

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE

Appeal No. 529 of 2025 (WZ)

In the matter of:

Akshay Sunil Jagtap

....Appellant

Versus

State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Maharashtra &

Ors.

...Respondents

INDEX

Sr. No.	Particulars of Document	Annexure No.	Page No.
1	Index	—	603
2	Rejoinder To Opposing Objections Of Respondent No.7 (Bajaj Finserv Ventures Limited)	—	604- 613
3	Affidavit In Support of Rejoinder	—	614
4	Copy of Government Resolution dated 17.11.2008 issued by Industries, Energy & Labour Department, Govt. of Maharashtra regarding 80% employment to local persons	A-1	615- 619
5	Copy of news article published in The Times of India dated 03.06.2023 & 04.06.2023 regarding Bajaj Finserv project proposing investment and employment generation (approx. 40,000 jobs)	A-2	620- 621
6	Copies of email/communication made by the Appellant to Project Proponent in context of local employment and public concern	A-3	622- 623
7	Proof of service	A-4	624

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REJOINDER TO OPPOSING OBJECTIONS OF RESPONDENT**NO.7 (BAJAJ FINSERV VENTURES LIMITED)**

The Appellant denies all allegations, contentions, and insinuations made in the Memorandum opposing admission, save and except those expressly admitted herein. The averments of Respondent No. 7 are false, misleading, defamatory, and unsupported by any evidence, and are intended to prejudice this Hon'ble Tribunal at the threshold stage. The Reply Affidavit fails to rebut any of the substantive environmental and statutory violations raised in the Appeal and instead relies on irrelevant and collateral allegations regarding the Appellant's motives, which are wholly immaterial under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. It is settled that environmental adjudication must be based on compliance with statutory requirements and not on personal attacks. The Appellant, being a concerned local resident, has the locus to approach this Hon'ble Tribunal, and such right cannot be defeated on extraneous grounds. It is further submitted that the Project Proponent has acted with mala fide intent by proceeding with a commercial project involving encroachment upon natural nallah/stream and its buffer zone, and by obtaining Environmental Clearance through suppression and misrepresentation of material facts, thereby causing serious and irreversible environmental harm. Accordingly, the present Appeal merits admission and consideration on merits. The Appellant submits this point-by-point rebuttal to the Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 7:

Reply to Para 1 & 2 – Authority and Knowledge

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Reply Affidavit are introductory, vague and self-serving, and hence denied. It is submitted that the mere designation of the deponent or a bald assertion of “authority” does not establish personal knowledge of the facts stated, particularly when no supporting documents, records, board resolution or authorization have been disclosed or annexed. The Respondent has failed to specify the nature, source, or date of the alleged records relied upon, thereby rendering such statements unsubstantiated and unreliable. It is a settled position that pleadings without documentary support carry no evidentiary value. In any event, such assertions do not address, rebut, or cure the specific environmental violations and deficiencies raised in the present Appeal. The Respondent No. 7 has thus failed to demonstrate any compliance with applicable environmental laws or site-specific safeguards, and the contents of these paragraphs deserve to be disregarded.

Reply to Para 3:

Paragraph 3 is misconceived, legally untenable and hence denied. The Appellant submits that admission of an appeal under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 is to be determined on the existence of prima facie environmental issues and not on the Respondent’s subjective satisfaction or pre-judgment of merits, which lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of this Hon’ble Tribunal. The attempt of Respondent No. 7 to oppose admission by characterizing the Appeal as “unsubstantiated” is misplaced and premature. The present Appeal is duly supported by official documents, statutory plans, RTI replies, development plans and other regulatory records, which clearly disclose substantial questions relating to the environment requiring adjudication. The said paragraph is therefore liable to be rejected

Reply to Para 4:

Paragraph 4 is false, misleading and emphatically denied. The present Appeal clearly discloses a strong prima facie case based on cogent material, including inter alia: suppression and alteration of a natural

naala/stream; obstruction to the natural flow of water posing a threat to life and property of local residents; risk of flooding; violation of buffer norms under the Unified Development Control and Promotion Regulations (UDCPR); encroachment upon stream land constituting State Government property; and absence of mandatory permissions/NOCs from the Irrigation Department. The Respondent No. 7 has conspicuously failed to specifically traverse or rebut any of these material violations. It is a settled position that where credible issues concerning natural drainage systems, buffer zone encroachments, and misrepresentation or non-disclosure in Environmental Clearance (EC) processes are raised with supporting public records, the matter warrants admission and detailed examination. The attempt of the Respondent to deny admission is therefore untenable and liable to be rejected.

