

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.55 OF 2025 (WZ)**

In the matter of:

Babu Madan Mehta & 3 Ors.

... Applicants

Versus

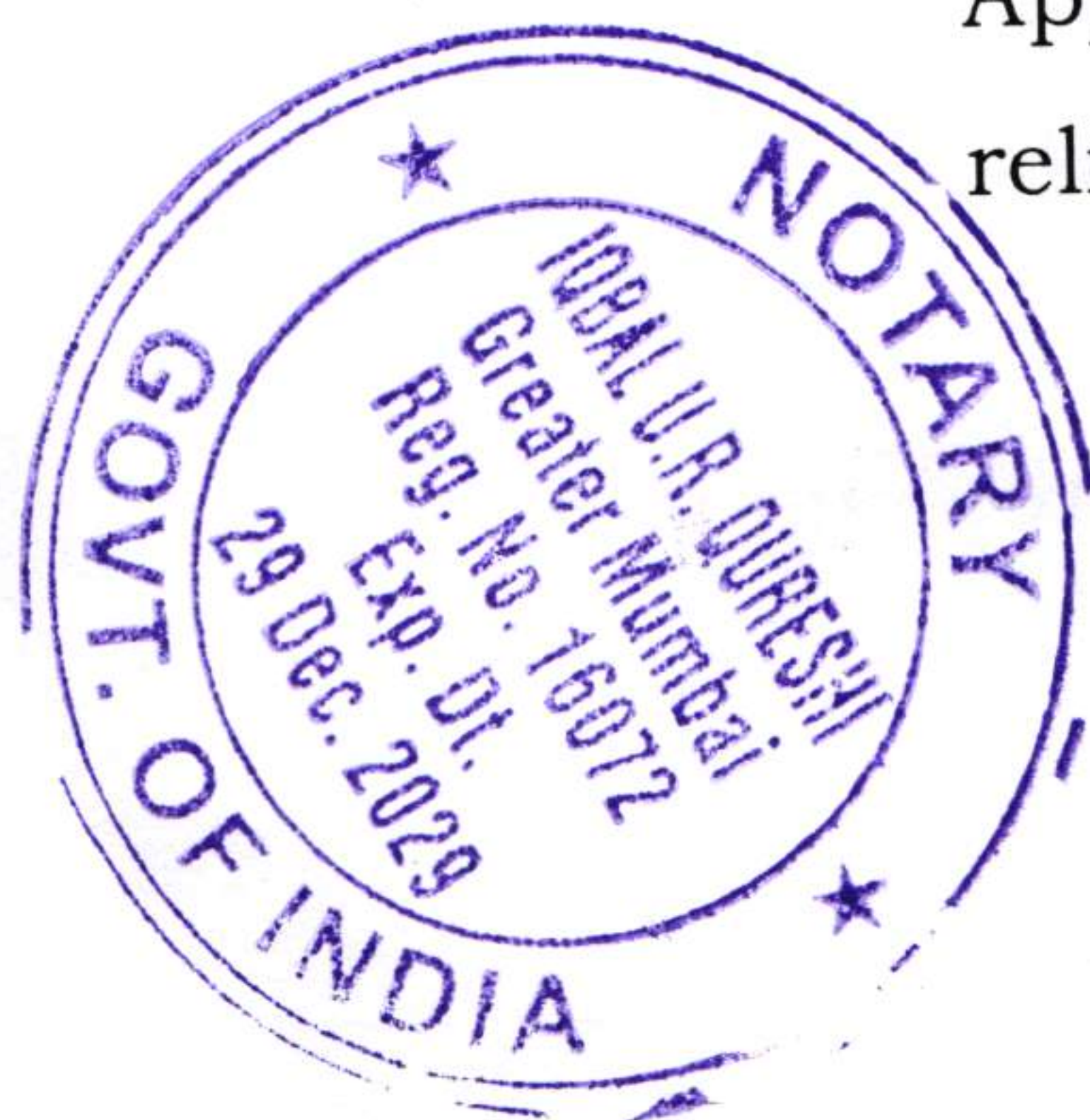
Maharashtra State Infrastructure Development
Corporation & 4 Ors.

... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT-IN-REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 1

I, Nazir Husen A Naikwadi, aged 55 an Indian inhabitant, working as Executive Engineer, MSIDC, at the office of MSIDC, having my office at 13th Floor, Bhaktawar Building, Nariman Point Mumbai 400021, do hereby state on solemn affirmation as under:

1. I am the authorized signatory of the Answering Respondent. I am aware of the facts of the captioned matter on the basis of my personal knowledge and from the records maintained by the Answering Respondent and I believe the same to be true. I am, therefore, competent to affirm and file this Affidavit-In-Reply on behalf of the Answering Respondent.
2. I am filing the present Affidavit-In-Reply (hereinafter referred to as "**Reply**") in response to the captioned Original Application filed by the Applicants, to oppose the grant of any reliefs in favour of the Applicants.



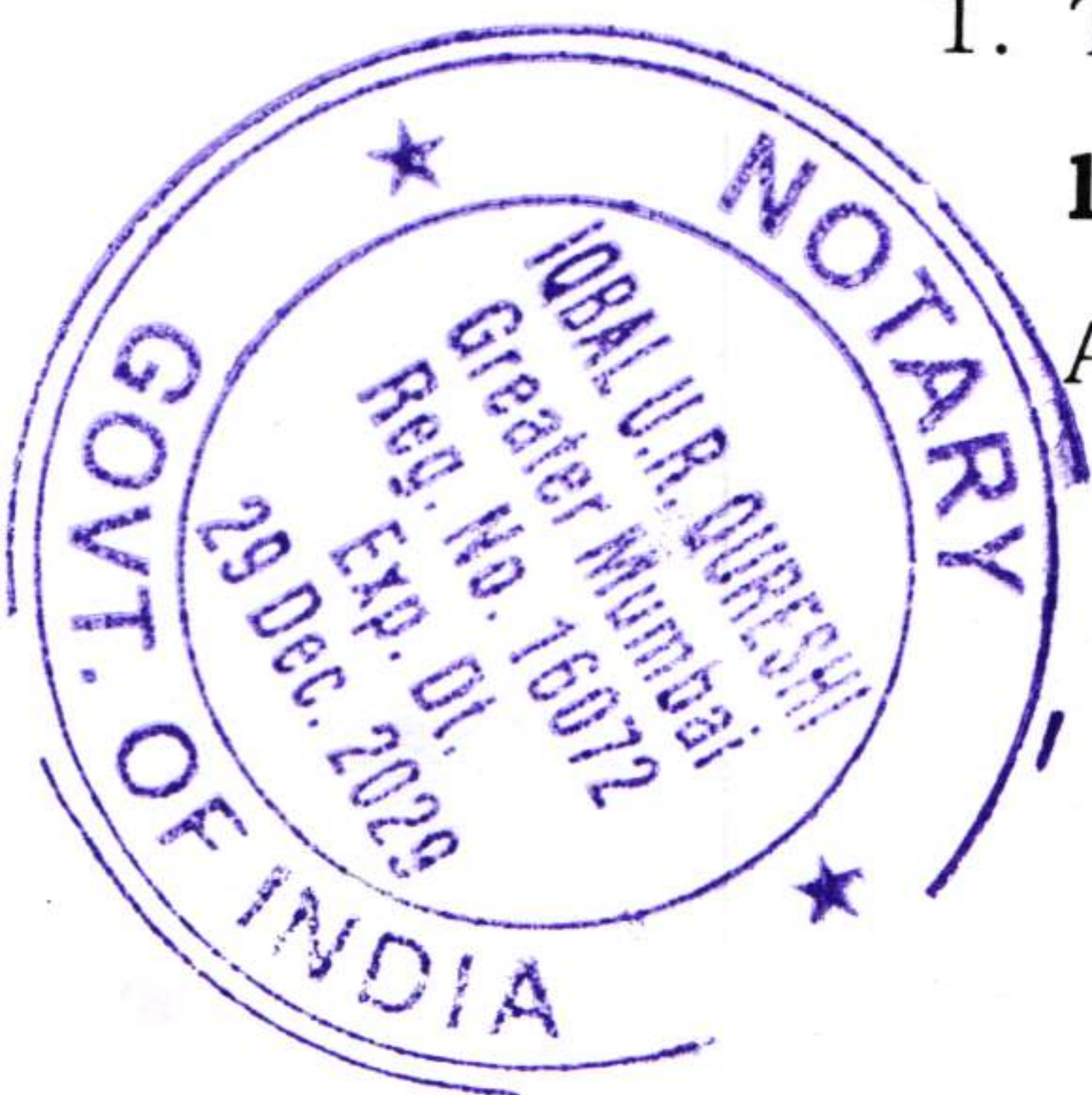
3. At the outset, I deny each and every allegation, contentions, submissions, and statements made by the Petitioners in the Writ Petition. Nothing stated in the Original Application shall be deemed to have been admitted by the Answering Respondent for reasons of specific non-traverse, unless specifically admitted herein after.
4. The Answering Respondent reserves its right to file a further Affidavit, if the circumstances so demand, or if so directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.
5. The Applicants, through the present Original Application have primarily sought the following reliefs:
 - a. Directions may be issued to the Respondents to immediately stop cutting of any trees and desist from granting permission for cutting trees for purpose of widening of Surur-Wai Road.
 - b. Immediate Interim Order may be passed against the Respondents prohibiting any cutting of trees and granting permission for cutting trees for purpose of widening of the Surur-Wai road till the final disposal of this petition on merits.

PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS

It is most humbly submitted that the present Original Application deserves to be rejected on the following preliminary grounds:

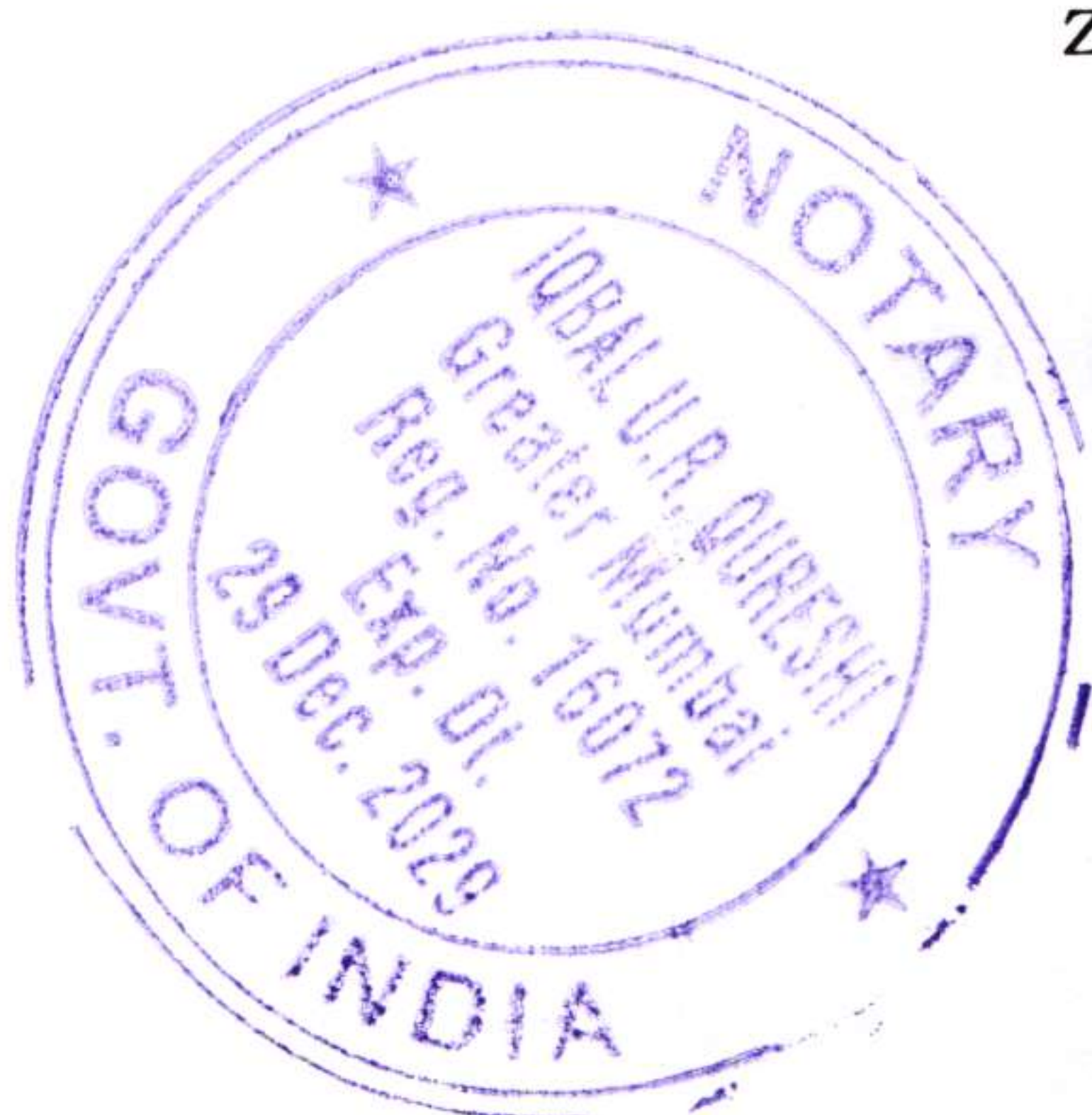
A. Non-Maintainability – Abuse of Process / Lack of Locus

1. The present Original Application (OA) is **not maintainable in law** and deserves to be dismissed at the threshold. The Applicants, under the guise of “public interest,” are complete

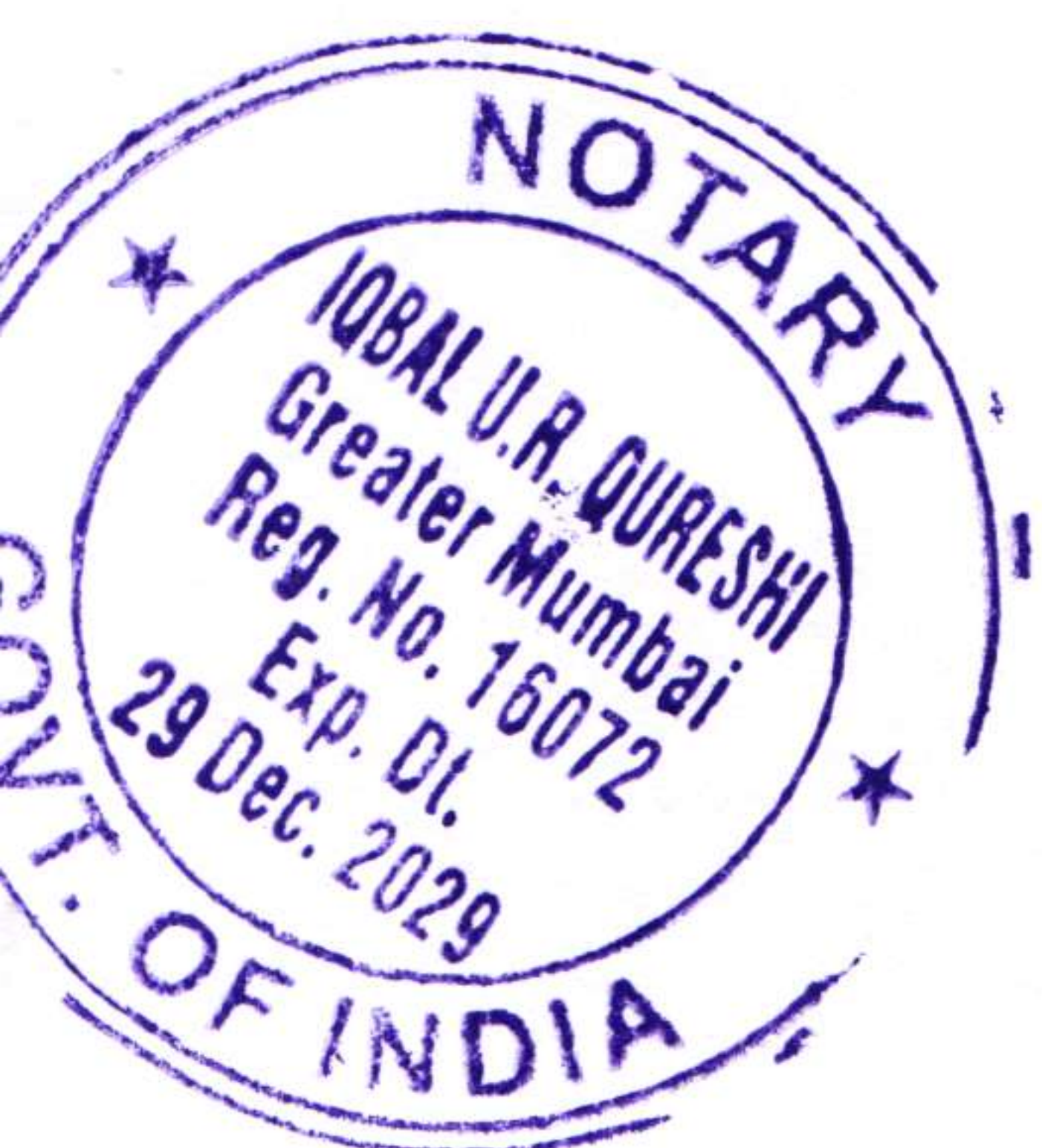


strangers to the project, having no demonstrable personal, proprietary, or statutory right affected by the Surur-Wai road widening.

