites clearly fall short of the area requirement. When a basic criterion is not met how can a particular site be considered a genuine alternative. This analysis is only suited for filling pages in the EIA. Every other site was rejected primarily for falling short in the extent of land required. Hence it is not a genuine site appraisal.	HPC requirement was to find suitable land of about 7000-8000 hectares not very far from Hyderabad, so that the Pharma industries scattered in Hyderabad can be relocated beyond Outer Ring Road (ORR) with good connectivity and maximum availability of Government land to avoid hardship to the private land owners. Out of the several areas surveyed for the purpose, this was the only land found meeting the above requirement.
62	Environmental Monitoring Programme does not include hazardous Air Pollutants released from the bulk drug and API manufacturing units. EMP is more in tune with a non-chemical industry. This EIA report is unsuitable for the proposed pharma city. Proponent to explain the reasons for excluding monitoring of chemicals and VOC's emitted from each of the industries.	Please refer Chapter 6 (Environment Monitoring Programme) wherein the detailed task of Environmental Monitoring programs has been provided for the Industries to be established.
63	Additional Studies chapter dealing with Risk Assessment and Disaster Management is simply a collection of theory copied from several sources. There is nothing specific to the proposed pharma city. No quantitative risk assessment of the likely hazards present in the proposed industries is done. Name and quantity of raw materials and products to be stored at the premises of each industry is not presented. Damage distances in case of leakage, fire, and explosion are not computed. This EIA is irrelevant to the project and needs to be rejected straight away	At this stage no quantitative risk assessment can be done. The risk assessment has been presented for the use of Natural Gas.

S.No	Queries	Compliance
64	<p>“It is expected that by creation of good employment potential and industrialization of this area, poor/weaker section of the society will enjoy higher earning power and quality of life.” [Page C8-1]</p> <p>This is a routine statement made in every EIA. Is there any evidence in terms of a socio-economic study in support of this claim? Everywhere around Hyderabad and elsewhere the quality of life deteriorated due to loss of basic necessities of life such as clean air and drinking water. Disease burden due to indiscriminate pollution added to their financial owes and cut short many a life.</p>	<p>The comment is of general nature. EIA report has addressed the environmental issues in a comprehensive manner to the maximum extent. R&R issue is being addressed in accordance with RFCTLARR Act, 2013 Gol and TS RFCTLARR Act (21/2017).</p>

11th October 2017

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To,
The District Collector,
& The EPCB, Hyderabad

Sub: Environmental Public Hearing
Reg. Pharma City.

I, the undersigned, farmer
from Nardinaraparty Village,
(5 km from Medipally) Yacharam
Mandal State hereby.

This Pharma City Project
should be scrapped based
on the following reasons:

- 1) The EIA Report is full of
False information.
eg. In one place it says
15.95 lakhs jobs will be
provided. Another place
it says 8.79 lakh jobs
and another place it says
4.5 lakh jobs. Which
of the above claims of
the EIA is true?
- 2) The Report does not
mention the names of
the Companies nor the

143
Products how can the
report claim what
there won't be any
pollution?

3) It says zero liquid
waste ~~due to~~ on what
Basis?

4) It says there will be
1.5 lakh tons of hazardous
wastes which will be
put in landfills.

In ~~Medate~~ ^{entire elongary} there will be
212 units and the

Hazardous wastes are
2.5 lakh tons per year

So in Pharma City
which is to have

350 units in First phase
(as per press reports)

and 230 units as
per EIA report,

How can the Hazardous
wastes be less than
what's happening in Medate.

144/144
This environmental public hearing which is based upon false information is unlawful.

Therefore this EPA has to be ~~scrapped~~ considered as null and void.

As a resident of the local area, coming from 5 km radius of Pharma City, I oppose this project as our past experience has shown that both PCB, and the ^{govt} official and govt. leaders have shown to be working in favour of Industry and not for people.

Further to the above
reasons, I am
submitting my opinion
opposing the Pharma
City -

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely

Saraswathi Kar

Saraswathi Karula
Resident : Nandiwangpurthy
Village
Yacharam Mandal -
R.R District -

Queries and Comments on Draft EIA for Hyderabad Pharma City

Don't tell fish stories where the people know you; but particularly don't tell them when they know the fish.

Mark Twain

Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation is proposing to develop Hyderabad Pharma City for bulk drug manufacturing, formulations, R & D and Pharma University together. It is also proposed to get the approval of the Government of India for the Industrial Zone of the Pharma City as NIMZ. The total land being acquired for all proposed activities is 19,333.20 acres in Yacharam, Kandukur and Kadtal mandals of Ranga Reddy District. Draft EIA report for the project is prepared by Environment Protection Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad.

Public Hearing for the project is scheduled on 11 October 2017 at the project premises near Medipally village. None of the villagers we talked to was aware of the date of public hearing or the draft EIA report. It defeats the spirit of Rio Declaration 1992 of which India is a signatory. People had lot of complaints against land acquisition process that is depriving them of ownership of the land as per the pattadar passbook and other records.

EIA report as usual is of very poor quality with lot of inconsistencies and false data. So we propose to raise a number of questions on EIA in writing to get replies in writing as mandated under MoEF notification 2006 and subsequent amendments.

Disclosure of Consultants:

1. Declaration by the consultants contributing to the EIA has to be given at the beginning of the EIA Report. But no such declaration is presented. Who was the team lead and who were the members that contributed to different parts of the report and the period of execution of the job for each member?
2. Does EPTRI have the required subject experts on its staff to conduct EIA and EMP studies? Or is the work outsourced and stamped as the work of EPTRI?

Table of Contents:

3. Draft EIA Report has no Table of Contents. In the first chapter on Introduction list of chapters is given on pages C1-12 & 13. But Chapter 10 on Summary and Conclusion is missing in the report. These are serious professional lapses and reflect on the competence of the consultant EPTRI. Please explain these lapses.

Basic Questions:

4. Draft EIA report does not provide any data on the companies to come up at the project site, products to be manufactured by each of the companies and their *basis of assumption.*

8. "As part of the Krishna Water Supply Scheme, six Master Balancing Reservoirs of 22.5 ML capacity each are constructed at Gunagal, from where water is proposed to be tapped for HPC." [Page C2-27]

What about the land required to build 6 reservoirs? Are they not part of this project?

Plagiarism:

9. In section 2.27 on RAW MATERIALS, two consecutive paragraphs presented on page C2.58 are reproduced below. The highlighted portions of the two paragraphs are identical and copied from **Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Explained** Posted on **January 6, 2013** on <http://www.mdtvalliance.org/>. What a great professional competence? EPTRI should be honoured with "COPY RATNA" award.

APIs that are unknown require additional substances that work in conjunction with the API to produce the required effect hence API is frequently a combination of several mixtures and/or substances which when used together cause pharmacological activity on the body. In these situations, the API is not a single substance but the culmination of various ingredients. By drawing these distinctions between APIs and the drugs themselves, manufacturers are able to specialize.

The purpose of APIs according to the FDA is to cause pharmacological activity or other direct effects in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease or to affect the structure and function of the human body. There are however certain APIs that are unknown and so require additional substances that work in conjunction with the API to produce the required effect hence API is frequently a combination of several mixtures and/or substances which when used together cause pharmacological activity on the body. In these situations, the API is not a single substance but the culmination of various ingredients. By drawing these distinctions between APIs and the drugs themselves, manufacturers are able to specialize.

10. Considerable part of section 3.2 on **GEOLOGY, GROUND WATER & HYDRO-GEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA** is copy pasted from CGWB reports for Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts. Some of the material copied is irrelevant to the study area. For example, material copied from a publication of JNTUH based on a study in Zone V of MCH - "certain parameters such as nitrates, TDS, chlorides and fluorides were beyond the permissible limits in areas, which are densely residential and industrial" is not relevant to the study area.
11. Most part of the Chapter 7 on Additional Studies is copy pasted from DNV reports and Chapter 7 of EIA for the Tata Power Company Ltd, Naraj Marthapur, Odisha. There is hardly anything original in that chapter.

Total jobs created in 8 sectors in India between 2009 and 2016 are presented in the above graph. Present claim of creating 15.95 lakh jobs in one single project that is more than the total employment created in India in 2015 is unrealistic and cannot be trusted.

- 15. How many jobs will be provided to locals and what type of jobs?
- 16. There are landless and artisans depending on the local agro-economy. With nearly 20,000 acres land taken over they will lose livelihood. Is there any plan to provide alternate employment to all of them?

Number of Plants:

- 17. No data is given on the total number of industrial plots and sizes to be made available to investors. The only indirect clue about the expected number of plants available in the draft EIA is the number of boiler stacks that is given as 230. Is the total number of plants planned 230 only?