Reply to Paragraph 5:

Paragraph 5 is **strongly denied in toto** as false, malicious, defamatory, and devoid of any evidentiary basis. The Respondent has made serious allegations of coercion, harassment, and extortion without producing a single document, complaint, FIR, date, demand, threat, or any material particulars, rendering the averments scandalous and liable to be struck off. At the outset, it is submitted that the Appellant has suppressed no material fact; on the contrary, contemporaneous email correspondence dated 12th and 13th April 2024 demonstrates that the Appellant made a **polite, transparent and bona fide professional inquiry** merely seeking contact details/guidance for excavation-related work, without any demand, inducement, pressure or threat. The said emails themselves establish that no quotation was submitted, no negotiation or meeting took place, no work order or agreement arose, no acceptance/rejection was communicated, and no follow-up or pressure was exerted. The response from the Respondent's officer simply advised contacting another entity, which was accepted without protest, and no further communication ensued—completely demolishing the allegation of coercion or extortion.

Without prejudice, official records on the Parivesh Portal (annexed on page 29 and 30 of my appeal) conclusively show that, as of April 2024, the project had not even reached a stage where lawful excavation could arise—no Environmental Clearance existed, the Terms of Reference application (date of submission: 18/09/2024 & annexed on page 30 of appeal) itself had not been submitted, and the project was at a nascent conceptual stage. Hence, the allegation of “pressurising for excavation work” is inherently illogical and demonstrably false. The said communication was an ordinary exploratory outreach and bears no nexus to the subsequent environmental appeal, which is founded on statutory records, RTI disclosures, and identified environmental violations.

It is further submitted that a single introductory inquiry cannot, by any stretch, constitute coercion or extortion, particularly when the Respondent does not allege any monetary demand, conditional threat, or linkage with litigation—essential ingredients entirely absent here. The Appellant is a local resident acting bona fide in public interest, and such communication is also consistent with public policy, including the Government Resolution dated 17.11.2008 promoting local employment, as well as broader State and Central policies encouraging participation of local enterprises in development projects. Legitimate business inquiry aligned with such policy objectives cannot be retrospectively mischaracterised as wrongdoing.

The allegations are thus a clear afterthought, intended only to **divert attention from serious environmental violations, prejudice this Hon’ble Tribunal, and intimidate the Appellant.** Filing an appeal under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 is a lawful statutory remedy and cannot be equated with coercion or extortion. Paragraph 5 does not rebut any environmental ground raised in the Appeal and therefore deserves to be **rejected and disregarded for the purposes of adjudication.**

Reply to Paragraph 6:

Paragraph 6 is **vehemently denied** as false, speculative, defamatory, and deliberately misleading. The allegation that the Appellant follows any so-called “modus operandi” of seeking contracts and thereafter filing or withdrawing proceedings is a **generic and reckless assertion** made without a shred of admissible evidence. **The Respondent has failed to disclose any material particulars whatsoever, including any alleged demand, award of contract, settlement, receipt of benefit, or any prior judicial finding establishing abuse of process.** In the absence of such foundational facts, the allegation is legally untenable and liable to be rejected outright. It is further submitted that invoking the Right to Information Act, 2005 is a **statutory right promoting transparency and accountability**, and cannot be portrayed as misconduct. The present Appeal is based on environmental concerns supported by public records, and not on any extraneous motive. This paragraph is a clear attempt to malign the Appellant and divert attention from the substantive environmental issues, and therefore deserves to be **disregarded with appropriate costs.**

Reply to Paragraph 7:

Paragraph 7 is misconceived, legally untenable, and therefore denied. **The Respondent proceeds on an erroneous assumption that a preliminary business inquiry or professional communication by a local citizen amounts to endorsement of the legality of the project, which is contrary to settled environmental jurisprudence.** It is submitted that environmental illegality is neither cured nor waived merely because a person may have sought information, engaged in preliminary communication, or explored lawful employment opportunities at an earlier stage.