2. **Section 18(2) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010** permits only **“persons aggrieved”** or legally recognized associations to move this Hon’ble Tribunal. The Applicants, being private individuals with no direct nexus to the project, do not qualify.
3. The Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case of ***Jasbhai Motibhai Desai v. Roshan Kumar (1976)***, held that for a person to be considered "aggrieved," they must have suffered a legal injury, meaning a wrongful deprivation of something they are legally entitled to. A mere fanciful or sentimental grievance is insufficient and thus, “strangers” cannot masquerade as aggrieved persons.
4. It is submitted that the present OA is a **proxy litigation** filed as a publicity measure, akin to cases where vested interests employ individuals as fronts to obstruct legitimate projects. This Hon’ble Tribunal, in numerous matters, has cautioned against such **abuse of benevolent jurisdiction** under the garb of environmental protection.
5. The Applicants have **failed to establish any specific loss, injury, or environmental harm** caused by the project. Their sweeping assertions of “heritage trees” and “eco-sensitive zones” are manufactured and unsubstantiated.



6. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India & Ors.*, while considering the **Setu Bharatam Project** in West Bengal, has observed - *"The contest between development and environmental concerns is ever ongoing. While there is no doubt that ecology and environment need to be protected for the future generations, at the same time, development projects cannot be stalled, which are necessary not only for the economic development of the country, but at times for the safety of the citizens as well. No doubt that the protection of environment and ecology are important. However, at the same time, it cannot be denied that human life is also equally important."*
7. Similarly, in another case concerning the installation of floating solar power projects at **Jayakwadi Dam**, the Hon'ble Supreme Court heavily criticized certain NGOs for stalling development projects by conjuring false environmental risks. The Hon'ble Bench also raised questions over the bona fides of the NGO "Kahar Samaj Panch Committee" and asked, **"Who has planted you and funded you? What is your past experience in environment protection?"** The Apex Court further remarked, **"You are not allowing a single project to work. How will the country progress, if every project is opposed and resisted upon? Even with a solar power project, you have a problem"**.
8. It is further submitted that the present OA is a classic case of **misusing PIL jurisdiction**. The Supreme Court in *State of Uttaranchal v. Balwant Singh Chauhal*, (2010) 3 SCC 402, laid down binding guidelines that courts must guard against frivolous or motivated PILs, ensuring that petitions are filed



bona fide and in genuine public interest. The Court cautioned that unscrupulous litigants often use PILs as a tool of harassment, delay, or to serve private rivalries.

9. The Applicants have not shown:

- a. Any violation of statutory law (EPA, 1986; EIA Notification, 2006; Biodiversity Act, 2002),
- b. Any procedural irregularity in approvals, or
- c. Any preferential treatment or arbitrariness by authorities.

In absence of these elements, the OA fails the minimum statutory requirement for invoking Section 14 of the NGT Act.

10. The **abuse of jurisdiction through proxy litigation** has been deprecated by the Apex Court in *Kalyaneshwari v. Union of India*, (2011) 3 SCC 287, wherein it was held that courts must impose exemplary costs to curb frivolous environmental litigations filed for oblique motives.

11. It is submitted that the present OA is:

- a. **Devoid of merit,**
- b. **Motivated by extraneous considerations,**
- c. **Bereft of scientific or legal foundation, and**
- d. **Filed solely to obstruct legitimate administrative action and infrastructure development.**

12. This Hon'ble Tribunal, being a statutory body of limited jurisdiction, cannot allow itself to be converted into a forum for speculative, extortionist, or proxy disputes. The OA is, therefore, **liable to be dismissed in limine as non-**



maintainable, frivolous, and an abuse of process, with exemplary costs.

13. Thus, the present OA is misconceived and deserves rejection for lack of standing.

B. DOUBTFUL CREDENTIALS OF THE APPLICANTS

14. The Answering Respondent submits that Applicants before this Hon'ble Tribunal appear to be individuals of doubtful credentials, pressed into service with the oblique motive of stalling lawful developmental activities. Their attempt to embroil project proponents in frivolous litigations amount to nothing but an abuse of the process of law.
15. It is noteworthy that all the four (4) Applicants have declared their **occupation as business**. This itself indicates a lack of professional, academic, or technical expertise in the fields of Environmental Science, Ecology, Geology, or any allied discipline, which could justify their locus to challenge complex environmental projects. Instead, their background suggests commercial motives and vested interests, rather than genuine concern for environmental protection.
16. It is even more noteworthy that the Applicants' addresses further expose the doubtful nature of their claims. Applicant No. 2 resides in a University Staff Quarter, Kalina Campus, Santacruz East, Mumbai, despite having no apparent association with academia or scientific research in environmental matters. Similarly, Applicant No. 3 claims residence in a hotel premises (Hotel Jai Ambika Farm), which cannot by any stretch of imagination qualify as a bona fide or



permanent residential address of a serious litigant espousing environmental concerns. The Answering Respondent submits that such peculiar disclosures raise grave doubts about the Applicants' bona fides and reinforce the inference that the instant Petition is engineered at the behest of vested interests.

17. The Answering Respondent further submits that the selective targeting of projects within a particular region, while maintaining silence on similar projects in adjoining districts and States, unmistakably points towards vested interests. It becomes evident that the present litigation is motivated not by genuine environmental concerns, but by extraneous considerations aimed at indirectly benefiting competing commercial entities or unsuccessful bidders in the project.
18. It is submitted that the non-disclosure of the Applicants' actual vocation and financial backing, coupled with the irrelevant material annexed with the Application, strongly suggests that the present proceedings are a proxy litigation. Such conduct is nothing but forum shopping and misuse of this Hon'ble Tribunal's jurisdiction.
19. It is submitted that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has repeatedly sounded a word of caution against the abuse of Public Interest Litigation. In **State of Uttaranchal v. Balwant Singh Chauhal, (2010) 3 SCC 402** the Apex Court observed:

"Abuse of Public Interest Litigation

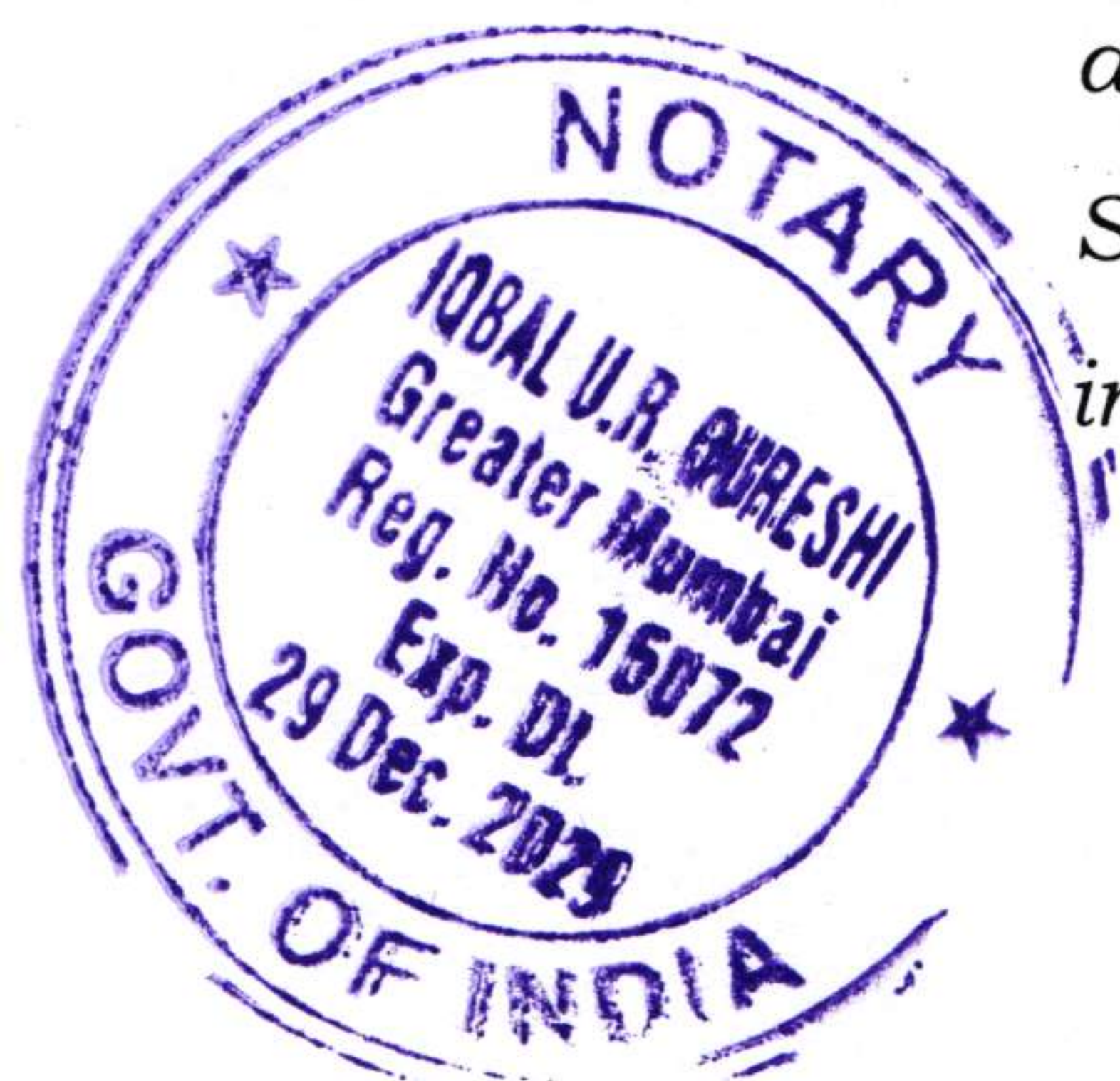
143. Unfortunately, of late, it has been noticed that such an important jurisdiction which has been carefully carved out, created and nurtured with great care and caution by the courts, is being blatantly abused by filing some petitions with oblique



motives. We think time has come when genuine and bona fide interest public interest litigation must be encouraged whereas frivolous public litigation considered should be discouraged. In our opinion; we have to protect and preserve this important jurisdiction in the larger interest of the people of this country but we must take effective steps to prevent and cure its abuse on the basis of monetary and non-monetary directions by the courts.

144. In **BALCO Employees ' Union v. Union of India [(2002) 2 sec 333 : AIR 2002 SC 350]** this Court recognised that there have been, in recent times, increasing instances of abuse of public interest litigation. Accordingly, the Court has devised a number of strategies to ensure that the attractive brand name of public interest litigation should not be allowed to be used for suspicious products of mischief Firstly, the Supreme Court has limited standing in PIL to individuals "acting bona fide". Secondly, the Supreme Court has sanctioned the imposition of "exemplary costs" as a deterrent against and vexatious public interest litigations . Thirdly, the Supreme Court has frivolous instructed the High Courts to be more selective in entertaining the public interest litigations.

145. In **S.P. Gupta case [1981 Supp sec 87: AIR 1982 SC 149]** this Court has found that this liberal standard makes it critical to limit standing to individuals "acting bona fide". To avoid entertaining frivolous and vexatious petitions under the guise of PIL, the Court has excluded two groups of persons from awarding obtaining standing in PIL petitions . First, the Supreme Court has rejected standing to "meddlesome interlopers".



Second, the Court has denied standing to interveners bringing public interest litigation for personal gain."

20. Another landmark case on the point is **Chhetriya Pardushan Mukti Sang harsh Samiti v. State of U.P., (1990) 4 sec 449;**

"9. Having regard to the ugly rivalry here, we have no doubt that between the contestants, the court was misled and we must, therefore, fundamental proceed with caution. There no violation or could be violative if the was right allegations of the so-called champions on behalf of the society are scrutinised. We must protect the society from the so-called 'protectors'. This application is legally devoid of any merit or principles of public interest and public protection. This application certainly creates bottlenecks in court, which is an abuse of process of this Court. We have, therefore, no hesitation in dismissing this herein.

21. In a recent case decided on 05.10.2021, **Shaikh Ansar Ahmad Md. Husain vs. State of Maharashtra reported as 2021 SCC Online SC 867**, it was held:

"27. There is no doubt, that public interest litigation is meant to be entertained, for bona fide causes, and not to aid either misguided individuals in their quest for publicity, or for wreaking vendetta on public officials or institutions. This court had (undoubtedly before the era of public interest litigation) emphasized the need to keep out "busybodies" who "have no interest in matters of public interest" in *Jasbhai Desai v. Roshan Kumar* and stated, about such individuals, that

"They masquerade as crusaders for justice. They pretend to act in the name of Pro Bono Publico, though they have no interest of the public or even of their own to



protect. They indulge in the pastime of meddling with the judicial process either by force of habit or from improper motives .

Often, they are actuated by a desire to win notoriety or cheap popularity; while the ulterior intent of some applicants in this category, may be no more than spooking the wheels of administration . The High Court should do well to reject the applications of such busybodies at the threshold."

28. In *Environment and Consumer Protection Foundation v. Union of India* this court had underlined the purpose of public interest proceedings, and observed as follows:

"29. Why are the Action Plan and these directions necessary? We seem to be forgetting the power of Public Interest Litigation and the ref ore need to remind ourselves, from time to time, of its efficacy in providing social justice. Many years ago, this Court noted in *People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India* (1982) 3 sec 235 that : (SCC p. 240, para 2):

"2 ... Public interest litigation is brought before the court not for the purpose of enforcing the right of one individual against another as happens in the case of ordinary litigation, but it is intended to promote and vindicate public interest which demands that violations of constitutional or legal rights of large numbers of people who are poor, ignorant or in a socially or economically disadvantaged position should not go unnoticed and unredressed. That would be destructive of the rule of law which forms one of the essential elements of public interest in any democratic form of Government."

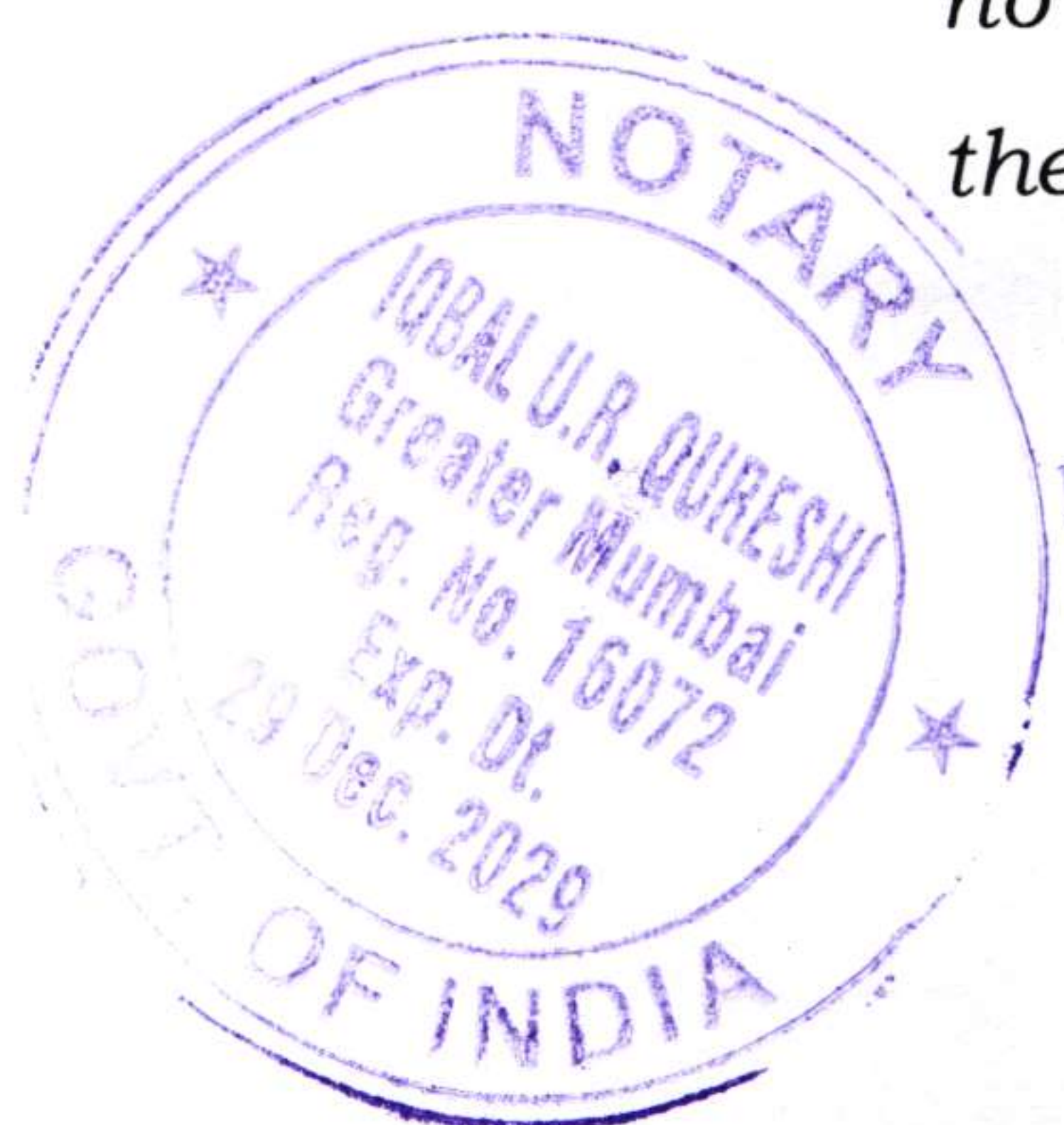


A little later in the judgment, it was said : (SCC pp.24243, para 3)

"3 Millions of persons belonging to the deprived and vulnerable sections of humanity are looking to the courts for improving their life conditions and making basic human rights meaningful for them. They have been crying for justice but their cries have so far been in the wilderness. They have been suffering injustice silently with the patience of a rock, without the strength even to shed any tears."