Land:

- 18. Land acquisition is far from complete. Land acquired till date is not adequate even for Phase I of the project. For obtaining EC for the project proponent should be in possession of the entire land required for the project. Total land required for the project is given as 19333.20 acres. How does the project become eligible for obtaining EC with the proponent not in possession of the land? What is the point in holding a public hearing without fulfilling the basic requirements for eligibility to obtain EC?
- 19. Over 350 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are likely to set up projects in the first phase of the proposed Pharma City on the outskirts of Hyderabad, including about 120 big firms.

While some pharma majors have sought as much as 200 to 300 acres for their firms, other smaller industries have asked for only 1,000 square metres.

A conceptual plan for the Telangana government's ambitious Pharma City project, proposed at Mucherla in Rangareddy district, has already been prepared by Singapore-based Surbana Jurong Private Ltd.

[<http://knnindia.co.in/news/newsdetails/state/350-msmes-to-be-set-up-in-phase-1-of-pharma-city-in-telangana>]

Arvind Kumar, Principal Secretary of Industries and Dr. JAS Giri, Past President of Indian Pharmaceutical Association made the above statements to KNN in January 2017. Why was there no clarity on the number of industrial plots in the draft EIA completed in April 2017.

- 20. No industrial plot plan is made and presented in draft EIA. What is the basis for fixing 230 boiler stacks in the industry zone?

7	b) Factories where bath-rooms are not to be provided	45
		30

Water demand is shown under two heads consumption and flushing and they are respectively 14.64 MLD and 7.46 MLD. Sewage generated from the employee water demand is 17.68 MLD (Table 2.13) What is the meaning of consumption intended by the proponent? These requirements do not match with the employment figures given elsewhere. Please explain.

26. In a climate constrained world, heading towards severe water shortages and with no flow of water coming to Nagarjuna Sagar on Krishna River till September this year, how will the water supply be ensured?
27. If the project becomes a reality and 15.95 lakh jobs are created as envisaged in the report, the population growth in that area and surroundings would be nearly 50 lakhs at the minimum. That becomes the second largest city in Telangana requiring a minimum of 500 MLD at 100 lpd per person. Where will that water come from? Is it not a direct impact of the HPC?
28. What about the sewage generated by an increase in population? It requires a plan for treatment and disposal of the sewage. Why it is not envisaged in the draft EIA? Please explain.
29. Fire water demand as shown in Table 2.7 is 3.5 MLD. This cannot be considered as a regular demand and is required only during fire emergencies. It can only contribute to maximum water demand.
30. Gross Water demand as per Table 2.9 is 167.46 MLD. Recycled water used for meeting the demand is 109.07 MLD (Table 2.8). Total water demand is $167.46 + 109.07 = 276.53$ MLD. What is the relevance of the statement "It can be observed in the table above that the total water demand for Ultimate phase is 251.41 MLD?" [Page C2-24] System loss cannot be excluded from the demand.
31. "As part of the Krishna Water Supply Scheme, six Master Balancing Reservoirs of 22.5 ML capacity each are constructed at Gunagal, from where water is proposed to be tapped for HPC." [Page C2-27]

Water demand per day is 167.46 MLD. Total capacity of 6 reservoirs is 135 MLD. Total storage capacity is about 19 hrs requirement. Is it adequate? Explain

Wastewater:

32. "The estimated industrial wastewater from Hyderabad Pharma City in the ultimate phase of project development is 66.39 MLD." [Page C4-22] What is the basis and explain how that number is arrived at without any data on the number and type of products made in each industry? What is the sanctity for this number?
33. In Table 2.15 wastewater generated is classified into three categories, namely, Light Polluted, High Polluted and High Toxic. There is no basis for arriving at the extent of each category generated. No field data from an existing pharma

"Also all the Industrial units will have 14% of their land green." [Page C4-23]
 "The individual units shall keep 33% of the allotted area as a green area. Out of the total project area of 19333.20 acres, 3641 acres shall be developed as a greenbelt all along the periphery of the project area, which around 19% of the project area. The balance 14% will be developed by the individual industries." [Page C9-13]

Inconsistency in simple matter as the area of greenbelt is evident from the above quotes from the draft EIA. As per Table 2.1 land earmarked for industrial zone is 9740 acres.

Page No	% Greenbelt Area	Greenbelt in Industrial Area, Acres	Total GB Area Acres	Percent GB Area
C2-64	15	1461	5102	26.39
C4-23	14	1363.6	5004.6	25.89
C9-13	14	1363.6	5004.6	25.89

What kind of expertise is it that cannot do simple arithmetic correctly? Please explain the shortage in Greenbelt area (6.61%) and the different numbers on different pages.

- "The greenbelt development shall further help in reduction in fugitive emissions." [Page C4-20] There are several kinds of fugitive emissions in an industry. Fugitive emissions within the factory building cannot be reduced by the greenbelt before the workers are exposed. It is a misleading claim and needs explanation.

Solid Waste:

- While estimating the solid waste generated, the strength of the Pharma University is taken as 24000 in Table 2.16. Osmania University, a multidisciplinary university, is celebrating the centenary year this year and its total strength is about 18000. It is ridiculous to project a strength of 24000 for a university that is focused on a single area. What is the basis in arriving at that number to be explained by the proponent?
- "In Hyderabad, the per capita waste generation is 0.57 kg/cap/day which is on a higher side as compared to a number of cities, of which a large quantity remains uncollected leading to a lot of environmental and public health issues." [Environmental Building Guidelines for Greater Hyderabad – Ver. 1.2(2010)]

"Waste generation in urban areas of India will be 0.7 kg per person per day in 2025, approximately four to six times higher than in 1999." [Kumar S, Smith SR, Fowler G, Velis C, Kumar SJ, Arya S, R, Kumar R, Cheeseman C. 2017 Challenges and opportunities associated with waste management in India. *R. Soc. open sci.* 4: 160764.]

Table 7-4: District-Specific Generation of Hazardous Waste in Telangana

S. No.	District	Recyclable Waste, TPA (a)	Incinerable Waste, TPA (b)	Land-fillable Waste, TPA (c)	Total HW generation (a+b+c)	% Share
1	Adilabad	143.767	80.04	3171.81	3395.62	0.595
2	Hyderabad	999.938	615.516	1655.159	3270.62	0.573
3	Karimnagar	126.876	22.309	31.045	180.23	0.032
4	Khammam	2835.915	231.509	46902.06	49969.48	8.760
5	Mahaboobnagar	6164.868	1424.11	10652.252	18241.23	3.198
6	Medak	154085.2	37094.143	62492.732	253672.08	44.470
7	Nalgonda	45959.168	20340.472	34117.848	100217.49	17.569
8	Nizamabad	91.054	72.14	35	202.19	0.035
9	Rangareddy	57541.949	15916.647	62358.842	135817.44	23.809
10	Warangal	974.628	37.1	4457.025	5468.75	0.959
	Total	268923.37	75633.99	225877.78	570435.13	100

Above data on hazardous waste generation is claimed as the basis for arriving at 1.5 lakh tones as the quantum of hazardous waste generated in the proposed project. According to Table 7.2 of the same report total number of pharmaceutical units excluding formulation units are 212 in Telangana in 2013. Draft EIA proposes 230 major pharma units employing 15.95 lakh persons. So the estimate of hazardous waste generation is not realistic and far lower. It should be revised appropriately. Please explain why the quantity was fixed at 1.5 lakh tones?

Zero Liquid Discharge:

48. "A wastewater treatment system receives many different streams of varying flow with varying levels of both organic and inorganic contamination and then processes these streams to provide an acceptable effluent. However, even a well-designed ZLD system MUST operate with constant chemistry and constant flow. ZLD systems do not turn up or down well, do not turn on or turn off well, cannot tolerate deviations from the chemistry for which they were specifically designed, cannot receive any waste streams other than those for which they were specifically designed, and absolutely must be monitored continuously." [Dan Sampson, **Zero liquid discharge – methods and madness**, Modern Power Systems, 1 March 2009]

Bulk drug and API production processes are mostly batch. Production schedules keep changing and as a result the effluent streams compositions vary depending on the product mix. ZLD systems are more suited for continuous processes with stable effluent quantities and qualities and varying chemistry of the input streams deteriorates the performance of the ZLD system. Continuous monitoring by dedicated operators is essential to maintain output quality. No study has ever been done to assess the performance of ZLD systems permitted all these years.

Power:

52. Power requirement for the project is presented as 985 MW – comprising of dedicated 250 MW gas fired power plant, 435 MW of solar PV and 3 MW of WTE plant and the balance to be met from the TSTRANSCO.

Who will supply natural gas for the power plant? There is no gas pipeline passing nearby that is capable of supplying the required gas quantity.

What is the land area required for solar power generation? No land requirement is shown towards solar power generation. How will 435 MW be generated without any land set apart for it?

In India solar PV panels produce 4.5 – 5.0 MWh/MW/day. If 435 MW is the installed capacity, it can produce a maximum of $5.0 \times 435 = 2175$ MWh. While the requirement is $435 \times 24 = 10440$ MWh. Solar power generation is intermittent and variable during the day. Is that aspect taken care while fixing the solar capacity of 435 MW?