The Appellant respectfully submits that the email dated 12 April 2024 addressed to the Project Proponent, Mr. Sanjiv Bajaj sir has been wrongly portrayed by the Respondents as evidence of malafide intent. The said communication was made purely in the context of widely published public representations by the Project Proponent in national

media, including *The Times of India*, wherein the project was described as a “sustainable development” initiative that would “not come at the cost of the environment,” adopt net-zero standards, and create 40,000 jobs. Relying on these explicit assurances, the Appellant sought an interaction only to understand the actual implementation of such environmental commitments, and compliance with environmental safeguards. Such engagement is a legitimate exercise of environmental vigilance and public participation, fully aligned with the principles of Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle, and Public Trust Doctrine consistently upheld by this Hon’ble Tribunal.

It is further submitted that the communication is also directly relevant to the Government of Maharashtra’s G.R. dated 17.11.2008, which mandates priority employment to local persons (80% of employees and 50% supervisory staff) in industrial enterprises, reflecting the State’s policy of balanced and responsible development. The Project Proponent itself has publicly projected large-scale employment generation and sustainability compliance; therefore, the Appellant’s approach was to seek clarity on adherence to both environmental obligations and statutory policy mandates. There is neither any personal gain sought nor any commercial negotiation involved. On the contrary, the Respondents have selectively mischaracterized the email by ignoring its clear nexus with environmental compliance and public policy. Hence, the allegation of malafide is baseless, and the present proceedings ought to be decided strictly on environmental merits, legal compliance.

Environmental violations often come to light only upon examination of statutory disclosures, regulatory records, site conditions, and information obtained through public sources or RTI, and therefore any suggestion that such illegality was known ab initio is factually incorrect. Even otherwise, there exists **no doctrine of estoppel, waiver, or acquiescence against environmental protection**, and no person can be barred from raising environmental concerns upon discovery of violations, irrespective of prior interactions. Acceptance of the Respondent’s argument would lead to an untenable proposition whereby local residents, professionals, or

stakeholders would be permanently disqualified from questioning environmental violations merely due to past engagement, which is wholly unsupported in law. Proceedings under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 are in the nature of public interest and matters in rem, and their maintainability depends solely on the existence of environmental violations (that already proved), not on the personal background or prior conduct of the Appellant. The contents of this paragraph are thus a diversionary attempt to attribute mala fides and deserve to be rejected outright.

Reply to Paragraph 8:

Paragraph 8 is misleading, legally untenable and therefore denied. The Respondent's reliance on the grant of Consent to Establish (CTE) by the Pollution Control Board as a validation of the Environmental Clearance (EC) is contrary to the settled statutory framework. It is submitted that CTE under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is **conditional, limited in scope, and operates in a distinct field**, dealing primarily with pollution control compliance, whereas Environmental Clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006 is a **prior, foundational approval** based on comprehensive environmental impact assessment, including land use, natural drainage, ecological features, and public interest considerations. A CTE neither overrides nor cures defects in an EC, nor can it be used as a shield against scrutiny of the EC. The Appellant's challenge is specifically directed against the Environmental Clearance on grounds including suppression of material facts, misrepresentation of site conditions, non-consideration of natural nallah/stream and buffer zones, and procedural lapses. It is therefore immaterial whether the CTE has been challenged or not. It is further submitted that CTE is itself contingent upon a valid EC, and if the EC is vitiated, all consequential permissions including CTE lose their legal foundation. The contention that CTE "covers all aspects" is factually incorrect, as the Pollution Control Board does not adjudicate land use

legality, development plan compliance, natural drainage alignment, or environmental appraisal under the EIA framework. The Respondent's argument, if accepted, would render Environmental Clearance immune from challenge merely due to issuance of CTE, which is not the position in law. Accordingly, Paragraph 8 deserves to be rejected outright.

Reply to Paragraphs 9 & 10 :

Paragraphs 9 and 10 are denied as incorrect and misleading. The Appeal clearly raises **specific, substantial, and legally recognized environmental violations**, including illegal alteration of natural nallah/drainage, violation of buffer zone norms, deficiencies and misrepresentation in the EIA process, and non-application of mind by SEAC/SEIAA. These grounds are supported by **statutory plans, RTI records, and documents from the EC process**, and are not vague as alleged. The Respondent has failed to specifically rebut these pleadings and has made only a bald denial. It is settled that at the admission stage, **prima facie environmental issues are sufficient**, and detailed adjudication is a matter of merits. Accordingly, the objections raised are untenable and liable to be rejected.

