

BEFORE THE HARYANA REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY, GURUGRAM
Order pronounced on: 27.05.2025

NAME OF THE BUILDER		M/s RAMPRASTHA PROMOTERS PRIVATE LIMITED
S. No.	Case No.	Case title
1.	3138-2024	SS Techno Buildcon LLP Vs Ramprastha developer Pvt. Ltd., Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd
2.	3619-2024	Gaurav Gupta Vs Ramprastha developer Pvt. Ltd. , Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd
3.	3620-2024	Kedar Sudhir Gokhale HUF through its Karta Vs M/s Ramprastha Developers Pvt. Ltd. <i>and</i> M/s Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd <i>and</i> M/s Ramprastha Estate Pvt. Ltd.
4.	2969-2024	Hemant Narang Vs M/s Ramprastha Developers Pvt. Ltd. <i>and</i> M/s Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd <i>and</i> M/s Ramprastha Estate Pvt. Ltd.
5.	3982-2024	Kamlesh Aggarwal, Purnima Agarwal and Madhu Agarwal Vs M/s Ramprastha Developers Pvt. Ltd. <i>and</i> M/s Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd <i>and</i> M/s Ramprastha Estate Pvt. Ltd.
6.	3962-2024	Kamlesh Aggarwal, Purnima Agarwal and Madhu Agarwal Vs M/s Ramprastha Developers Pvt. Ltd. <i>and</i> M/s Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd <i>and</i> M/s Ramprastha Estate Pvt. Ltd.
7.	3963-2024	Kamlesh Aggarwal, Purnima Agarwal and Madhu Agarwal Vs M/s Ramprastha Developers Pvt. Ltd.

		<i>and M/s Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd and M/s Ramprastha Estate Pvt. Ltd.</i>
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CORAM:

Shri Arun Kumar

Shri Vijay Kumar Goyal

Shri Ashok Sangwan

Chairman

Member

Member

APPEARANCE:

Sh. Garvit Gupta (Advocate)

Sh. Khush Kakra, Rajat Gupta
and Gaytri Mansa (Advocate)

Complainants

Respondents

ORDER

1. This order shall dispose of the aforesaid 7 complaints titled above filed before this authority under section 31 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (hereinafter referred as "the Act") read with rule 28 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred as "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 its obligations, responsibilities and functions to the allottees as per the agreement for sale executed inter se between parties.
2. The core issues emanating from them are similar in nature and the complainant(s) in the above referred matters are allottees of the project developed by the same respondent/promoter i.e., *M/s Ramprastha Developers Private Limited. And M/s Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd. And M/s Ramprastha Estate Pvt. Ltd.* The fulcrum of the issue involved in all these cases pertains to failure on the part of the promoter to deliver timely possession of the units in question, seeking delay possession charges and other reliefs.

3. The details of the complaints, reply status, unit no., date of agreement, possession clause, due date of possession, total sale consideration, total paid amount, and relief sought are given in the table below:

S.N	CR NO.	Date of receipt	Unit no. and area	Date of allotment	Date of buyer agreement	Due date	OC/Offe r of possess ion	Relief
1	3138-2024 SS Techno Buildcon LLP Vs Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd	30.07.2016 (provisional receipt) (issued by Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt.Ltd)	No unit no. mentioned Area: 500 sq.yds. (sector 37C and 37D)	NA	NA	30.07.2019 (calculated as per fortune Infrastructure and ors. Vs. Trevor D'limo and ors)	OC- Not obtained OP: not offered A.P: Rs. 25,00,000/-	-DPC -Execute bba -allot plot -execute conveyance deed - handover - Not to charge development charges and stamp duty, escalation cost - handover sanction plan, layout plans with stage wise -compensation
2	3619-2024 Gaurav Gupta Vs Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd	29.06.2013 (RPDPL)	No unit no. mentioned Area: 300 sq.yds. (sector 37D)	29.06.2013 (RPDPL)	NA	29.06.2016 (calculated as per fortune Infrastructure and ors. Vs. Trevor D'limo and ors)	OC- Not obtained OP: not offered A.P: Rs. 21,00,000/-	DPC -Execute bba -allot plot -execute conveyance deed - handover - Not to charge development charges and stamp duty, escalation cost - handover sanction plan, layout plans with stage wise -compensation
3	3620-2024 Kedar Sudhir Gakhale	14.08.2013 (RDPL)	No unit no. mentioned	14.08.2013 (RDPL)	NA	14.08.2016 (calculated as per fortune Infrastructure	OC- Not obtained	DPC -Execute bba -allot plot

	HUF through its Karta Vs ramprastha developed private limited Vs Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd and ramprastha developed private limited		Area: 300 sq.yds. (sector 37D)			e and ors. Vs. Trevor D'limo and ors)	OP: not offered A.P: Rs. 50,00,000/-	-execute conveyance deed - handover - Not to charge development charges and stamp duty, escalation cost - handover sanction plan, layout plans with stage wise -compensation
4	2969-2024 Hemant Narang Vs ramprastha developed private limited Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd and ramprastha developed private limited	11.12.2012 (RDPL)	No unit no. mentioned Area: 300 sq.yds. (sector 37D)	11.12.2012 (RDPL)	NA	11.12.2015 (calculated as per fortune Infrastructure and ors. Vs. Trevor D'limo and ors)	OC- Not obtained OP: not offered A.P: Rs. 39,00,000/-	DPC -Execute bba -allot plot -execute conveyance deed - handover - Not to charge development charges and stamp duty, escalation cost - handover sanction plan, layout plans with stage wise -compensation
5	3982-2024 Kamlesh Aggarwal, Purnima Agarwal and Madhu Agarwal Vs Ramprastha Promoters and	30.08.2013 (RPDPL)	No unit no. mentioned Area: 500 sq.yds.	30.08.2013	NA	30.08.2016 (calculated as per fortune Infrastructure and ors. Vs. Trevor D'limo and ors)	OC- Not obtained OP: not offered	DPC -Execute bba -allot plot -execute conveyance deed - handover - Not to charge development charges and

	Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd and		(sector 37D)				A.P: Rs. 72,00,000/-	stamp duty, escalation cost - handover sanction plan, layout plans with stage wise -compensation
6	3962-2024 Kamlesh Aggarwal, Purnima Agarwal and Madhu Agarwal Vs Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd	01.11.2013 (RPDPL)	No unit no. mentioned Area: 500 sq.yds. (sector 37D)	01.11.2013 (RPDPL)	NA	01.11.2016 (calculated as per fortune Infrastructure and ors. Vs. Trevor D'limo and ors	OC- Not obtained OP: not offered A.P: Rs. 40,00,000/-	DPC -Execute bba -allot plot -execute conveyance deed - handover - Not to charge development charges and stamp duty, escalation cost - handover sanction plan, layout plans with stage wise -compensation
7	3963-2024 Kamlesh Aggarwal, Purnima Agarwal and Madhu Agarwal Vs Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and Ramprastha estate pvt. Ltd	17.05.2014 (RPDPL)	No unit no. mentioned Area: 500 sq.yds. (sector 37D)	17.05.2014 (RPDPL)	NA	17.05.2017 (calculated as per fortune Infrastructure and ors. Vs. Trevor D'limo and ors	OC- Not obtained OP: not offered A.P: Rs. 40,00,000/-	DPC -Execute bba -allot plot -execute conveyance deed - handover - Not to charge development charges and stamp duty, escalation cost - handover sanction plan, layout plans with stage wise -compensation

4. The aforesaid complaints were filed by the complainant-allottee(s) against the promoter for not handing over the possession by the due date, seeking delayed possession charges and other reliefs.

5. It has been decided to treat the said complaints as an application for non-compliance of statutory obligations on the part of the promoter /respondent in terms of section 34(f) of the Act which mandates the authority to ensure compliance of the obligations cast upon the promoters, the allottee(s) and the real estate agents under the Act, the rules and the regulations made thereunder.
6. The facts of all the complaints filed by the complainant-allottee(s) are similar. Out of the above-mentioned cases, the particulars of lead case ***CR/3138/2024 SS Techno Buildcon LLP Vs. M/s Ramprastha Developers Pvt. Ltd. And M/s Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd. And M/s Rampratsha Estate Pvt. Ltd.*** are being taken into consideration for determining the rights of the allottee(s) qua the relief sought by them.

A. Project and unit related details.

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

CR/3138/2024 SS Techno Buildcon LLP Vs. M/s Ramprastha Developers Pvt. Ltd. And M/s Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd. And M/s Rampratsha Estate Pvt. Ltd.

S. N.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the project	Ramprastha City, Sectors 37C and 37D, Gurugram
2.	RERA Registered	Registered
	Nature of the project	Residential plotted colony
3.	Plot no.	N.A.
4.	Unit area admeasuring	500 sq. Yds. (Page no. 33 of the complaint)
5.	Date of provisional receipt	30.07.2016 (page 33 of complaint)

6.	Provisional Allotment letter	NA
7.	Date of execution of plot buyer's agreement	N.A.
8.	Possession clause	N.A.
9.	Due date of possession	30.07.2019 (Calculated as per fortune infrastructure and ors. Vs. Trevor D'limo and ors)
10.	Basic price of the plot	N.A.
11.	Amount paid by the complainants	Rs.25,00,000/- [As per receipt information at page no. 33 of the complaint]
12.	Total Sale consideration	NA
13.	OC/CC	Not obtained
14.	Offer of possession	Not offered

B. Facts of the complaint.

8. The complainant has made following submissions in the complaint:

- i. That respondent no.1 offered for sale plots in its upcoming project, Ramprastha City, a residential plotted colony within a gated community at Sectors- 37 C and D Gurugram comprising plots with world class layout, infrastructure, facilities, amenities and services , including club houses, shopping complexes, swimming pools, green and open areas, spas, health and sports facilities with gated secure living conditions on a piece and parcel of land in Sectors- 92, 93 and 95 in Gurugram, Haryana (the "Project"). The Complainant received a marketing call from the office of respondent no.1 in the month of March 2006 for booking in this upcoming project of the respondent no.1. The complainant visited the sales gallery and consulted with

the marketing staff and executives of respondent no.1. The marketing staff of respondent no.1 painted a very rosy picture of its upcoming residential plotted colony and made several representations with respect to the innumerable world class facilities to be provided by the respondent no.1 in their project. The marketing staff of the respondent no.1 also assured timely delivery of the plot. The respondent no.1 boasted of its reputation as a customer friendly builder who in the past have throughout acted strictly as per the terms of the regulations, laws and directions issued by the concerned authorities and delivered projects on a timely basis. It was represented by the respondent no.1 that it would be completely fair in their dealings with the complainant and would throughout adhere to their obligations. It was assured by the representatives of the respondent no.1 that the physical possession of the plot against the booking made by the complainant would be handed over within a span of 3 years from the date of the booking.

- ii. That the complainant, induced by the assurances and representations made by the respondent no.1, booked a residential plot for the personal use and of the family of the complainant in the project of the respondent no.1. The respondent no.1 informed the complainant that the size of the plot available with the respondent no.1 is of 500 sq. yards and its total consideration would be calculated at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per sq. yards. On this basis the complainant booked a plot of 500 square yards in the project at Ramprastha City, Sectors 37C and 37D, Gurugram, Haryana against the Total Price/sale consideration for the Plot of Rs. 25,00,000/-, hereinafter the "**Plot**". It is pertinent to mention here that the Respondent no.1 in order to convince the complainant to make a booking in the said project showed various documents and papers including the approvals, licenses, and ongoing communications with the authorities and joint ventures and collaborations with reputable

organizations.

