



**BEFORE THE HARYANA REAL ESTATE REGULATORY  
AUTHORITY, GURUGRAM**

**Complaint no. :** 998 of 2021  
**First date of hearing:** 16.04.2021  
**Date of decision :** 12.07.2022

1. Dr. Vivek Gupta
  2. Mrs. Shaifali Gupta
- Both RR/o: - House No. 2076, Sector- D/2, Vasant  
Kunj, New Delhi- 110070

**Complainants**

Versus

M/s Raheja Developers Limited.  
**Regd. office:** W4D, 204/5, Keshav Kunj, Western  
Avenue, Sainik Farma, New Delhi- 110062

**Respondent**

**CORAM:**

Dr. K.K Khandelwal  
Shri Vijay Kumar Goyal

**Chairman  
Member**

**APPEARANCE:**

Sh. Bhavya Jain (Advocate)  
Sh. Udayan Yadav  
Sh. Yash Sharma (A.R's)

Complainants

Respondent Company

**ORDER**

1. The present complaint dated 23.02.2021 has been filed by the complainants/allottees under section 31 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (in short, the Act) read with rule 28 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 (in short, the Rules) for violation of section 11(4)(a) of the Act wherein it is *inter alia* prescribed that the promoter shall be responsible for all obligations, responsibilities and functions under the provision of the



Act or the Rules and regulations made there under or to the allottee as per the agreement for sale executed *inter se*.

**A. Unit and project related details**

2. The particulars of the project, the details of sale consideration, the amount paid by the complainants, date of proposed handing over the possession, delay period, if any, have been detailed in the following tabular form:

S. N.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the project	"Raheja Revanta", Sector 78, Gurugram, Haryana
2.	Project area	18.7213 acres
3.	Nature of the project	Residential group housing colony
4.	DTCP license no. and validity status	49 of 2011 dated 01.06.2011 valid up to 31.05.2021
5.	Name of licensee	Sh. Ram Chander, Ram Sawroop and 4 Others
6.	Date of approval of building plans (revised)	24.04.2017 [As per information obtained by the planning branch]
7.	Date of environment clearances (revised)	31.07.2017 [As per information obtained by the planning branch]
8.	RERA Registered/ not registered	Registered vide no. 32 of 2017 dated 04.08.2017
9.	RERA registration valid up to	31.07.2022



				5 Years from the date of revised Environment Clearance
10.	Unit no.			IF-34B02, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor, Tower/block-34B (Page no. 44 of the complaint)
11.	Unit area admeasuring			1826 sq. ft. (Page no. 44 of the complaint)
12.	Date of booking application			22.07.2012 (As per averment of complainant, page 6 of complaint)
13.	Allotment letter			22.10.2012 (Page no. 35 of the complaint)
14.	Date of execution of agreement to sell			22.10.2012 (Page no. 40 of the complaint)
15.	Possession clause			<b>4.2 Possession Time and Compensation</b> <i>That the Seller shall sincerely endeavor to give possession of the Unit to the purchaser <b>within</b> thirty-six (36) months in respect of 'TAPAS' Independent Floors <b>and</b> forty eight (48) months in respect of 'SURYA TOWER' from the date of the execution of the Agreement to sell and after providing of necessary infrastructure specially road sewer &amp; water in the sector by the Government, but subject to force majeure conditions or any Government/ Regulatory authority's action, inaction or</i>



		<p><i>omission and reasons beyond the control of the Seller. <b>However, the seller shall be entitled for compensation free grace period of six (6) months in case the construction is not completed within the time period mentioned above.</b> The seller on obtaining certificate for occupation and use by the Competent Authorities shall hand over the Unit to the Purchaser for this occupation and use and subject to the Purchaser having complied with all the terms and conditions of this application form &amp; Agreement To sell. In the event of his failure to take over and /or occupy and use the unit provisionally and/or finally allotted within 30 days from the date of intimation in writing by the seller, then the same shall lie at his/her risk and cost and the Purchaser shall be liable to compensation @ Rs.7/- per sq. ft. of the super area per month as holding charges for the entire period of such delay.....”</i></p> <p>(Page no. 53 of the complaint)</p>
16.	Grace period	<p><b>Allowed</b></p> <p>As per clause 4.2 of the agreement to sell, the possession of the allotted unit was supposed to be offered within a stipulated timeframe of 48 months plus 6 months of grace period. It is a matter of fact that the respondent</p>



			has not completed the project in which the allotted unit is situated and has not obtained the occupation certificate by October 2016. As per agreement to sell, the construction of the project is to be completed by October 2016 which is not completed till date. <b>Accordingly, in the present case the grace period of 6 months is allowed.</b>
17.	Due date of possession		22.04.2016 (Note: - 36 months from date of agreement i.e., 22.10.2012 + 6 months grace period)
18.	Basic sale consideration as per payment plan at page 74 of complaint		Rs.1,13,00,360/-
19.	Amount paid by the complainant		Rs.77,09,855/- [As per applicant receipt information page no. 25 to 27 & 83 to 87 and 89 of the complaint]
20.	Payment plan		Installment payment plan for Independent Floors [Page no. 73 of the complaint]
21.	Occupation certificate /Completion certificate		Not received
22.	Offer of possession		Not offered
23.	Requested to withdraw from the project by the allottees after expiry of due date of possession		24.07.2019 [Page no. 104 and 105 of the complaint]



24.	Legal notice sent by the complainants	07.08.2020 [Page no. 120 of the complaint]
25.	Delay in handing over the possession till date of filing complaint i.e., 23.02.2021	4 years 10 months and 1 day

**B. Fact of the complaint**

3. The complainants have made the following submissions in the complaint: -

- I. That the respondent/builder is a company registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and is engaged in real estate business i.e., developing real estate projects, housing societies, townships etc. The respondent-builder is the promoter of a housing project titled as "Raheja Revanta" situated at Sector 78, Shikohpur, Gurgaon, Haryana.
- II. That in July 2012, the complainants, induced by the fancy advertisements and lucrative schemes, approached the respondent/builder for the purchase of an independent floor unit in the aforesaid project. In order to confirm the booking of a unit in the project, an application dated 22.07.2012 was executed between the parties and consequently, an amount of Rs.10,30,627/- was paid as earnest money by the complainants, on the same date vide cheque bearing no. 444529 dated 22.07.2012 drawn on Yes Bank.