30. The advantage of public interest litigation is not only to empower the economically weaker sections of society but also to empower those suffering from social disabilities that may not necessarily of their making. The widows of Vrindavan (and indeed in other ashrams) quite clearly fall in this category of a socially disadvantaged class of our society.

31. Placing empowerment in perspective, this Court noted in *State of Uttaranchal v. Balwant Singh Chauhal* (201 OJ 3 SCC 402 that (at sec p. 427, para 43) the first phase of public interest litigation concerned itself with primarily with the protection of the fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution of "the marginalized groups and sections of the society who because of extreme poverty, illiteracy and ignorance cannot approach this Court or the High Courts." We may add the socially underprivileged groups. These are the people who have no real access to justice and in that sense are voiceless, and these are the people who need to be empowered and whose

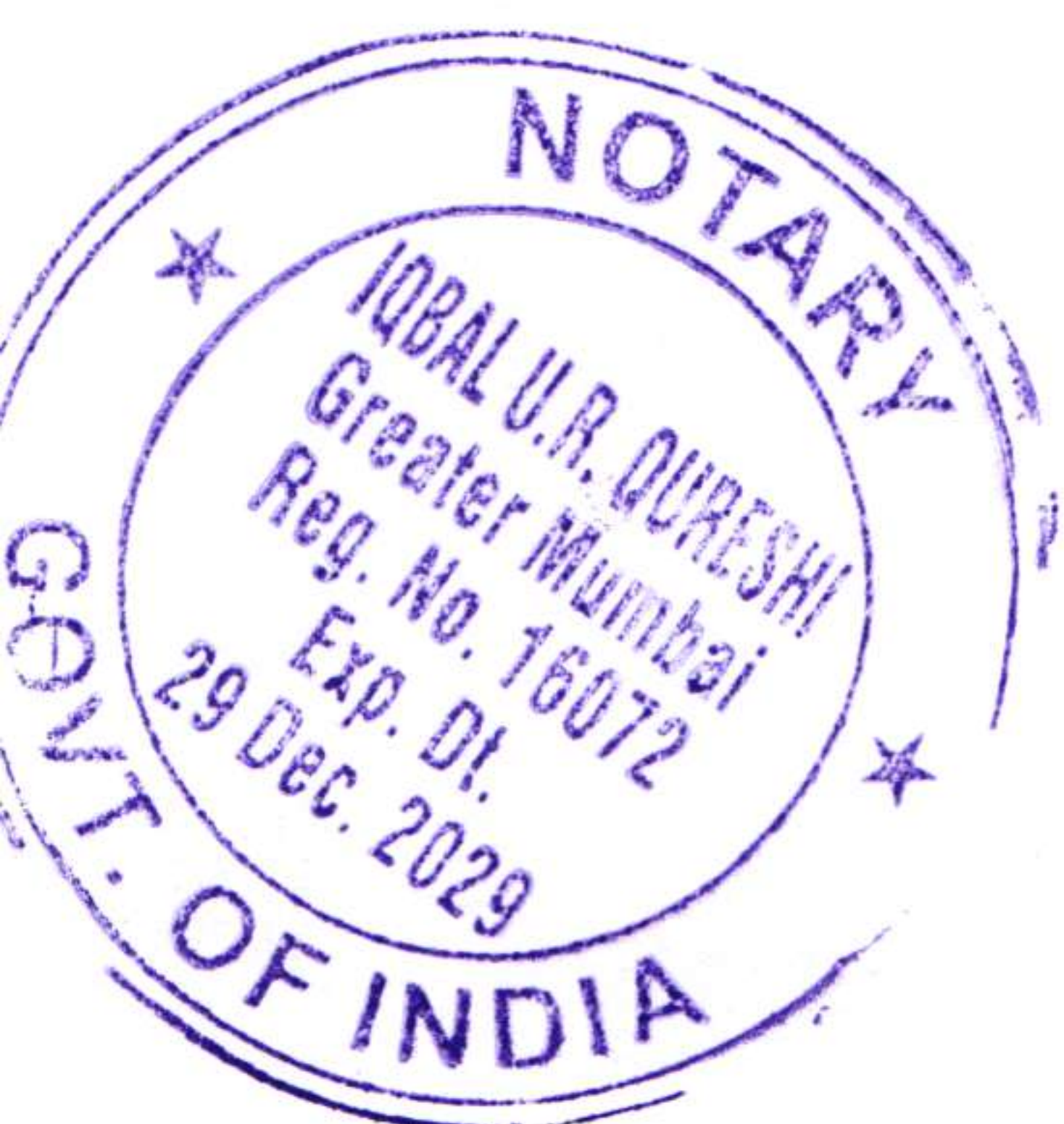


cause needs to be championed by those who advocate social justice for the disadvantaged.

32. *This recognition formed the basis of the decision of (his Court in Delhi Jal Board v. National Campaign for Dignity & Rights of Sewerage & Allied Workers (2011) 8 SCC 568 wherein providing succour to the deprived sections of society was recognized as a "constitutional duty" of this Court. Referring to several judgments delivered by this Court, it was observed: (SCC p. 590, para 31)*

"31. These judgments are a complete answer to the appellant's objection to the maintainability of the writ petition filed by Respondent 1. What the High Court has done by entertaining the writ petition and issuing directions for protection of the persons employed to do work relating to sewage operations is part of its obligation to do justice to the disadvantaged and poor sections of the society. We may add that the superior courts will be failing in their constitutional duty if they decline to entertain petitions filed by genuine social groups, NGOs and social workers for espousing the cause of those who are deprived of the basic rights available to every human being, what to say of fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. It is the duty of the judicial constituent of the State like its political and executive constituents to protect the rights of every citizen and every individual and ensure that everyone is able to live with dignity."

22. It is most humbly submitted that in the light of the above authoritative pronouncements, coupled with the Applicants' own doubtful credentials, questionable residential disclosures, and lack of subject-matter expertise, it is

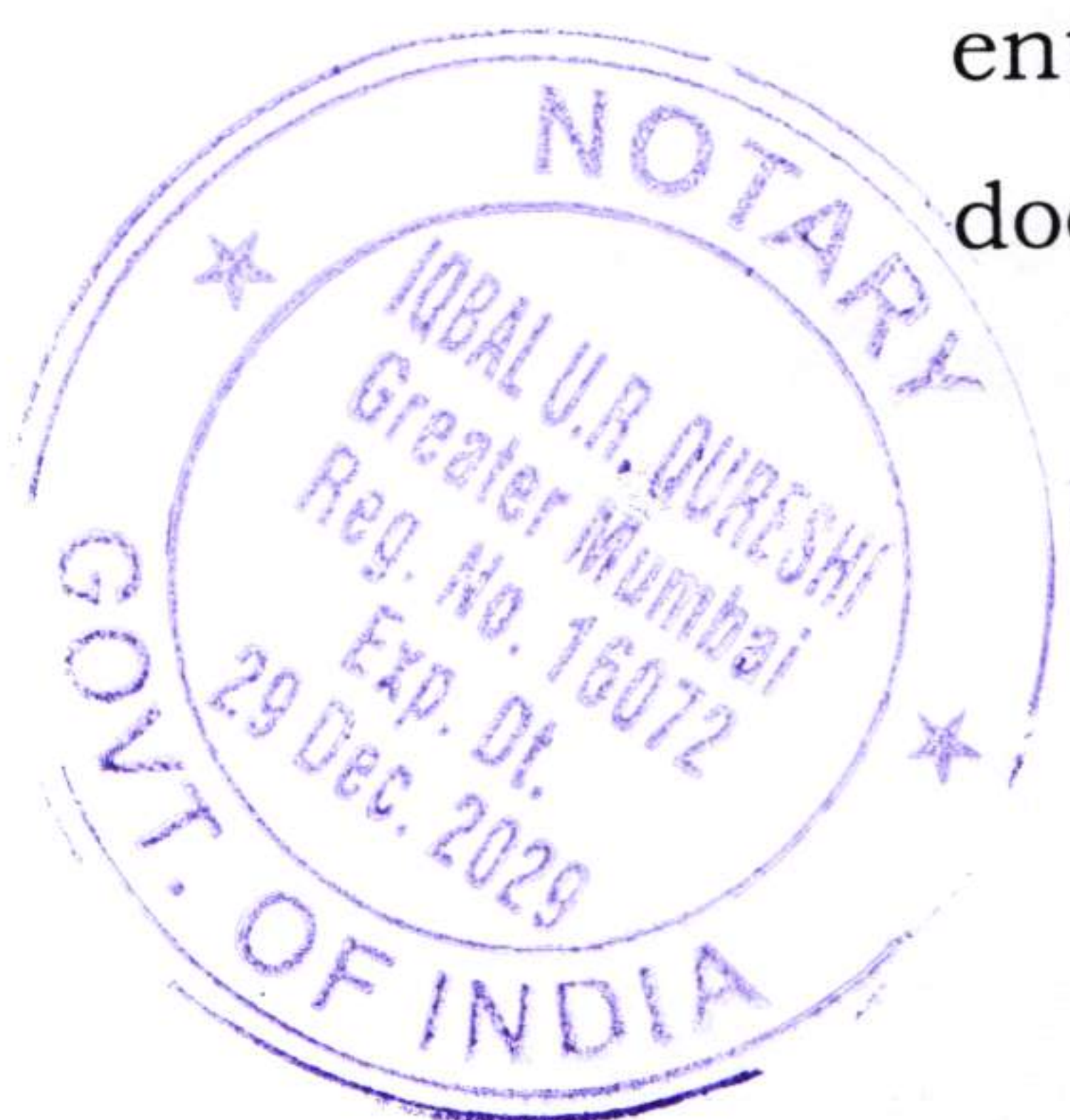


respectfully submitted that the present OA is nothing but a mala fide attempt to derail a lawfully sanctioned project. The same deserves to be dismissed with exemplary costs to deter such abuse of process.

C. No Substantial Environmental Question Raised

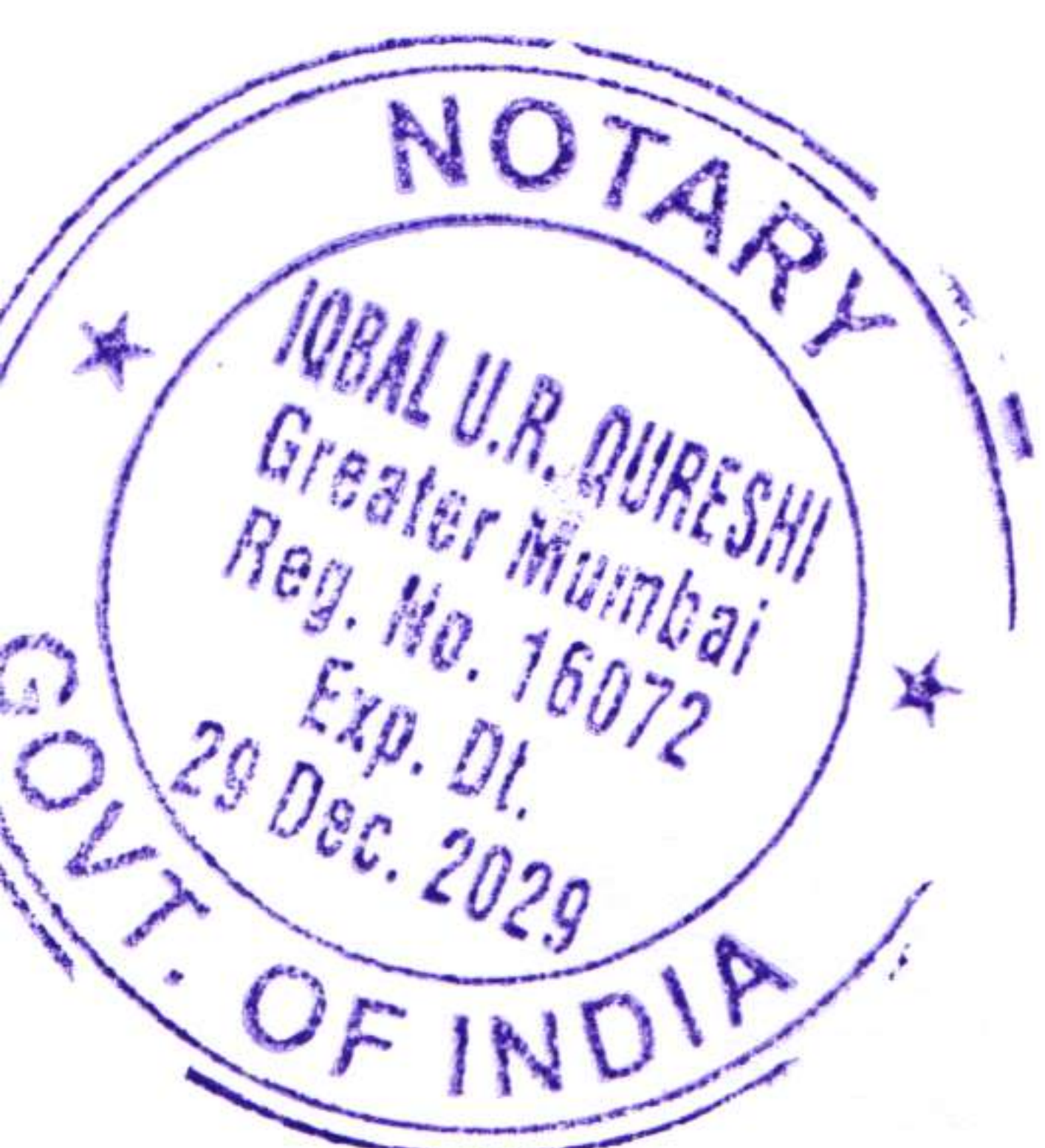
23. The Answering Respondent submits that Section 14(1) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 empowers this Hon'ble Tribunal to entertain matters only when a "substantial question relating to environment" arises from an alleged violation of an environmental statute. The present OA fails to meet the statutory threshold. The Applicants have put forth only generalized apprehensions, unsupported by reliable data, technical studies, or credible legal foundation. It is submitted that mere assertions cannot elevate a matter into a "substantial environmental question" within the meaning of law.

24. The project under challenge pertains to improvement of Poladpur–Mahabaleshwar–Wai–Bhadale–Dahiwadi Road (SH 139), having a total sanctioned length of 58.90 km. Out of the total sanctioned length, only a limited stretch of approximately 12 km (Surur–Wai section) is presently under execution, which has been selectively challenged by the Applicants. . As per the EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended), prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is required only for: (i) New National Highways, and (ii) Expansion of existing highways greater than 100 km in length. The instant project, even in its entirety, is far below the statutory threshold and, therefore, does not require prior EC. Thus, the Applicants' attempt to



enlarge the scope of the EIA Notification is impermissible and unsustainable.

25. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Hanuman Laxman Aroskar v. Union of India, (2019) 15 SCC 401*** emphasized that the process of environmental clearance must be tested strictly against the statutory framework. While the Court in the said case found procedural lapses in the grant of EC, it remarked that judicial review does not permit rewriting or expansion of statutory thresholds. Therefore, the Applicants' attempt to insist on environmental clearance in the absence of a statutory mandate is without any legal basis and thus not maintainable.
26. The Answering Respondent submits that the Applicants' invocation of the "precautionary principle" is misplaced. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Tehri Bandh Virodhi Sangarsh Samiti v. State of U.P., 1992 Supp (1) SCC 44*** has observed that development projects cannot be halted on vague, alarmist claims unsupported by expert material. In the present case, no study, report, or evidence has been adduced to suggest irreversible environmental harm; hence reliance on the precautionary principle is legally untenable.
27. In view of the aforesaid, the Answering Respondent submits that in the absence of a demonstrable statutory violation, or a genuine and substantial environmental issue, the present OA is not maintainable. It amounts to an attempt at a roving inquiry into a lawfully sanctioned infrastructure project, which lies outside the jurisdiction conferred upon this Hon'ble Tribunal under Section 14 of the NGT Act.