- iii. That the complainant were informed by respondent no.1 that a specific plot number shall be issued only after full and final payment of cost of the plot is deposited. Thus, the complainant based on the respondent's demand for the payment paid Rs. 25,00,000/- for the plot in the project. It is pertinent to mention here that the said payments were made by the complainant solely based on the demands and requests of the respondent no.1 and the assurances of the respondent no.1 to allot a specific plot to the complainant only after the total sale consideration amount/full consideration is paid.
- iv. That accordingly, respondent no.1 issued receipt dated 30.07.2016 acknowledging the upfront payment of all inclusive total full consideration (defined below) for the plot of 25,00,000/- paid by the complainant towards the booking of the plot in the project of the respondent no.1. It needs to be noted that the all inclusive upfront consideration included the price of land in the fully developed project with all sorts of facilities, amenities and services, development, works, infrastructure, preferential location and all sort of charges and expenses, including all taxes/fees/charges/cess/levies etc which may be levied in connection with the development/construction of the project and payable by the respondent promoter up to the date of handing over of the plot to the complainant. The respondent no.1 vide the said receipt categorically stated that the said payment is against the registration of 500 sq. yards plot in the project of the respondent no.1 in the project 'Ramprastha City', Sector 37C and 37D, Gurgaon, Haryana. Since, the booking was made by the Complainant on 30.07.2016, the due date of possession of the plot, as per the assurances of respondent no.1 was 30.07.2019. It is submitted that the respondent no. 1 had failed to allot a specific plot despite lapse of almost 8 years from the date of booking.

- v. That despite specific assurances of respondent no.1 that it would soon execute an agreement, it miserably failed to do so. The respondent no.1 failed to perform the most fundamental obligation of the allotment which was to actually allot the plot to the complainant against the full upfront consideration received by it, which in the present case has been delayed for an extremely long period of time. The failure of the respondent no.1 and the fraud played by them is writ large.
- vi. That the complainant requested respondent no.1 telephonically and by visiting the office of the respondent no.1 to update her about the date of allotment of the plot, execution of the plot buyer's agreement as well as the status of development of the residential colony in the project. It is pertinent to mention here that the respondents were approached by multiple allottees regarding the booking in the said project of the respondents. Moreover, the said group of allottees were aggrieved by the defaults of the respondents in allotting a specific plot despite the payment of the total sale consideration amount and thus have requested the respondents to abide by their obligations to allot a specific plot and execute a builder buyer agreement with the allottees.
- vii. That over the year, the complainant met the representatives of respondent no.1 company on several occasions and made it clear to them that they are in dire need of the residential plot and they have paid their hard earned money and savings to buy the plot from the respondents. The respondent no.1 yet again, with mala fide motives, gave an assurance that they would allot the plot to the complainant and would soon execute agreement. However, yet again, the assurances made by the respondent no.1 turned out to be false. No concrete steps were taken by the respondent no.1 for allotment of the plot and handing over of its physical possession to the complainant. The respondent

no.1 kept on misleading the complainant by giving incorrect information and assurances that they would hand over the possession to the complainant very soon.

- viii. That that on account of substantial delay on the part of respondent no. 1, the complainant vide several telephonic follow ups, conversations and in person meetings reminded respondent no. 1 of the obligations of execution of the buyer's agreement and handover the physical possession of the plot to the complainant after allotment. However, no heed was paid to the legitimate request made by the complainant. The fact that the respondent no. 1 was in a completely dominant position, as they had demanded and already received upfront from the complainant the total price for the plot, and wanted to deliberately exploit the same at the cost of the innocent purchasers including the complainant is evident from the conduct adopted by them in their dealings with the complainant.
- ix. That the complainant were in constant touch with the respondents no. 1 and was constantly assured by them that the procedure of allotment and handing over of possession was going on in full swing and the same would be done shortly. The respondents no. 1 after the enactment of rera act, 2016 just to buy time started saying and continued to maintain over the period from 2016 uptil now that the registration of the project under RERA was going on, this was time consuming, they had made the filings and were awaiting registration, which is a mandatory procedure and over which the respondents have no control as this is a regulatory process and under the purview of the government authorities, including the Authority. Thus, over these years the respondents have been misleading and keeping at bay unsuspecting buyers such as the complainant under the guise of the pending RERA registration of the project with the Authority.

- x. That the complainant visited the office of the respondent in August 2023 and enquired about the status of completion of sale modalities. The representatives of the respondents informed the complainant that the registration of the project with the Authority was pending and upon its receipt, respondent no.1 or its relevant affiliate would complete all necessary formalities and paperwork for completion of the sale and hand over the possession of the plot. However, till date, such assurances of the respondents have not been complied with and the complainant after paying upfront the full consideration for purchase of the plot in one go is left with no concrete answers. The conduct of the respondents clearly shows that they have no intention of dealing with the innocent allottees such as the complainant despite demanding and receiving upfront a substantial sum of money from them as the total price for the plot.
- xi. That the complainant went to the project site to meet the representatives of the respondents to enquire about the allotment and possession of the plot, but was shocked to see the development status. No development activities were going on at the project site and it was clear that the work was at standstill since long. The actual ground reality at the construction site was way different than what the respondent no.1 had claimed to the complainant regarding the completion of the project at the time of booking and thereafter and contrary to all prior assurances and representations of the respondents to the complainant.
- xii. That the complainant have time and again requested the respondents to allot the specific plot in the project, execute the agreement and handover the possession of the plot allotted to the complainant. However, the respondents failed to respond to any of the genuine concerns raised by the complainant and the multiple requests made by them vide telephonic calls and by visiting the