- III. That thereafter, the respondent contacted the complainants to inform them that their application had been accepted and requested them to deposit further funds in order to confirm the allotment, issue an allotment letter and execute an agreement to sell with them. Accordingly, they paid an amount of Rs.5,00,000/- vide cheque no. 260388 dated 24.09.2012 drawn on ICICI Bank and further amount of Rs.10,45,941/- vide cheque no. 444531 dated 24.09.2012 drawn on Yes Bank as amount payable 'within 60 days of booking' to them.
- IV. That subsequently, the respondent allotted the unit no. Independent Floors 34B or IF34B-02 admeasuring 1826 sq. feet vide allotment letter dated 22.10.2012. Further, an agreement to sell dated 22.10.2012 was executed between the parties.
- V. That thereafter, the respondent raised regular demands of money from the complainants which were duly acknowledged and paid promptly by them. The first two instalments, when demanded, were paid by the complainants through their own savings. It is pertinent to note that the complainants had applied for a home loan with State Bank of India immediately after the second instalment in order to pay the subsequent instalments for the unit. However, due to the slow processing of the home loan, the third instalment of the construction linked plan got delayed after the demand was put in by them and the respondent-builder even charged 18% interest for this delay. Despite several requests by



the complainants to waive off the interest, the respondent compelled them to pay the same and therefore, the interest was duly paid by them along with the requisite amount. It is pertinent to mention that the complainants have till date made a total payment of Rs.77,32,312/- as against the total demand of Rs.77,32,184/- raised by them. The receipts for the said amount against the demands raised have been confirmed and duly accepted and also recorded in the ledger account maintained by the respondent. The ledger accounts have also been shared with the complainants on multiple occasions.

- VI. That despite of the regular payments made by the complainants; the respondent has failed miserably in fulfilling its obligations as per the agreement dated 22.10.2012 in completion of project and handing over of the possession of the unit to the complainants in a timely manner. In accordance with the agreement, respondent was obligated to complete construction of the project and hand over the possession of the unit latest by April 2016. However, the respondent has miserably failed to fulfil its obligation towards the complainants as, despite of 4 years after the due date of possession, the construction of the project has still not been completed and the same is lagging at a very sluggish pace.
- VII. That eventually in July 2019, exasperated by the constant delay of over 3 years and fake promises made by them, the complainants lost any left-over faith in the respondent and decided to cancel





their booking of the aforesaid unit and avoid any further financial loss. The complainants conveyed their intention for cancellation vide email dated 24.07.2019 and requested the respondent to refund the entire amount already paid by them qua the said unit along with cumulative interest payable upon the same as per the Act. The complainants were shocked by the response received from the respondent vide reply email dated 26.07.2019 whereby it threatened them stating that in case they sought cancellation and refund from the respondent; they would have to suffer a major financial loss and that the refund shall only be possible after a certain deduction from the paid amount and only after the said unit had been re-sold to another allottee. It is pertinent to mention that the said deductions and process was patently invalid as per the provisions of the Act, 2016.

- VIII. That despite of further time passing, there was no progress in construction or completion of the project. So, seeing no actual progress in construction or handing over of possession and having lost all hopes and faith in the respondent, the complainants were constrained to cancel their booking of the aforesaid unit and seek full refund along with applicable interest from the respondent. The complainants have been constrained by the lackadaisical approach and illegal and unlawful acts being carried on by them in luring innocent probable homebuyers by making false assertions and thereafter failing to fulfil its



obligations as per the agreement dated 22.10.2012. Therefore, the complainants decided to immediately terminate the agreement dated 22.10.2012 and seek full refund of the amount paid to the respondent per the agreement along with applicable interest as per the law on account of non-fulfilment of the agreed obligations by them. The complainants sent a notice dated 07.08.2020 seeking cancellation of booking and allotment, refund of the already paid amount of Rs. 77,32,312/- along with interest applicable as per law from the date on which the amount came to be paid till the date the repayment of the amount with interest, damages and cost of loss of opportunity to the complainants for deficiency of services by them. However, the respondent chose not to reply to the said notice and to ignore and deny the rightful refund to the complainants. It is pertinent to mention that the complainants were shocked to receive a communication on 03.02.2021 whereby the respondent informed the complainants that the project is still under construction and that the construction is not complete. Further, it is submitted that the complainants had availed a home loan from SBI for a sum of Rs.49,15,000/- to purchase the said unit out of which Rs.37,79,812/- had already been disbursed by the bank. The said loan amount of Rs.37,79,812/- along with interest of Rs.11,15,142/- was entirely repaid by the complainants to the bank by 30.11.2019 and a letter dated 06.01.2020 was issued by



SBI acknowledging that the entire principal amount along with interest had been repaid and nothing was due to be paid by the complainants.

- IX. Therefore, the complainants are constrained to approach this authority seeking enforcement of their right, cancellation of booking and refund of the entire amount already paid with interest as applicable in accordance with the Act, 2016.