Who is responsible for power generation? Is it TSIIC?

53. "Each unit capacity is 10 MW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the plant capacity load will be used as cooling load by utilizing the waste heat, which will be connected to the nearby district cooling plant supply line." [Page C2-21]

What is a district cooling plant supply line? Are there any such lines in Telangana? It is indicative of thoughtless copying.

Air Pollution:


54. "Pharmaceutical industry in general is not a major air polluting industry." [Page C4-14]


Pharmaceutical industries do release considerable hazardous air pollutants, especially VOCs. "Pfizer has agreed to pay a \$975,000 civil penalty to resolve allegations that it violated the Clean Air Act at its former manufacturing facility in Groton, Conn." [<https://pubs.acs.org/cen/news/86/i26/8626news2.html>] For people of Hyderabad air pollution from pharma industries is a regular experience. Denying that fact is deception.

55. In Table 4.2 sulphur dioxide flow rate per boiler stack is shown as 0.56 g/s with the claim that is the flow rate after SO₂ scrubber. Will all the 230 boilers have FGD units attached to remove SO₂? If not FGD, what type of scrubber is envisaged? Please provide details.
56. What is the quantity and quality of coal to be used in the boilers? For a 10 TPH boiler, coal with 0.5% sulphur is likely to produce about 5 to 6 g/s of SO₂. That

- 63. The chapter 5 on Analysis of Alternatives Site Selection is obviously meaningless. Out of four sites listed 3 sites clearly fall short of the area requirement. When a basic criterion is not met how can a particular site be considered a genuine alternative. This analysis is only suited for filling pages in the EIA. Every other site was rejected primarily for falling short in the extent of land required. Hence it is not a genuine site appraisal.
- 64. Environmental Monitoring Programme does not include hazardous Air Pollutants released from the bulk drug and API manufacturing units. EMP is more in tune with a non-chemical industry. This EIA report is unsuitable for the proposed pharma city. Proponent to explain the reasons for excluding monitoring of chemicals and VOC's emitted from each of the industries.
- 65. Additional Studies chapter dealing with Risk Assessment and Disaster Management is simply a collection of theory copied from several sources. There is nothing specific to the proposed pharma city. No quantitative risk assessment of the likely hazards present in the proposed industries is done. Name and quantity of raw materials and products to be stored at the premises of each industry is not presented. Damage distances in case of leakage, fire, and explosion are not computed. This EIA is irrelevant to the project and needs to be rejected straight away
- 66. "It is expected that by creation of good employment potential and industrialization of this area, poor/weaker section of the society will enjoy higher earning power and quality of life." [Page C8-1]
This is a routine statement made in every EIA. Is there any evidence in terms of a socio-economic study in support of this claim? Everywhere around Hyderabad and elsewhere the quality of life deteriorated due to loss of basic necessities of life such as clean air and drinking water. Disease burden due to indiscriminate pollution added to their financial woes and cut short many a life.

There is no analysis of how many families lost their land, how many depending on agriculture as labourers and artisans lost their livelihood. People pursuing independent lives are now forced to work in the factories mostly as unskilled workers. How many of them will be accommodated in jobs and will be able to support their families? What is the social impact of transforming a farmer to a labourer? Is that the aim of present development paradigm?


Dr K Babu Rao
Chief Scientist (Retd)
H No 1-50/2, Road No 3
Snehapuri Colony
Hyderabad 500076


Dr A V Rao
Chief Scientist
General Secretary, CSIR Scientists Service Forum

37.	Y.Pentaiah, S/o. Jangaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.66/3 - Acres 1.20 Guntas.
38.	Y.Chennaiah, S/o. Y.Pentaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/33- Acres 1.0 Guntas.
39.	MD. Bhanubi, W/o. Jahangir, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/47- Acres 1.20 Guntas.
40.	B.Narsamma, W/o. Attaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.187/E- Acres 2.27 Guntas.
41.	T.Attaiah, S/o. Rajaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/17- Acres 3.0 Guntas.
42.	M. Ragaiah, S/o. Sattaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/1- Acres 1.20 Guntas.
43.	Y. Ramachandraiah, S/o. Sailu, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/31- Acres 1.0 Guntas.
44.	Dara Krishnaiah, S/o. D. Chennaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/36- Acres 1.19 Guntas.
45.	P.Naraiah, S/o. Pochaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.187 - Acres 5.0 Guntas.
46.	K.Dhanunjaiah, S/o. Abbaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/3- Acres 1.0 Guntas.
47.	Nakka Jangaiah, S/o. Venkataiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/1- Acres 1.0 Guntas.
48.	Sama Rajamani, W/o. Pratap Reddy, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/8- Acres 1.2 Guntas.
49.	Yacharam Pentaiah, S/o. Chandraiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/37- Acres 2.0 Guntas.
50.	Muppidi Anasuya and others (9 nos.)	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/1- Acres 3.0 Guntas each.
51.	Manda Saiyamma, W/o. Ramulu, Medipalli (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.213- Acres 1.0 Guntas
52.	Baikani Srinivas, S/o. Yellaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.187

			water bodies, Rain harvesting pits and usage of solar power.
17.	M.Srisailam, MPTC, Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	03.07.2017	Compensation of land
18.	D. Narsimha, Sarpanch, Meerkhanpet (V), Kandukur (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Re-survey of lands & Compensation of land, Sy.No.112
19.	D.Narasimha Reddy, Member, Consultative Committee, Cotton Advisory Board,Hyderabad	11.10.2017	With draw proposal to establish Hyderabad Pharmacy at Medipally / Mucherla
20.	MD. Aziz, S/o. Jahagir Saab, Sy.No.175, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.175 - Acres 1.20 Guntas.
21.	MD.. Miskin, S/o. Jahangir Saab, Sy.No.155, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.35 Guntas.
22.	M. Kodanda Reddy, Chairman, Telangana Pradesh Congress Committee, Kisan-Kheth Mazdoor Congress	09.10.2017	Complaint regarding land accusation and no information on control systems of pollution.
23.	Pole Yadaiah, R/o. Medipally, Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation
24.	T.Anjaiah, S/o. Rajaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation
25.	MD. Khajibi, W/o. Jahagir Saab, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.35 Guntas.
26.	MD.. Miskin, S/o. Jahangir Saab, Sy.No.155, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.35 Guntas.
27.	MD. Sakoor, S/o. Babu Miya, Sy.No.155, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.36 Guntas.
28.	MD. Rashid, S/o. Babu Miya, Sy.No.155, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.36 Guntas.
29.	M/d. Doulatobi, W/o. Ajeen, Sy.No.155, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.36 Guntas.
30.	MD. Khaleel, S/o. Miskin, Sy.No.155, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/1 - Acres 0.36 Guntas.
31.	Baddula Sattemma, W/o. Jangaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Requested for land
32.	MD. Dastigar & others, Sy.No.109, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Requested for passbooks
33.	N.Jangaiah, Sy.NO.155/8, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/8 - Acres 1.50 Guntas.
34.	D. Ramulu, S/o. Chandraiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/36 - Acres 1.20 Guntas.
35.	D. Rama Chandramma, W/o. Sailu, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/37/8 - Acres 1.20 Guntas.
36.	M/. Maisamma, W/o. Jangaiah, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	08.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.66/4 - Acres 3.0 Guntas.

16

REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED FROM VILLAGERS, NGOS & PUBLIC

REPRESENTATIVES PRIOR AND DURING EPH. held on 11.10.2017

Sl.No.	Representations given by	Date of Receipt	Content of the representation
1.	Sri G.Rama Krishna Charikonda Yuvajana Sangam, Charikonda (V), Kadthal (M), Rangareddy District	31.07.2017	Anticipated Pollution due to establishment of industries in Hyderabad Pharma City.
2.	M.Kodanda Reddy, Chairman, Telengana Kisan Kheth Masdoor Congress.	13.09.2017	Certain issues on EIA Report & conducting of EPH.
3.	Md. Khajabee, W/o. Jahangir Saab, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - 0.35 Guntas.
4.	Saraswathi Kavula, R/o. Nandiwanaparthi (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Certain issues on EIA Report & Pollution Control measures.
5.	B.Madhusudhan Reddy & Others, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Rangareddy District Committee	11.10.2017	Certain issues on Pollution Control measures
6.	Dr. K Babu Rao, Chief Scientist (Retd), H.No.1-50/2, Road No.3, Snehapuri Colony, Hyderabad	29.09.2017	Certain issues on EIA Report & Pollution Control measures with respect to water, air, hazardous waste, development of green belt, employment and water bodies around the pharma city..
7.	M. Bikshapathi, M. Gandaiah, M. Jangaiah & Ramesh, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155/35 - Acres 3.30 Guntas.
8.	Chintala Sailu, Matrubhumi Paryavarana Parirakshana Samithi	11.10.2017	Regarding public hearing of individual industries proposing in pharma city & employment.
9.	N.Panthya, S/o. Devula, Mangalagadda Thanda, Kurmidda (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	18.11.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.311 - Acres 4.00 Guntas.
10.	S.Venkat Reddy, Sri Siddartha Rural Development & Environment Safe Guard Society (NGO)	11.10.2017	To issue EC and to protect the environment around the pharma city area and employment
11.	MD. Rashid, S/o. Jahagir Saab, Sy.No.155, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11-10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.36 Guntas.
12.	MD. Doulatbee, W/o. Hajje, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.35 Guntas.
13.	MD. Kaleel, S/o. Miskin, Sy.No.155, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.36 Guntas.
14.	MD. Shukoor, S/o. Babumiya, Tadiparti (V), Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Land compensation of Sy.No.155 - Acres 0.36 Guntas.
15.	Sri A.Jangareddy, ZPTC, Kandukur (M), Rangareddy District	11.10.2017	Compensation of land as per Central Government Land Act, 2013
16.	Y.Chennakesava Reddy, NGO	11.10.2017	Regarding development of green belt as per CPC Rules, Employment, protection of



Communist Party of India(Marxist)

RangaReddy Dist. Committee

Bhupal
Dist. Secretary

Off. 6-8-107/1, Katedan, Rajendra Nagar, Rangareddy Dist. Cell. 94900 98034
rangareddycplm@gmail.com

11-10-2017

శ్రీమంతుల సేవనీయమైన చైర్మన్.