Reply to Paragraph 11:

Paragraph 11 is misconceived and denied. Mere consideration by SEAC-3 and SEIAA does not create any presumption of validity of the Environmental Clearance, especially where the Appellant has raised specific grounds of suppression, misrepresentation, and non-disclosure of material environmental facts. It is settled that the **Hon'ble Tribunal can examine whether the appraisal process was vitiated due to incomplete or incorrect information. Accreditation of consultants or the volume of documents considered does not guarantee correctness of disclosures. If material facts were not placed before the authorities, the EC is liable to be scrutinized and set aside.** Accordingly, the Respondent's reliance on the appraisal process is misplaced, and the paragraph deserves to be rejected.

Reply to Paragraphs 12 & 13:

Paragraphs 12 and 13 are denied as incorrect, misleading, and speculative. The Appeal is based on **specific, project-related facts and documentary evidence**, including statutory plans, RTI replies, Parivesh records, and disclosures made by the Project Proponent, and is not vague or arbitrary as alleged. Environmental pleadings at the admission stage are required to show **prima facie violations**, not mathematical precision, especially where issues such as suppression of material facts, misrepresentation of site conditions, and procedural lapses in EC appraisal are raised. Reliance on SEAC/SEIAA minutes is legally valid as they form part of the decision-making record, and in the present case, they are read along with other documents to demonstrate non-application of mind and inconsistencies. The Respondent has failed to rebut these materials on merits and instead raises generalized objections. It is settled that where credible environmental concerns are supported by record, the Appeal must be examined on merits. Accordingly, the objections are untenable and liable to be rejected.

Reply to Paragraphs 14, 15 & 16:

Paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 are strongly denied as false, speculative, and legally untenable. The Respondent's attempt to portray the present proceedings as abuse of process or harassment is a clear diversion from the substantive environmental violations raised in the Appeal. On the contrary, it is the Respondent who is avoiding scrutiny, making baseless personal allegations, and attempting to prejudice this Hon'ble Tribunal. Environmental litigation is a statutory right and a public duty under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, and cannot be termed as harassment merely because environmental compliance is questioned. The plea regarding exemplary costs is premature and amounts to intimidation, as costs can only be considered after adjudication on merits and in cases of proven abuse, which is absent here. Rather, the Respondent's own unsubstantiated and defamatory allegations may warrant adverse orders. Accordingly, these paragraphs deserve to be rejected outright.

PRAYER

In view of the above, it is respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to:

- a) Reject objections raised by Respondent No.7 & Admit the Appeal for detailed hearing.
- b) Grant interim relief including stay on illegal activities & Disregard false and defamatory allegations
- c) Pass appropriate orders in the interest of natural justice

VERIFICATION:

I, **Akshay Sunil Jagtap**, verify that the contents are true and correct.

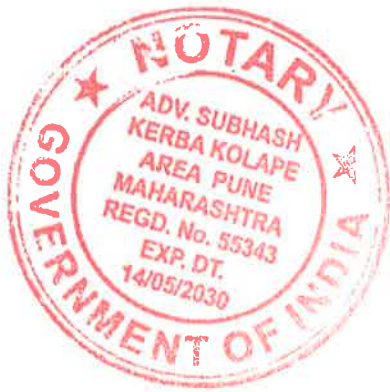
Place: Pune

Date: 25/04/2026



Akshay Sunil Jagtap

(Appellant)



BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE

Appeal No. 529 of 2025 (WZ)

In the matter of:

Akshay Sunil Jagtap

....Appellant

Versus

State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Maharashtra &

Ors.