D. Jurisdictional Bar

28. It is respectfully submitted that the present OA suffers from a fundamental jurisdictional infirmity. The National Green Tribunal is a creature of statute and derives its powers strictly from the NGT Act, 2010. In particular, Section 14(1) empowers the Tribunal to entertain matters only where: (i) there exists a substantial question relating to environment, and (ii) such question arises out of the implementation of one of the enactments specified in Schedule I of the Act, such as the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, or the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
29. It is submitted that in the instant case, the Applicants have not pleaded, much less established, any specific contravention of the aforementioned enactments. The Answering Respondent submits that the claims of the Applicants are built entirely on vague apprehensions of “environmental harm,” unsupported by statutory references, expert studies, or authoritative data. It is most respectfully submitted that the jurisdiction of this Hon’ble Tribunal under the NGT Act, 2010 extends to adjudication of concrete environmental questions founded on law and material evidence, and not on conjectural apprehensions.
30. The Hon’ble Supreme Court in ***Tehri Bandh Virodhi Sangarsh Samiti v. State of U.P., 1992 Supp (1) SCC 44***, while dealing with challenges to the Tehri Hydro Project, categorically held that large infrastructure projects cannot be stalled on the basis of alarmist or unverified apprehensions.



The Court observed that only proven violations of law or concrete environmental risks, established through material evidence, can justify judicial intervention.

31. Similarly, in ***Union of India v. R. Gandhi, (2010) 11 SCC 1***, the Apex Court reiterated that statutory tribunals cannot travel beyond the express jurisdiction conferred upon them. In the absence of a pleaded statutory violation, this Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain what is, in effect, a roving inquiry.
32. Further, the Answering Respondent submits that the project under challenge is a lawfully sanctioned public infrastructure project, duly approved by competent authorities, including permissions for tree valuation and compensatory afforestation. It is respectfully submitted that inviting this Hon'ble Tribunal to re-evaluate a lawful administrative action in the absence of any specific illegality constitutes a mere fishing expedition, which is manifestly beyond the jurisdiction vested in this Tribunal under Section 14 of the NGT Act.
33. It is therefore submitted that the present OA is barred by law, misconceived, and liable to be dismissed in limine for want of jurisdiction.

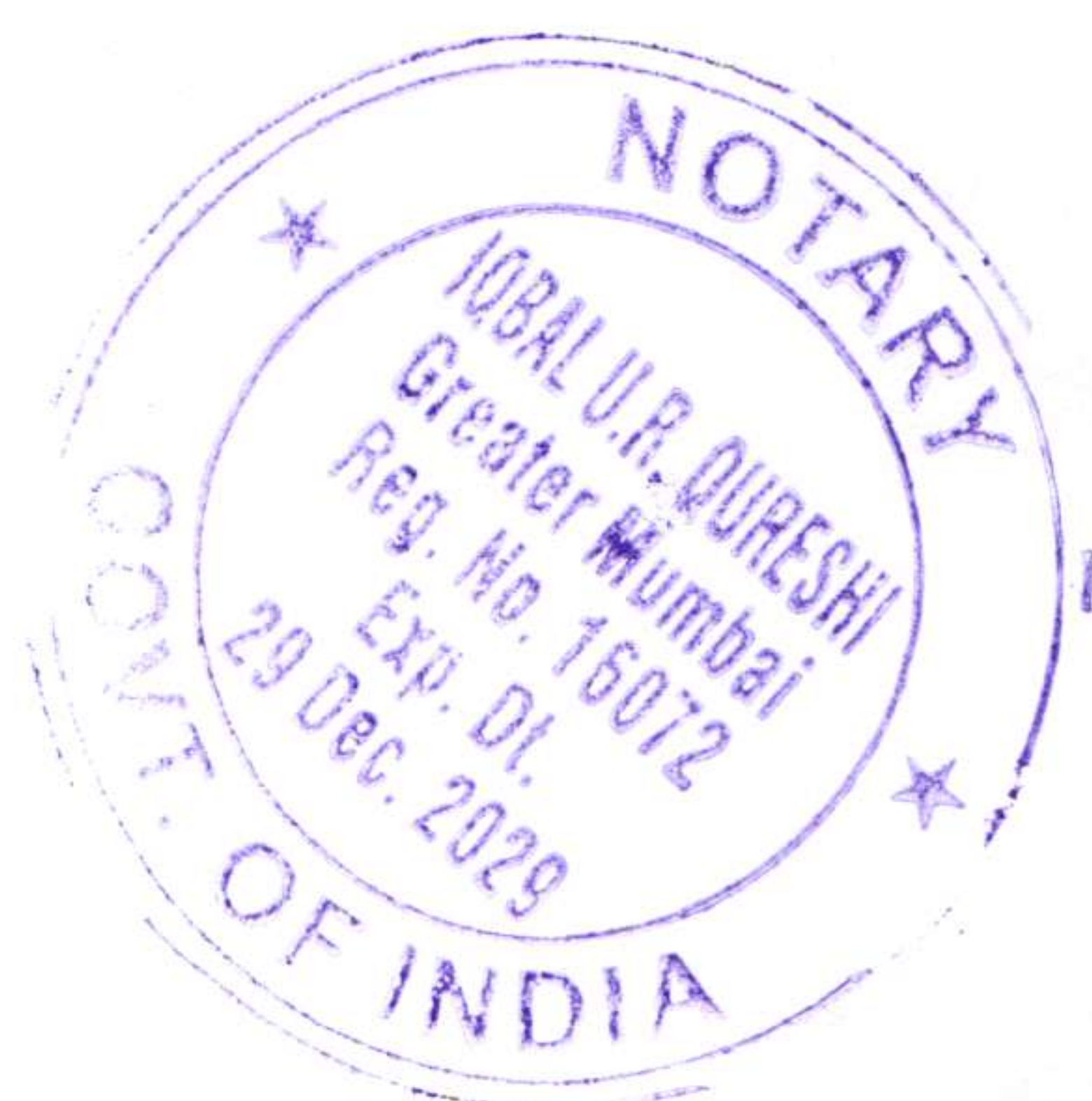
E. Public Interest and Balance of Convenience

34. The Answering Respondent submits that the proposed widening of the Kumbharoshi Mahabaleshwar Panchganhi Wai Sururroad is necessitated by pressing public interest and safety considerations. The project serves multiple urgent purposes, including:



- i. **Prevention of road accidents:** The current narrow carriageways significantly contribute to traffic hazards, posing a continuous risk to commuters.
- ii. **Ensuring medical and emergency accessibility:** The road forms a vital link for timely medical interventions and emergency services between Satara and Pune, particularly in remote areas.
- iii. **Facilitating agricultural and rural connectivity:** The widened road will enable efficient movement of agricultural produce, thereby supporting the local economy and enhancing rural livelihoods. **Disaster management and relief operations:** The road plays a crucial role in disaster preparedness and relief measures, especially during monsoon-related incidents in the Pasarni Ghat region.
- iv. **Governmental obligation to provide infrastructure:** Apart from the above, it is a statutory and constitutional obligation of the Government of Maharashtra to provide and maintain adequate road infrastructure, which is an essential public service and integral to the State's duty to promote public welfare under the Constitution.

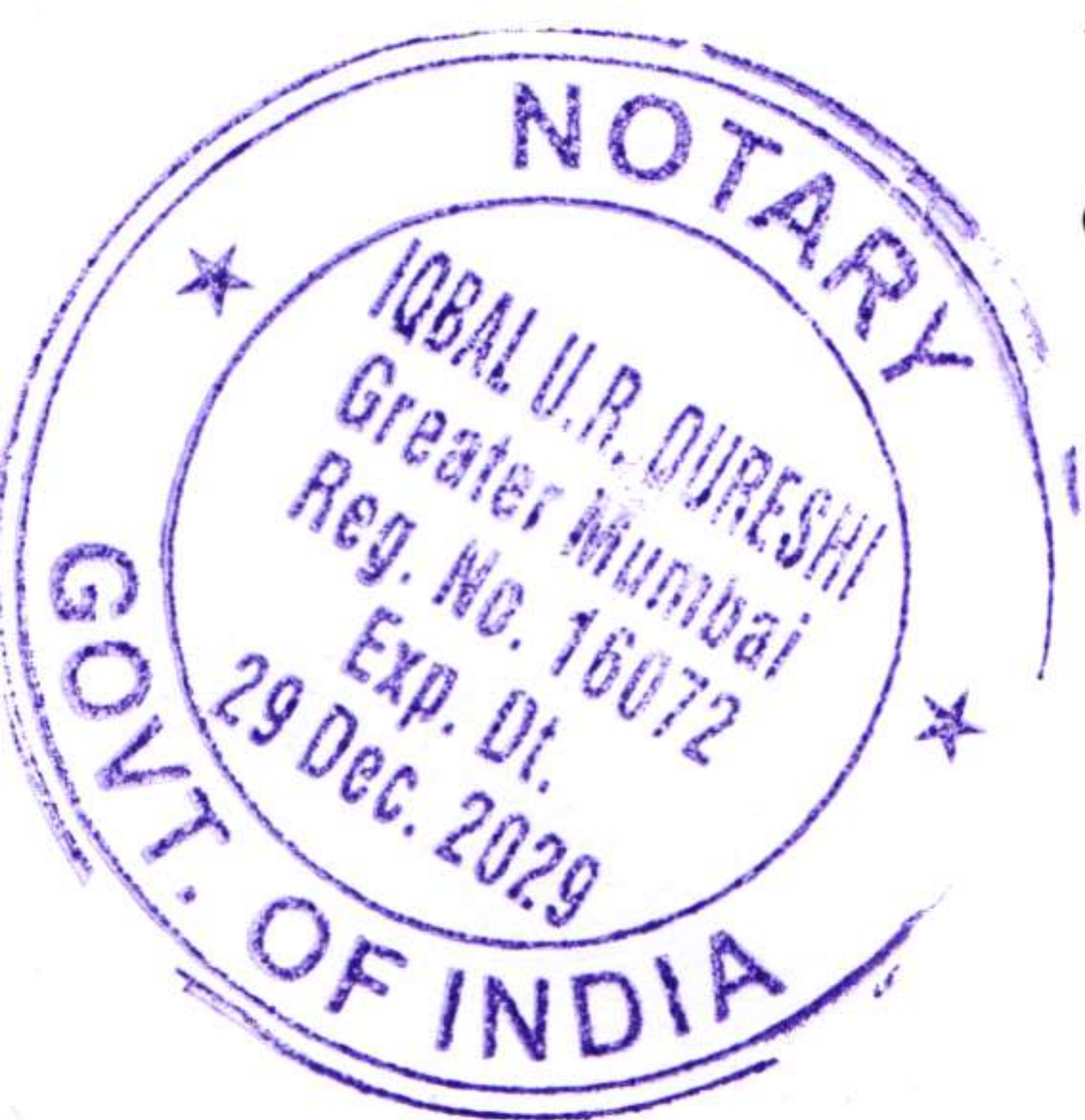
35. The Answering Respondent submits that it is well-settled that developmental projects cannot be unduly stalled on the basis of speculative or apprehensive ecological concerns, provided adequate compensatory and mitigating measures are adopted. In ***Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India, (2000) 10 SCC 664***, the Hon'ble Supreme Court emphasized that the broader public interest, including economic development and regional connectivity, must be weighed against environmental



apprehensions, so long as such concerns are appropriately addressed.

F. Frivolous and Vexatious Nature of the OA

36. It is respectfully submitted that the present Original Application is entirely bereft of any credible expert studies, empirical or scientific data, or independent material on which its claims could reasonably be founded. The allegations advanced in the OA are based solely on unverified assertions and conjectures, lacking any factual or evidentiary support.
37. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in ***Kalyaneshwari v. Union of India, (2011) 3 SCC 287***, has remarked against the misuse of judicial processes through frivolous or vexatious petitions. The Court observed that Public Interest Litigations (PILs) or Applications filed without bona fide intentions, and lacking a rational or scientific basis, constitute an abuse of the judicial process and are liable to be discouraged, including through the imposition of exemplary costs.
38. The Answering Respondent submits that, in the present case, the OA manifests all the hallmarks of a vexatious and opportunistic litigation, clearly designed to obstruct the timely execution of essential public infrastructure projects. It is most humbly submitted that allowing such an application would not only undermine the legitimate public interest but would also encourage the proliferation of litigation motivated by ulterior purposes rather than genuine legal grievance. It is, therefore, submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to dismiss the subject OA at the threshold, with appropriate



costs, to serve as a deterrent against such frivolous and vexatious applications.

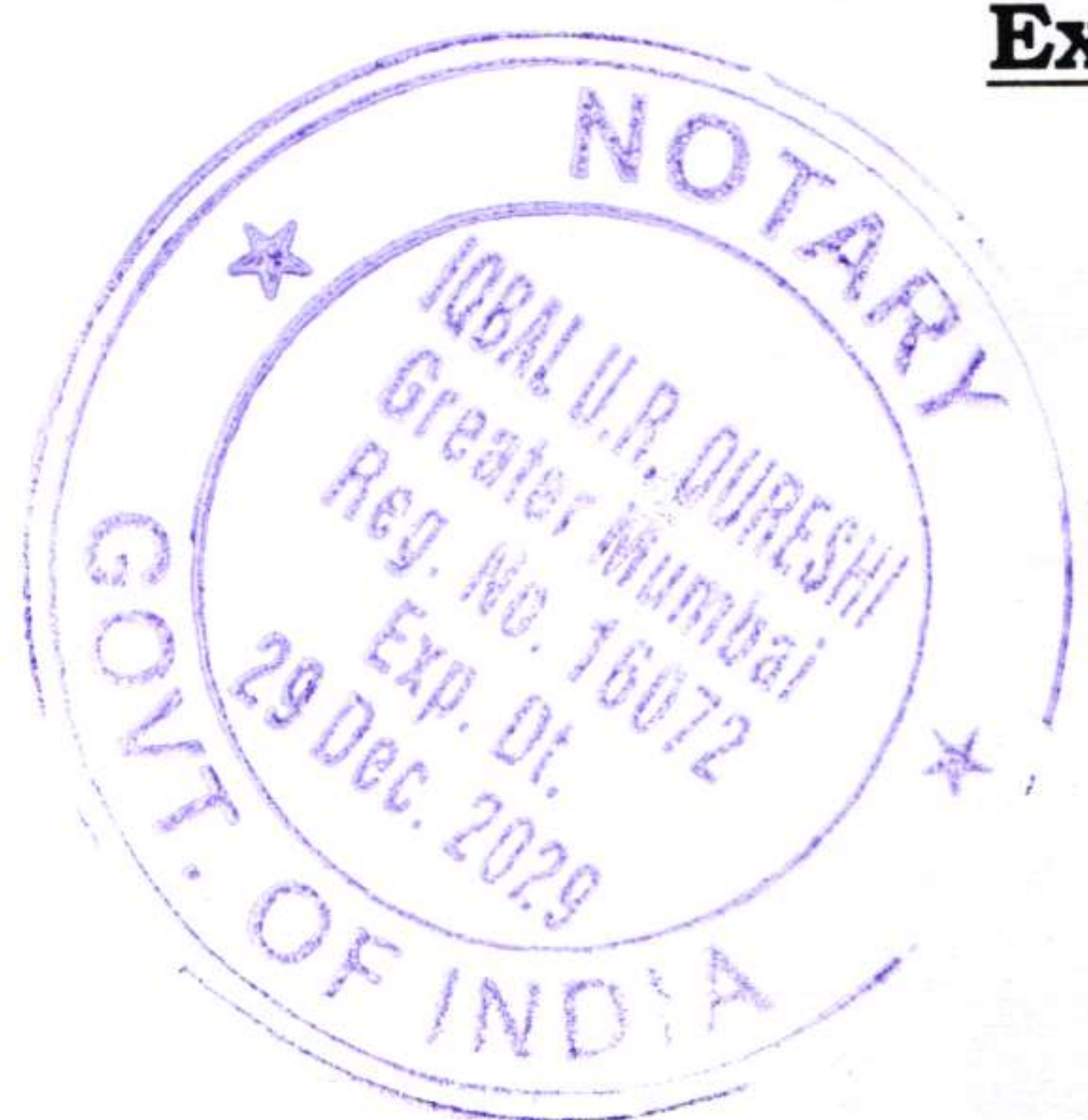
FACTS AND REPLY ON MERITS

39. Without prejudice to the preliminary objections raised hereinabove, and in the alternative, the Answering Respondent submits the following factual clarification and reply on merits:

I. Nature of the Project and Administrative Sanction

40. The project under challenge pertains to "***Improvement to Poladpur-Mahabaleshwar-Wai-Bhadale-Dahiwadi Road (SH 139)***," covering particularly the Kumbharoshi Mahabaleshwar Panchganhi Wai Surur road . The Answering Respondent submits that administrative approval was accorded by the Government of Maharashtra, Public Works Department, under G.R. dated 15.03.2024, for a sanctioned cost of Rs.375.33 crores. Copy of the said Government Resolution dated 15.03.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **Exhibit- R1.**

41. Consequent to the said approval, the Public Works Department formally handed over the stretch to MSIDC vide letters dated 16.12.2024 and 29.11.2024 for execution of the works. As per the arrangement between PWD and MSIDC, upon completion, the project will be returned to PWD. Copy of the said letters dated 16.12.2024 and 29.11.2024 issued by PWD are annexed herewith and collectively marked as **Exhibit- R2.**



42. It is submitted that the project is, therefore, duly sanctioned, lawfully entrusted to the Answering Respondent, and forms part of the State's long-term infrastructure plan.

II. No Land Acquisition or Change in Alignment

43. The Answering Respondent submits that contrary to the sweeping assertions of the Applicants, the work is being executed strictly within the existing Right of Way (ROW) of the Public Works Department (PWD), Government of Maharashtra. It is submitted that no acquisition of private land is contemplated or required, nor will there be any change in the long-standing alignment of the road.