పర్యవరణ బోర్డు,
హైదరాబాద్.

విషయము: రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా - ముచ్చర్ల ఫోరాలినిటి కాలెక్టరేటు మాదిరి
సంఘం.

తేది 11-10-2017 న మేడిపల్లి గ్రామంలో ముచ్చర్ల ఫోరాలినిటి కి సంబంధించి 'కాలెక్టరేటు' బహిరంగ విచారణ జరిపి
చేయబడింది. ఈ ఫోరాలినిటి కిందకు యాచారం మండలం లో 4 గ్రామాలు
కందుకూరు మండలం 7 గ్రామాలు, కర్నూలు మండలం 3 గ్రామాలు 20,000
ఎకరముల నేతరించారు. ఈ ఫోరాలినిటి చేరులో సరికొత్త పరిశోధనలు
చేయడం వల్ల పర్యవరణానికి తెలిసినట్లు మేము తెలియకదిటి
బట్టినట్టి పై నోటికొచ్చినవి తిరుగు కృషి పట్టినది వారి వారి
కృషికి సంబంధించి విషయాలను, సారక ATPL, క్రీడన్
ల్యాబ్, అరణిందో కంపెనీలు వదులుచున్న కాలెక్టరేటు వల్ల
9 చెరువులు సూక్తిని కాలెక్టరేటును అయ్యాయి. ఆ
కంపెనీలు కాలెక్టరేటు వివరణను ఎలాంటి చార్జులు తీసుకోవదు.

హైదరాబాద్ నగర ప్రాంతంలో 'ముచ్చర్ల ఫోరాలినిటి'
వల్ల అక్కడి ప్రాంత ప్రజలకే నష్టం, హైదరాబాద్ పట్టణానికి
తూడ కాలెక్టరేటు బెడద ఏర్పడుతుంది. రిక్వెస్టును పట్టణం
అతినిరుపేదలు. యంతరం ఏ ప్రాంతాని తూడ కాలెక్టరేటు
వియోక్త్రుల మండలం దూర్చును అనుబంధం చేయవలదు.



Communist Party of India(Marxist)

RangaReddy Dist. Committee

Bhupal
Dist.Secretary

Off. 6-8-107/1, Katedan, Rajendra Nagar, Rangareddy Dist. Cell. 94900 98034
rangareddycplm@gmail.com

వైస్రతం యిక్కడి పశ్చవరణం ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంగా వుంది. ప్రజుల్నూ చేస్తున్న ప్రకటనలు గత అనుభవం వృత్తీని నమ్మడానికే వుండాలి వేదు. ఫాక్సినిటి ఉచ్చిత్రులకు ఎక్కువ బానిం ఎనిమిటి ఆధారితావే. ధనిక దేశాలలాని బహుళ బూతి కంపెనీలు మన దేశంలా ఫాక్సి ఉచ్చిత్రులను చేసి కాలవృత్తి మనకు అప్పగించి మందుల ఉచ్చిత్రులను అక్కడికి తోసుకుకెళ్ళాలి. అబవృత్తి చెందిన ఏ దేశమైనా ఫాక్సి ఉచ్చిత్రులకు వృత్తికేకం వుంది. యిక్కడి ప్రజుల్నూ పశ్చవరణాన్ని కంట్రులు చేస్తామని చెబుతున్న మాటల్లో వాస్తవం వేదు.

యిక్కడి ప్రజలకు ఉత్తర వసతి కల్పించడానికి పరిశ్రమలు పర్జులు చేయి కలబునానా. 1. ఎలక్ట్రికల్ గొట్టి 2. వారి ఎలక్ట్రికల్ గొట్టి 3. ఇక్స్ట్రీట్రీల పరిశ్రమల పర్జులుక ఎక్కువ ఉపాధి కలుగడమేనాక కాలవృత్తి సమస్త ఉచ్చిత్రులకు యిక్కడి ప్రజల కోసం పరిశ్రమల కృత్తిల వుంచుకొని వతావరణం దెబ్బతినకుండా ఉండడానికే మన "మొప్పిన్ ఫాక్సినిటి" అనుమతి అవ్వకూడదని కోరుతున్నాము.

భక్తవ దయలు.
 B. మధుసూధనారెడ్డి
 (25వ వార్షిక వార్షికోత్సవం) పండ్లపల్లి (Bhupal)
 - భీమవరం
 D. రంగారావు
 ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ
 ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ
 ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ

Environmental Public Hearing

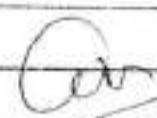
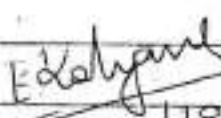

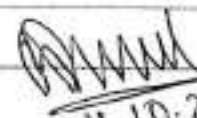
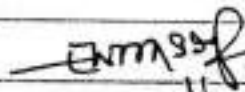
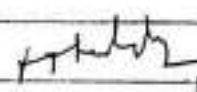


Hyderabad Pharma City, Medipally Site

Kandukur, Yacharam, Kadthal Mandal,

Rangareddy District

Date: 11-10-2017

Time: 11:00 AM

S.No.	Name & Designation of the officer	Signature
1.	Sri. M. Raghunandhan Rao garu IAS Collector & District Magistrate	 11/10/17
2.	Sri B. Kalyan Chakravarthy, IAS EPTRI, Director General	 11/10/17
3.	Sri S. Sundar Abner, garu, IAS Joint collector, RR Dist.	
4.	Sri M. Venkanna EE, TSPCB, RO RRD	 11-10-2017
5.	Sri F. Venkata Narsimha Reddy VCE, MD TSIK	 11/10/2017
6.	Sri R. Ravindhar Reddy JCEE, TSPCB Zonal office.	 11/10/17
7.	Sri P. Ramesh Gupta, SEE TSPCB.	 11/10/17
8.	Sri Madhukar Reddy, RDO Ibrahimpatnam	 11/10/17
9.		

24
 సుప్రీంకోర్టు ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ
 ప్రతిపాదిత మండలాలకు ఘోష నిబంధనలు
 కంటిపూరు, యాచారం, కడప జిల్లా
 మండలములు. రెండవ రోజు

తేదీ: 11.10.2017, నమయం: ఉదయ 117

Sl. No	పేరు & ఊరి పేరు	Signature
(కమిషనరీ) 1	A. అశోక్ శాస్త్రి మహారాజ్‌పేట	సంఖ్య 30
2.		A. Anipalle
2.	G. భారతి రెడ్డి యాచారంపేట	G. Bhaskar.
3.	కె. విజయ్ కంటిపూరు	G. Vijay
4.	V. Subbarao Ibrahimpatnam	
5.	A. Mahesh Yadav Ibrahimpatnam	
6.	P. Santhosh Ibrahimpatnam	
7.	కె. ఎం. లక్ష్మణ్ కంటిపూరు	
8.	G. Ajith Kumar Ibrahimpatnam	
9.	M. Sri Ram IBP	
10.	K. Srikanth Ibrahimpatnam	
11.	V. N. D. Ibrahimpatnam	M. Vinod
12.	Ch. Shiva Prasad Yacharam	
13.	కె. ఎం. లక్ష్మణ్ కంటిపూరు	
14.	P. Govardhan Kanti Palle	
15.	G. Mani Reddy Mulhicedalla	
16.	V. J. Srinivasulu Reddy Yacharam	
17.	K. Mohan Reddy Kanti Palle	
18.	G. Sai Sathish Sreoguda	
19.	A. Janga Reddy Ramapur	
20.	M. Anji Reddy Seramer.	
(21)	N. Bhaskar Reddy PC Thabda	
(22)	K. Mukesh Ibrahimpatnam	
(23)	B. Sriwan Kumar Ibrahimpatnam	
(24)	B. Kishore Ibrahimpatnam	
(25)	N. Akram Ibrahimpatnam	
(26)	G. Nagesh Ibrahimpatnam	