**C. Relief sought by the complainants:**

4. The complainants have sought following relief(s).

- i. Cancel the booking of the complainants for the allotted unit. That there is delay in completion and handing over of possession as the same was to be done latest by 22.04.2016.
- ii. Award refund of the total amount paid by the complainants amounting of Rs.77,32,312/- along with interest and compensation applicable as per law from the date on which the same amount came to be paid till the date of repayment with interest in respect of the aforesaid unit.
- iii. Direct the respondent/builder to pay/refund to the complainants an amount of Rs.11,15,142/- being the entire amount of money paid as interest on home loan taken to purchase the unit as the complainants have availed a home loan for the purpose of purchasing the unit and have paid installments on the same.
- iv. Direct the respondent/builder to compensate/make good/pay the loss of rebate on Income Tax accrued by the complainants on



account of inordinate delay in handing over of possession of the unit.

- v. Direct the respondent-builder to pay instalments of home loan, if any asked for by the bank, during the pendency of the present complaint.
- vi. Direct the respondent-builder to refrain from raising any further demands during the pendency of the present complaint.

5. On the date of hearing, the authority explained to the respondent/promoter on the contraventions as alleged to have been committed in relation to section 11(4) (a) of the Act to plead guilty or not to plead guilty.

**D. Reply by the respondent**

6. The respondent has contested the complaint on the following grounds: -
  - i. That the complainants booked a unit no. IF34- 302, admeasuring 1826 sq. ft. in 'Raheja Revanta', Sector 78, Gurugram, Haryana vide an application form dated 22.10.2012. The respondent vide letter dated 22.10.2012 issued provisional allotment letter to the complainant. Further, the provisions of the Act of 2016 are not applicable to the present and the submissions based on the said provisions are made only with the intention to mislead this authority. Nevertheless, it is clarified to avoid complications at the later stage of the case that the complainants booked unit IF34- 302, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor Independent Floor, in "Raheja Revanta" on 22.07.2012. It is submitted that the agreement to sell was executed prior to Act of



- 2016, and hence, the parties are bound by the terms of the agreement. The said project is registered under the provision of this Act vide registration no. 32 of 2017 dated 04.08.2017.
- ii. That the respondent/promoter vide letter dated 22.10.2012 issued a provisional allotment letter to the complainants. The agreement to sell with respect to the said allotted floor was done prior to the enactment of the Act, 2016 and the provisions laid down in the said act cannot be applied retrospectively.
  - iii. That the construction of the tower in which the unit allotted to the complainants is located is 80% complete and the respondent shall hand over the possession of the same to them after its completion subject to their making the payment of the due installments amount and on availability of infrastructure facilities such as sector road and laying providing basic external infrastructure such as water, sewer, electricity etc. as per terms of the application and agreement to sell.
  - iv. That the complaint is not maintainable for the reason that the agreement contains an arbitration clause which refers to the dispute resolution mechanism to be adopted by the parties in the event of any dispute i.e., clause 14.2 of the buyer's agreement.
  - v. That the complainants have not approached this authority with clean hands and has intentionally suppressed and concealed the material facts in the present complaint. The complaints have been filed maliciously with an ulterior motive and it is nothing but a



sheer abuse of the process of law. The true and correct facts are as follows:

- That the respondent/builder is a reputed real estate company having immense goodwill, comprised of law abiding and peace-loving persons and has always believed in satisfaction of its customers. The respondent has developed and delivered several prestigious projects such as 'Raheja Atlantis' 'Raheja Atharva', and 'Raheja Vedanta' and in most of these projects large number of families have already shifted after having taken possession and resident welfare associations have been formed which are taking care of the day to day needs of the allottees of the respective projects.
- That the project is one of the most Iconic Skyscraper in the making, a passionately designed and executed project having many firsts and is the tallest building in Haryana with highest infinity pool and club in India. The scale of the project required a very in-depth scientific study and analysis, be it earthquake, fire, wind tunneling facade solutions, landscape management, traffic management, environment sustainability, services optimization for customer comfort and public health as well, luxury and iconic elements that together make it a dream project for customers and the developer alike. The world's best consultants and contractors were brought together such as Thorton Tamasetti (USA) who are credited with dispensing world's best structure such as Petronas Towers (Malaysia), Taipei 101(Taiwan), Kingdom Tower Jeddah (world' tallest under construction building in Saudi Arabia and Arabtec



makers of Burj Khalifa, Dubai (presently tallest in the world), Emirates palace Abu Dhabi etc.

- That compatible quality infrastructure (external) was required to be able to sustain internal infrastructure and facilities for such an iconic project requiring facilities and service for over 4000 residents and 1200 Cars which cannot be offered for possession without integration of external infrastructure for basic human life be it availability and continuity of services in terms of clean water, continued fail safe quality electricity, fire safety, movement of fire tenders, lifts, waste and sewerage processing and disposal, traffic management etc. Keeping every aspect in mind this iconic complex was conceived as a mixture of tallest high-rise towers & low-rise apartment blocks with a bonafide hope and belief that having realized all the statutory changes and license, the government will construct and complete its part of roads and basic infrastructure facilities on time. Every customer including the complainants was well aware and was made well cautious that the respondent cannot develop external infrastructure as land acquisition for roads, sewerage, water, and electricity supply is beyond the control of them. Therefore, as an abundant precaution, the respondent company while hedging the delay risk on price offered made an honest disclosure in the application form itself in clause no. 5 of the terms and conditions.
- That the respondent raised payment demands from the complainants in accordance with the mutually agreed terms and conditions of allotment as well as of the payment plan and



the complainants made the payment of the earnest money and part- amount of the total sale consideration and are bound to pay the remaining amount towards the total sale consideration of the unit along with applicable registration charges, stamp duty, service tax as well as other charges payable at the applicable stage.