- office of the respondent to get the possession of the plot were in vain, for which the respondents had demanded payment of the total price and been paid upfront by the complainant. The respondents despite the numerous reminders have failed to respond to the queries as raised by the complainant.
- xiii. That furthermore, the complainant after due diligence from the concerned departments have learnt of several irregularities on the part of the respondents. The Respondents filed an application for registering the Project with this Hon'ble Authority late in the day on 19.09.2019 (Temp Project Id: RERA-GRG-PROJ-310-2019; Submission Date: 19.09.2019 03:55:49 AM) and not within the statutorily prescribed time under the Act of 2016. Upon expiry of date for completion of infrastructure development in Application dated 19.09.2019 on 31.12.2022, instead of seeking amendment or extension of the said application as per standard procedure, the Respondent no.3 filed a fresh, brand new application on 02.01.2023 (Temp Project Id: RERA-GRG-PROJ-1254-2022; Submission Date: 02.01.2023 11:19: 31AM) with this Hon'ble Authority for registration of the Project under the Act.
- xiv. That the respondent are enjoying the valuable amount of consideration paid by the complainant out of their hard-earned money and the complainant realizing the same, demanded delayed possession charges from the respondents. The respondents have in complete defiance of their obligations refused to allot the plot or execute the agreement and hand over the possession to the complainant along with delayed possession charges leaving them with no other option but to file the present complaint. Since respondents miserably failed in their obligations, hence the complainant are entitled to delayed possession charges at the rate prescribed as per the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 and Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 beside compensation for huge mental torture

and misrepresentation.

C. Relief sought by the complainant

9. The complainant has sought the following relief(s):

- I. Direct the respondents to demarcate and allot the plot in the project (500 square yards) to the complainant.
- II. Direct the respondents to execute a plot buyer's agreement with the complainant
- III. Direct the respondents to complete the development of the project in question and to handover the possession of the plot in question to the complainant after obtaining the completion certificate.
- IV. Direct the respondents to execute a conveyance deed and offering the possession to the complainant.
- V. Direct the respondents not to charge from / have the Complainant pay stamp duty / other outgoes in excess to the rate prevailing / circle rate as on 14.01.2015. The respondents need to bear any additional cost towards the same or similar such outgoes or expenses.
- VI. Direct the respondents not to charge any escalation cost and / or any hidden charges which, as a general practice of builders, may be forcibly imposed by the respondents on the complainant, at the time of possession.
- VII. Direct the respondents to hand over the complainant the sanctioned plans, layout plans along with stage wise schedule of completion of the project.
- VIII. Direct the respondent to pay delayed possession charges at the applicable rates under law.
- IX. Direct the respondents to pay the complainant compensation and damages, including for stress, mental harassment and agony, costs of the legal proceedings and various other expenses incurred by the complainant.

10. In **CR NO. 3620-2024 and 3963-2024** respondent-promoters have failed to file a reply despite several opportunities granted by the authority. It shows that the respondent is intentionally delaying the procedure of the Authority by avoiding to file the written reply. In view of the above, Hence, in view of the same, the Authority has no option but to proceed ex-parte against the respondents in the above mentioned complaint.

D. Reply by the respondents.

11. The respondents have contested the complaint on the following grounds.

- i. That the complainants has misused and abused the process of law by filing the captioned complaint that too on the basis of receipt dated 30.07.2016, which was issued only on the request of complainants towards tentative registration of plot in future potential project.
- ii. That that neither does the receipt on which the complainants has sought to harp specifies any plot number, date of completion or total consideration, but the same is even conspicuously silent on the details of the name of the project, the sector in which it is situated, and other vital details. The said receipt clearly state that the receipt was issued against tentative registration of plot of land in future potential project and hence by any stretch of imagination do not constitute a binding contract which could be enforced for specific performance and hence the complainants has filed this frivolous and misleading complaint to seek the relief of specific performance of obtaining possession of plot along with execution of plot buyer agreement knowing well that such relief are not tenable in law not only in view of the provisions of the 2016 Act but also in view of the provisions of Specific Relief Act, 1860 and the law of limitation.
- iii. That the complaint is timed barred and therefore deserves to be set aside on this count alone, amongst other grounds that the respondent has raised through the present reply. Pertinently, the receipt on which the respondent is placing

reliance upon dates back to the year 2016, whereas the complaint has been filed in 2024, evidently after a delay of 8 years. Neither any plausible explanation has been furnished by the respondent in respect of such delay but even no substantive ground has been raised in the complaint that would give way to condone such a phenomenal delay. Further, the delay itself is evidence of the fact that the complainants did not wish to pursue his alleged rights against the respondent for several years and chose to wake up from slumber much later in a frivolous attempt to have his alleged rights indicated. In such circumstances, the Ld. Authority ought to dismiss the complaint with exemplary costs.

- iv. That it is submitted that in one of the future projects that had been conceived by the respondent, the respondent being aggrieved of the incorrect sectoral plan of Sector 37-C and D, Gurugram for which License No.128 of 2012 dated 28.12.2012 was granted to the Respondent, had approached the Department of Town and Country Planning, Haryana. Pertinently, vide order dated 01.04.2021 in *Appeal No.1 of 2021; Ramprastha Estates Pvt. Ltd. versus Director, Town and Country Planning, Haryana, Chandigarh*, the period between the date when the license was issued by the department i.e. 28.12.2012 and the date of approval of the revised/correct Sectoral Plan i.e. 01.09.2017 was ordered to be treated as 'Zero Period' as far as the obligations of the respondent are concerned insofar as the dues and other concomitant approvals and charges as appurtenant to the license are concerned.
- v. That the respondent herein has not agreed to provide any service whatsoever to the complainants since the plans were not approved by the competent authority and the complainants have not provided any documents to prove that any such promise was ever made by the respondent. The complainants has voluntarily entrusted a sum of money so that they will get the first priority in case the development plans eventually get approved by the competent authority. That