No. in	No 8 008 No	No 30.
24	nimmala shiva gosad Goud yacharam	ngaf
25	Suvvi anand Goud Sachiram	ngaf
26	Suvvilo. XALV	ngaf
27	Shiva Sai	ngaf
28	J. Raju	ngaf
29	chinnu Reddy	ngaf
30	B. Ravi Reddy	Medipally yachi
31	A. Vijay	nanak Jees
32	C. Satya Vethi	"
33	P. Maheswari Reddy	Medipally
34	B. Ravi	"
35	M. Karunakar Reddy	"
36	H. Yacharam	"
37	T. Rishi	"
38	B. Raghavathi	yacharam
39	V. Venkatesh	Chintapalle 9542319853
40	A. Krishna Reddy	Amattiguda 991997716
41	C. Ramesh Reddy	"
42	M. Anand Kumar	"
43	C. Sankar Reddy	235
44	Sunder Reddy	Medipally
45	A. Madhukar Reddy	Changuda
46	H. D. Sankar Reddy	Changuda H. Raju
47	Ch. Venkatesh	Changuda
48	B. Venkatesh Reddy	B. Reddy
49	T. N. Venkatesh	Changuda
50	D. Venkatesh	Changuda
51	B. Lakshmi Reddy	Brahmapalem
52	G. Vikas Reddy	ibp
53	B. Venkatesh	"
54	Ch. Phani	"
55	G. Ganesh	Amattiguda
56	A. Mahi Reddy	Amattiguda
57	P. Raju Reddy	Yacharam
58	R. Kittu	Yacharam





67	N. Satish Nayak	Yacharam	Ashwari
68	S. Sai Kishor	Yacharam	Sai
69	M. Jalendra	IBT	Jad
70	Jangiah	medipally.	
71	N. Hemanth Gard	Yacharam	
72	M. Balawath	Chittakkla	M. Balawath
73	V. Jany	charilconda, Thrane	V. Jany
74		"	
75	P. N. Sai	Angavel	Ganesh
76	D. Surya	Anniguda	Jub
77	P. Maheswar	T.B.P	P. Maheswar
78	A. Mahesh Reddy	IBP	
79		medipally	
80	D. Sridhar Reddy	T.B.P.	
81	A. Nassimha Reddy	T.B.P	Ag
82	A. Maheshwar	Vaidkul	Reddy
83	P. Sankar Reddy		
84			
85			
86			
87			
88			
89			
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91			
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93			
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96			
97			
98			
99			
100			
101	B. Ravinder	Kothapally	
102	N. Lingam	Meer Khanpet	
		Tanda.	










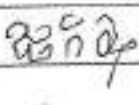






93.	Kamulu,	Moilafomz	Rovallu
94	By	P. Tarda	V. S. S. S.
95	Pagu.	"	"
96	Naney	P.C. Thanda	V. Navens
97	v. Hathiyan	P.C. Thanda	Hathiyan
98 ✓	2929 50005	602 218505	1000
99	S. Dattarath Nayak	9912512519	1000
100	M. BANSIJAL Aranya	8985001739	M. Bansidal
101	V. Bharmur	P.C. Thanda	1000
102	V. Ballu	P.C. Thanda	V. Ballu
103	D. pandu.	"	"
104	lahu.	"	"
105	D. pureya	"	"
106	Amrye	"	"
107	Pamkoki	"	"
108	M. Mahender	Katodal	"
109	S. Jagu Sand	Katodal	"
110	V. Seetharam	P.C. Thanda	"
111	V. Laksh	P.C. Thanda	"
112	V. Gay	P.C. Thanda	"
113	V. Rajendral	pallechelkatandy	"
114	K. Asharath	P.C. Thanda	"
115	v. Venkatesh	P.C. Thanda	"
116	Yashkas	"	"
117	Gamaich	P.C. Thanda	"
118	K. Narasimha	S.B.P. Thurkagada	"
119	P. Yadarah	S.B.P. Thurkagada	"
120	J. Prabhakar Reddy	S.B.P. Thurkagada	"
121	K. Hanyu	P.C. Thanda	"
122	ent S A	"	"
123	Ramesh	"	"
124	V. S. S.	"	"

125.	vallabeddy.	medipally.	అంకూరు
126	Yadash.	Tadipalhi	అంకూరు
127.	Saiveva,	"	M no 275
128	A. Sudha Lakshmi	Turkaguda	అంకూరు
129	పాంకూరు	పాంకూరు	అంకూరు
130	K-Nagi Reddy	Madhupuri - Hyd	అంకూరు
131	P. Venkatesan Rao	Hyd -	అంకూరు
132	M. SRINIVASARAO	Kallapur	అంకూరు
133	O. Srinivasulu Reddy	Uppur	అంకూరు
134	Gopal.	P. C Tunde	అంకూరు
135.	pleih	"	అంకూరు
136.	Rotiah	"	అంకూరు
137.	Lagna	"	అంకూరు
138	Ranj	"	అంకూరు
139	Bicharah	"	అంకూరు
140.	Mangai	"	అంకూరు
141.	Jemula	"	అంకూరు
142	Narsimha	"	అంకూరు
143	padma,	Kongal.	అంకూరు
144.	Lamma	"	అంకూరు
145.	Bhegg	"	అంకూరు
146.	B. Saiamma.	Medipally.	అంకూరు
147.	Chennamma,	Medipally.	అంకూరు
148.	Jumani.	Medipally.	అంకూరు
149.	Siti	"	అంకూరు
150	vahi	"	అంకూరు



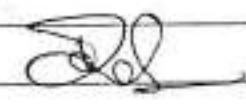
151.	Bharni	medigadda tande	
152.	A. lanmi	"	
153.	Lanmi	Amalgaf.	
154.	Sudi	madigadda Tande	
155.	udin	"	
156.	Him	"	
157.	Rangi	"	
158.	J. Sahyamma	medipally.	ಪೊಳಗಾಳಿ
159.	Rajamma.	"	ರಾಜಮ್ಮ
160.	Edamma	"	ಒಡಮ್ಮ
161.	pochamma	"	
162.	M. padma	"	ಮ. ಪದ್ಮಾ
163.	n. Jamma	"	ನ. ಜಮ್ಮ
164.	pochoamma.	"	
165.	Rupli	Gorra tande.	ಕೊರ್ರಾ ತಂದೆ
167.	Sabit	"	ಕುಸುಬೆ
168.	Kamchi	"	ಕಾಂಚಿ
167.	Bassi	"	ಬಾಸಿ
169.	Gandi	"	
170.	Bassi	"	ಬಾಸಿ
171.	Bichi	"	
172.	chandi	"	
173.	Bulli	"	


174	Shankli	Gangra Tandu.	
175	Kamli	"	
176	Komamma	"	
177	Kanabachasa	Anumalpalay	paad
178	Gopali. Redda yadamma.	Kulmida	
179	m. Boda yadamma	melkaupet	అంబంపేట
180	Jayamma.	mudvel.	కొంపంపేట
181	E. Bhagyamma.	mudvel	కొంపంపేట
182	E. Adamma. (అంబంపేట)	"	కొంపంపేట
183	B. Krishnaveni (కొంపంపేట)	mudvel.	కొంపంపేట
184	E Anasuya.	mudvel.	
185	Lakshminarayana.	mudvel.	
186	B. Anasuya (అంబంపేట)	Panicheeru.	B Anasuya
187	Nelamma.	"	కొంపంపేట
188	Binnamma.	"	కొంపంపేట
189	Sayamma.	Kulkappalay	కొంపంపేట
190	Rocharamma. (కొంపంపేట)	"	కొంపంపేట
191	G. Ramulamma.	"	Binnamma
192	Y. Rama.	"	Y. Rama

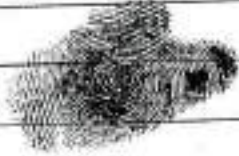






193	K. Lakshamma.	Kulburalapur	ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೆ
194	K. Ramulamma	"	ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೆ
195	M. Lakshamma.	"	ಮೆಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೆ
196	M. Peddamma	"	ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೆ
197	Bhuchamma	"	
198	G. Salada. (V.O).	"	G. Shalada
199	D. Ramulamma	Tadipalathi	
200	D. Patru	"	D. Patru
201	V. Yadamma	Tadipalathi	V. Yadamma
202	V. Madavi	"	V. Madavi
203	K. Mallamma.	Madgul.	
204	M. Manamma	Tadipalathi	M. Manamma
205	S. Anamma.	"	S. Anamma
206	D. Manjula.	"	D. Manjula
207	Manamma.	"	
208	G. Mangamma	"	G. Mangamma
209	D. Chavamma	"	D. Chavamma
210	A. Bhadrathamma	"	A

211	Anajamma	Talipatti		002122
212	Shanthi	Kadthal		
213	Jamli	Kadthal		
214	N. dasthi	"		
215	N. Shanthi	"		
216	sita Devi	"		
217	munamma,	"		
218	Shanti	"		
219	Ramani.	"		
220	noti	"		
221	Bujji			
222	Sitemalar			
223	Sali			
224	Vijaya,			
225	Anitha			
226	Sakli			
227	Gemma.			