...Respondents

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REJOINER

I, **Akshay Sunil Jagtap**, Age 32 years, Occupation: self employed, Residing at 211, mundhawa, pune 411036 do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

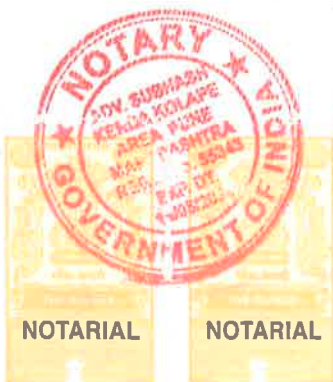
1. I am the Appellant in the present matter and am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case. I am competent and authorized to swear this Affidavit.
2. I have filed the accompanying Rejoinder to the Reply Affidavit submitted by Respondent No.7. I state that the contents of the said Rejoinder are true and correct to my knowledge and belief.
3. I say that the present Appeal is filed purely in public interest and in furtherance of environmental protection, and not for any personal gain or ulterior motive.
4. I respectfully submit that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to ignore such baseless allegations and proceed to examine the matter on merits.

VERIFICATION:

I, **Akshay Sunil Jagtap**, the above-named deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of paragraphs are true and correct to my knowledge and belief, and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at Pune on this 25th day of April, 2026

25 APR 2026



DEPONENT

 Akshay Sunil Jagtap

BEFORE ME
SUBHASH KERBA KOLAPE
 ADVOCATE & NOTARY
 GOVT. OF INDIA
 PUNE, MAHARASHTRA
 Reg. No.55343

Providing Priority in employment to minimum 80% local persons in all Micro, Small, Medium, Large & Mega Industrial Enterprises.

Government of Maharashtra
Industry, Energy & Labour Department,
Government Resolution No. ELP-2008/C.No.93/Ind-6,
Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032.
Date: 17th November, 2008.

- Read:**(1) Government Circular, Industries & Labour Department, No. EMP-4468/3912- Labour -1, dated 5th November, 1968.
(2) Government Resolution, Industries & Labour Department, No. EMP-4470/143727- Labour-1, Dated 25th August, 1970.
(3) Government Resolution, Industries & Labour Department, No. IST-1072/13491/Ind-3, Dated 13th February, 1973.
(4) Government Resolution, Industries, Energy & Labour Department, No.IDL-1005/C.No.119/Ind-8, Dated 2nd June, 2005.
(5) Government Resolution, Industries, Energy & Labour Department, No.PSI-1707/ C.No.50/Ind-8, Dated 30th March, 2007.

Preamble:

Government of Maharashtra has a policy in place to ensure that local persons of the State get their due share in gainful employment arising from the growth in industrial activity. Accordingly, all industrial enterprises are expected to ensure that 50% of all supervisory staff, and 80% of all employees (including supervisory staff) are local persons, and also that the Head of the Human Resources / In charge of the recruitment is a person with knowledge of Marathi.

While encouraging that the maximum number of employees on the rolls be local persons, the State Government has borne in mind the provisions of the Constitution of India, which allows for freedom of movement and freedom of employment anywhere in the country. It has been in general observed that 80% of employees in enterprises are local persons. Government now desires to effectively monitor the extent of employment of local persons, and suggest appropriate steps to enhance employment of local persons. Government has taken the following Resolution in this context:

Resolution:

All micro, small, medium, large and mega industrial enterprises shall ensure that 50% supervisory staff and 80% of the total employees (including supervisory staff) will be local persons that the head of Human Resources / recruitment will

be a person with knowledge of Marathi. The procedure for implementation of the ELP policy of the Government is being outlined hereunder:

- (A) All registered industrial enterprises (micro, small, medium, large and mega) that have been sanctioned incentives and/or secured concessions from the State Government, shall fulfil the following conditions:
- (i) While applying for eligibility certificate under Package Schemes of Incentives, the industrial enterprise shall, along with the application for incentives, submit to the concerned Implementing Agency, an undertaking in the prescribed form ELP-II.
 - (ii) Subsequent to commencement of production, and thereafter for each financial year, the industrial enterprise shall submit to the concerned District Industries Centre / Joint Director (MMR), an undertaking in the prescribed proforma ELP-I on or before 30th of June of the succeeding financial year.
 - (iii) The said Industrial enterprise shall maintain necessary records pertaining to each person by way of Domicile Certificate/Caste Certificate/School Leaving Certificate or any such documentary evidence confirming that the employee is a local person. The aforesaid record shall be made available to the concerned District Industries Centre / Joint Director (MMR) for verification, as and when called for the submission of ELP-I and ELP-II returns shall form a part of the eligibility conditions for sanction of incentives under Package Schemes of Incentives.
- (B) The ELP Policy of the Government shall also be applicable to all such micro, small, medium, large and mega industrial enterprises that have not availed of benefits under Package Scheme of Incentives. Along with submission of Enterprise Memorandum Part I to the concerned District Industries Centre / Joint Director of Industries (MMR), all Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises shall submit returns on employment to local persons in the prescribed form ELP-II. Similarly, while submitting Entrepreneur's Memorandum Part II, all Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises shall submit ELP-I. Every industrial enterprise, upon going into production, shall be required to submit periodic return ELP-I for every completed financial year, and the said return shall be submitted to the concerned DIC/Joint Director of Industries (MMR) by 30th June of the succeeding financial year.
- (C) A "Local Person" is defined as one who has completed minimum of 15 years residence in the State of Maharashtra. Such a person will be required to possess a Domicile Certificate / Caste Certificate / School Leaving Certificate / Property tax or any such document / certificate establishing a stay of minimum 15 years in the State of Maharashtra, issued by the relevant Competent Authority.

(D) In case an industrial enterprise is unable to fulfill the conditions stated in the Employment to Local Persons Policy, it shall clearly specify the reasons for its failure to fully implement all the conditions mentioned in the said Policy and submit the same along with the periodic ELP-I return. Such an industrial enterprise shall also submit a time-bound programme for ensuring fulfillment of employment of minimum 50% local persons in supervisory category and 80% local persons in all categories put together.

2) A District Level Committee comprising the following members shall oversee the implementation of the Employment to Local Persons Policy:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (1) District Collector | : | Chairman |
| (2) Asst. Labour Commissioner | : | Member |
| (3) District Vocational Education and Training Officer | : | Member |
| (4) Asst. Director, Employment and Self-Employment | : | Member |
| (5) Regional Officer, MIDC | : | Member |
| (6) Two representatives of Industries Associations from the district. | : | Member |
| (The representatives shall be selected by the Chairman of the Committee. The selection would be for a period of year, and the members shall be eligible for re-nomination) | | |
| (7) General Manager, District Industries Centre/Jt. Director (MMR) | : | Member-Secretary |

3) The District Level Committee will meet at least once every three months. Whenever possible, the meeting be held immediately before / after Zilla Udyog Mitra Committee meeting. The tasks of the District Level Committee shall be as under:

- (i) To review status of Employment to Local Persons (minimum 50% in Supervisory category, and minimum 80% in all categories put together) in every industrial enterprise on the basis of ELP-I and ELP-II returns.
- (ii) To discuss the difficulty on the part of an Industrial Enterprise which may be unable to provide employment to local persons as per the ELP policy and suggest ways and means for overcoming the same. The committee to facilitate training of Local Persons in vocational education and Training Institutes where necessary.
- (iii) The proceedings of the District Committee shall be submitted to the Development Commissioner (Industries).

4. A State Level Committee comprising of following members is constituted to co-ordinate, monitor and implement the ELP Policy.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---|----------|
| (1) Development Commissioner (Industries) | - | Chairman |
| (2) Commissioner, Labour | - | Member |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (3) Director, Vocational Education and Training | - Member |
| (4) Director, Technical Education | - Member |
| (5) Commissioner (Employment & Self Employment) | - Member |
| (6) Chief Executive Officer , MIDC | - Member |
| (7) Jt./Dy. Secretary (Inds. Dept.) | - Member |
| (8) Six representatives of Industries Associations from State. (The representatives will be selected by Chairman of the Committee. This selection would valid for one year and the members shall also eligible for re-nomination) | - Member |
| (9) Jt. Director of Industries (ELP), Directorate of Industries | - Secretary |

5. The State Level Committee shall meet at least three times a year. The tasks of the State Level Committee shall be as under:

- (i) To review the implementation of the ELP Policy.
- (ii) To deliberate on the action taken by the District Level Committees, and to discuss and decide on suggestions / proposals received from the District Level Committees.
- (iii) To develop a plan of action for maximizing employment to local persons.

The proceedings of the State Level Committee shall be submitted to the Hon'ble Minister (Industries) through the Secretary (Industries).