the respondents have never entered into any agreement with the complainants and neither promised any particular plot or location nor promised any particular price or completion date to the complainants. Hence, there is no question of any breach by the respondent and no cause of action has accrued in favour of the complainants under the provisions of RERA, 2016. That the present complaint has been filed with *mala fide* intention and is an abuse of the process of this Ld. Authority which is evident from the prayers wherein the complainants had demanded hefty interest when there was no agreement between the complainants and the respondent whatsoever for either any allotment or any development and there exists no agreed terms for possession date or price or location/project etc., hence there are no terms which can be said to be legally enforceable under the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. The Complainants is very well aware of the fact that the money entrusted by the Complainants was not towards any booking or agreement but merely on the request of Complainants towards the tentative registration in the future projects. That the Complainants has filed the Complaint claiming wrongful gains in the form of interest at the cost of the Respondent when in reality there was no such understanding between the parties and there is no condition to attract the provisions of the Act. That the Complainants had approached the respondent in the year 2012 showing an interest to participate in one of the future potential projects of the respondent. It is pertinent to mention that the above-named future potential project was indeterminate at the point of time when the money was paid by the complainants.

- vi. That the complainants had the option at all times to either claim a refund of their money or let their money remain with the respondent in anticipation of future approvals which is subject to government action. Further, the complainants had the option at all times to recall his money even if any future approval would have

come through, in the event, they were not willing to participate in such projects. Since the complainants always had such option but voluntarily opted to let his money remain with the respondent, hence they cannot be allowed to claim interest which has no legal or contractual basis. It is submitted that the 2016 Act can come to the rescue of only genuine allottees and not speculative individuals like the complainants.

- vii. That the complainants fully being aware of the dynamic prospects of futuristic project which was indeterminate at the point of time when the complainants paid the money and the fact that it is subject to various government approvals for which there is no time line assured by the government authorities, either promised or otherwise, have still decided to keep their money with the respondent which was clearly with a speculative purpose and such speculative acts are not protected by any law. Hence, no right of the complainants could be said to have been breached by the respondent, giving rise to any claim for interest as alleged by the complainants. Hence, the complaint is liable to be dismissed with costs.
- viii. That further no date of possession has ever been mutually agreed between the parties since the project itself was a future potential project and hence not determined. That in absence of any document in the nature of a Plot Buyer agreement, which contains several terms and conditions including the date of possession and the consequences of default, no date of possession can be said to have been mutually agreed between the parties. It is trite in law that a party claiming default must first prove the default beyond reasonable doubt by means of substantial evidence.
- ix. All other averments made in the complaint were denied too.

- x. 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 submission made by the parties.

E. Jurisdiction of the authority

12. The authority observes that it has territorial as well as subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate the present complaint for the reasons given below.

E.I Territorial jurisdiction.

13. As per notification no. **1/92/2017-1TCP dated 14.12.2017** issued by Town and Country Planning Department, the jurisdiction of Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram shall be entire Gurugram District for all purpose with offices situated in Gurugram. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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 complainant at a later stage.

F. Findings on the objections raised by the respondent

F.1 Objection regarding maintainability of complaint.

16. The counsel for the respondent has raised an objection that the complaint is barred by limitation as the complainant has made the payment back in 2016. The objections to the same were to be raised in a time bound manner. Hence, the complaint is not maintainable on the above-mentioned ground.
17. On consideration of the documents available on record and submissions made by the party, the authority observes that the as per proviso to section 3(1) of Act of 2016, ongoing projects on the date of commencement of this Act for which completion certificate has not been issued, the promoter shall make an application to the authority for registration of the said project within a period of three months from the date of commencement of this Act. The relevant part of the above Section is reproduced hereunder: -

3.(1)..Provided that projects that are ongoing on the date of commencement of this Act and for which the completion certificate has not been issued, the promoter shall make an application to the Authority for registration of the said project within a period of three months from the date of commencement of this Act:

The legislation is very clear in this aspect that a project shall be regarded as an "ongoing project" until receipt of completion certificate. Since no completion certificate has yet been obtained by the promoter-builder with regards to the concerned project.

18. Moreover, it is observed that vide preliminary receipt dated 30.07.2016, it was agreed between the parties that the promoter shall give possession of a plot having

size of 500 sq. yards to the complainants in its project named "Ramprastha City", Sector-37D, Gurugram and specific plot no. shall be allotted after approval of licence and zoning plans. However, despite receipt of an amount of Rs.25,00,000/- from the complainants back in 2016 against the booked plot, the respondent-promoter has not even allotted a specific plot to the complainants and also no effort has been made by it to get the plot registered in his name till date. As the respondent has failed to handover the possession of the booked plot to the complainants and thus, the cause of action is continuing till date and recurring in nature.

19. Keeping in view the aforesaid facts and legal position, the objection with regard to the complaint barred by limitation is hereby rejected.

F.II Date of approval of the revised/correct sectoral plan i.e. 01.09.2017 to be treated as Zero Period.