228	Rukga	Kadhal	
229	Janaki	"	
230	Shanti	"	
231	Swapna	Talakkondapally	M. Swapna
233	Saramee B. Ram	Talakkondapally	కామినేని
234	Silatha	"	B. Sathya
235	Laxmi	"	కొత్త
236	Sakri	"	
237			
238	G. Sridhar	Talakkondapally	G. Lakshmi
239	M. Ravinder	Kadhal	
240	Kalabanda. Arjunsaly	Kalabanda	K. Anji
241	Somas. Eadala	"	
242	Burela, Ramley	"	
243	Damini, Saily	"	
244	MO. Mahabub Ali	"	M. Mahabub Ali
245	Palle, Thimalesh	"	
246	కొత్త	"	కొత్త
247	K. Sathyaiah	Narabandhal	కొత్త
248	N. Narasimha Chary	Thalakkondapally	కొత్త
249	A. Narayana Reddy		నంది
250	Yadi Reddy	Kothapally	M. Yadi Reddy
251	Jangajani	Anathapet	కొత్త
252	A. Srisaitham	"	కొత్త

253.	D. Nalshimma.	melkhanpet	5900
254	D. Banaltee	Kurmitla	A. Parotta
255	M. Nandu.	Kulmidla	M. Nod
256	D. Suggu Rama.	Kongalkala	5900
257	mallesh.	pettulla	50340
258	padaiaru	melkhanpet.	P. Kaduich
259	B. Sairam	pettulla	59300
260	muthala Raj B. Vellappan	kandupet	Gr. Baopu
261	D. Narasimma	Nayilla.	
262	V. Gangaiah.	"	
263	J. Laxman	Talalcondyly	
264	Rajesh Kumar	^{manthunjala} Yachalam	Poyesh Kumar
265	Pettaiaru	Kothenale	5900
266	Santosh	Yachalam	5900
267	Srinu.	mialathanda	N. S.
268	Biku	mialathanda	N. S.
269	Dishan	Nunsarath Banda	Dishan
270	Sh. bry	" "	5900
271	Manjitha	" "	5900
272	Rajy	" "	K. Raju

273	Kaju	Melkhanpet	దంపాల్
274	G. Kumara Swamy	Medipally	253
275	G. S ^o S ^o wo.	S. S. S.	252
276	C. Samaya	Talkondapur	251
277	Nalshima	Melkhanpet	నంపాల్
278	Ramulu	"	Ramulu
279	Krishna	Gannalam	Krishna
280	Venkatai au	"	వంకటా
281	V. Ramalar	nutchedu.	వంకటా
282	V. Mallari	Talipalkhi	M S 208
283	Y. Angaiaki	Talipalkhi	అంగైకి
284	M. masayya	"	మాసయ్య
285	N. Buisu	Kaltrah	Buisu
286	Kalamma.	Melkhanpet	దంపాల్
287	Sulma	"	సుల్మా
288	Aalivelu	"	
289	Yadamma	"	యాదమ్మ
290	Puipa	"	పుప్ప

291	K. Radamma	metkhalpet	వెంకటాచార్య
292	Janga Swetha	"	శ్రీనివాస
293	P. namatha	"	బాబు
294	pothamma	"	
295	vidyamma	"	
296	M. Rama.	"	మోక్ష
297	Vetamma	"	వెంకటాచార్య
298	chamma	"	చెన్నారావు
299	D. Bhagya.	"	విశ్వం
300	D. Radma.	"	పద్మ
301	Kalamma	"	కామ
302	Jangamma	"	
303	Bamma	"	
304	Jalmi	Kalthal	కామ
305	Rukma.	"	
306	Muthayya	Jangamma thanda	వెంకట
307	Bussi	Kalthal	
308	Chavudi	Jangamma thanda	

309

Sahada

Kadthal



310

Yella mma

Aruna's Paly

R 0506 0509

311

Swalupa

"



312

M. Jayamma

"

200808

313

N. Pramela

"

(200808)

314

43/91

FORM D (APPLICABLE TO ANDRESS POOR)
 (in 2/5 Form D to (3))



his/her application for the grant of the land described herein may be preferred and subject to the following condition:

Name of the Village	S.No.	Classification of Irrigable Land	Net or Dry	Extent
Wrebat	153			1.20 (1.20)
				37/8

- The lands assigned shall be hypothecated to the Government or to a Co-operative society recognized by the Government or to a banking company as defined under section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which include the State Bank of India, constituted by the State Bank of India Act, 1955, subsidiary bank defined in the State Bank of India, (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and a corresponding new bank Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 19 or the Panchayat for obtaining loans for development of the lands.
- The land assigned shall be brought under direct cultivation within an effective and proper use for other purposes like dairy farming, forestry, fish culture and poultry within three years from the date of this order and shall be leased in any manner.
- Cultivation shall be done by the assignee or members of his family with hired labour under the supervision of or the members of or the members of his family.
- No land tax shall be collected for the first three years except for the extent if any which has already been under cultivation. But cesses shall be charged on the tax payable water rate and cesses thereon shall also be charged if the lands are irrigated with Government.
- If the land is used for any other purpose, the lands shall be excavated not more than 10 feet and not more than 100 yards of any 'Nattar' and the above limits shall be observed as soon as the Panchayat there from are three years. In case of breach of any of these conditions, the Government shall render the assignee liable to pay advances if any, from the Government.

Contd...

The existing and customary rights of the Government and public in roads, rivers, streams and channels running or bounding the land and the right of the Government to share in mines and quarries adjacent to the said land are reserved and are in no way affected by this.

Government also reserve to themselves or persons authorized by them the powers necessary for the proper work in of the mineral such as the full and free liberty and right of ingress and egress and regress etc. as detailed in the rules in Mining Manual and the Mineral concession Rules 1949 and the forms prescribed thereunder.

3. The land shall be subject to all general taxes and local rates payable by law or custom (except as specified in condition 4)

9. The Government reserve the right in levying ground rent (which will be liable to revision from time to time in accordance with the rules in force at the time of the revision) in lieu of assessment, if the land or portion of it after having been once brought under cultivation cease for non-agricultural purpose.

10. The annual assessment on the land shall be liable to periodical revision at resettlement if any.

11. The Government reserve to themselves the right to all wood trees and their trunks and roots which exist at the time of assignment as well as those which may grow subsequent after land is assigned. Any such trees or their trunks and branches remove them from the land at their pleasures. The assignee shall remove them within the District.

The assignee shall take all reasonable steps to the satisfaction of the District Collector for the protection of the sandal wood trees on the land or damage and for the careful protection of immature trees growing on the land.

12. The assignee shall take steps to see that the marks made by the Officer of the Government on the sandal wood trees and preserved and not tampered with.

14. In the event of infringement or failure to observe all any of the conditions to 13 above, the assignee shall to the Government such compensation as is determined by the Collector of the district, or by loss of damage caused such infringement or failure on his part subject to the right of appeal to the Government thereon shall be final. The Government shall also have the right to cancel the assignment and re-enter on the land and the whole land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government subject to the liability of the Government to the Bank in respect of any loan made by it to the assignee.

15. For breach of all or any of the aforesaid conditions, the Government will be at liberty to resume the land without compensation.

Note: When the lands assigned in the districts noted below, conditions 11 to 15 shall be scored out.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Cuddapah | 2. East Godavari | 3. West Godavari |
| 4. Guntur | 5. K. Prakasham | |

16. In the event of the cancellation of assignment either *de jure* or on appeal or on revision the assignee shall not be entitled to any compensation for any improvements which he may have made to the land, except for the well sunk by the assignee and other bonafide and necessary improvement not exceeding Rs. 300/- in aggregate.
17. In the event of the lands being required for a project or any other public purpose, the land will be resumed and compensation not exceeding Rs. 300/- per family in aggregate shall be paid for the improvements if any made. The decision of the Government or other authority empowered by them in this behalf shall be final on the question, whether the purpose for which the land is to be resumed is a public purpose or not.
18. In the event of resumption of land assigned at market value the purchase money or such share of it, as is proportionate to the area resumed will be repaid.
19. The Government will not however be liable to pay compensation for any improvements which may have been effected on lands before such resumption except as mentioned above.
20. The assignment is also liable for cancellation, if it is found that it is grossly inequitable or was obtained by fraud or owing to misrepresentation or fraud or if it is found by the authority delegated to the assignee Officer under G.S.O. 15 read with G.O. No. 1142, Revenue dated 19.6.1954 or that there was any irregularity in the procedure.
21. In the event of cancellation of land assigned subject to payment of its value which should be collected in 20 instalments together with such interest as specified by the Government, if any instalment is not paid within the stipulated time, the amount already paid will be forfeited to the Government and the land shall be liable to be resumed after the amounts due to the Government are paid.
- Note: Where land has been assigned subject to the payment of land value in instalments the grantee shall not acquire full title to the land until the entire amount is paid. This applies to political sufferers only.
22. The assignment of project affected lands shall be subject to the condition that the Government may resume them if they are required for project works only; provided however that in the event of resumption the land value, if any together with a compensation not exceeding Rs. 300/- per family shall be paid in respect of improvements made if any, and also towards compensation for the well sunk by the assignee, if any.