- That despite the respondent fulfilling all its obligations as per the provisions laid down by law, the government agencies have failed miserably to provide essential basic infrastructure facilities such as roads, sewerage line, water, and electricity supply in the sector where the said project is being developed. The development of roads, sewerage, laying down of water and electricity supply lines has to be undertaken by the concerned governmental authorities and is not within the power and control of the respondent. The respondent cannot be held liable on account of non-performance by the concerned governmental authorities. The respondent company has even paid all the requisite amounts including the External Development Charges (EDC) to the concerned authorities. However, yet, necessary infrastructure facilities like 60-meter sector roads including 24-meter-wide road connectivity, water and sewage which were supposed to be developed by HUDA parallely have not been developed. The picture/google images of the project site when the project was launched along with the latest pictures of the project site and the area surrounding it shows no development of sector roads on sector 78, Gurugram. There is no infrastructure activities /development





in the surrounding area of the project-in-question. Not even a single sector road or services have been put in place by HUDA/GMDA/HSVP till date.

- That the respondent had also filed RTI application for seeking information about the status of basic services such as road, sewerage, water, and electricity. the copy of the said RTI application dated 22.05.2018. Thereafter, the respondent received reply from HSVP wherein it is clearly stated that no external infrastructure facilities have been laid down by the concerned governmental agencies. The respondent can't be blamed in any manner on account of inaction of government authorities.
- That furthermore two High Tension (HT) cables lines were passing through the project site which were clearly shown and visible in the zoning plan dated 06.06.2011. The respondent was required to get these HT lines removed and relocate such HT Lines for the blocks/floors falling under such HT Lines. The respondent proposed the plan of shifting the overhead HT wires to underground and submitted building plan to DTCP, Haryana for approval, which was approved by the DTCP, Haryana. It is pertinent to mention that such HT Lines have been put underground in the revised Zoning Plan. The fact that two 66 KV HT lines were passing over the project land was intimated to all the allottees as well as the complainant. The respondent had requested to M/s KEI Industries Ltd for shifting of the 66 KV S/C Gurgaon to Manesar Line from overhead to underground project



Gurgaon vide letter dated 01.10.2013. The HVPNL took more than one year in giving the approvals and commissioning of shifting of both the 66KV HT Lines. It was certified by HVPNL Manesar that the work of construction for laying of 66 KV S/C; D/C 1200 Sq. mm. XLPE Cable (Aluminium) of 66 KV S/C Gurgaon – Manesar line and 66 KV D/C Badshahpur – Manesar line has been converted into 66 KV underground power cable in the land of the respondent's project which was executed successfully by M/s KEI Industries Ltd has been completed successfully and 66 KV D/C Badshahpur – Manesar Line was commissioned on 29.03.2015.

- The respondent has done its level best to ensure that the complex is constructed in the best interest and safety of the prospective buyers. It is pertinent to mention that during such time when all such procedure and process were taking place, concurrently some amendments took place in Haryana Fire Safety Act, 2009 due to which it was further technically advised and mandated to have additional service floors/fire refuge area in the high-rise tower as additional safety norms, to which the respondent complied in letter and spirit. After revision of zoning plan, the respondent applied for revision of building plan incorporating all the advised changes and left-over area due to overhead HT wires which was to be built and shown as to be shower and presented in first /original building and marketing plan. The application for revision of building plans was made vide application dated 14.01.2016 to DTCP, Haryana as per initiated committed



project layout and design only. Pursuant to such application the DTCP, Haryana was pleased to revise the building plan in conformity with revised Zoning Plan.

- That GMDA, office of Engineer-VI, Gurugram vide letter dated 03.12.2019 has intimated to the respondent company that the land of sector dividing road 77/78 has not been acquired and sewer line has not been laid. The promoter wrote on several occasions to the Gurugram Metropolitan development Authority (GMDA) to expedite the provisioning of the infrastructure facilities at the said project site so that possession can be handed over to the allottees. However, the authorities have paid no heed to or request till date.

7. Copies of all the relevant documents have been filed and placed on the record. Their authenticity is not in dispute. Hence, the complaint can be decided on the basis of these undisputed documents and submissions made by the parties.
8. The application filed in the form CAO with the adjudicating officer and on being transferred to the authority in view of the judgement quoted above, the issue before authority is whether the authority should proceed further without seeking fresh application in the form CRA for cases of refund along with prescribed interest in case allottee wishes to withdraw from the project on failure of the promoter to give possession as per agreement for sale. It has been deliberated in the proceedings dated 10.5.2022 in CR No. 3688/2021 titled Harish Goel Versus Adani M2K Projects LLP and was observed that there is no material difference



in the contents of the forms and the different headings whether it is filed before the adjudicating officer or the authority.

9. Keeping in view the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case titled as *M/s Newtech Promoters and Developers Pvt Ltd Versus State of U.P. and Ors. 2021-22(1) RCR (C), 357* the authority is proceeding further in the matter where allottee wishes to withdraw from the project and the promoter has failed to give possession of the unit as per agreement for sale irrespective of the fact whether application has been made in form CAO/ CRA. Both the parties want to proceed further in the matter accordingly. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of *Varun Pahwa v/s Renu Chaudhary, Civil appeal no. 2431 of 2019 decided on 01.03.2019* has ruled that procedures are hand made in the administration of justice and a party should not suffer injustice merely due to some mistake or negligence or technicalities. Accordingly, the authority is proceeding further to decide the matter based on the pleading mentioned in the complaint and the reply received from the respondent and submissions made by both the parties during the proceedings.