20. The respondent no.1 has contended that being aggrieved of the incorrect sectoral plan of Sector 37 C and D, Gurugram for which license No.128 of 2012 dated 28.12.2012 was granted to the respondent, had approached the Department of Town and Country Planning, Haryana. Pertinently, vide order dated 01.04.2021 in *Appeal No.1 of 2021; Ramprastha Estates Pvt. Ltd. versus Director, Town and Country Planning, Haryana, Chandigarh*, the period between the date when the license was issued by the department i.e. 28.12.2012 and the date of approval of the revised/correct sectoral plan i.e. 01.09.2017 was ordered to be treated as 'Zero Period' as far as the obligations of the respondent are concerned insofar as the dues and other concomitant approvals and charges as appurtenant to the license are concerned.
21. The Authority observes that the said issue has already been dealt by the Hon'ble NCDRC, New Delhi vide order dated 04.12.2023 in Consumer Case No. 1083 of 2017

titled as "*Vikas Malhotra Vs M/s Ramprastha Estates Pvt. Ltd.*" wherein it has been observed that:

7. *From the foregoing it is an admitted fact that the complainant booked a plot in opposite party's project, "Ramprastha City" on 24.11.2011. It is also evident that the opposite party was aware as early as 07.04.2014, when it applied for change of its layout plans, that the project as promoted was likely to undergo changes in view of the necessity to modify the Sectoral Plans. It made several efforts to have revised plans approved in order to proceed but was able to get appropriate orders on 01.09.2017. Its efforts thereafter seem to have been directed at getting an order for a "Zero Period" for the license which it succeeded in obtaining on 01.04.2021. There is no evidence brought on record to establish the efforts the opposite party made to keep the complainant in the knowledge of the developments with regard to the Sectoral Plans or the likely scenario or developments. No evidence has been brought on the record to indicate that the complainant was either offered the option to continue with the scheme or to opt out which the opposite party should have done considering it had accepted full sale consideration in 2011. No evidence is brought on record to indicate the steps taken till 23.12.2016 to expedite the matter. No Plot Buyers Agreement was proposed in the matter even after over 5 years of the receipt of funds. The action of the opposite party to keep the complainant completely in the dark without any alternative options after receiving the entire sale consideration is clearly an unfair trade practice. Irrespective of the issues with the Sectoral Plans and the Licence, it was incumbent upon the opposite party to share details and likely timelines with the opposite party whose funds it had accepted. Without entering into an agreement that would have defined the rights and obligations of both parties which would have enabled a decision to either continue or exit the scheme, the opposite party kept the funds collected without any progress on the project. The action of the opposite party in not entering into an agreement precluded this opportunity for the complainant. This is manifestly an abuse of dominant position and an unfair trade practice.*

9. *The averment of the opposite party that the delay was due to factors beyond its control cannot be sustained in view of the fact that the scheme should have been redesigned in the light of the approvals available and a revised costing and payment plan proposed to the prospective allottees, including the complainant. The opposite party has not brought any document on record to suggest that such an approach was followed. It cannot, therefore, be allowed to latch its deficiency on to the Town & Country Planning Department. The argument that the delay was covered by any force majeure condition cannot be considered also because there was no agreement in place under which such conditions could be formally decided.*

22. After considering the factual as well as legal circumstances of the present complaint, the Authority is inclined towards the above-mentioned findings of Hon'ble NCDRC, New Delhi in the said complaint. Moreover, it is necessary to

mention here that the said period was ordered to be treated as zero period as far as the obligations of the respondent are concerned insofar as the dues and other concomitant approvals and charges as appurtenant to the license only. Thus, the respondents/promoter cannot be granted any leniency on based of aforesaid reasons and it is well settled principle that a person cannot take benefit of his own wrong.

F.III Objection raised by respondent - Ramprastha Promoters and Developers Private Limited and respondent - Ramprastha Estates Private Limited for deletion of their name.

23. In this regard, it is observed by the Authority that the respondent-promoters - Ramprastha Promoter Private Limited, Ramprastha Developer Private Limited, Ramprastha Promoter and Developer Private Limited, and Ramprastha Estates Private Limited -though incorporated as separate legal entities, are in effect functioning in collusion with each other as a single composite unit. A cursory review of the MCA master data clearly reveals that all these entities share the same registered address and use the same official email ID, i.e., compliances@ramprastha.com. These companies also share common persons functioning in different capacities as managing directors, and authorised representatives, and they operate under a common branding and group identity. Such deliberate structuring appears to be a calculated attempt to mislead allottees by issuing allotment letters and executing agreements for sale under different company names, thereby evading legal responsibilities. This pattern of conduct amounts to an unfair trade practice and violates the principles of transparency, accountability, and good faith enshrined under the applicable legal framework. In view of the above facts and in line with the settled principle that no person can take advantage of their own wrong, it is evident that the respondents have used a façade of corporate separateness to shield themselves from liability. Therefore, all the

respondent-promoters ought to be treated as a single entity, and their liability must be construed as joint and several for all consequences arising from the present complaint.

G. Findings on the relief sought by the complainant

G.I Direct the respondents to demarcate and allot the plot in the project (500 square yards) to the complainant.

G.II Direct the respondents to execute a plot buyer's agreement with the complainant

G.III Direct the respondents to complete the development of the project in question and to handover the possession of the plot in question to the complainant after obtaining the completion certificate.

G.IV Direct the respondent to pay delayed possession charges at the applicable rates under law

24. The above mentioned reliefs no. G.I, G.II, G.III & F.IV as sought by the complainant is being taken together as the findings in one relief will definitely affect the result of the other reliefs and these reliefs are interconnected
25. The complainants have booked a plot admeasuring 500 sq. yards in the project of respondent named "Ramprastha City" located in Sector 37 C and D, Gurugram by making a payment of Rs.25,00,000/- vide provisional receipt dated 30.07.2016.
26. It is observed that the respondent issued receipt and confirmation letter pertaining to Sector 37 C and D has been issued. In objection has been taken by the respondents that merely issuing a receipt does not amount to a contractual obligation or agreement to allot a specific plot. Now the question before the authority is whether the receipt issued by the respondent/promoter falls within the definition of agreement, as per section 2(e) of The Contract Act, 1872 and which provides that:

"Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is an agreement."

27. Further, section 10 of the Act of 1872 defines the conditions under which the agreement made fall with the definition of contract and the same provides as under:

"All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object and are not hereby expressly declared to be void."