SEVEN

Date: 08/10/2017

శ్రీయువ నాశవ నీయుతైనా తిఖలవద్ద క్షేటా
శ్రీమతి. సబ్బల బుద్ధిరత్న గారికి సమర్పించు
వలెయునది ఎరువగా

విషయము : 2110 అంకం: 155/17 అంకం వి: 3-00 పం
శుంబు. విషయము గురించి

శ్రీయు:

నేను తననా తల్లియ్యల పెట్టి 5% రాబుయ్య

వలెయు: టాడిపత్రి మం. ఆదివారం కట్టా కంకారట్టి

మాతూ: 155/17 అంకం వి: 3-00 గుం. శుంబు. పొర్లది టా.

కంపని అనుభవాదం బిరికింది కాలిగ వయ్యచిసి.

నాకూ బిట్టి శుంబుకి నచ్చపరిచారవల బిట్టింబ గలర్చి

ప్రా క్షన

బిట్టి

X
తిక్కవల్లి లక్ష్మి రత్న
అం. టాడిపత్రి

మం. ఆదివారం



77
Ph.: 040-2460 2484
040-2460 3718
Fax: 040-2460 2383
Cell: 96187 13456

TELANGANA PRADESH CONGRESS COMMITTEE KISAN-KHETH MAZDOOR CONGRESS

M. Kodanda Reddy, Ex. MLA
Chairman

Gandhi Bhavan
Hyderabad-500001

శ్రీయుత జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ గారు,
రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా
తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం

EF (PCB)
9/10

తేదీ 09.10.2017

సార్,

- విషయం:- (1) ముచ్చర్ల ఫార్మాసిటీ భూ సేకరణలో అవకతవకలు, ఆక్రమాలు
(2) పర్యావరణ కాలుష్య ప్రభావాల గురించి పబ్లిక్ కు తెలుపకపోవటం

రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా ముచ్చర్ల లో ఫార్మాసిటీ ఏర్పాటు నిమిత్తం జరిపిన భూ సేకరణలో చోటుచేసుకున్న అవకతవకలు మరియు ఈ ఫార్మాసిటీ ఏర్పాటు కారణంగా ఏర్పాడు పర్యావరణ మరియు కాలుష్య సంబంధిత విషయాల గురించి సుమారు ఒక నెల క్రితం మీకు వినతి పత్రాన్ని ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. ఆ వినతి పత్రంలో చట్టప్రకారం భూ సేకరణ కార్యక్రమం జరగకపోవటం గురించి మరియు భూ సేకరణ సందర్భంగా నిర్వాసితులకు తగిన నష్టపరిహారం అందని విషయాల గురించి విన్నవించడం జరిగింది.

ఈ విషయం గురించి ఆఖరి పక్షం బృందం సంబంధిత గ్రామాలైన మేడిపల్లి, నానక్ నగరం, తాటిపర్తి, కుర్మీడ్ల, ముచ్చర్ల గ్రామాలను సందర్శించినపుడు మా దృష్టికి వచ్చిన భూములు పోయిన రైతులకు జరిగిన అన్యాయాలు, భూ సేకరణలో చోటుచేసుకున్న అవకతవకలు వర్ణనాతీతం. భూ సేకరణ ఫలితంగా భూములను కోల్పోయిన రైతులకు నష్ట పరిహారం అందించే విషయంలో పెద్ద ఎత్తున "అవకతవకలు" జరిగాయని అదే విధంగా దళారులను ఆరికట్టడంలో రెవెన్యూ అధికారులు విఫలం అయ్యారని మా దృష్టికి వచ్చింది.

ఫార్మా సిటీ పబ్లిక్ హోయరింగ్ విషయంలో:-

(1) Environment Impact Assessment Public hearing Guidelines 1999 ని పాటించటం లేదు.



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(2) 19 వ తేదీ ఎప్రిల్ 2010 లో పర్యావరణ మరియు అటవీ మంత్రిత్వ శాఖలు ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ మార్గదర్శక సూత్రాలు పాటించడంలేదని డిల్లీ హైకోర్టు తీర్పుకు లోబడి రాష్ట్రాలకు కేంద్ర పాలిత ప్రాంతాలకు ఇచ్చిన ఆదేశాలను పాటించడం లేదు.

(3) Purpose of Public Hearing Guidelines

(4) General Formet of Public Hearings ఈ విధంగా 28

మార్గదర్శక సూత్రాలను ప్రక్కన పెట్టి ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణకు తేదీలు ప్రకటించడం చట్ట విరుద్ధం.

నెల రోజుల క్రితం మిమ్మల్ని కలిసినప్పుడు మా అభ్యంతరాల్ని విని **Public Hearing** ని పొడిగించినారు.

ఈలోపు భూసేకరణ, పరిహారం అందుతుందని, భాధితులకు న్యాయం జరుగుతుందని భావించాం. కాని సమస్యలు పరిష్కారంకాకపోగా భాధితులను ఆదుకోవడంలో ప్రభుత్వం విఫలమైంది.

(1) భూసేకరణ చట్టం పరిధిలో వెంటనే భూమి కోల్పోయిన రైతులకు న్యాయం చేయమని మరియు

(2) రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా, యాచారం, కందుకూరు, మరియు కర్నూల్ మండలాలలో ప్రతిపాదిత ఫారూసిటీ ఎర్పాటును ఉపసంహరించుకోమని సంబంధిత ప్రాజెక్టు **Presiding** అధికారిగా ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియచేయమని తమకి మనవి చేస్తున్నాము.

(యమ్. కోదండ రెడ్డి, మాజీ శాసన సభ్యుడు)

(పి.సబితా ఇంద్రారెడ్డి, మాజీ మంత్రి)

(కామ మల్లేష్)
(జిల్లా కాంగ్రెస్ అధ్యక్షుడు, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా)

MLA

(2 p floor leader R.R)

(Kisan cell president)
Kandukuru R.R

S. Srinivas Reddy, కోల్పోయిన
875 ఫోన్ కంగ్రెస్

ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ ಗೌರವ ವೀಣವತ್ತಿ ನಾ ಅಧೀನವಿಲ್ಲದವರಾದ
ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಾಣಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯವರ ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ
ನಕು ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಣಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯವರ ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ

ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ 155/37/8 ಅಗ ದಿ: 1.20 ರೂ
ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ ನಕು ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಣಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯವರ ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ

ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ: ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧೀನ ಗೌರವ ವೀಣವತ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧೀನ
ಗೌರವವಾಗಿ ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ ನಕು ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಣಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯವರ ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ
ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ 155/37/8 ಅಗ ದಿ: 1.20 ರೂ
ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ ನಕು ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಣಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯವರ ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ

ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ ಕುಲಕರ್ತೃಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಶನಾ ನಾಶನಾ
ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ 155/37/8 ಅಗ ದಿ: 1.20 ರೂ

ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ

ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ ಕುಲಕರ್ತೃಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಶನಾ ನಾಶನಾ
ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ 155/37/8 ಅಗ ದಿ: 1.20 ರೂ
ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ ನಕು ವಿಧೇಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಣಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯವರ ಅಂತರ್ಮರಣ

శ్రీయుల గౌరవ నీయుక్తి నా ఆఖలపక్ష నీకు
మీకు క్రింది వాఖ్యలు లేనయల ఇంకలెరర్
నమనోకొంబ వలెయపది ఎమనం.

విజ్ఞానము సంఖ్య నెం. 155/37/8 లో ఎ: 1-20 మీ
అంకం వచ్చే అంకం విజ్ఞానము

అయి: నీకు ఆననా గౌరవ మునుంచి ము/నీంబ
గలము- అంకం మం. అంకం రుంకం రుంకం

నాంకం: నాంకం రుంకం ము 155/37/8 లో ఎ: 1-20 మీ
కలకుం నాంకం నాంకం వంకం వంకం ఇంకం
అంకం ము వంకం వంకం అంకం వంకం

కొలక వంకం వంకం నాంకం నాంకం
వంకం నాంకం వంకం

అంకం



అంకం అంకం వంకం
నాంకం అంకం

మం. అంకం

Date: 08/10/2017 81

శ్రీయుగ నారద వ్రాసిన అనుబంధ సూత్రం

అనుబంధం: నారద బ్రహ్మసూత్రం గాఠ వ్యాఖ్య
వ్రాసిన అనుబంధం.