**E. Jurisdiction of the authority**

10. The authority has complete territorial and subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate the present complaint for the reasons given below.

**E.I Territorial jurisdiction**

11. As per notification no. 1/92/2017-1TCP dated 14.12.2017 issued by Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana the jurisdiction of



Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram shall be entire Gurugram district for all purposes. In the present case, the project in question is situated within the planning area of Gurugram district. Therefore, this authority has complete territorial jurisdiction to deal with the present complaint.

## E.II Subject-matter jurisdiction

12. Section 11(4)(a) of the Act, 2016 provides that the promoter shall be responsible to the allottee as per agreement for sale. Section 11(4)(a) is reproduced as hereunder:

### **Section 11**

.....

(4) The promoter shall-

*(a) be responsible for all obligations, responsibilities and functions under the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder or to the allottees as per the agreement for sale, or to the association of allottees, as the case may be, till the conveyance of all the apartments, plots or buildings, as the case may be, to the allottees, or the common areas to the association of allottees or the competent authority, as the case may be;*

### **Section 34-Functions of the Authority:**

*34(f) of the Act provides to ensure compliance of the obligations cast upon the promoters, the allottees and the real estate agents under this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder.*

13. So, in view of the provisions of the Act quoted above, the authority has complete jurisdiction to decide the complaint regarding non-compliance of obligations by the promoter leaving aside compensation which is to be decided by the adjudicating officer if pursued by the complainants at a later stage.
14. Further, the authority has no hitch in proceeding with the complaint and to grant a relief of refund in the present matter in view of the



judgement passed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in ***Newtech Promoters and Developers Private Limited Vs State of U.P. and Ors. 2021-2022 (1) RCR (Civil), 357*** and reiterated in case of ***M/s Sana Realtors Private Limited & other Vs Union of India & others SLP (Civil) No. 13005 of 2020 decided on 12.05.2022*** wherein it has been laid down as under:

*"86. From the scheme of the Act of which a detailed reference has been made and taking note of power of adjudication delineated with the regulatory authority and adjudicating officer, what finally culls out is that although the Act indicates the distinct expressions like 'refund', 'interest', 'penalty' and 'compensation', a conjoint reading of Sections 18 and 19 clearly manifests that when it comes to refund of the amount, and interest on the refund amount, or directing payment of interest for delayed delivery of possession, or penalty and interest thereon, it is the regulatory authority which has the power to examine and determine the outcome of a complaint. At the same time, when it comes to a question of seeking the relief of adjudging compensation and interest thereon under Sections 12, 14, 18 and 19, the adjudicating officer exclusively has the power to determine, keeping in view the collective reading of Section 71 read with Section 72 of the Act. if the adjudication under Sections 12, 14, 18 and 19 other than compensation as envisaged, if extended to the adjudicating officer as prayed that, in our view, may intend to expand the ambit and scope of the powers and functions of the adjudicating officer under Section 71 and that would be against the mandate of the Act 2016."*

15. Hence, in view of the authoritative pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case mentioned above, the authority has the jurisdiction to entertain a complaint seeking refund of the amount and interest on the refund amount.

**F. Findings on the objections raised by the respondent**

- F.I Objection regarding jurisdiction of authority w.r.t. buyer's agreement executed prior to coming into force of the Act.**
16. Objection raised the respondent that the authority is deprived of the jurisdiction to go into the interpretation of, or rights of the parties inter-



se in accordance with the flat buyer's agreement executed between the parties and no agreement for sale as referred to under the provisions of the Act or the said rules has been executed inter se parties. The authority is of the view that the Act nowhere provides, nor can be so construed, that all previous agreements will be re-written after coming into force of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of the Act, rules and agreement have to be read and interpreted harmoniously. However, if the Act has provided for dealing with certain specific provisions/situation in a specific/particular manner, then that situation will be dealt with in accordance with the Act and the rules after the date of coming into force of the Act and the rules. Numerous provisions of the Act save the provisions of the agreements made between the buyers and sellers. The said contention has been upheld in the landmark judgment of ***Neelkamal Realtors Suburban Pvt. Ltd. Vs. UOI and others. (W.P 2737 of 2017)*** decided on 06.12.2017 which provides as under:

- "119. Under the provisions of Section 18, the delay in handing over the possession would be counted from the date mentioned in the agreement for sale entered into by the promoter and the allottee prior to its registration under RERA. Under the provisions of RERA, the promoter is given a facility to revise the date of completion of project and declare the same under Section 4. The RERA does not contemplate rewriting of contract between the flat purchaser and the promoter.....
122. We have already discussed that above stated provisions of the RERA are not retrospective in nature. They may to some extent be having a retroactive or quasi retroactive effect but then on that ground the validity of the provisions of RERA cannot be challenged. The Parliament is competent enough to legislate law having retrospective or retroactive effect. A law can be even framed to affect subsisting / existing contractual rights between the parties in the



*larger public interest. We do not have any doubt in our mind that the RERA has been framed in the larger public interest after a thorough study and discussion made at the highest level by the Standing Committee and Select Committee, which submitted its detailed reports."*

17. Also, in appeal no. 173 of 2019 titled as ***Magic Eye Developer Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Ishwer Singh Dahiya***, in order dated 17.12.2019 the Haryana Real Estate Appellate Tribunal has observed-

*"34. Thus, keeping in view our aforesaid discussion, we are of the considered opinion that the provisions of the Act are quasi retroactive to some extent in operation and will be applicable to the agreements for sale entered into even prior to coming into operation of the Act where the transaction are still in the process of completion. Hence in case of delay in the offer/delivery of possession as per the terms and conditions of the agreement for sale the allottee shall be entitled to the interest/delayed possession charges on the reasonable rate of interest as provided in Rule 15 of the rules and one sided, unfair and unreasonable rate of compensation mentioned in the agreement for sale is liable to be ignored."*

18. The agreements are sacrosanct save and except for the provisions which have been abrogated by the Act itself. Further, it is noted that the agreements have been executed in the manner that there is no scope left to the allottee to negotiate any of the clauses contained therein. Therefore, the authority is of the view that the charges payable under various heads shall be payable as per the agreed terms and conditions of the agreement subject to the condition that the same are in accordance with the plans/permissions approved by the respective departments/competent authorities and are not in contravention of any other Act, rules, statutes, instructions, directions issued thereunder and are not unreasonable or exorbitant in nature.