28. There are a large number of cases coming to the notice of the authority wherein the builder had taken the whole or partial amount of money and only issued receipt against the allotment of a plot either in the exiting or in its upcoming project at Gurugram. Neither it issued any allotment letter nor executed any builder buyer's agreement. The holders of those receipt/allotments are harassed a lot to act on the basis of the documents issued by the developer and has to run here and there to initiate any civil or criminal action against the builder. Most of such cases relate to the period before the Act, 2016 came into existence. Infact, the very purpose of enacting the legislature was to address such malpractices and bring them to an end. After the enforcement of the Act of 2016, a promoter is obligated to comply with the provisions of the Act and follow the same while receiving any money against allotment of unit and execution of builder buyer agreement.

29. Further, the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court, in CWP No. 24591-2024 titled as M/s Ramprastha Developers Private Limited and Ors. and State of Haryana and Ors., the Court observed that the statutory meaning of "allottee" covers both actual and prospective allottees, in respect of ongoing or future projects. It specifically held that:

"27 Though the learned counsel for the petitioners have vehemently argued before this Court, that the present respondent is not an allottee, since it becomes displayed by Annexure P-33, contents whereof also become extracted hereinabove, that he has only tendered money in respect of prospective projects, project and when evidently no prospective project have ever been floated at the instance of the present petitioners, thereby at this stage, stage there was no activated cause of action vesting in the present petitioners. However, the said argument is also

rudderless nor has any telling effect vis- à-vis vis the locus standi of the present respondent to institute the subject complaints. The reason being that, when within the ambit of the statutory meaning assigned to an 'allottee', whereby becomes covered also potential as well as prospective allottees, vis-a-vis the prospective projects, thereby not only in respect of ongoing projects, but also in respect of projects to be launched in future... the present respondent but became a person/allottee in terms of Annexure P-3 he became promised to be made, the 18 of 19 Neutral Citation No:=2025:PHHC:019155-DB CWP-24591 24591-2024 allotments vis-a-vis vis projects to be undertaken in future, whereby also the present respondent was a person/allottee person/allottee who would subsequently acquire the subject project through sale or transfer thereof being made in his favour "

30. The Hon'ble High Court concluded that the respondents, having paid consideration for a plot in a future potential project, fell within the statutory definition of allottee, despite the absence of a registered project.
31. In the present complaint, the complainant intends to continue with the project and is seeking delay possession charges at prescribed rate of interest on amount already paid by her as provided under the proviso to section 18(1) of the Act which reads as under: -

"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, —

.....

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."

32. **Due date of handing over possession:** As per the documents available on record, no BBA has been executed between the parties and the due date of possession cannot be ascertained. A considerate view has already been taken by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the cases where due date of possession cannot be ascertained then a reasonable time period of 3 years has to be taken into consideration. It was held in matter *Fortune Infrastructure v. Trevor d' lima (2018) 5 SCC 442: (2018)*

3 SCC (civ) 1 and then was reiterated in **Pioneer Urban land & Infrastructure Ltd.**

V. Govindan Raghavan (2019) SC 725 -:

"Moreover, a person cannot be made to wait indefinitely for the possession of the flats allotted to them and they are entitled to seek the refund of the amount paid by them, along with compensation. Although we are aware of the fact that when there was no delivery period stipulated in the agreement, a reasonable time has to be taken into consideration. In the facts and circumstances of this case, a time period of 3 years would have been reasonable for completion of the contract i.e., the possession was required to be given by last quarter of 2014. Further there is no dispute as to the fact that until now there is no redevelopment of the property. Hence, in view of the above discussion, which draw us to an irresistible conclusion that there is deficiency of service on the part of the appellants and accordingly the issue is answered."

33. In the instant case, the promoter has allotted a plot in its project vide provisional receipt dated 30.07.2016. In view of the above-mentioned reasoning, the date of allotment ought to be taken as the date for calculating the due date of possession. Therefore, the due date of handing over of the possession of the plot comes out to be 30.07.2019.
34. **Admissibility of delay possession charges at prescribed rate of interest:** The complainant is seeking delay possession charges. However, proviso to section 18 provides that where an allottee(s) 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 possession, at such rate as may be prescribed and it has been prescribed 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]

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%.

35. 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., **27.05.2025** is **9.10%**. Accordingly, the prescribed rate of interest will be marginal cost of lending rate **+2%** i.e., **11.10%**.
36. The definition of term 'interest' as defined under section 2(za) of the Act provides that the rate of interest chargeable from the allottee by the promoter, in case of default, shall be equal to the rate of interest which the promoter shall be liable to pay the allottee, in case of default.
37. Therefore, interest on the delay payments from the complainants shall be charged at the prescribed rate i.e., 11.10% by the respondent/promoter which is the same as is being granted to them in case of delayed possession charges
38. On consideration of the documents available on record and submissions made by both the parties regarding contravention of provisions of the Act, the authority is satisfied that the respondent is in contravention of the section 11(4)(a) of the Act by not handing over possession by the due date. The possession of the subject plot was to be delivered by 30.07.2019. However, despite receipt of Rs. 25,00,000/- against the booked plot back in 2016, the respondent-promoter has failed to enter into a written agreement for sale with respect to the same and has failed to handover possession of the subject plot to the complainants till date of this order. Accordingly, it is the failure of the respondent/promoter to fulfil its obligations and responsibilities to hand over the possession within the stipulated period. The authority is of the considered view that there is delay on the part of the respondent to offer of possession of the allotted plot to the complainants. Further no CC/part CC has been granted to the project. Hence, this project is to be treated as on-going project and the provisions of the Act shall be applicable equally to the builder as well as allottees.

39. Section 19(10) of the Act obligates the allottee to take possession of the subject unit within 2 months from the date of receipt of occupation certificate. This 2 months' of reasonable time is being given to the complainant keeping in mind that even after intimation of possession practically he has to arrange a lot of logistics and requisite documents including but not limited to inspection of the completely finished unit but this is subject to that the unit being handed over at the time of taking possession is in habitable condition. It is further clarified that the delay possession charges shall be payable from the due date of possession i.e., 30.07.2019 till valid offer of possession after obtaining occupation certificate from the competent Authority plus 2 months or actual handing over of possession whichever is earlier
40. 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 delay possession charges at the prescribed rate of interest @11.10% p.a. w.e.f. 30.07.2019 till actual handing over of possession or offer of possession plus 2 months after obtaining completion certificate/part completion certificate from the competent authority or, whichever is earlier, as per section 18(1) of the Act of 2016 read with rule 15 of the rules.
41. In Cr no. **3387 of 2024**, the complainants are the legal heir of the deceased original allottee. The surviving member certificate issued by Revenue Department, Govt. of NGT of Delhi and email sent On 14.06.2024 have been placed on record. Therefore, the respondent is directed to execute buyer agreement and register the conveyance deed in favour of the legal heirs of the deceased allottee on submission of requisite documents as per applicable local laws

G.V. Direct the respondents to execute a conveyance deed and offering the possession to the complainant.

G.VI. Direct the respondents not to charge from / have the Complainant pay stamp duty /other outgoes in excess to the rate prevailing/circle rate as on 14.01.2015. The respondents need to bear any additional cost towards the same or similar such outgoes or expenses.

42. The above mentioned reliefs no. G.V & F.VI as sought by the complainant is being taken together as the findings in one relief will definitely affect the result of the other reliefs and these reliefs are interconnected.
43. As per section 11(4)(f) and section 17(1) of the Act of 2016, the promoter is under obligation to get the conveyance deed executed in favour of the complainant. Whereas as per section 19(11) of the Act of 2016, the allottee is also obligated to participate towards registration of the conveyance deed of the unit in question.
44. The respondent is directed to get the conveyance deed of the allotted unit executed in favour of the complainant in terms of section 17(1) of the Act of 2016 on payment of stamp duty and registration charges as applicable

G.VII Direct the respondents to hand over the complainant the sanctioned plans, layout plans along with stage wise schedule of completion of the project.

45. As per Section 19(1) of the Act, the allottees are entitled to obtain information relating to sanctioned plans, layout plan along with specifications, approved by the competent authority and such other information as provided in this Act or rules and regulations made thereunder or the agreement for sale signed with the promoter. Therefore, in view of the same, the respondent is directed to provide details i.e., actual area of the allotted unit in question to the complainant within a period of 30 days from the date of this order.

G.VIII Direct the respondents not to charge any escalation cost and / or any hidden charges which, as a general practice of builders, may be forcibly imposed by the respondents on the complainant, at the time of possession

46. The complainant seeks a direction that the respondent should not charge any escalation cost or hidden charges, which are generally imposed by builders at the

time of possession. The Authority observes that the complainant has failed to provide any document regarding the escalation cost allegedly demanded by the respondent. However, since possession has not yet been offered, the complainant cannot assume that the respondent will impose such charges. Hence, no relief is granted at this stage. Nevertheless, the respondent is not permitted to charge any amount that is not part of the buyer's agreement.

G.IX Direct the Respondents to pay the Complainant compensation and damages, including for stress, mental harassment and agony, costs of the legal proceedings and various other expenses incurred by the Complainant due to the Respondents failure to allot and hand over the Plot to the Complainant on a timely basis and in pursuing proceedings in this behalf

47. The complainant in the aforesaid relief is seeking relief w.r.t compensation. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in civil appeal titled as *M/s Newtech Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd. V/s State of UP & Ors.* (Civil appeal nos. 6745-6749 of 2021, decided on 11.11.2021), 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. The adjudicating officer has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with the complaints in respect of compensation.

H.Directions of the authority.

48. 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/promoters are directed to allot a specific plot of 500 sq. yds in its project namely Ramprastha City, Sectors 37 C and D

- Gurugram and execute builder buyer's agreement within a period of 30 days.
- ii. The respondents are directed handover possession of the plot in question within three months after obtaining completion/part completion certificate from the competent authority.
 - iii. The respondents/promoters are directed to pay interest to the complainant against the paid-up amount at the prescribed rate of 11.10% p.a. for every month of delay from the due date of possession i.e., 30.07.2019 till actual handing over of possession or offer of possession plus two months after obtaining completion certificate/part completion certificate from the competent authority, whichever is earlier, as per section 18(1) of the Act of 2016 read with rule 15 of the rules.
 - iv. The arrears of such interest accrued from 30.07.2019 till the date of order by the authority shall be paid by the respondent/promoter to the complainant within a period of 90 days from date of this order and interest for every month of delay shall be paid by the promoter to the allottees before 10th of the subsequent month as per rule 16(2) of the rules.
 - v. The complainant is directed to pay outstanding dues, if any, after adjustment of interest for the delayed period.
 - vi. The rate of interest chargeable from the allottees by the promoter, in case of default shall be charged at the prescribed rate i.e., 11.10% by

the respondent/promoters which is the same rate of interest which the promoter shall be liable to pay the allottee, in case of default i.e., the delayed possession charges as per section 2(za) of the Act.

vii. The respondents are directed to get the conveyance deed of the allotted unit executed in favour of the complainant in terms of section 17(1) of the Act of 2016 on payment of stamp duty and registration charges as applicable.

viii. In Cr. No. 3387-2024, the respondents are directed to execute buyer agreement and register the conveyance deed in favour of the legal heirs of the deceased allottee on submission of requisite documents as per applicable local laws

49. This decision shall mutatis mutandis apply to cases mentioned in para 3 and 41 of this order.

50. The complaints stand disposed of. True certified copy of this order shall be placed in the case file of each matter.

51. Files be consigned to registry.



Ashok Sangwan
Member



Arun Kumar
Chairman



Vijay Kumar Goyal
Member

Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram

Dated: 27.05.2025