44. Thus, the contention of the Applicants that the project will disturb ecological balance or displace settlements is baseless. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Tehri Bandh Virodhi Sangarsh Samiti v. State of U.P., 1992 Supp (1) SCC 44,*** held that infrastructure projects cannot be obstructed on vague apprehensions when the project is designed within existing norms and does not entail unlawful displacement.

III. Public Purpose and Need for the Project

45. The Answering Respondent submits that the Surur-Wai road is a crucial arterial road, heavily burdened by traffic to and from Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani, both internationally renowned tourist destinations. The present road width and geometry are wholly inadequate to handle the ever-increasing vehicular load, leading to:

- a) Frequent and serious road accidents due to narrow carriageways;



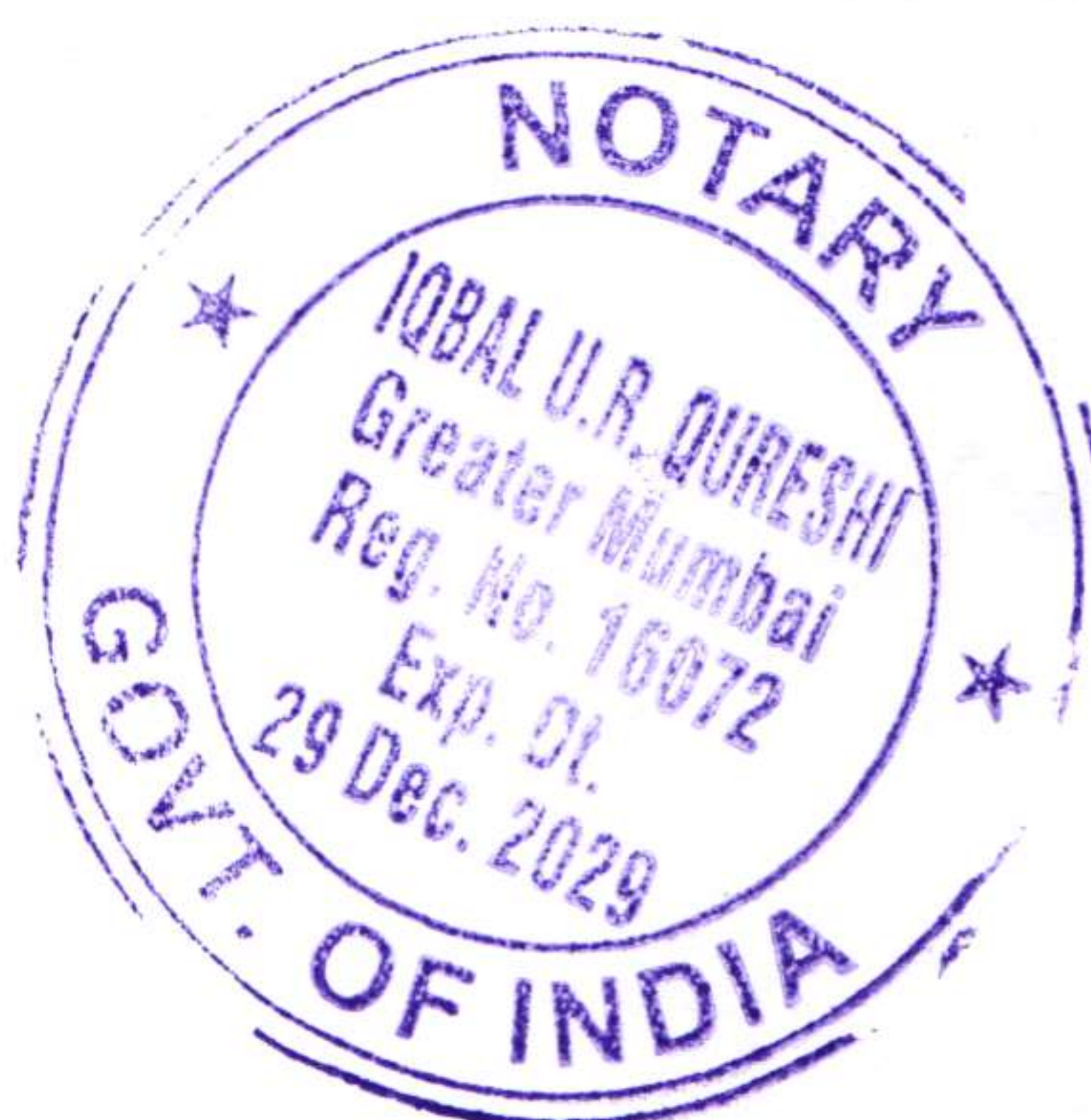
- b) Traffic congestion, particularly during weekends and holiday seasons;
- c) Hindrance to timely medical and emergency access between Satara and Pune;
- d) Severe constraints in transporting agricultural produce and goods from rural hinterlands;
- e) Obstruction of disaster management and relief operations during monsoon-induced landslides in Pasarni Ghat.

46. It is respectfully submitted that the need for this project in the public interest is evident and unquestionable. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India, (2000) 10 SCC 664***, remarked that development projects, when duly sanctioned, cannot be indefinitely stalled on the basis of mere ecological apprehensions, provided adequate safeguards are in place.

IV. Alternative Route via SH-139 – Not Feasible

47. The Answering Respondent submits that the Applicants' suggestion of diverting traffic through SH-139 via Joshi Vihir is untenable. The suggested alternative route suffers from severe geometric limitations, insufficient land width, and passes through - inhabited areas, making it unsafe and impracticable.

48. The Answering Respondent submits that the Surur-Wai road is the shortest, most efficient, and State-designated arterial link connecting Pune, Mumbai, and northern Maharashtra to Wai and Mahabaleshwar. It is submitted that any attempt to divert traffic through alternative substandard routes would



endanger public safety and defeat the purpose of regional planning.

V. Alleged Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ)

49. The Answering Respondent submits that the Applicants' claim that the project falls within an Eco-Sensitive Zone is entirely false. The entire 58.90 km stretch i.e. Kumbharoshi-Mahabaleshwar-Panchganhi-Wai Surur road does not fall within any officially notified ESZ, nor has any such communication been issued by any competent authorities. Without prejudice, it is further submitted that in the event, any permission is found to be required, the same shall be duly obtained from the competent authority. Therefore, it is submitted that the assertions of the Applicants is based on speculation and unsupported by material on record.

50. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Hanuman Laxman Aroskar v. Union of India, (2019) 15 SCC 401***, held that environmental objections must be tested against the statutory framework, and tribunals cannot rewrite or enlarge thresholds beyond the law. In the present case, there is no statutory notification declaring the stretch as ESZ; hence the Applicants' claim is unsustainable.

VI. Tree Cutting and Heritage Trees

51. The Answering Respondent submits that the project design consciously minimizes tree cutting. It is further submitted that valuation and permissions from the competent Forest Authority are being obtained prior to any such activity.



52. Furthermore, it is submitted that a detailed tree inventory along with girth measurement have been conducted. It is submitted that the Answering Respondent shall endeavour to preserve the trees of heritage and/or historical, wherever feasible. Only the bare minimum number of trees, if at all, will be cut or transplanted, in accordance with permissions and applicable laws.

53. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*** underscored that while tree felling must be regulated, developmental projects cannot be indefinitely obstructed when compensatory mechanisms and afforestation measures are duly undertaken.

VII. Mitigation and Compensatory Afforestation

54. The Answering Respondent reaffirms its unwavering commitment to minimize tree felling and, as far as practicable, to avoid cutting or transplanting trees along the project highway so as to preserve ecological balance. The project authorities have consciously resolved to undertake road improvement predominantly within the existing Right of Way (ROW), thereby significantly reducing ecological disturbance.

VIII. Procedural Compliance

55. The Answering Respondent submits that the Applicants' bald allegation of non-compliance is baseless and incorrect. The project does not fall under the category requiring prior Environmental Clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006, since it neither involves a new National Highway nor expansion exceeding 100 km Road Work.



56. Further, it is submitted that all statutory approvals from the Forest Department and local authorities are being obtained. It is pertinent to state that, thus far, no illegality has been committed by the Answering Respondent. In ***Hanuman Laxman Aroskar (supra)***, the Hon'ble Supreme Court remarked that courts cannot impose procedural mandates beyond the statute. The Applicants' insistence on an EC, in the absence of a statutory requirement, is contrary to settled law.

IX. Public Interest and Balance of Convenience

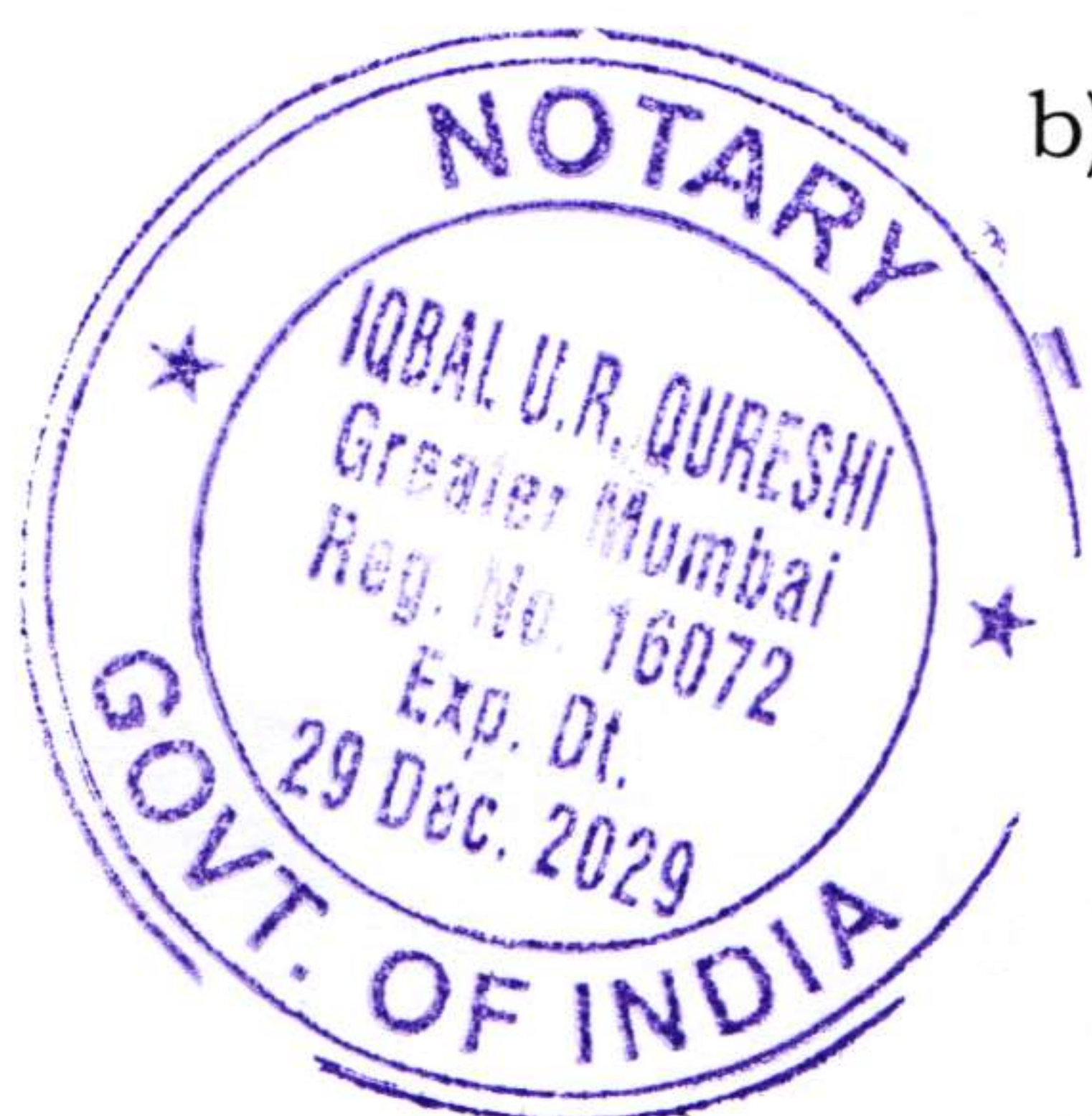
57. The Answering Respondent submits that the balance of convenience overwhelmingly tilts in favour of the project. It advances public safety, improves regional connectivity, reduces congestion, boosts tourism, and strengthens the rural economy. In contrast, the Applicants' objections are speculative, motivated, and unsupported by credible evidence.

58. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Tehri Bandh Virodhi Sangarsh Samiti*** (supra) and ***Narmada Bachao Andolan*** (supra) have both emphasized that while environmental protection is vital, developmental imperatives serving urgent public necessity cannot be obstructed by alarmist claims.

Conclusion

59. In view of the above, it is humbly submitted that:

- a) The project is lawfully sanctioned, strictly confined to existing ROW, and essential for public safety and convenience;
- b) The present infrastructure development project, namely the improvement of the existing road, shall be executed



strictly within the Right of Way (ROW) limits of the existing road. However, in the event the Hon'ble Tribunal holds that any portion of the road stretch falls within an Eco-Sensitive Zone and that improvement of the existing road therein requires prior permission, the work on such portion shall be undertaken only after obtaining the requisite approval from the Competent Authority.

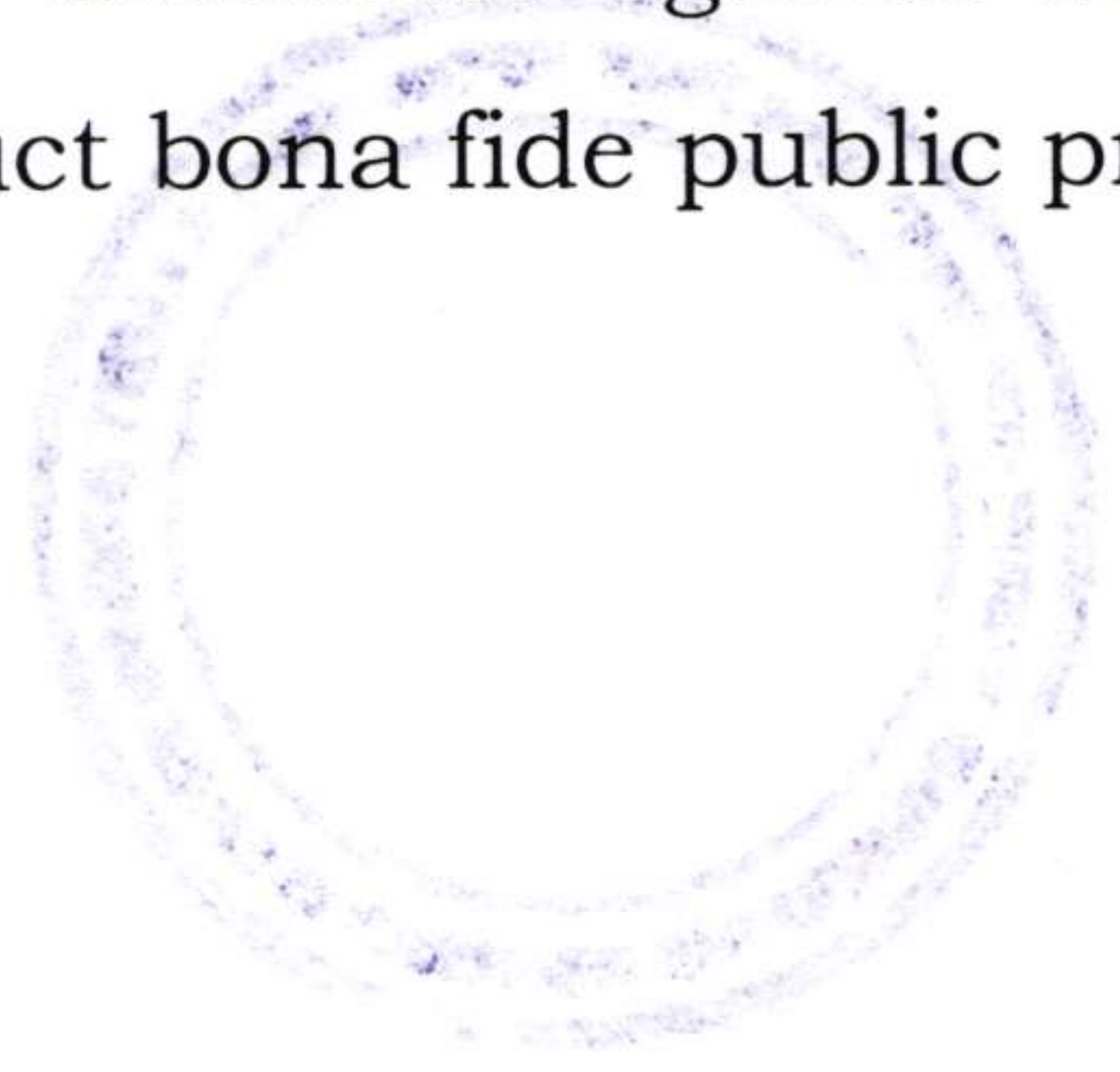
c) The Applicants' allegations are speculative, factually incorrect, and devoid of legal foundation.

Prayer

Wherefore, in view of the foregoing facts and circumstances, the documents on record and the applicable laws, this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to reject/dispose the present Original Application with exemplary costs, as a deterrent against frivolous and motivated litigations which obstruct bona fide public projects.