**F.II Objection regarding agreements contains an arbitration clause which refers to the dispute resolution system mentioned in agreement**





19. The agreement to sell entered into between the two side on 22.10.2012 contains a clause 14.2 relating to dispute resolution between the parties. The clause reads as under: -

*“All or any disputes arising out or touching upon in relation to the terms of this Application/Agreement to Sell/ Conveyance Deed including the interpretation and validity of the terms thereof and the respective rights and obligations of the parties shall be settled through arbitration. The arbitration proceedings shall be governed by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 or any statutory amendments/modifications thereof for the time being in force. The arbitration proceedings shall be held at the office of the seller in New Delhi by a sole arbitrator who shall be appointed by mutual consent of the parties. If there is no consensus on appointment of the Arbitrator, the matter will be referred to the concerned court for the same. In case of any proceeding, reference etc. touching upon the arbitrator subject including any award, the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts shall be Gurgaon as well as of Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh”.*

20. The authority is of the opinion that the jurisdiction of the authority cannot be fettered by the existence of an arbitration clause in the buyer's agreement as it may be noted that section 79 of the Act bars the jurisdiction of civil courts about any matter which falls within the purview of this authority, or the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal. Thus, the intention to render such disputes as non-arbitrable seems to be clear. Also, section 88 of the Act says that the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force. Further, the authority puts reliance on catena of judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, particularly in ***National Seeds Corporation Limited v. M. Madhusudhan Reddy & Anr. (2012) 2 SCC 506***, wherein it has been held that the remedies provided under the Consumer Protection Act are in addition to and not in derogation of the other laws in force, consequently the authority would not be bound to refer parties to arbitration even if the agreement between the parties had an arbitration clause. Therefore, by applying



same analogy the presence of arbitration clause could not be construed to take away the jurisdiction of the authority.

21. Further, in ***Aftab Singh and ors. v. Emaar MGF Land Ltd and ors., Consumer case no. 701 of 2015 decided on 13.07.2017***, the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, New Delhi (NCDRC) has held that the arbitration clause in agreements between the complainants and builders could not circumscribe the jurisdiction of a consumer. The relevant paras are reproduced below:

*"49. Support to the above view is also lent by Section 79 of the recently enacted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (for short "the Real Estate Act"). Section 79 of the said Act reads as follows: -*

*"79. Bar of jurisdiction - No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which the Authority or the adjudicating officer or the Appellate Tribunal is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act."*

*It can thus, be seen that the said provision expressly ousts the jurisdiction of the Civil Court in respect of any matter which the Real Estate Regulatory Authority, established under Sub-section (1) of Section 20 or the Adjudicating Officer, appointed under Sub-section (1) of Section 71 or the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal established under Section 43 of the Real Estate Act, is empowered to determine. Hence, in view of the binding dictum of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in A. Ayyaswamy (supra), the matters/disputes, which the Authorities under the Real Estate Act are empowered to decide, are non-arbitrable, notwithstanding an Arbitration Agreement between the parties to such matters, which, to a large extent, are similar to the disputes falling for resolution under the Consumer Act.*

*...*

*56. Consequently, we unhesitatingly reject the arguments on behalf of the Builder and hold that an Arbitration Clause in the afore-stated kind of Agreements between the Complainants and the Builder cannot circumscribe the jurisdiction of a Consumer Fora, notwithstanding the amendments made to Section 8 of the Arbitration Act."*

22. While considering the issue of maintainability of a complaint before a consumer forum/commission in the fact of an existing arbitration clause in the builder buyer agreement, the hon'ble Supreme Court in **case titled as M/s Emaar MGF Land Ltd. V. Aftab Singh in revision**



**petition no. 2629-30/2018 in civil appeal no. 23512-23513 of 2017 decided on 10.12.2018** has upheld the aforesaid judgement of NCDRC and as provided in Article 141 of the Constitution of India, the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India and accordingly, the authority is bound by the aforesaid view. The relevant paras are of the judgement passed by the Supreme Court is reproduced below:

*“25. This Court in the series of judgments as noticed above considered the provisions of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 as well as Arbitration Act, 1996 and laid down that complaint under Consumer Protection Act being a special remedy, despite there being an arbitration agreement the proceedings before Consumer Forum have to go on and no error committed by Consumer Forum on rejecting the application. There is reason for not interjecting proceedings under Consumer Protection Act on the strength an arbitration agreement by Act, 1996. The remedy under Consumer Protection Act is a remedy provided to a consumer when there is a defect in any goods or services. The complaint means any allegation in writing made by a complainant has also been explained in Section 2(c) of the Act. The remedy under the Consumer Protection Act is confined to complaint by consumer as defined under the Act for defect or deficiencies caused by a service provider, the cheap and a quick remedy has been provided to the consumer which is the object and purpose of the Act as noticed above.”*

23. Therefore, in view of the above judgements and considering the provision of the Act, the authority is of the view that complainants are well within their right to seek a special remedy available in a beneficial Act such as the Consumer Protection Act and RERA Act, 2016 instead of going in for an arbitration. Hence, we have no hesitation in holding that this authority has the requisite jurisdiction to entertain the complaint and that the dispute does not require to be referred to arbitration necessarily.