- 6) The Directorate of Industries shall make necessary arrangements to enable industrial enterprises to file ELP-1 & ELP-II returns online.
- 7) This Government Resolution is made available on website of Government of Maharashtra and the Computer Code is 20081117124133001.

By order and in the name of Governor of Maharashtra.

SD/-

(G. G. Panchbhai)
Jt. Secretary to Government

- To
1. Secretary to Hon'ble Governor, Rajbhavan, Malbaar Hill, Mumbai
 2. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Mantralaya, Mumbai
 3. Secretary to Hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister, Mantralaya, Mumbai
 4. Private Secretary to Minister / Minister of State (All)
 5. Hon'ble Chief Secretary, General Administration Department , Mantralaya, Mumbai
 6. Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary / Secretary to Government (All), Mantralaya, Mumbai

7. Principal Secretary, Higher & Technical Education Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai
8. Principal Secretary, Employment & Self Employment Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai
9. Secretary (Labour), Industries, Energy & Labour Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai
10. All Departments of Mantralaya
11. Development Commissioner (Industries), Directorate of Industries, Mumbai
12. Commissioner, Directorate of Employment & Self Employment, Konkan Bhavan, Navi Mumbai
13. C.E.O., Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Mumbai
14. Labour Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Mumbai
15. Joint Director of Industries, Regional Office, Thane / Nashik / Aurangabad/Pune/ Nagpur/Amravati/ Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Mumbai
16. General Manager, District Industries Centre (All)
17. Director General, Directorate of Information & Public Relation, Mantralaya, Mumbai (2 Copies)
18. Select File(IND-6)

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

Bajaj Finserv signs MoU with Maharashtra govt to invest Rs 5,000 crore in financial services

TNN | Jun 3, 2023, 09:06 PM IST



MUMBAI: Financial services group Bajaj Finserv, has pledged a substantial investment of Rs 5,000 crore in Maharashtra, which is anticipated to result in the creation of 40,000 job opportunities within the state.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the collaboration between Bajaj Finserv and the Government of Maharashtra was signed today. The MoU was signed in the presence of Devendra Fadnavis, deputy chief minister of Maharashtra, and Sanjiv Bajaj, chairman & managing director of Bajaj Finserv. The government has expressed its support for the project and its willingness to provide the necessary assistance for its successful implementation.

According to Bajaj, the company firmly believes in sustainable growth that does not compromise the environment. In alignment with their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) focus, the project will adhere to global sustainability standards, integrating green solutions and adopting a net-zero approach. The Bajaj Finserv Campus in Pune will become an iconic landmark, housing state-of-the-art workspaces that align with Bajaj Finserv's vision and values, the company said in a statement.

The project's significant impact is reflected in the expected creation of 40,000 jobs, contributing to the continued

development of Pune as a financial center. The project is scheduled to commence in 2023, ensuring connectivity and business facilities.

"Maharashtra gets one of the largest financial services' investment in the country. This will give a big boost to Pune to become the financial services hub. I assured complete support and speedy process from Govt for the execution," said Fadnavis in a tweet.

Additionally, the project's positive socio-economic effects will extend beyond Pune, creating new employment opportunities for various stakeholders, both locally and globally.

Annexure A 2.

Printed from

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Bajaj Finserv to invest 5k cr in Pune; create 40k jobs: DCM

TNN | Jun 4, 2023, 08:58 AM IST



MUMBAI: Bajaj Finserv, a non-banking finance company, will invest Rs 5,000 crore in Pune. A memorandum of understanding was signed between Maharashtra government and Bajaj Finserv at the state guest house Sahyadri on Saturday in the presence of deputy CM Devendra Fadnavis and Sanjiv Bajaj, chairman and managing director, Bajaj Finserv.

Fadnavis said it is the largest investment in recent times in the fintech sector and is expected to generate 40,000 jobs. "This will give a big boost to Pune to become the financial services hub. I assured complete support and speedy process from the state government for the execution (of the project)," the deputy CM added.