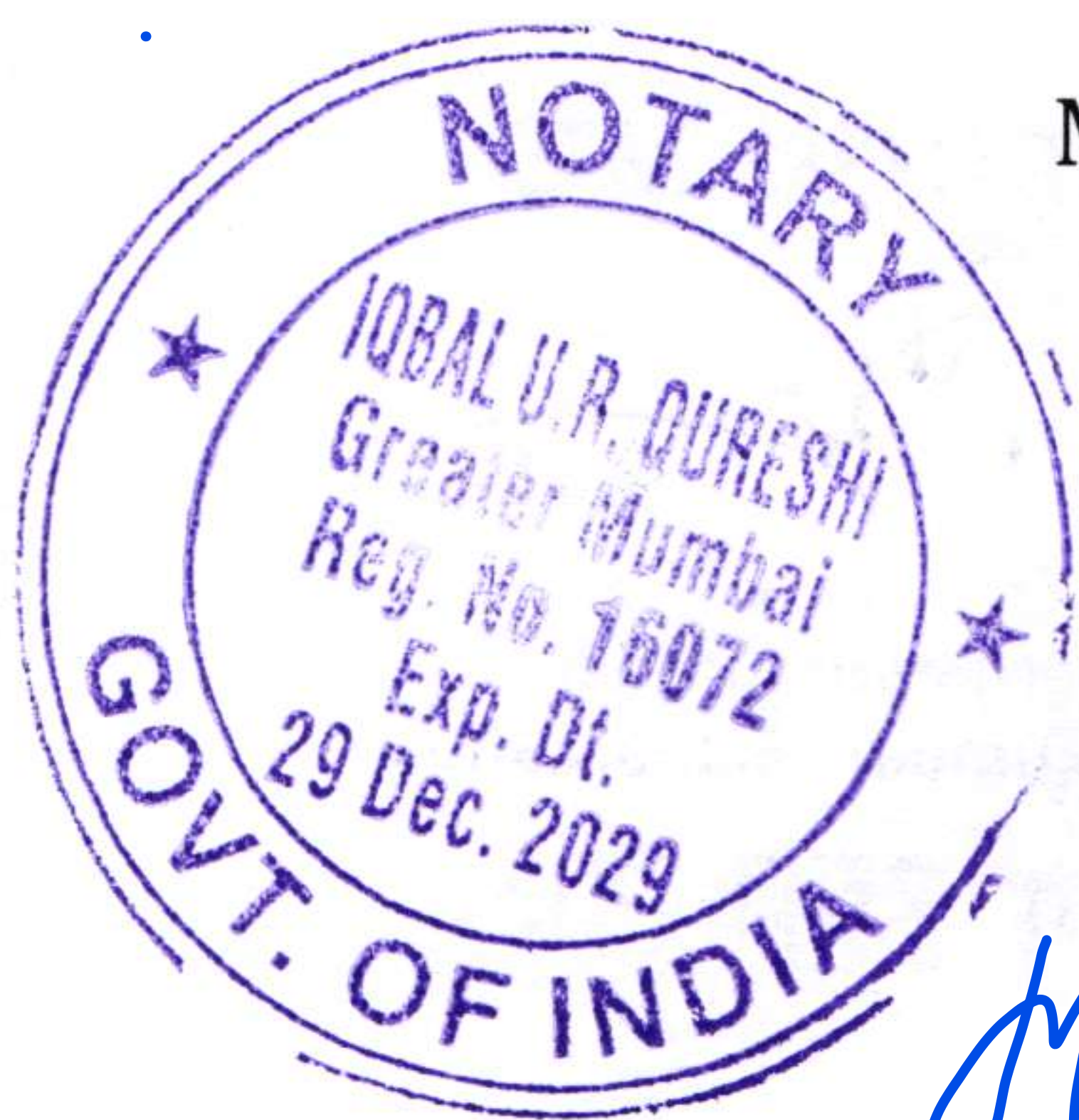
Date: 09/09/2025

Place: Mumbai



For Respondent No.1

Maharashtra State Infrastructure Development Corporation
Limited



Nazir Husen A Naikwadi
Executive Engineer

**For M.V.Kini Law Firm,
Advocates for Respondent No.1**

VERIFICATION

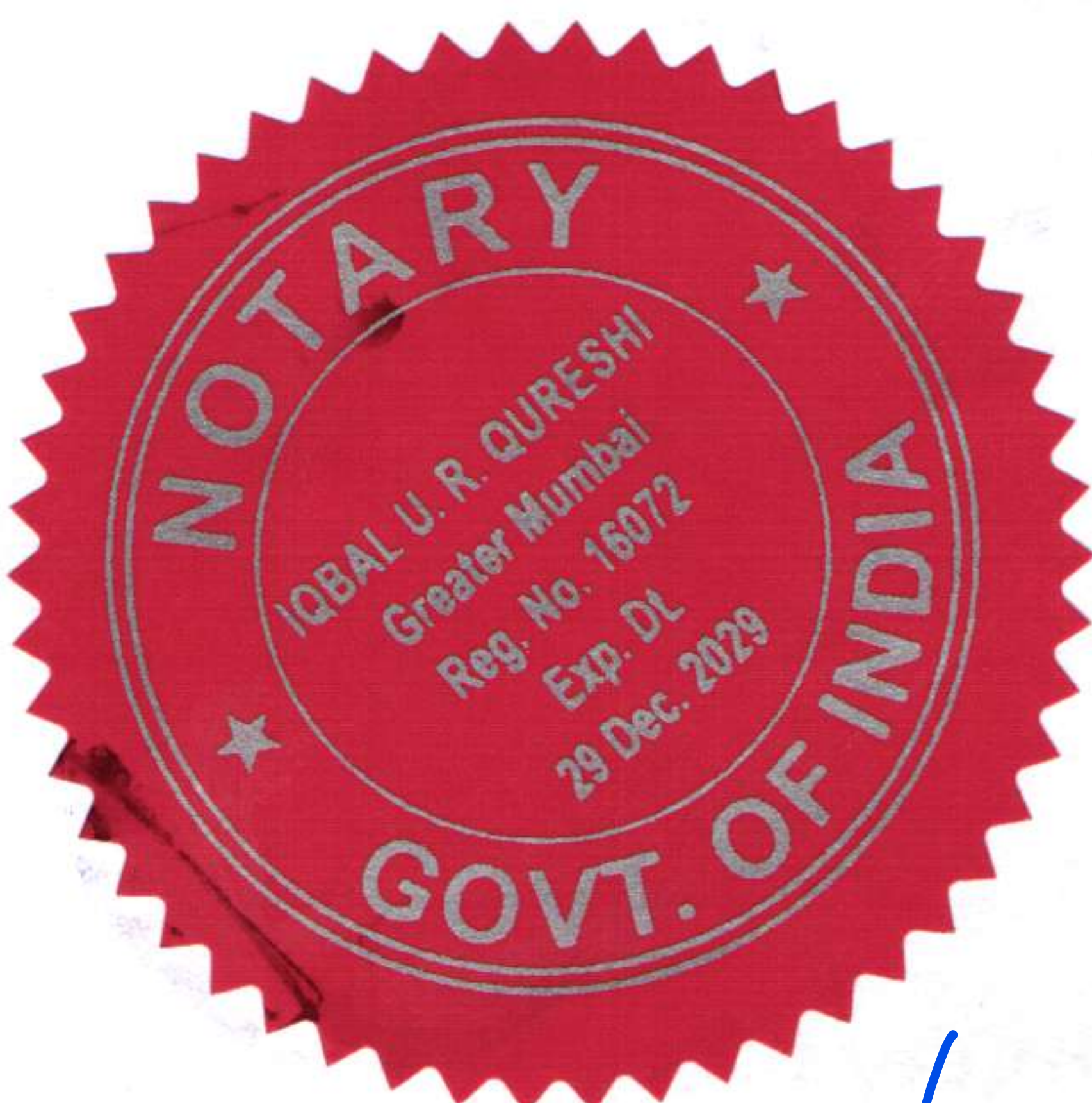
I, Nazir Husen A Naikwadi, aged 55 an Indian inhabitant, working as Executive Engineer, MSIDC, at the office of Respondent No.1 (MSIDC), having office at 13th Floor, Bhaktawar Building, Nariman Point Mumbai, state on solemn affirmation that the contents of this Reply on behalf of Respondent No.1 is true and correct and the same are based on the records maintained at our office and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: 09/09/2025

Place: Mumbai

For Respondent No.1

Maharashtra State Infrastructure Development Corporation
Limited



Nazir Husen A Naikwadi
Executive Engineer

**For M.V.Kini Law Firm,
Advocates for Respondent No.1**

BEFORE ME

IQBAL U. R. QURESHI
NOTARY
Government of India
Greater Mumbai - Maharashtra

9 SEP 2025

NOTED & REGISTERED
Sr. No. 814 Page No. 41
Book No. V7 Date.....

- 9 SEP 2025

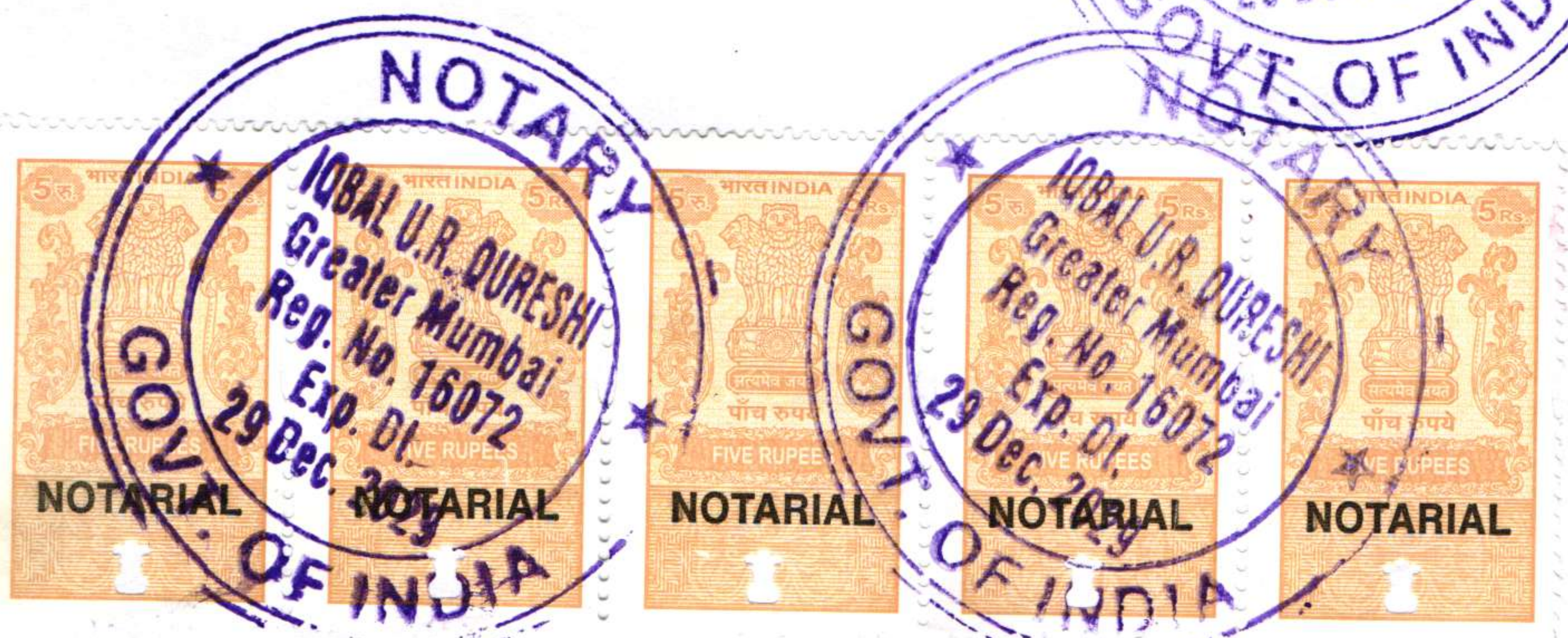


Exhibit - R1

39

महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळ
यांचेमार्फत सुधारित हायब्रीड ॲन्युईटी योजना.

पोलादपूर महाबलेश्वर वाई भाडले दहिवडो रस्ता
रा.मा.139 कि.मी.24/240 ते 76/00 (भाग कुंभरोशी
ता.महाबलेश्वर ते शहाबाग फाटा ता. वाई) ची सुधारणा
करणे, व पारगांव यवत सासवड कापूरहोळ भोर मांडरदेव
वाई सुरु रस्ता रा.मा.119 कि.मी.125/400 ते 133/690
(भाग शहाबाग फाटा ते सुरु) ची सुधारणा करणे, ता.वाई
जि.सातारा (एकुण लांबी 60.050 कि.मी.).

महाराष्ट्र शासन
सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक-पिएलएन-२०२४/सीआर-(१३)/नि-३
मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०० ०३२
दिनांक - १५/०३/२०२४

शासन निर्णय:- पोलादपूर महाबलेश्वर वाई भाडले दहिवडो रस्ता रा.मा.139 कि.मी.24/240 ते 76/00 (भाग कुंभरोशी ता.महाबलेश्वर ते शहाबाग फाटा ता. वाई) ची सुधारणा करणे, व पारगांव यवत सासवड कापूरहोळ भोर मांडरदेव वाई सुरु रस्ता रा.मा.119 कि.मी.125/400 ते 133/690 (भाग शहाबाग फाटा ते सुरु) ची सुधारणा करणे, ता.वाई जि.सातारा (एकुण लांबी 60.050 कि.मी.). या रुपये ३७५,३३,००,०००/- (रु. तीनशे पंच्याहत्तर कोटी तेहतीस लक्ष मात्र) अंदाजित खर्चाच्या बांधकामास याद्वारे सुधारित हायब्रीड ॲन्युईटी (Revised Hybrid-Annuity) योजनेतर्गत खालील अटी व शर्तीच्या अधीन राहून प्रशासकीय मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे. सदर कामाचा वाव खालीलप्रमाणे आहे:-

१) मातीभराव, खडीकरण, मजबूतीकरण, डांबरीकरण, काँक्रीट रस्ता, संरक्षक भित्त, २) पाइप कल्वर्टची पुर्नबांधणी, बॉक्स कल्वर्टची पुर्नबांधणी, लहान पुलाचे बांधकाम/दुरुस्ती, सेवा वाहिन्यांचे स्थानांतरण, वृक्ष लागवड, ३) तांत्रिक पर्यवेक्षक सेवा,

४) संभाव्य भाववाढ, ५) देखभाल व दुरुस्ती, ६) संकिर्णबाबी

२. सदर प्रकल्पाच्या कामाच्या निविदा ई.पी.सी. तत्वावर बोलावण्यात याव्यात.
३. ज्या कामास या निर्णयाद्वारे प्रशासकीय मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे त्या कामास विचाराधीन असलेल्या नियोजित कोणत्याही पाटबंधारे / जलविद्युत पाणी पुरवठा प्रकल्पामुळे बाधा येत नाही किंवा हे काम अशा योजनांच्या जलाशयाखाली येणार नाही, अशा अर्थाचे योग्य नमुन्यातील प्रमाणपत्र मुख्य अभियंता यांनी प्रतिस्वाक्षरित केले आहे.
४. क्षेत्रीय अधिकाऱ्यांनी या कामाच्या प्रत्यक्ष बांधकामास सुरुवात करण्यापूर्वी हे काम कोणत्याही पाटबंधारे / जलविद्युत पाणी पुरवठा प्रकल्पाच्या जलाशयाखाली जाण्याची शक्यता नाही किंवा अशा प्रकल्पामुळे या कामावर कोणताही परिणाम होणार नाही याची खात्री करून घेतली पाहिजे या अटीवरच ही प्रशासकीय मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.
५. सदरहू कामाचा प्रस्ताव तयार करताना कामाचे समर्थन, आवश्यकता, शासनाने वेळोवेळी निर्गमित केलेल्या परिपत्रकातील / पत्रातील सूचनांचे अनुपालन, या सर्व बाबींचा क्षेत्रीय पातळीवर विचार करण्यात आलेला आहे व प्रस्तावाची क्षेत्रीय पातळीवर सर्व तांत्रिक दृष्टीकोनातून छाननी करण्यात आली आहे. तसेच तांत्रिक मंजूरी देण्यापूर्वी पुन्हा एकदा या सर्व बाबींची खातरजमा मुख्य अभियंता यांनी केलेली आहे.
६. प्रस्तुत काम सुरु करण्यापूर्वी पुढील बाबींची पूर्तता करण्यात यावी या अटीवरच ही प्रशासकीय मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

- i. सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभागाच्या शासन निर्णय क्र. संकीर्ण २०२१/ प्र.क्र.११४/नियो-१अ, दि.२२/२/२०२४ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयातील तरतूदीचे तंतोतंत पालन करण्यात यावे.
- ii. सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभागाच्या शासन निर्णय क्रमांक-बीजीएम/ २०२३/प्र.क्र.८७/अर्थ-१, दिनांक-१६/०२/२०२४ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयातील तरतूदीचे तंतोतंत पालन करण्यात यावे.
- iii. डांबरीकरणाच्या तरतूदी सा.बां.वि. परिपत्रक क्र-संकीर्ण-२०७/प्र.क्र.२५७/रस्ते-१ दिनांक २१ जानेवारी २००८, क्र-संकीर्ण-२००९/प्र.क्र.११६/रस्ते-१ दिनांक ०४ डिसेंबर २००९ व क्र-संकीर्ण-



२०१४/प्र.क्र.०६/रस्ते-१ दिनांक २६/५/२०१४ व दिनांक ०७ ऑगस्ट २०१४ नुसार आहेत याची खात्री तांत्रिक मान्यता प्रदान करणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्याने करावी.