**G. Findings on the relief sought by the complainant.**



- G.I. Cancel the booking of the complainants for the allotted unit. That there is delay in completion and handing over of possession as the same was to be done latest by 22.04.2016.
- G. II Award refund of the total amount paid by the complainants amounting of Rs.77,32,312/- along with interest and compensation applicable as per law from the date on which the same amount came to be paid till the date of repayment with interest in respect of the aforesaid unit.
- G.III Direct the respondent/builder to pay/refund to the complainants an amount of Rs.11,15,142/- being the entire amount of money paid as interest on home loan taken to purchase the unit as the complainants have availed a home loan for the purpose of purchasing the unit and have paid installments on the same.

24. In the present complaint, the complainants intend to withdraw from the project and are seeking return of the amount paid by them in respect of subject unit along with interest at the prescribed rate as provided under section 18(1) of the Act. Sec. 18(1) of the Act is reproduced below for ready reference.

***"Section 18: - Return of amount and compensation***

*18(1). If the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment, plot, or building.-*

*(a) in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale or, as the case may be, duly completed by the date specified therein; or*

*(b) due to discontinuance of his business as a developer on account of suspension or revocation of the registration under this Act or for any other reason,*

***he shall be liable on demand to the allottees, in case the allottee wishes to withdraw from the project, without prejudice to any other remedy available, to return the amount received by him in respect of that apartment, plot, building, as the case may be, with interest at such rate as may be prescribed in this behalf including compensation in the manner as provided under this Act:***

*Provided that where an allottee does not intend to withdraw from the project, he shall be paid, by the promoter, interest for every month of delay, till the handing over of the possession, at such rate as may be prescribed."*

*(Emphasis supplied)*

25. As per clause 4.2 of the agreement to sell dated 22.10.2012 provides for handing over of possession and is reproduced below:



#### 4.2 Possession Time and Compensation

*That the Seller shall sincerely endeavor to give possession of the Unit to the purchaser **within** thirty-six (36) months in respect of 'TAPAS' Independent Floors **and forty eight (48) months in respect of 'SURYA TOWER' from the date of the execution of the Agreement to sell** and after providing of necessary infrastructure specially road sewer & water in the sector by the Government, but subject to force majeure conditions or any Government/ Regulatory authority's action, inaction or omission and reasons beyond the control of the Seller. **However, the seller shall be entitled for compensation free grace period of six (6) months in case the construction is not completed within the time period mentioned above.** The seller on obtaining certificate for occupation and use by the Competent Authorities shall hand over the Unit to the Purchaser for this occupation and use and subject to the Purchaser having complied with all the terms and conditions of this application form & Agreement To sell. In the event of his failure to take over and /or occupy and use the unit provisionally and/or finally allotted within 30 days from the date of intimation in writing by the seller, then the same shall lie at his/her risk and cost and the Purchaser shall be liable to compensation @ Rs.7/- per sq. ft. of the super area per month as holding charges for the entire period of such delay....."*

26. At the outset, it is relevant to comment on the preset possession clause of the agreement wherein the possession has been subjected to providing necessary infrastructure specially road, sewer & water in the sector by the government, but subject to force majeure conditions or any government/regulatory authority's action, inaction or omission and reason beyond the control of the seller. The drafting of this clause and incorporation of such conditions are not only vague and uncertain but so heavily loaded in favour of the promoter and against the allottee that even a single default by the allottee in making payment as per the plan may make the possession clause irrelevant for the purpose of allottee and the commitment date for handing over possession loses its



meaning. The incorporation of such a clause in the agreement to sell by the promoter is just to evade the liability towards timely delivery of subject unit and to deprive the allottee of his right accruing after delay in possession. This is just to comment as to how the builder has misused his dominant position and drafted such a mischievous clause in the agreement and the allottee is left with no option but to sign on the dotted lines.

27. **Due date of handing over possession and admissibility of grace period:** As per clause 4.2 of the agreement to sell, the possession of the allotted unit was supposed to be offered within a stipulated timeframe of 36 months plus 6 months of grace period, in case the construction is not complete within the time frame specified. It is a matter of fact that the respondent has not completed the project in which the allotted unit is situated and has not obtained the occupation certificate by April 2016. However, the fact cannot be ignored that there were circumstances beyond the control of the respondent which led to delay in completion of the project. Accordingly, in the present case the grace period of 6 months is allowed.
28. **Admissibility of refund along with prescribed rate of interest:** The complainants are seeking refund the amount paid by them at the prescribed rate interest. However, the allottees intend to withdraw from the project and are seeking refund of the amount paid by them in respect of the subject unit with interest at prescribed rate as provided under rule 15 of the rules. Rule 15 has been reproduced as under:



**Rule 15. Prescribed rate of interest- [Proviso to section 12, section 18 and sub-section (4) and subsection (7) of section 19]**

(1) For the purpose of proviso to section 12; section 18; and sub-sections (4) and (7) of section 19, the "interest at the rate prescribed" shall be the State Bank of India highest marginal cost of lending rate +2%:

*Provided that in case the State Bank of India marginal cost of lending rate (MCLR) is not in use, it shall be replaced by such benchmark lending rates which the State Bank of India may fix from time to time for lending to the general public.*

29. The legislature in its wisdom in the subordinate legislation under the provision of rule 15 of the rules, has determined the prescribed rate of interest. The rate of interest so determined by the legislature, is reasonable and if the said rule is followed to award the interest, it will ensure uniform practice in all the cases.
30. Consequently, as per website of the State Bank of India i.e., <https://sbi.co.in>, the marginal cost of lending rate (in short, MCLR) as on date i.e., 12.07.2022 is 7.70%. Accordingly, the prescribed rate of interest will be marginal cost of lending rate +2% i.e., 9.70%.
31. On consideration of the circumstances, the documents, submissions and based on the findings of the authority regarding contraventions as per provisions of rule 28(1), the authority is satisfied that the respondent is in contravention of the provisions of the Act. By virtue of clause 4.2 of the agreement to sell dated form executed between the parties on 22.10.2012, the possession of the subject unit was to be delivered within a period of 36 months from the date of execution of buyer's agreement which comes out to be 22.10.2015. As far as grace period is concerned, the same is allowed for the reasons quoted above. Therefore, the due date of handing over of possession is 22.04.2017.