Bajaj Finserv has been headquartered in Pune at Vimannagar for the last 16 years. With the Rs 5,000 crore investment, a new campus will come up at Mundhwa in Pune. "We believe growth should not come at the cost of the environment...the project is planned as a sustainable development one that meets the highest global standards of certifications and a net-zero approach," said Bajaj. The MoU was signed by Harshdeep Kamble, industry secretary and S Sreenivasan, chief financial officer, Bajaj Finserv. tnn

A handwritten signature in blue ink, located in the bottom right corner of the page. The signature is stylized and appears to be 'Harshdeep Kamble'.

Annexure A-3.**Regarding valuable appointment for Respected SANJIV BAJAJ sir**

3 messages

Akshay Jagtap <akshayjagtap117@gmail.com>
To: Sanjiv Bajaj <sanjiv@bajajfinserv.in>, vijayan@bajajfinserv.in

Fri, Apr 12, 2024 at 23:43

Hello sir,

My name is Akshay Jagtap from Influx Technologies, Mundhawa. I am Excavation contractor. Being a mechanical engineer, I have proper knowledge of machinery and equipment and also worked for various projects of Excavation.

I request you to have appointment with you for your valuable guidance and insights from you and regarding Excavation work at upcoming Mundhawa commercial project.

Thank you,

Regards,

Akshay Sunil Jagtap (B.E. Mechanical, MBA Operation management, LLB)

Influx Technologies & Infra, Mundhawa, Pune

www.influxtech.co

+91-7776081234

Mahesh Kunkulol <mahesh.kunkulol@bajajfinserv.in>
To: akshayjagtap117@gmail.com <akshayjagtap117@gmail.com>

Sat, Apr 13, 2024 at 13:39

Dear Akshay,

Thank you for your email.
You should reach out to Panchshil for the works that you are interested in.

Thank you.

Mahesh

From: Akshay Jagtap <akshayjagtap117@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 11:43:50 pm
To: Sanjiv R Bajaj <sanjiv@bajajfinserv.in>; Office of the MD, Bajaj Finserv <mdoffice@bajajfinserv.in>
Subject: Regarding valuable appointment for Respected SANJIV BAJAJ sir

Some people who received this message don't often get email from akshayjagtap117@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

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[Quoted text hidden]

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Akshay Jagtap <akshayjagtap117@gmail.com>
To: Mahesh Kunkulol <mahesh.kunkulol@bajajfinserv.in>
Cc: Sanjiv Bajaj <sanjiv@bajajfinserv.in>

Sat, Apr 13, 2024 at 14:47

Respected Mahesh Sir,

I trust this email finds you well.

As we prepare for the commencement of excavation work, it is imperative for us to establish direct communication with Panchshil to ensure seamless coordination and alignment with project timelines and requirements.

I kindly request your assistance in scheduling an appointment to discuss the specifics of the excavation work and to obtain the contact details of the relevant person at Panchshil responsible for overseeing this aspect of the project.

Could you please suggest a suitable time for us to meet? Additionally, if feasible, could you provide me with the name and contact information of the individual we should liaise with at Panchshil for the excavation work?

Your support in facilitating this communication process is invaluable to us, and we are grateful for your prompt attention to this matter.

Thank you for your cooperation, and I eagerly await your response.

Regards,

Akshay Sunil Jagtap (B.E. Mechanical, MBA Operation Management, LLB)

+91-7776081234
[Quoted text hidden]

930

624.

Annexure A-4 : Proof of Service.

M

Proof of service:- Rejoinder to oppose objections of Respondent no.7

1 message

Akshay Jagtap <akshayjagtap117@gmail.com>

Sat, Apr 25, 2026 at 17:28

To: psec.env@maharashtra.gov.in, secy-moef@nic.in, Pmc - Commissioner Office Ashok Shirsat <mco@punecorporation.org>, ms@mpcb.gov.in, ropune <ropune@mpcb.gov.in>, collector.pune@maharashtra.gov.in, Sanjiv Bajaj <sanjiv@bajajfinserv.in>, Mahesh Kukulol <mahesh.kukulol@bajajfinserv.in>, ngt-pune@gov.in, apccfcentral-ngp-mef <apccfcentral-ngp-mef@gov.in>, eekidpune@gmail.com

Respected sir/mam,

Please find attached herewith rejoinder affidavit for opposing objections of Respondent no.7 .

Thanking you,

Akshay Sunil Jagtap
Mob.: 7776081234

 rejoinder to oppose.pdf
1.5 MB