ప్రకాశము: క.నం: 109 లో 10:00 ప్రాయశాంతి
సమయం. శ్రీయుగ వ్రాసిన అనుబంధం

అనుబంధం: నారద బ్రహ్మసూత్రం గాఠ వ్యాఖ్య, సాక్షాత్
అనుబంధం, కర్మక్షేప వ్యాఖ్య కార్యకలాపాలనుండి
ఇట్టి భూమి వంతులనుండి గ్రహించుట
అట్టి భూమిని వాసుదేవుని అనుభవించుట
అనుబంధం మాత్రం వ్రాసిన అనుబంధం
ఇట్టి భూమి మాత్రం వ్రాసిన అనుబంధం
వ్రాసిన

అనుబంధం

- 1) మధ్యసూత్రం
- 2) అనుబంధం
- 3) మధ్యసూత్రం
- 4) అనుబంధం

క్రియత. కారవ నీయలైస ఈల పభ్యకేత మాజీ మంత్రి
సీమా బింబుకెట్ల నాటి నమక 80-00 త్రాయుగి
విమనా.

విషయం:- సబ్ సెంటర్ 155 లో సల 35 గుంటల
భూమి స్టాల్కెట్ల, కెల్లూలీ తేల్లక విషయం
నష్టపరిహారం కుదురు బిర్త.

నేను ఆనా MD. భాబోటి ఎం బిహారీక సోబ్
తాబిత్తి గ్రామ నాస్తి. విషయం విమనా నాల
సల 35 గుంటలభూమి సర్వే నెంబో 155. స్టాల్కెట్ల
కెల్లూలీ తేల్లక. కావున ఇట్టి భూమికి వ్యవసాయ
విస్త్రంచలర్నా క్రియతాను.

ఇట్లు

MD. భాబోటి ఎం
బిహారీక సోబ్.

గ్రామం: తాబిత్తి
మం: ఆనానా.

గ్రీకుల గౌరవనీయులైన అఖిలపక్షనేత్ర మాచీ మంత్రి
సీతా బింద్రాబ్దు గారి నమస్కారం ప్రాయశః విమనా

విషయం: సర్వీ నెం: 155 లో గల భూమి ఫార్మాసిటెట్
కట్టాలి తీలన విషయంకి నష్టపరిహారానికై జిల్లా.

నేను అనగా MD. యిస్కేన్/ బిహారీకే నాట్

విషయం విమనా నాకు గల 35 గుంటల భూమి సర్వీ

ఫార్మాసిటెట్ కట్టాలి తీలం. కావున ఇట్టి భూమి

03000 - డెవిల నష్టపరిహారం కు ఇచ్చించ గలకని

మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

155

విల్లు

MD. యిస్కేన్/ బిహారీకే నాట్

సర్వీ నెం: 155

స్థలం: తొడిమి

మం: రియూజం.

శ్రీమతుల గౌరవనీయులైన తల్లిల పక్షనేత మాటి మాంత్రి
సలతా వింధ్య రెడ్డి నాటి ప్రాయుధి విమసనా!

విషయం: సర్వీ నెం: 155 లో సల 36 సుయల భూమి
"స్వార్థా సిట" కి కట్టా లి తేలన విషయం నష్టపరిహారం కోరుచు
బిడ్డి.....

నేను MD. శుభాకర్ కి. బాబుమయ. విషయం విమసనా

నాకు సల 36 సుయల భూమి సర్వీ నెం: 155.

బిడ్డి భూమి స్వార్థా సిట కట్టా లి తేలంది కావున.

బిడ్డి భూమి నష్టపరిహారం ను బిడ్డించ గలరని
మరిచి చిరాయువును.

బిడ్డి

MD. శుభాకర్ కి. బాబు
మయ

సర్వీ నెం: 155

స్థానం: తొడిపర్తి

మరి: రిమానాథం

శ్రీయుత కొరవనేయలైస్ ఆశ్రయపత్ర శత్రు మాజీ మంత్రి
పరిణామం ఇంచు రక్షణ నాటి (ప్ర)యుగం. విముక్తగా!

విషయం: సర్వీసెం: 155 లో 36 గుంటల భూమి
ప్రార్థనా నిత (కా)యుగం తీర్చి విషయం లో నష్టపరిహారం
కోరడం జరిగి.....

నేను ఆసనా MD. రవీంద్ర కి. చిహంగిర సాంబ్.
విషయం విముక్తగా నాకు 36 గుంటల భూమి
సర్వీసెం: 155. ప్రార్థనా నిత (కా)యుగం తీర్చి
కావ్యం ఇచ్చి భూమికి నష్టపరిహారం జరిగినట్లు
ముగిసి తీయాలి.

MD. రవీంద్ర కి. చిహంగిర
సాంబ్
సర్వీసెం: 155
క్రమం: ఆదిపతి
మం: అధికారి.

కాక నీయకైక త్ఖలమ్య నేత మాదీ ముత్రి
సబితా బిందా రెట్టె నాటి నమస్కరింబా త్రాయుకది.
విమనా.

విషయం: సజ్జీ కెం: 155 అగిల 36 గుంటల భూమి
ఫార్యాసిట కబ్జాలా తేలన విషయంగా నష్టపరిషదం
కోరుటా లిక్క.

నేను అసన దాలక జీ ఎం అజీన విషయం ఏమనో
నాకు గల 35 గుంటల భూమి ఫార్యాసిట కబ్జాలా
పోయినది. కావున తుక్కు భూమికి నష్టపరిషదం బిందా
గలరని కోరుతున్నాను.

శిక్ష
MD. దాలక జీ ఎం అజీన
సజ్జీ కెం: 155
క్రిమం: తాలిపర్.
మం: యూబాది.

శ్రీయుత గౌరవ నీచులైన ఆఖిల హృదయ మాజీ మంత్రి సచివాలయ ఇంచార్జి గారి నమస్కారాలతో ప్రార్థనా విమనా

విషయం: సర్వీ నెం: 155 లో గల ఖాతా ఖాతాస్థితిలో కెన్సర్ కి నష్టపరిహారం గుర్తింపు.

నేను ఆసనా MD. ఇలియాస్ స/ం మిస్టర్. తాడిపత్రి గ్రామ నివాసి. విషయం విమనా సర్వీ నెం: 155 లో గల ఖాతా ఖాతాస్థితిలో తీలించి కాండ్ క్యాన్సర్ వల్ల మాకు తాపతపం ^(36 నెలలు) 1 ఏడాది గల ఖాతా 155/1 నష్టపరిహారం అందజేయండి. కార్యక్రమ ప్రాధాన్యతలను కెన్సర్ క్యాన్సర్ మా ఖాతా నష్టపరిహారం పై చింతించగలరని నా మనవి.

ఇట్లు

MD. ఇలియాస్ స/ం మిస్టర్
సర్వీ నెం: 155 లో గల ఖాతా
→ ఖాతా ఖాతా.
గ్రామం: తాడిపత్రి.
తాడిపత్రి: తిరువారం.

బడ నారవ నీయలైనా మాజీ మంత్రి వార్యలు
సరిక ఇందలరెడ్డి గారికి సమసంగించి వార్యునిది
అమనా.

విషయము: సర్వే నెం|| 155/37 లా వి: 2-00 గుం
గావా నిష్కేళణము విషయము గురించి.

తీర్పు: నేను తనగా యాచారం హరిబయ్య 5% చంద్రయ్య
గరిమతు: టాండ్రిపల్లి మండలం యాచారం జిల్లా రంగారెడ్డి నివాసిని
నాకుం 1961 లాని నావేరుపై సర్వే నెం|| 155/37 లా వి: 2-00 లానిని
పట్టణ సర్టిఫికేట్ ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది తల్లిపా ముడి నేను తల్లి
గూమని సాగుచేస్తూ జీవనాచారం నేను నావేరులు (బయటకు)కు
నడిపిస్తూన్నాను ఇట్టి వకకూ నావేరుపై పట్టణ పోస్టునీల
మీయ తిన్నరై పావని నావేరుపైనే. దీనియ ఇట్టి బాగాను
ఇబిఎంకెపెడం R.P.O గారికి మండలం టాండ్రిపల్లి గారికి, మరియు
జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ గారికి, V.R.O గారికి ఎన్నానా ఇవ్వడం జరిగి
కా ఇప్పుడే వకకూ నాకుం ఎలాంటి ఇబ్బందూ లేదు నంబూ
చేరిపోయిన సమాచారముకూడ లేదు ఇట్టి విషయములు ఎన్నానా
మాట్లాడి పరిశం తామండ పొయింది.

కావున దయచేసి ఇట్టి గూమికి నాకుం సభ్యుని
రకంప ఇచ్చించ నాకుం న్యాయము చేయగలరని ప్రార్థన.

ఇట్టి

యోగంబం వేయియ
గారి టాండ్రిపల్లి మం.యోగంబం
9676750474