32. Keeping in view the fact that the allottee/complainants wish to withdraw from the project and are demanding return of the amount received by the promoter in respect of the unit with interest on failure of the promoter to complete or inability to give possession of the plot in accordance with the terms of agreement for sale or duly completed by the date specified therein. The matter is covered under section 18(1) of the Act of 2016.
33. The due date of possession as per agreement for sale as mentioned in the table above is 22.04.2016 and there is delay of 4 years 10 months 1 day on the date of filing of the complaint.
34. The occupation certificate/completion certificate of the project where the unit is situated has still not been obtained by the respondent/promoter. The authority is of the view that the allottee cannot be expected to wait endlessly for taking possession of the allotted unit and for which he has paid a considerable amount towards the sale consideration and as observed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in ***Ireo Grace Realtech Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Abhishek Khanna & Ors., civil appeal no. 5785 of 2019, decided on 11.01.2021***
- "... The occupation certificate is not available even as on date, which clearly amounts to deficiency of service. The allottees cannot be made to wait indefinitely for possession of the apartments allotted to them, nor can they be bound to take the apartments in Phase 1 of the project....."*
35. Further in the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the cases of ***Newtech Promoters and Developers Private Limited Vs State***





**of U.P. and Ors. (supra) reiterated in case of M/s Sana Realtors Private Limited & other Vs Union of India & others SLP (Civil) No. 13005 of 2020** decided on 12.05.2022. it was observed

25. *The unqualified right of the allottee to seek refund referred Under Section 18(1)(a) and Section 19(4) of the Act is not dependent on any contingencies or stipulations thereof. It appears that the legislature has consciously provided this right of refund on demand as an unconditional absolute right to the allottee, if the promoter fails to give possession of the apartment, plot or building within the time stipulated under the terms of the agreement regardless of unforeseen events or stay orders of the Court/Tribunal, which is in either way not attributable to the allottee/home buyer, the promoter is under an obligation to refund the amount on demand with interest at the rate prescribed by the State Government including compensation in the manner provided under the Act with the proviso that if the allottee does not wish to withdraw from the project, he shall be entitled for interest for the period of delay till handing over possession at the rate prescribed."*
36. The promoter is responsible for all obligations, responsibilities, and functions under the provisions of the Act of 2016, or the rules and regulations made thereunder or to the allottee as per agreement for sale under section 11(4)(a). The promoter has failed to complete or unable to give possession of the unit in accordance with the terms of agreement for sale or duly completed by the date specified therein. Accordingly, the promoter is liable to the allottee, as the allottee wishes to withdraw from the project, without prejudice to any other remedy available, to return the amount received by him in respect of the unit with interest at such rate as may be prescribed.
37. Accordingly, the non-compliance of the mandate contained in section 11(4)(a) read with section 18(1) of the Act on the part of the respondent



is established. As such, the complainants are entitled to refund of the entire amount paid by him at the prescribed rate of interest i.e., @ 9.70% p.a. (the State Bank of India highest marginal cost of lending rate (MCLR) applicable as on date +2%) as prescribed under rule 15 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 from the date of each payment till the actual date of refund of the amount within the timelines provided in rule 16 of the Haryana Rules 2017 *ibid.*

**F. IV Direct the respondent/builder to compensate/make good/pay the loss of rebate on Income Tax accrued by the complainants on account of inordinate delay in handing over of possession of the unit.**

**F. V Direct the respondent-builder to pay instalments of home loan, if any asked for by the bank, during the pendency of the present complaint.**

**F.VI Direct the respondent-builder to refrain from raising any further demands during the pendency of the present complaint.**

38. The complainants in the aforesaid relief are seeking relief w.r.t compensation. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in case titled as *M/s Newtech Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd. V/s State of UP & Ors. (Supra)*, has held that an allottee is entitled to claim compensation under sections 12, 14, 18 and section 19 which is to be decided by the adjudicating officer as per section 71 and the quantum of compensation shall be adjudged by the adjudicating officer having due regard to the factors mentioned in section 72. Therefore, the complainants are advised to approach the adjudicating officer for seeking the relief of compensation.

**H. Directions of the authority**



39. Hence, the authority hereby passes this order and issues the following directions under section 37 of the Act to ensure compliance of obligations cast upon the promoter as per the function entrusted to the authority under section 34(f):

- i. The respondent/promoter is directed to refund the amount of Rs.77,09,855/- received by it from the complainants along with interest at the rate of 9.70% p.a. as prescribed under rule 15 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 from the date of each payment till the actual date of refund of the deposited amount.
- ii. A period of 90 days is given to the respondent to comply with the directions given in this order and failing which legal consequences would follow.

40. Complaint stands disposed of.

41. File be consigned to registry.

v.i-3  
**(Vijay Kumar Goyal)**

Member

Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram

**(Dr. K.K. Khandelwal)**

Chairman

Dated: 12.07.2022