- ii. रस्ते व पुल बांधकामासाठी ज्या ठिकाणी वन व पर्यावरण व अन्य विभागांची (MCZMA/NCZMA) मान्यता मिळविण्यासाठी आवश्यक त्या अटी पूर्ण करण्यात याव्यात. त्यासाठी संबंधीत संस्थाकडे अर्ज करण्याची जबाबदारी संबंधीत मुख्य अभियंता यांची राहिल व अशी परवानगी प्राप्त झाल्यानंतरच संबंधीत सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याने प्रत्यक्ष कामास सुरुवात करावी.
 - v. वाहतूक अडथळांचे प्रमाण अनुज्ञेय राहिल याची खातरजमा करण्यात यावी. ही जबाबदारी संबंधीत अधीक्षक अभियंता यांची राहिल, तसे प्रमाणपत्र अधीक्षक अभियंता यांनी द्यावे.
 - vi. काम आदिवासी क्षेत्रातील असल्यास संबंधीत प्रकल्प अधिकारी, एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्प यांचे परवानगीचे पत्र मिळविण्यात यावे व आदिवासी व्यक्तींच्या जमीनी संपादन करतांना प्रचलित कायद्याचे पालन करावे.
 - vii. कामास वन जमिनीची आवश्यकता असल्यास संबंधीत प्राधिकरणाची परवानगी घेण्याची जबाबदारी तांत्रिक मान्यता देणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्याची असेल. वन जमिन ताब्यात मिळाल्याशिवाय काम सुरु करण्यात येऊ नये.
 - viii. कामासाठी मंजूर निधीच्या मर्यादेच्या अधीन राहूनच खर्च करण्यात यावा.
 - ix. लहान पूल/ मोठे पूल/ रेल्वे उड्डाणपुलाच्या सर्वसाधारण आखणीस सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांची मंजूरी प्राप्त केल्यानंतरच अंदाजपत्रकास तांत्रिक मंजूरी प्रदान करण्यात आल्याची खातरजमा केली आहे.
 - x. तांत्रिक मान्यता प्रदान करण्यापूर्वी द्राविक गणिते तपासण्यात आली आहेत. त्याप्रमाणे संकल्पन निश्चित करून द्राविक गणिते अधीक्षक अभियंता/मुख्य अभियंता यांनी स्वतः तपासली आहे.
 - xi. प्रस्तावित काम हे शासनाच्या ताब्यातील जागेवर करण्यात येणार आहे. रस्त्याचे काम खाजगी किंवा इतर मालकी जागेत करावयाचे असल्यास, सदर जमिन प्रचलित भूसंपादन नियमानुसार संपादीत करून जमिनीचा सर्व मोबदला अदा केल्याची खात्री करूनच संबंधित मुख्य अभियंता यांनी तांत्रिक मान्यता प्रदान केली आहे.
 - xii. कंत्राटदाराशी करावयाच्या करारनाम्यात रस्ता किंवा पूल याचे संकल्पित आयुर्मान दर्शवून दोष दायित्व कालावधीत कामात दोष निर्माण झाल्यास त्याची जबाबदारी कंत्राटदार व संबंधित पर्यवेक्षकीय अधिकारी यांची राहिल. अशा प्रकरणी कंत्राटदार व संबंधित पर्यवेक्षकीय अधिकारी यांचेवर नियमानुसार कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल अशा आशयाची अट करारनाम्यात समाविष्ट केली आहे.
 - xiii. प्रचलित IRC च्या तरतूदीप्रमाणे अंदाजपत्रकात भौमितिक मानके व संकल्पने समाविष्ट केली आहेत, यांची खातरजमा मुख्य अभियंता, यांनी तांत्रिक मान्यता प्रदान करताना केली आहे.
७. प्रशासकीय मान्यतेच्या अंदाजपत्रकात प्रत्येक दराचे वर्णन/दर/दर पृथःकरणातील गृहीत धरलेली अंतरे व अनुषांगिक इतर बाबी तांत्रिक मान्यता प्रदान करण्यास सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्यांच्या पातळीवर खातरजमा करून तपासले आहे. या संदर्भात शासनाचे कोणतेही उत्तरदायित्व असणार नाही.
८. तांत्रिक मान्यता प्रदान करतांना प्रशासकीय मान्यतेतील बाब अन्य कोणत्याही योजनेत/कार्यक्रमात समाविष्ट नाही, याची खातरजमा तांत्रिक मान्यता प्रदान करण्यास सक्षम अधिकाऱ्याने केली आहे.
९. सदर कामावरील खर्च "मागणी क्रमांक एच-७, ५०५४- मार्ग व पुल यावरील भांडवली खर्च, १९०- सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील व इतर उपक्रमांना सहाय्य, (०५) महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळ, (०५) (०१) महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळास भाग भांडवली अंशदान (कार्यक्रम) (५०५४ ५४४९) -५४ गुंतवणुका" या शिर्षाखाली दाखवण्यात यावा.
- महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नांवाने,

Wam

(विवेक कांबळे)

कार्यासन अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रत,

महालेखापाल-१ व २, (लेखापरीक्षा) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई / नागपूर

महालेखापाल-१ व २, (लेखा व अनुज्ञेयता), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई / नागपूर

व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळ, मुंबई.

मुख्य अभियंता, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळ, मुंबई. (मंजूर नकाशे व अंदाजपत्रकाच्या प्रतीसह)

मुख्य अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम प्रादेशिक विभाग, पुणे

अधीक्षक अभियंता, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळ, मुंबई.

अधीक्षक अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम मंडळ, सातारा

मा.मंत्री, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक.

कार्यासन अधिकारी, अर्थ-१/नियोजन-१/रस्ते-५, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.

32

PN-11 (Shahabag)

Name of the Project - PACKAGE NO - Improvements to Poldpur Mahabaleshwar Wai Bhadale Dahiwadi Road SH-130 Km. 24/240 to 76/000 (Part- Kumbhroshi Tal. Mahabaleshwar to Shahabag Phata Tal. Wai) & Improvements to Pargann Yawat Saswad Kapurhol Bhor Mundhardev Wai Surur Road SH-119, Km. 125/400 to 133/690 (Part- Shahabag Phata to Surur) Tal. Wai, Dist. Satara.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

Table with columns: Section, Sr. No., Description, Length, Amount as per Cost Estimate (Rs, Crore), Rate per Km. Rows include ROAD WORK (Site Clearance, Excavation, Sub-base, Bituminous Course, Rigid Pavement, Drainage, Protection, Utility pipes, Road Side Arboriculture, Traffic Signages), STRUCTURES (Pipe Culvert, Box Culvert, Minor Bridge, Bridge Repair), CIVIL COST OF PROJECT, Utility Shifting Charges, Royalty Charges, TOTAL CIVIL COST OF PROJECT, Maintenance charges, TOTAL EPC COST OF PROJECT, GST @ 18%, TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST, Contingencies, and TOTAL PROJECT COST INCLUDING CENTAGES.

DPR Consultant

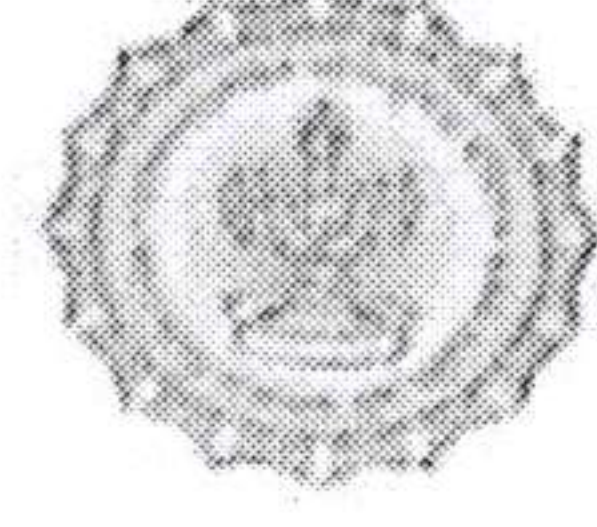
Technically... for Rs 3,75,32,52,614 (i.e. Rs. Three Hundred Seventy Five Crore Twenty

Fifty two Lakhs and Six Hundred only) Chief Engineer, Maharashtra State Infrastructure Development Corporation, Mumbai.

प्रशासकीय मान्यता मिळालेल्या शा. नि. चा. ... PUNE ... 99/03/2028 ...



Exhibit - R2 (colly)



मुख्य अभियंता

सा.बां. प्रादेशिक विभाग, पुणे यांचे कार्यालय
मध्यवर्ती इमारत (विस्तारीत), पुणे-४११००१

दुरध्वनी-०२०-२६१२४२९५

E-Mail:- pune.ce@mahapwd.com

फॅक्स क्र.०२०-२६१२६२६८

जा.क्र.मुअ(पुणे)/ का-२/खाजगीकरण / HAM- PHASE II/

/ २०२४

दिनांक :- 29.11.2024

प्रति,

मुख्य अभियंता,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा
विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित,
१३ वा माळा, बक्तावर संकुल,
२२९ नरिमन पॉईंट, मुंबई-४०००२१.

विषय :- सुधारित हायब्रिड ॲन्युईटी प्रकल्प टप्पा-II अंतर्गत मंजूर असलेल्या कामाच्या रस्त्याची लांबी महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित यांच्याकडे हस्तांतरित करण्याबाबत.

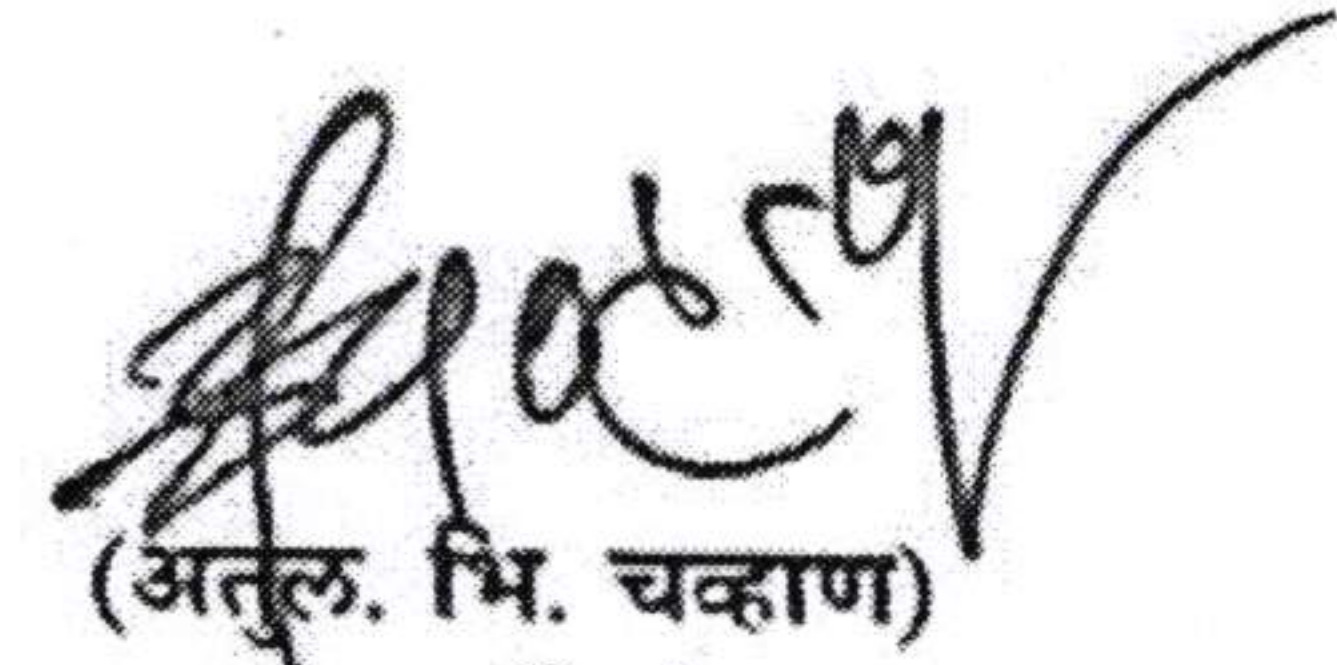
संदर्भ :- आपले पत्र क्र. मरापासुवि/ HAM-II/ १४३४/ २०२४, दि. २१ ऑक्टोबर, २०२४.

विषयांकित प्रकरणी संदर्भिय पत्रान्वये आपल्याकडून कळविल्यानुसार सुधारित हायब्रिड ॲन्युईटी योजना टप्पा-II अंतर्गत महामंडळाकडून निविदा प्रक्रिया राबवून कार्यांरंभ आदेश निर्गमित एकूण १४५ कामांपैकी या पुणे प्रादेशिक विभागाच्या अखत्यारितील सोबत जोडलेल्या परिशिष्टातील (परिशिष्ट-१) एकूण २९ कामांची त्या त्या मंजूर कामांमध्ये नमूद लांबी प्रस्तुत योजनेचे काम हाती घेण्यासाठी या पत्राद्वारे वर्ग करण्यात येत आहे.

त्याचबरोबर वरीलप्रमाणे हस्तांतरित करण्यात येत असलेल्या रस्त्याच्या लांबीसंबंधातील सर्वकष माहितीकरिता आपल्याकडून प्राप्त तपासणी सूची भरून ती माहिती महामंडळास उपलब्ध करून देण्याबाबत सर्व संबंधित कार्यकारी अभियंता यांना प्रादेशिक स्तरावरून सूचित करण्यात येत आहे.

वरीलप्रमाणे आपल्याकडील पुढील कार्यवाहीस्तव सस्नेह अग्रेषित.

सोबत- परिशिष्ट-१


(अतुल. भि. चव्हाण)

मुख्य अभियंता,

सार्वजनिक बांधकाम प्रादेशिक विभाग,
पुणे-१

प्रत वरीलप्रमाणे माहिती व आवश्यक कार्यवाहीस्तव-

अधीक्षक अभियंता, सा. बां. मंडळ, पुणे, सातारा, कोल्हापूर व सोलापूर.

सोबत-वरीलप्रमाणे.

प्रत वरीलप्रमाणे तात्काळ आवश्यक कार्यवाहीसाठी रवाना-

कार्यकारी अभियंता, सा.बां.(पूर्व) विभाग, पुणे, सा.बां.(दक्षिण) विभाग, पुणे, सा.बां.(उत्तर) विभाग, पुणे, सा.बां. प्रकल्प विभाग, पुणे, सा.बां.(पश्चिम) विभाग, सातारा, सा. बां. विभाग, सातारा, सा. बां. विभाग, मिरज, सा.बां.(पश्चिम) विभाग, सांगली, सा.बां. विभाग, कोल्हापूर, विशेष प्रकल्प (सा.बां.) विभाग, कोल्हापूर, सा.बां.(दक्षिण) विभाग, कोल्हापूर, सा.बां. विभाग, सोलापूर, सा. बां. विभाग क्र.२, सोलापूर, सा. बां. विभाग, पंढरपूर, सा. बां. विभाग, अकलूज.

सोबत-वरीलप्रमाणे.





कार्यकारी अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम (पश्चिम) विभाग, सातारा
"बांधकाम भवन" सदर बझार, सातारा-४१५००१

दूरध्वनी क्र. ०२१६२-२३४३२९	जा.क्र. रेशा/ रस्ते हस्तांतर / १४९७७ / २०२४
वेबसाईट :- www.mahapwd.com	
email: westsatara.ee@mahapwd.gov.in	दिनांक 16 DEC 2024

प्रति,

कार्यकारी अभियंता,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा
विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित,
१३ वा मजला, बक्तावर संकुल,
२२९ नरिमन पॉईंट, मुंबई-४०००२९

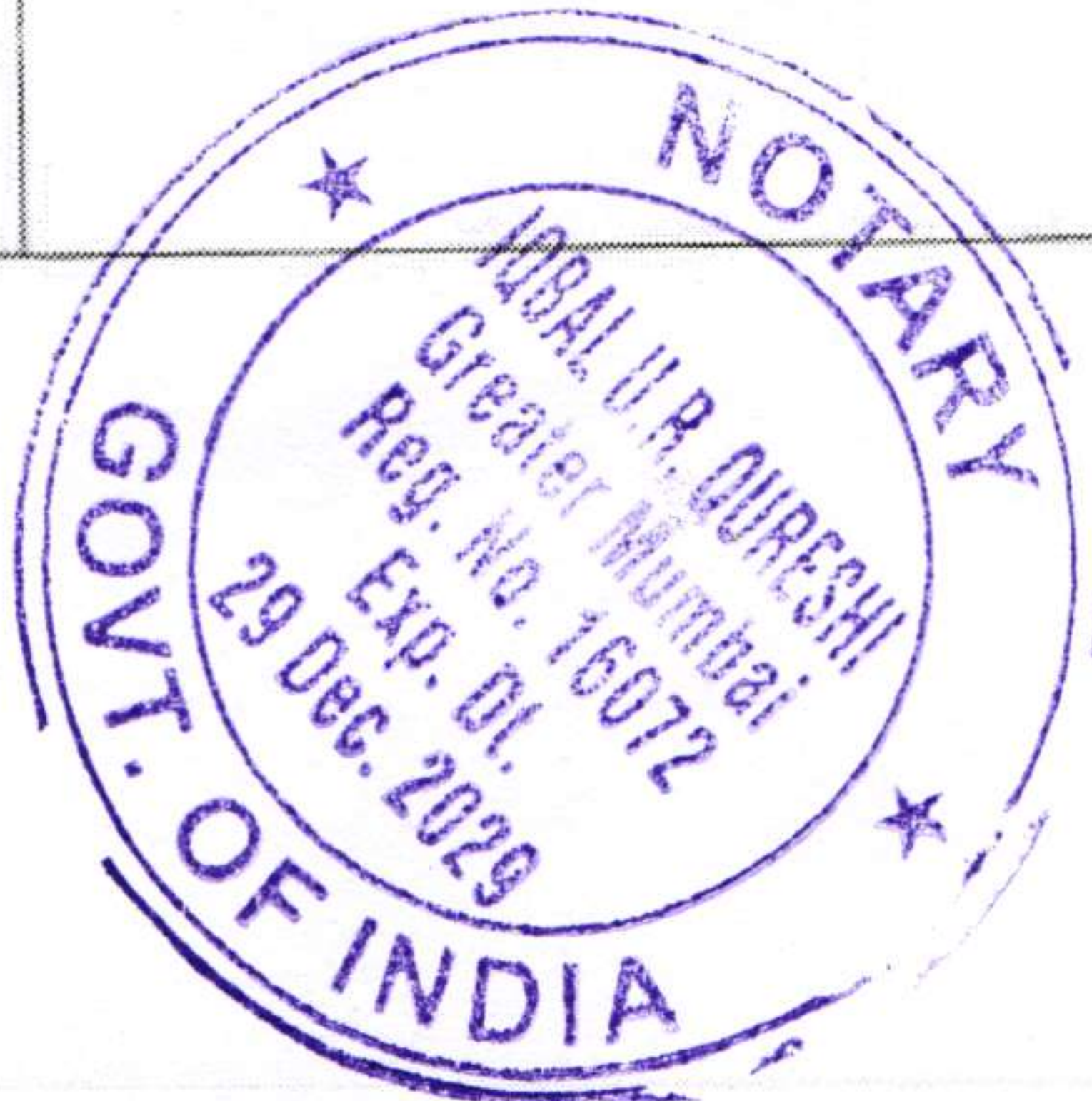
विषय :- सुधारित हायब्रिड ॲन्युईटी प्रकल्प टप्पा-II अंतर्गत मंजूर असलेल्या कामाच्या रस्त्याची लांबी महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित यांच्याकडे हस्तांतरित करण्याबाबत.

- संदर्भ :-
- १) मुख्य अभियंता, सा.बां. प्रादेशिक विभाग, पुणे यांचे कार्यालयीन पत्र जा.क्र.का-२/खाजगीकरण/HAM-PHASE II/१०४३१/२४ दि.२९/११/२०२४
 - २) उपविभागीय अधिकारी, सा.बां. उपविभाग, वि.प्र. कराड यांचे कार्यालयीन पत्र जा.क्र. वि.प्र. कराड/३६९/२४ दि.०४/१२/२०२४
 - ३) उपविभागीय अभियंता, सा.बां. उपविभाग, जावली यांचे कार्यालयीन पत्र जा.क्र. प्रकल्प/१३८६/२४ दि.०४/१२/२०२४
 - ४) उपविभागीय अभियंता, सा.बां. उपविभाग, वाई यांचे कार्यालयीन पत्र जा.क्र. वाई/१६९२/२४ दि.०५/१२/२०२४
 - ५) उपविभागीय अभियंता, सा.बां. उपविभाग, महाबळेश्वर यांचा प्राप्त प्रस्ताव.

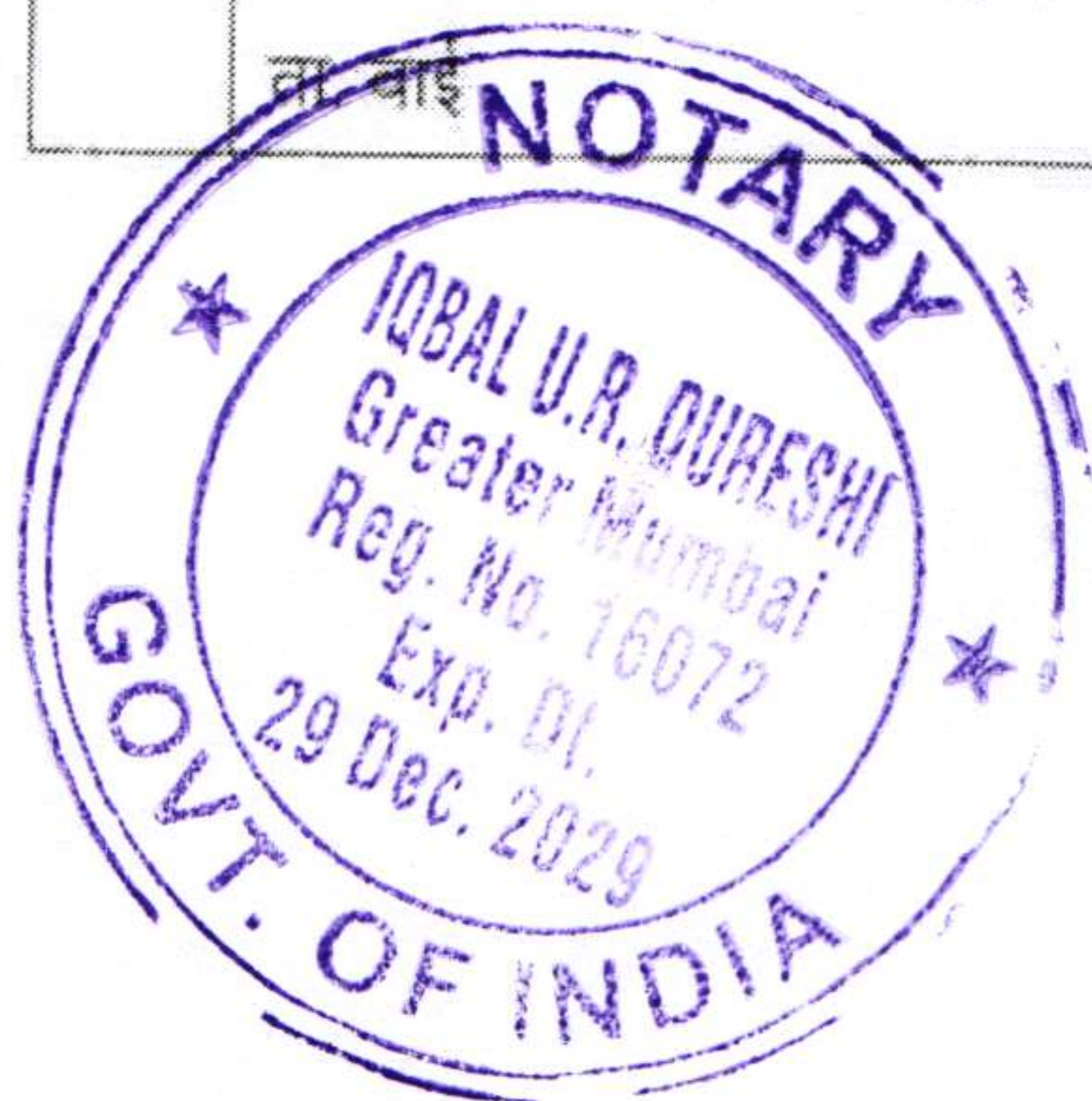
उपरोक्त संदर्भिय पत्रान्वये सुधारित हायब्रिड ॲन्युईटी योजना टप्पा-II अंतर्गत मंजूर असलेल्या या विभागाच्या अखत्यारितील रस्त्यांची लांबी महाराष्ट्र पायाभूत सुविधा विकास मर्यादित यांच्याकडे हस्तांतरित करणेबाबत सुचित केले आहे.

त्याअनुषंगाने संदर्भ क्र. २ ते ५ अन्वये प्राप्त प्रस्तावानुसार सार्वजनिक बांधकाम (पश्चिम) विभाग, सातारा अंतर्गत, हायब्रिड ॲन्युईटी योजना टप्पा-II मधील मंजूर असलेले खालीलप्रमाणे रस्ते व सदर रस्त्यावरील आवश्यक असणारे अभिलेखे व सविस्तर प्रस्ताव आपले विभागास हस्तांतरित करण्यात येत आहे.

अ. क्र.	रस्त्याचे नाव	साखळी क्रमांक		अभिलेखे उपलब्ध करून देणारे उपविभाग	उप अभियंता यांचे नाव	शेरा
		पासून	पर्यंत			

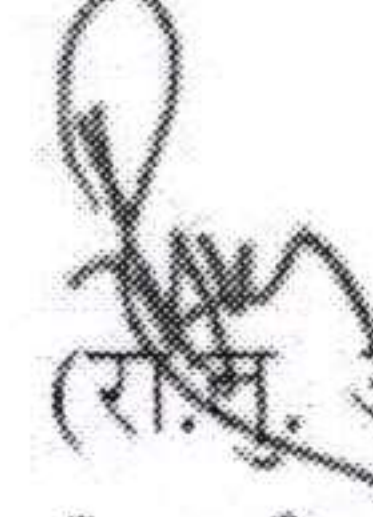


१	PN II १३ B राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग क्र.४ ते पाचवड कुडाळ मेढा कोळघर अंधारी फळणी मुनावळे वाघळी शेंबडी रस्ता प्रजिमा-१९ कि.मी. ४०/५५० ते ५९/९५० (भाग- पाचवड ते मेढा) ता. जावली जि. सातारा (सद्यस्थितीत राज्य मार्ग क्र. ४६१)	कि.मी. ४०/५ ५०	कि.मी. ५९/९५ ०	सा.बां. उपविभाग , जावली	श्री. डी.एच. पवार मो.नं.९४०४७० ३४२३	सद्यस्थिती त राज्य मार्ग क्र. ४६१
२	मेढा (वेण्णा चौक) कुसुंबी सह्याद्रीनगर कोळघर फाटा अंधारी मुनावळे वाघळी शेंबडी बामणोली रस्ता प्रजिमा-१४४ सुधारित प्रजिमा १५२ कि.मी. ०/०० ते ३७/१०० (भाग- मेढा ते शेंबडी) ता. जावली जि. सातारा (सद्यस्थितीत राज्य मार्ग क्र. ४६१)	कि.मी. ०/००	३७/१० ०	सा.बां. उपविभाग , जावली	श्री. डी.एच. पवार मो.नं.९४०४७० ३४२३	सद्यस्थिती त राज्य मार्ग क्र. ४६१
३	PN II १३ C डिचोली नवजा हेळवाक मोरगिरी गारवडे साजूर तांबवे विंग वाठार रेठरे शेणोली स्टेशन रस्ता रा.मा. १४८ ता. कराड जि. सातारा (भाग कराड तालुका हद्द ते शेणोली स्टेशन)	कि.मी. ६२/५ ००	कि.मी. १०१/१० ०	सा.बां. वि. प्र. उप विभाग, कराड	श्री. प्र.वि. चौधरी मो.नं. ९४२३८२८३२६	
४	PN II (शहाबाग सुरूर कुंभरोशी) पोलादपूर महाबळेश्वर वाई वाठार भाडळे दहिवडी रस्ता राज्य मार्ग क्र. १३९ कि.मी. २४/२४० ते ७६/०० (भाग- कुंभरोशी ता. महाबळेश्वर ते शहाबाग फाटा ता. वाई)	कि.मी. २४/२ ४०	कि.मी. ६४/००	सा.बां. उपविभाग महाबळे- श्वर	श्री. ऐ. एस. देशपांडे मो. न. ७५५८३२३६४ ४	
		कि.मी. ६४/० ०	कि.मी. ७६/००	सा.बां. उपविभाग , वाई	श्री. एम.व्ही. गोंजारी मो.नं. ९८२२९७०३९९	
५	PN II (शहाबाग सुरूर कुंभरोशी) पारगांव यवत सासवड कापूरहोळ भोर मांढरदेव वाई सुरूर रस्ता रा.मा. ११९ (भाग-शहाबाग फाटा ते सुरूर) ता. वाई	कि.मी. १२५/ ४००	कि.मी. १३३/६ ९०	सा.बां. उपविभाग , वाई	श्री. एम.व्ही. गोंजारी मो.नं. ९८२२९७०३९९	



तरी वरील प्रमाणे रस्ते, हे अभिलेखासह आपले विभागास हस्तांतरित करण्यात येत आहे.
हे आपले माहितीसाठी व पुढील कार्यवाहीसाठी सस्नेह अग्रेषित.

सोबत :- रस्ते हस्तांतर प्रस्ताव २ प्रतित


(रा.स. अहिरे)

कार्यकारी अभियंता,
सार्वजनिक बांधकाम (प) विभाग, सातारा

प्रत :- मुख्य अभियंता, सा.बां. प्रादेशिक विभाग, पुणे यांना माहितीसाठी सविनय सादर.

प्रत :- अधीक्षक अभियंता, सा.बां. मंडळ, सातारा यांना माहितीसाठी सविनय सादर.

प्रत :- उपविभागीय अधिकारी, सा.बां. उपविभाग, जावली/ वाई/ महाबळेश्वर/ वि.प्र. कराड यांना माहितीसाठी व कार्यवाहीसाठी रवाना.

२/- मार्च २०२४ अखेर रस्ते सांख्यिकी आकडेवारी सादर करतांना वरील रस्ते वगळून सादर करावी.

प्रत :- प्रकल्प शाखा-१/२/३ विभागीय कार्यालय यांना माहितीसाठी .





कार्यकारी अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम (पश्चिम) विभाग, सातारा
"बांधकाम भवन" सदर बझार, सातारा-४१५००१

दूरध्वनी क्र. ०२१६२-२३४३२९	रेशा/रस्ते हस्तांतर/ १४९७७
वेबसाईट :- www.mahapwd.com	दिनांक 16 2024
email: westsatara.ee@mahapwd.gov.in	ताबा पावती 16 DEC 2024

सुधारित हायब्रिड ॲन्युईटी प्रकल्प टप्पा-II अंतर्गत मंजूर असलेल्या कामाच्या रस्त्याची लांबी महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित यांच्याकडे हस्तांतरित करण्याबाबत.

१	PN II १३ B राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग क्र.४ ते पाचवड कुडाळ मेढा कोळघर अंधारी फळणी मुनावळे वाघळी शेंबडी रस्ता प्रजिमा-१९ कि.मी. ४०/५५० ते ५९/९५० (भाग- पाचवड ते मेढा) ता. जावली जि. सातारा (सद्यस्थितीत राज्य मार्ग क्र. ४६१)	सदरील रस्त्याचे आवश्यक अभिलेखे Pre-acceptance नुसार check list नुसार सोबत जोडण्यात येत आहे.
२	मेढा (वेण्णा चौक) कुसुंबी सह्याद्रीनगर कोळघर फाटा अंधारी मुनावळे वाघळी शेंबडी बामणोली रस्ता प्रजिमा-१४४ सुधारित प्रजिमा १५२ कि.मी. ०/०० ते ३७/१०० (भाग- मेढा ते शेंबडी) ता. जावली जि. सातारा (सद्यस्थितीत राज्य मार्ग क्र. ४६१)	सदरील रस्त्याचे आवश्यक अभिलेखे Pre-acceptance नुसार check list नुसार सोबत जोडण्यात येत आहे.
३	PN II १३ C डिचोली नवजा हेळवाक मोरगिरी गारवडे साजूर तांबवे विंग वाठार रेठरे शेणोली स्टेशन रस्ता रा.मा. १४८ ता. कराड जि. सातारा कि.मी. ६२/५०० ते १०१/१०० (भाग कराड तालुका हद्द ते शेणोली स्टेशन)	सदरील रस्त्याचे आवश्यक अभिलेखे Pre-acceptance नुसार check list नुसार सोबत जोडण्यात येत आहे.
४	PN II (शहाबाग सुरूर कुंभरोशी) पोलादपूर महाबळेश्वर वाई वाठार भाडळे दहिवडी रस्ता राज्य मार्ग क्र. १३९ कि.मी. २४/२४० ते ७६/०० (भाग- कुंभरोशी ता. महाबळेश्वर ते शहाबाग फाटा ता. वाई)	सदरील रस्त्याचे आवश्यक अभिलेखे Pre-acceptance नुसार check list नुसार सोबत जोडण्यात येत आहे.
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ताबा देणार

कार्यकारी अभियंता,

सार्वजनिक बांधकाम (प) विभाग, सातारा

ताबा घेणार

कार्यकारी अभियंता,

महाराष्ट्र राज्य पायाभूत सुविधा

विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित

