
(2021) 07 BOM CK 0030

Bombay High Court

Case No: Writ Petition (ST) No. 3221 Of 2020

Rustam Phiroze Mehta

APPELLANT

Vs

State Of Maharashtra
And Others

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision: July 15, 2021

Acts Referred:

- Constitution Of India, 1950 - Article 215, 226, 227
- Appellate Side Rules, 1960, - Rule 4, 8, 9, 10, 22, 24
- Code Of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Order Order 21 Rule 32, Order 21 Rule 41(3), 39 Rule 2A
- Maharashtra Realisation O Land Revenue Rules, 1967 - Rule 17
- Real Estate (Regulation And Development) Act, 2016 - Section 2(d), 12, 14, 14(1), 18, 19
- Contempt Of Courts Act, 1971 - Section 2(b)
- Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 - Section 263, 267
- Factories Act, 1948 - Section 46

Hon'ble Judges: S.J. Kathawalla, J; Milind Jadhav, J

Bench: Division Bench

Advocate: Sharan Jagtiani, Shradha Achliya, Vinsha Acharya, Ranjit Agashe, Namrata Agashe, Kalel, Amit Gharte

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

S.J. Kathawalla, J

1. By the abof ve Writ Petitiof n Shri Rustam Phirof ze Mehta (Ã¢â¬Ïthe Petitiof nerÃ¢â¬Ï) has prayed of r a writ in the nature of Mandamus of r any of

ther approp riate writ against Respo f ndent No of s. 2 and 3, i.e. The Cof llectof r, Pune District and The Tahsildar, Pune City respectively,

mandating them to comply with the Order-cum-Directions dated 15th April, 2019 issued by the Maharashtra Real Estate and Regulatory

Authority, Mumbai. By an Order dated 20th January, 2021 the Petitioner was allowed to amend the Petition and seek further ad-interim /

interim reliefs against Respondent No of . 4 " Marvel Sigma Homes Private Limited which reliefs are sought in aid of the final relief .

2. Admit.

3. By this Order, we will consider whether the Petitioner is entitled to the following interim reliefs as sought in the present Writ Petition (as

amended pursuant to Order dated 20th January, 2021):

"b)(ii) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the present Petition, Respondent No of .4 and/or its group companies, their of

icers, servants, agents, assigns, representatives and any of their person, claiming through of under them, be restrained by a temporary injunction

from direct or indirect in any manner selling, transferring or creating any third party rights in any of their movable or immovable

properties;

b)(iii) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the present Petition, this Hon'ble Court be pleased to direct Respondent No of .4

to deposit the principal sum of Rs.11,36,33,625/- admitted payable by Respondent No of . 4 to the Petitioner or any of their amount as

this Hon'ble Court may deem fit, to be appropriated towards the decretal amount payable by the Respondent No of . 4 to the Petitioner

ner.

4. Apart from considering whether the Petitioner is entitled to the above interim reliefs sought in prayer clauses b(ii) and b(iii) reproduced

hereinabove, we will also consider herein whether Respondent No of . 4 acting through its Director, Shri Vishwajeet Jhavar (Shri

Jhavar) has interfered with the administration of justice by breaching various Orders of Disclosure passed by this Court against Respondent

ndent No of . 4 by filing also Affidavits of Disclosure. If we are prima facie satisfied of such conduct, we will then proceed to consider what action

is ought to be taken in relation to such breach, keeping in mind the fact that this is No. 1 of a Constitutional Petition under the Constitution of Courts

Act, 1971 (The Constitutional Courts Act, 1971) but a Writ Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT WRIT PETITION:

5. The present Writ Petition (L) No. of . 3221 of 2020 has been filed by the Petitioner who was the Original Complainant before the

Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (The RERA). The Petitioner is an " allottee " as defined under Section 2(d) of the Real

Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (the said Act). Respondent No. 1 is the State of Maharashtra. Respondent No. 2

is the PA-Nitin Jagtap 4 / 67 WPL-3221-2021-Final.doc of Collector, Pune (the Collector). Respondent No. 3 is the Tahsildar, Pune

(the Tahsildar). Respondent No. 4 is Marvel Sigma Homes Pvt. Ltd. (Respondent No. 4), a Company engaged in the

business of development and construction.

5.1. The Petitioner had filed Complaint No. of . CC005000000010528 (the Complaint) under Sections 12, 14, 18 and 19 of the said Act

against Respondent No. 4. The main grievance in the Complaint before RERA was that under Articles of Agreement dated 1st August 2014,

the Petitioner paid the entire consideration of Rs.10,61,18,790/- to Respondent No. 4 towards purchase of Flat No. of . 1001 admeasuring

326.55 sq. mtrs., of the 10th floor of , A Wing in Respondent No. 4's Project Marvel Ribera at Pune, along with two of

covered car parking spaces and an open terrace admeasuring 119.10 sq. mtrs. (Carpet area) collectively referred to as (the said Premises)

and that there was a gross delay in handing over possession of the said Premises. Therefore, the Petitioner filed the Complaint seeking

return of the amount paid and interest thereon, including compensation under the provisions of RERA.

5.2. By an Order dated 1st March, 2018, (Annexure-1), the Adjudicating Officer allowed the said Complaint and directed Respondent No. 4 to pay Rs.14,05,57,705.46 (Rupees Fourteen Crores Five Lakhs, Fifty-Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Five and Forty-Six

Paise only) along with interest at the rate of 10.05% p.a. (Annexure-2) of the Petitioner.

5.3. As Respondent No. 4 failed to pay the Decretal Amount, the Petitioner initiated execution proceedings against Respondent No. 4.

The said execution proceedings were allowed by RERA and consequently RERA issued a Recovery Certificate dated 12th April, 2019, against

Respondent No. 4 of recovering the Decretal Amount as arrears of land revenue. Thereafter, RERA on 15th April, 2019, vide its Letter of

even date, directed the Collector to execute the said Recovery Certificate. A copy of this Letter was notified to the Petitioner. By

its Letter dated 4th June, 2019, the Collector directed the Tahsildar to execute the Recovery Certificate. The earlier Letter of RERA dated 15th

April, 2019 addressed to the Collector was referred to therein. A copy of this Letter dated 4th June, 2019 was notified to the Petitioner.

According to the Petitioner, despite the aforesaid direction dated 15th April, 2019, the Collector and the Tahsildar both failed to comply

with the said direction and failed in performing their statutory obligations. The Petitioner addressed a letter to Respondent No. 3 -

Tahsildar calling upon him to take steps for realising the amount due to the Petitioner. As there was no action taken by Respondent No.

3 - Tahsildar and Respondent No. 2 - Collector, the Petitioner filed the present Writ Petition under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India, seeking issuance of a Writ of Mandamus against the Collector and Tahsildar to comply with the Direction dated 15th April,

2019.

2. Facts and circumstances: The Petitioner is a resident of India, seeking issuance of a Writ of Mandamus against the Collector and Tahsildar to comply with the Direction dated 15th April,

2019 and to perform their statutory duties to recover the amounts under the Recovery Certificate as arrears of land revenue. Accordingly to

the Petitioner, till today an amount of approximately Rs.17,45,50,137.14/- (Rupees Seventeen Crores Forty-Five Lakhs Fifty Thousand OF

one Hundred Thirty-Seven and Fourteen Paise Only) is due and payable by the Respondent No of . 4 to the Petitioner.

5.4. In aid of the final relief that is sought against the Respondent No of s. 2 and 3, the Petitioner seeks interim reliefs against Respondent No of .

4 and its group companies, so that the amount to be paid to the Petitioner under the Recovery Certificate is protected till such time as the

statutory authorities secure the recovery of the same as arrears of land revenue.

ORDER DATED 9TH MARCH, 2021:

6. After the present Writ Petition was filed by the Petitioner and various Orders of Disclosure were passed against Respondent No of . 4,

which are referred to below, Respondent No of . 4 filed Interim Application (L) No of . 2044 of 2021 challenging the maintainability of the

present Writ Petition. Respondent No of . 4 also filed Writ Petition No of . 2657 of 2020 challenging the Direction dated 4th June, 2019 issued

by the Collector directing the Tahsildar to execute the Recovery Certificate dated 12th April, 2019 issued by RERA against Respondent No of .

4. Since Respondent No of . 4 challenged the maintainability of the present Writ Petition, this Court considered it necessary to decide the said

Interim Application before considering the application for interim reliefs in this Writ Petition. As the grounds of challenge with respect to the

maintainability of the present Writ Petition raised in the aforesaid Interim Application filed by Respondent No of . 4 and the challenge to the

manner of execution of the Recovery Certificate in Writ Petition No of . 2657 of 2020 also filed by Respondent No of . 4, were substantially the

same, both were heard together.

6.1. By an Order and Judgment dated 9th March, 2021, the aforesaid Interim Application and Writ Petition No of . 2657 of 2020 were

dismissed, and the hearing of the present Writ Petition including the application of interim reliefs sought by the Petitioner, were directed to

proceed. We were informed that Respondent No. 4 has filed a Special Leave Petition against the Order and Judgment dated 9th March,

2021. It appears that the Special Leave Petition has not been circulated for listing and there is no stay in relation to the present proceedings.

ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION :

7. Pursuant to the Order dated 9th March, 2021, we proceeded to hear the present Writ Petition. The two issues which have arisen for

determination are as under :

7.1. Whether Respondent No. 4 and its Director Shri Jhavar have interfered with the administration of justice by filing false and incorrect

Affidavits of Disclosure and by also violating and breaching various Orders of this Court?; If so, the consequences of such breach?

7.2. Whether the Petitioner is entitled to interim reliefs set out in the prayer clauses (b)(ii) and (b)(iii) of the present Writ Petition, especially con-

sidering that Respondent No. 4 is a Private Limited Company?

FACTUAL BACKGROUND :

8. Since the actual background of the disputes has been set out in detail in the Order dated 9th March, 2021, we are not repeating the same

in the present Order. The relevant acts have also been set out in the earlier paragraphs of this Order.

ORDERS OF THE COURT AND AFFIDAVITS OF THE RESPONDENTS:

9. Before recording the submissions of the parties on the issues set out in paragraph 7 hereinabove, it is necessary to set out in detail the

events that transpired during the hearing of the present Writ Petition.

9.1. On 3rd March, 2020, after hearing the advocates of the parties and being prima facie satisfied that there had been inaction by the Com-

Illectof r and the Tahsildar in per of rming their statutof ry duties and cof mplying with the a of resaid Directiof n dated 15th April, 2019, issued tof

them by RERA, the Tahsildar was directed tof remain present be of re this Cof urt of n 5th March, 2020.

9.2. OF n 5th March, 2020, the Tahsildar cof uld No of t remain present and requested this Cof urt tof keep the matter of n 6th March, 2020. In view

thereof , the matter was adjof urned tof 6th March, 2020.

9.3. OF n 6th March, 2020, the Tahsildar persof nally remained present be of re this Cof urt. OF n the same date, the Tahsildar fled an Afdavit in

Reply tof the Petitiof n. It states that a ter receiving the said Directiof n dated 15th April, 2019 rof m RERA, his of fce had issued twof Demand No

of tices dated 11th September, 2019 and 10th January, 2020 respectively tof Respofof ndent No of . 4, calling upof n Respofof ndent No of . 4 tof pay the

said Decretal Amof unt. Respofof ndent No of . 4 ailed tof respofof nd tof these Demand No of tices. The Tahsildar then carried of ut a search of Respofof

ndent No of . 4's prof perties and came acrof ss Prof perty Cards in the name of Marvel Imperial Cof -of perative Hof using Sof ciety Ltd.,

Marvel Crest Cof ndof minium, etc. Hof wever, the Afdavit states that as the name of n these Prof perty Cards was No of t the same as that of

Respofof ndent No of . 4, i.e. Marvel Sigma Hof mes Pvt. Ltd., the Tahsildar cof uld No of t execute the said Recof very Certificate against

Respofof ndent No of . 4. The stand of the Tahsildar in justifcatiof n of him No of t having taken any steps tof wards recof very of the amof unts

mentiof ned in the RERA Recof very Certificate, is reprofof duced hereunder :

“ 6. I say that as per directiof n of f the RERA, the Respofof ndent No of . 3 started the prof cedure by sending twof No of tices and searching the

prof perty of f Respofof ndent No of . 4, mofof vabae as weaa as immofof vabae fofof r attachment. But, due tof caof sure of f 7/12 extract, it is difcuat tof

fnfof ut the prof perty of f the Respofof ndent No of . 4. I further say that recentay, the of fce of f the undersigned gofof t prof perty card of f simiaar

name of the Respondent No of . 4. However, after going through the said property card, it is revealed that the title name is different i.e.

Marvea Imperiaa Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., City Survey No of . 260, area 9875.76 sq. mtrs. The second similar name i.e. Marvea

Crest Condominium, City Survey No of . 363.929 sq. mtr. The third similar name is i.e. Ganga Ganga Construction & Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.,

City Survey No of . 207, area 11027.68 sq. mtrs. Hereto annexed and marked as Exhibit 5 Copies are copies of the Property Cards.

7. I say that as the address provided by RERA is different from property card and Respondent No of . 4's property and hence, of our office

is facing difficulty in searching the property of the Respondent No of . 4 for attachment and further procedure. I say that of our office had

started the proceeding from 12.06.2019 however, due to different title and address, it is difficult for us to search Respondent No of . 4's

property and to complete further procedure. I say that hence, there is No of delay from our side in the above said matter. If the Hon

ble Court directs the Respondent No of . 4 i.e. defaulters to give proper title name and address and mention the whole property of

Respondent No of . 4, it will be easy for us to attach and recover the due amount from Respondent No of . 4 and hand over the said due

amount to the Petitioner.

9.4. In addition to referring to the averments in the Affidavit of the Tahsildar, we have also perused the extract of the Property Card annexed to

the Affidavit itself. Contrary to the Tahsildar's understanding that names and addresses in the Property Card are different from those mentioned

in the Recovery Certificate, the Property Card itself indicates that one of the projects of the developments, namely, Marvel Crest, is a property

of the project in the name of Respondent No of . 4.

9.5. In view of the aforesaid submissions made by the Tahsildar, a statement was made on behalf of Respondent No of . 4 that they shall file an

Affidavit setting out the assets of Respondent No of . 4 and its group entities within of one week. The said statement was accepted by this Court

and the following Order dated 6th March, 2020 was passed :

“1. Respondent No of . 4 states that the disclosed Affidavit in Reply setting out the assets of the Respondent No of . 4 and its group

entities shall be filed within of one week from today. This statement is accepted.”

9.6. On 11th March, 2020, Respondent No of . 3, Tahsildar, Pune, addressed a Letter to RERA stating that she was unable to locate any

assets standing in the name of the Respondent No of . 4 and was therefore unable to execute the Order dated 15th April, 2020. This Letter was

produced by the Petitioner as part of a Compilation of Documents. It has not been disputed by any of the parties.

9.7. Pursuant to the Order of 6th March, 2020, Shri Jhavar, Director of Respondent No of . 4, filed an Affidavit of Disclosure dated 12th March,

2020 (“1st Disclosure Affidavit”). In the 1st Disclosure Affidavit, Respondent No of . 4 only made a disclosure with respect to its Project

“Marvel Ribera”, at Boat Club Road, Pune, in which the Petitioner had purchased the said Premises. Respondent No of . 4 disclosed

that, (i) the said Project “Marvel Ribera” had a total of 27 flats, (ii) out of the total 27 flats, 11 have been sold and an amount of Rs.

18,54,05,681/- was receivable from the said flats, (iii) the remaining 16 flats are unsold, but were mortgaged to ICICI Home Finance Ltd. under a

Mortgage Deed dated 29th May, 2017. Further in paragraph 7, Respondent No of . 4 made a statement that, “Marvel Sigma Homes Private

Limited apart from above has not of their property”. (Emphasis supplied).

9.8. Thereafter due to the extended lockdown and suspension of physical hearings in this Court due to the Covid-19 pandemic, this matter could

be taken up only on 14th January, 2021. At that time, the Advocates for the Petitioner informed this Court that by the aforesaid Order

dated 6th March, 2020, Respondent No of . 4 was directed to disclose
“all” assets of Respondent No of . 4 and its group entities. Despite

the said Order, Respondent No of . 4 had only disclosed details in respect of one
of its Projects and had not disclosed its other assets.

In support of his contention the

Petitioner filed a Compilation of Documents comprising of details of the various
projects of Respondent No of . 4 and its group entities as

available on the official website of RERA, the sold and unsold units therein, etc., that
constituted the assets of Respondent No of . 4, which

Respondent No of . 4 had not disclosed in its 1st Disclosure Affidavit.

9.9. After perusing the 1st Disclosure Affidavit and the aforesaid Compilation of Documents
filed by the Petitioner, it was clear that Respondent

No of . 4 had violated the Order dated 6th March, 2020 and had not disclosed
sed, (i) all of the assets of Respondent No of . 4; (ii) all

assets of its group entities; (iii) details as to when the amount of Rs. 18,54,05,681/-
was receivable from the purchasers of the sold units in

Marvel Ribera; (iv) the sold and unsold units in Respondent No of . 4’s projects,
viz. Marvel Bounty, Marvel Cascada, Marvel Crest, etc.;

(iv) the sold and unsold units in projects of its group entities, viz. Marvel Fuego ,
Marvel Arcor , Marvel Cerise, Marvel Aurum, Marvel Sangria,

Marvel Ideal Spacio , etc.; (v) bank account details of Respondent No of . 4 and its
group entities, monies lying therein and of their investments

and (vi) of their immovable assets of Respondent No of . 4 and its group entities.

9.10. In view of the aforesaid, this Court by its Order dated 14th January, 2021 noted
the aforesaid breach by Respondent No of . 4 and

granted an opportunity to Respondent No of . 4 to comply with the Order dated
6th March, 2020 in its true letter and spirit and adjourned

the matter to 20th January, 2021. By the said Order dated 14th January, 2021, this Court
directed as under:

“3. Instead of issuing Notice at this stage calling upon the Director of
Respondent No of . 4 to show cause as to why action should

uld No of t be taken against him for breach of f the statement made before this Court of n 6th March, 2020, we are giving an opportunity to

Mr. Vishwajeet Subhash Jhavar, Director of f Respondent No of . 4 - Marvel Sigma Homes Private Limited, to comply with his statement as

recorded and accepted in our Order dated 6th March, 2020, of n of r before the adjourned date. Needless to add that the said statement shall

be complied with in its true letter and spirit. (Emphasis supplied).

9.11. Thereafter, Shri Jhavar on behalf of Respondent No of . 4 filed an Affidavit of Disclosure dated 19th January, 2021 (2nd Disclosure

Affidavit), wherein Respondent No of . 4 enclosed a Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Respondent No of . 4 and its seven group entities,

viz. (i) Marvel Realtors & Developers Ltd., (ii) Marvel Omega Builders Pvt Ltd. (iii) Marvel Zeta Developers Pvt. Ltd. (iv) Marvel Landmarks

Private Limited (v) PAX Homes LLP (vi) Hallmark Marvel Realtors and (vii) Marvel Realtors. In the said Statement, Respondent No of . 4

disclosed, (i) names of certain projects of Respondent No of . 4 and the said seven group entities; (ii) sold and unsold area in the disclosed

projects; (iii) cumulative bank balances lying in the bank accounts of Respondent No of . 4 and the seven group entities; (iv) encumbrances of

over the disclosed projects.

9.12. On 20th January, 2021, when the matter came up for hearing, the Advocates of r the Petitioner informed this Court that despite this Court

granting an opportunity to Respondent No of . 4 to comply with the Order dated 6th March, 2020 in its true letter and spirit, Respondent

No of . 4 had once again provided an incomplete and misleading Disclosure. The Advocates of r the Petitioner tendered a list of group

companies and LLPs of Respondent No of . 4, as available on the official website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, which showed that

Respondent No of . 4 had not disclosed assets of 12 group companies and 4 LLPs. The Advocates of r the Petitioner also informed

this Court that even of the entities disclosed, Respondent No of . 4 had only provided partial details and had not disclosed, (a) details of

each of the bank accounts of these entities and monies lying therein; (b) particulars of each of the bank accounts of disclosed entities/prof

jects; (c) sold and unsold units in projects of these disclosed entities and monies receivable from the sale of these units; (d) of their movable

assets and investments of these entities.

9.13. In view of the repeated breaches by Respondent No of . 4 in complying with the Orders passed, this Court directed Shri Jhavar to remain

personally present in Court of on 25th January, 2021.

9.14. On 25th January, 2021, Shri Jhavar was personally present before this Court. On that day the Advocate appearing on behalf of

Respondent No of . 4 informed this Court that in compliance of the Order dated 6th March, 2020, they now had "all" documents

ready. The Court then granted another opportunity to Respondent No of . 4 to comply with the Orders of this Court and directed

Respondent No of . 4 to place the said documents on Affidavit and furnish a copy of the same to the Advocate of the Petitioner by 27th

January, 2021, and the matter was adjourned to 2nd February, 2021.

9.15. Pursuant thereto, Shri Jhavar filed an Affidavit of Disclosure dated 27th January, 2021 ("3rd Disclosure Affidavit"). By the 3rd Disclosure

Affidavit, Respondent No of . 4 produced/disclosed (i) Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Respondent No of . 4 and its aforesaid seven

group entities; (ii) List of sold and unsold units of some of the projects of Respondent No of . 4 and the said seven group entities;

(iii) Uncertified Bank Statements of some bank accounts of Respondent No of . 4 and the said seven group entities and (iv) Mortgage Documents

in respect of the assets owned by Respondent No of . 4 and some of its said seven group entities. Further in paragraph 3 of the 3rd

Disclosure Affidavit, Respondent No of . 4 made the following statement:

3. I say that since the Respondent No of . 4 and its other companies are vast, there might be some of the assets/projects/receivable,

which inadvertently are not stated in the Affidavits, the Respondent No of . 4 crave leave of the Hon'ble Court to put the said properties

in affidavits if the same is pointed out. (Emphasis Supplied)

9.16. On 2nd February, 2021, the Advocate for the Petitioner informed this Court that even the 3rd Disclosive Affidavit was incomplete

and Respondent No of . 4 had once again filed the Disclosive Affidavit only in respect of Respondent No of . 4 and the said seven group

entities despite the Petitioner's previous occasion pointing out the various of their group entities of Respondent No of . 4. In view

of the aforesaid, by our Order dated 2nd February, 2021, we directed the Petitioner to file an Affidavit setting out all the Non-disclosive /

breaches by Respondent No of . 4 and the matter was adjourned to 10th February, 2021.

9.17. On 8th February, 2021, the Tahsildar levied a charge of Rs. 6,25,20,100/- on the Respondent No of . 4's land bearing No of . 30/A,

Boat Club Road, Pune.

9.18. The Petitioner filed an Affidavit dated 9th February, 2021, setting out the repeated breaches of Respondent No of . 4 in complying with the a

foresaid Orders passed by this Court. The Petitioner by the said Affidavit stated as under:

9.18.1. That despite being given multiple of opportunities to comply with the Orders passed by this Court, Respondent No of . 4 had

deliberately and willfully failed to comply with these Orders and that the Respondent No of . 4 even after filing three Disclosive Affidavits, had

failed to disclose the following assets:

a. Assets of 18 group entities of Respondent No of . 4.

b. Inventory of sold and unsold flats in the following projects viz. (i) Marvel Izara (ii) Marvel Tupe (iv) Marvel Cerise (v) Marvel Chaitanya

(vi) Marvel Vimannagar (vii) Marvel Ideal Spaciof (viii) Marvel Brisa (ix) Marvel Cetrine (xii) Marvel Aries (xiii) Marvel Cascada (xiv) Marvel Crest

(xv) Marvel Castella (xvi) Marvel Arista (xvii) Marvel Merlof t (xviii) Marvel Zephyr, etc.

c. Details of all the bank accof unts of Respof ndent No of . 4 and the seven disclof sed entities.

d. Bank accof unt details of the of llof wing prof jects being of wned and develof ped by Respof ndent No of . 4 and the said seven entities were No

of t disclof sed - Marvel Castella, Marvel Crest, Marvel Ecasof , Marvel Senitel, Marvel Merlof t, Marvel Zephyr, Marvel Isof la, Marvel Amof ra,

Marvel Clarof , Marvel Diva, Marvel Arista.

e. Frof m the unsof ld units in the disclof sed prof jects, Respof ndent No of . 4 ailed tof disclof se which fats were mof rtgaged.

9.18.2. That Marvel Precast Structures India LLP, of ne of the a of resaid 18 entities, was actively carrying of n the business of manu acturing

abricated metal prof ducts. A perusal of the balance sheet of Marvel Precast, dof wnlof aded rof m the MCA Website, shof wed that the current

assets of Marvel Precast amof untet tof Rs. 1,11,53,002/-, which included trade receivables of Rs. 1,50,044/-, cash & cash equivalents of Rs.

8,62,459/- and Rs. 95,73,580/- being an amof unt advanced by way of lof an and advances tof third parties/vendof rs. The details alsof shof wed that

there was No of charge of n the assets of the said LLP.

9.18.3. That Marvel OF ra Residences LLP, of ne of the a of resaid 18 entities, was alsof actively carrying of n its business. As per the Balance

Sheet of r FY 2019 -2020, the value of its current assets was Rs. 59,99,94,667/- and current capital accof unt was Rs.18,86,91,887/-. Further, the

current assets included cash equivalent of Rs. 5,745/-, shof rt term lof ans advanced by Marvel OF ra amof untting tof Rs. 59,99,94,667/- (advanced

tof related parties) and of ther current assets amof untting tof Rs. 55,27,180/-. Further, as per the recof rds available of n the of fcial website of the

Ministry of Cof rpof rate Affairs, there was No of charge of n the assets of this entity.

9.18.4. That in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities annexed to the 3rd Disclosure Affidavit read with the Mortgage Documents filed by Respondent No of . 4, Shri Jhavar on behalf of Respondent No of . 4, sought to represent that Respondent No of . 4 was debt ridden and all its projects and the unsold units therein were mortgaged to various banks and/or financial institutions due to which it was unable to pay the said

Debt amount. However, contrary to the aforesaid representation, Shri Jhavar on 20th September, 2020 had addressed an email to all its

customers/purchasers informing them that in the last 18 months Marvel Group had sold over 1000 units across their various projects,

including Marvel Cerise, Marvel Arcot, Marvel Brisa, Marvel Ecosoft, Marvel Cascada, etc. and had been simultaneously successful in

reducing its debt by 70% and have a target to be debt-free by March 2021. The Petitioner stated that this clearly showed that Respondent No of

. 4 has been consistently making false and misleading statements regarding its financial status before this Court to suit its benefit.

9.18.5. That Respondent No of . 4 on its Official Website, www.marvelrealtors.com, has stated that it was one of the "Top Real Estate

Developers in Pune" and has developed various projects in Pune and Bangalore. Further, it was also stated on the Website that Respondent

No of . 4 and its group entities had completed 35 projects in Pune and Bangalore. Further it was stated that Respondent No of . 4 and its

group companies were currently developing 10 projects in Pune, viz. Marvel Piazza, Marvel Ideal Spacet, Marvel Fria, Marvel Acquas, Marvel

Selva Ridge, Marvel Ribera, Marvel Aurum, Marvel Basil, Marvel Ecosoft, Marvel Isola and 2 projects in Bangalore viz. Marvel Arista and

Marvel Official.

9.18.6 That Respondent No of . 4 had several FIRs registered against it for offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the

Maharashtra Ownership of Flat Purchasers Act, 1963.

9.19. Thereafter, Respondent No of . 4 filed its Affidavit of Disclosure dated 16th February, 2021 (Ã¢â‚¬Å“4th Disclosure AffidavitÃ¢â‚¬), without any

liberty being granted to Respondent No of . 4 to file such Affidavit. In any event, we accepted the said Affidavit and took it on record. By the

said Affidavit, Respondent No of . 4 sought to justify the Non-disclosures of Respondent No of . 4, as pointed out by the Petitioner in its

affidavit dated 9th February, 2021. The explanation provided by Respondent No of . 4 in the 4th Disclosure Affidavit is summarized as

under:

9.19.1. That in its 1st Disclosure Affidavit, it disclosed only assets in Marvel Ribera because they were under the impression that the assets in the

said project were Ã¢â‚¬Å“sufficientÃ¢â‚¬ to comply with the Order dated 6th March, 2020.

9.19.2. Respondent No of . 4 admitted that it had only provided disclosure of bank accounts of its Ã¢â‚¬Å“majorÃ¢â‚¬ entities.

9.19.3. Respondent No of . 4 admitted that it had not provided details of certain projects as they were Ã¢â‚¬Å“completedÃ¢â‚¬ and therefore the

disclosure was Ã¢â‚¬Å“irrelevantÃ¢â‚¬. The said statement / admission statement of Respondent No of . 4 is reproduced hereunder:

Ã¢â‚¬Å“3. I say that myself have already disclose the bank accounts of major entities. I say that so far as remaining entities are concerned, following

is the detail chart as to the status of the said bank accounts and perusal of the said chart would itself make it clear that most of the

projects are complete and therefore the disclosure of the same was irrelevant.Ã¢â‚¬

9. Ã¢â‚¬Å“I say that major projects has already been disclosed by me. I say that so far as the Petitioner’s contention is concerned in respect of the

remaining projects; I say that the said are irrelevant in respects of the present subject matter.Ã¢â‚¬ (Emphasis supplied)

9.19.4. Respondent No of . 4 sought to disclose details of assets of following projects: Marvel Castella, Marvel Crest, Marvel Ecasof ,

Marvel Senitel, Marvel Selva Ridge, Marvel OF rial, Marvel Sangria, Marvel Fria, Marvel Piazza, Marvel Izarra, Marvel Amof ra, Marvel Clarof ,

Marvel Diva.

9.19.5. Respof ndent No of . 4 admitted that it had No of t fled disclof sure of of ther grof up entities because the same was “irrelevant”. Respof

ndent No of . 4 by this Afdavit sof ught tof prof vide a status of the of ther grof up entities. It is necessary tof reprof duce this statement of Respof

ndent No of . 4:

“4. Sof far as para No of . 15 is cof ncerns, I say that myself has disclof se the infof rmatiof n of f the majof r grof up entities. I say that sof far as

the of ther grof up entities are cof ncern the disclof sure of f the same was irrelevant and the belof w chart wof uld clearly refect the same.

(Emphasis supplied)

9.19.6. Respof ndent No of . 4 admitted that it had of nly disclof sed “majof r prof jects” and did No of t disclof se of ther prof jects as their

details were “irrelevant”.

9.20. Accof rding tof the Petitiof ner, even the 4th Disclof sure Afdavit was incof mplete and alse of r the of llof wing reasof ns:

9.20.1. Respof ndent No of . 4 of nly disclof sed bank accof unt numbers of the prof jects Marvel Castella, Marvel Crest, Marvel Ecasof , Marvel

Senitel, Marvel Selva Ridge, Marvel OF rial, Marvel Sangria, Marvel Fria, Marvel Piazza, Marvel Izarra, Marvel Amof ra, Marvel Clarof , Marvel

Diva. No of bank statement of r details of mof nies lying therein were disclof sed of r these Prof jects.

9.20.2. Accof rding tof Respof ndent No of . 4’s of fcial website, prof jects Marvel OF rial, Marvel Fria, Marvel Piazza, Marvel Selva Ridge are

“cof ng prof jects, which Respof ndent No of . 4 alsely represented as “cof mpleted”. The websites and of ther in of rmatiof n of the

Marvel Grof up that are available of nline clearly establish this.

9.20.3. No of disclosure of soft / unsoft inventory is made with regard to Marvel Izara, Marvel Zephyr, Marvel Cerise, Marvel Ideal Spaciof ,

Marvel Brisa, Marvel Citrine, Marvel Arise, Marvel Cascada, Marvel Crest, etc.

9.20.4. Even in respect of the entities referred to in the chart / table below paragraph 4 (described as "A", "B" of their group of entities whose disclosure

is irrelevant "A", "B"), it is clear that there were assets that ought to have been disclosed even if those entities are not carrying out any

projects. This would include disclosure of unsoft inventory of Kappa Intra Ventures Private Limited; the land owned by Marvel Luxury

Realtors Private Limited; the land of reconsideration of sale of land by Marvel Mega Realtors Private Limited; the current assets including the

receivables of Marvel Precast Structures India LLP and Marvel Ofra Residences.

9.21. According to the Petitioner, despite having filed of our Disclosure Affidavits, Respondent No. 4 has still not fully complied with the a

of resaid Orders dated 6th March, 2020 and 14th January, 2021, passed by this Court and the following assets still remain undisclosed:

9.21.1 Details/particulars of when the amount of Rs. 18,54,05,681/- is receivable from soft units in "A", "B" Marvel Ribera "A", "B".

9.21.2. Movable and Immovable assets of the following entities "A", "B" Kappa Intra Ventures Pvt. Ltd., Marvel Skyscrapers Pvt. Ltd., Marvel

Dreamland Homes Pvt. Ltd., Marvel Foundation, Marvel Edge Realtors Pvt. Ltd., Epsilon Real Estate Pvt. Ltd., Marvel Astra Constructions

Pvt. Ltd., Kappa Homes LLP, Marvel Precast structures India LLP, Marvel Ofra Residences LLP, Marvel Group Holdings and Investments

LLP, Marvel Elegant Homes LLP.

9.21.3. Bank account statements and details of monies lying therein of the following projects owned by Respondent No. 4 and its group

of entities viz. Marvel Castella, Marvel Crest, Marvel Ecasof , Marvel Senitel, Marvel Piazza, Marvel Merlot, Marvel Zephyr, Marvel Isof la,

Marvel Amora, Marvel Clarof , Marvel Diva, Marvel Arista.

9.21.4. Even of r projects disclosed, all bank account details have not been provided.

9.21.5. Inventory of sold and unsold flats of r the of following projects of owned and developed by Respondent No of . 4 viz., (i) Marvel Aries

(ii) Marvel Cascada (iii) Marvel Crest and (iv) Marvel Castella.

9.21.6. Inventory of sold and unsold flats of r the of following projects of owned and developed by the group entities of Respondent No of . 4

viz., (i) Marvel Izara (ii) Marvel Tupe (iii) Marvel Cerise (iv) Marvel Chaitanya (v) Marvel Vimannagar (vi) Marvel Ideal Spaciof (vii) Marvel Brisa

(viii) Marvel Cetrine (ix) Marvel Arista (x) Marvel Merlot (xi) Marvel Zephyr, etc.

9.21.7. Marvel Precast Structures India LLP and Marvel OF ra Residences LLP, are two group entities whose financial statements and assets

were not disclosed. The Petitioner states that this is significant because both of them disclose substantial current assets in their financial

statements. In the case of Marvel OF ra Residences LLP, the current assets amount to Rs. 59,99,94,667/- and the capital account reflects an amount

of Rs. 18,86,91,887/-. This entity appears to have given a short-term loan to a non of the group entity. The Petitioner states that these

details have been withheld in the earlier disclosures because it would show the capacity of Respondent No of . 4 and its related entities to satisfy

the Recovery Certificate, which it is obstructing.

ORDER PASSED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA :

10. On 28th February, 2021, after this Court had granted three opportunities to Respondent No of . 4 to fully comply with the Orders of

Disclosure dated 6th March, 2020 and 14th January, 2021, and the Respondent No of . 4 had filed three Disclosure Affidavits, Respondent No of .

4 challenged these Orders by filing SLP (C) No of . 2122/2021 and SLP (C) No of . 2123/2021 before the Supreme Court.

10.1. By an Order dated 12th February, 2021, the Supreme Court while upholding the approach adopted by this Court, dismissed the said

SLPs. By the said Order, the Supreme Court held as under:

Court to ensure that in no manner of or the of the petitioner nor of the decree which has been passed against him. The Special

Leave Petition is dismissed.

Pending applications stand disposed of.

(Emphasis supplied)

It is relevant to note here that Respondent No. 4 never served a copy of the said SLPs upon the Petitioner. The Petitioner had not

filed a caveat before the Supreme Court and was therefore not aware of the filing of the SLP of or the Order. Further Respondent No. 4

also suppressed the said Order dated 12th February, 2021 from this Court, despite the matter having been heard at that time. This Court

learned of the said Order only upon receiving a copy of it from the Supreme Court Registry. In fact, Advocate Shri Amit Gharte

representing Respondent No. 4 before us informed us that even he was not aware of the SLPs being filed by Respondent No. 4

before the Supreme Court, since the same were filed by engaging some of their Advocates.

SUBMISSIONS OF THE PARTIES:

ISSUE NO. 1 : AS SET OUT IN PARAGRAPH 7.1.:

11. Shri Sharan Jagtiani, Learned Senior Advocate representing the Petitioner has made the following submissions :

11.1. That after the Order dated 6th March, 2020 was passed, this Court granted multiple opportunities to Respondent No. 4 to comply

with its Orders. Respondent No. 4 not only failed to comply with the said Orders but also made false and incorrect statements in the

said Affidavits in order to mislead this Court thereby obstructing the administration of justice and delaying the hearing of this

Writ Petition for grant of urgent interim reliefs.

11.2. That the following instances clearly show that Respondent No. 4 has disobeyed the Orders passed by this Court and made also

and incorrect statements during the hearing of the present Writ Petition, to mislead the Court:

11.2.1. In its 1st Disclosure Affidavit, despite this Court specifically directing Respondent No. 4 to disclose all assets of Respondent No. 4

4 and its group entities, Respondent No. 4 not only disclosed details in respect of its project *Marvel Ribera*, Respondent No. 4

known fully well that this was not the only project and/or asset of Respondent No. 4 and its group entities, made a false statement

that other than the said project *Marvel Ribera*, it had other assets. He submitted that filing of three more Affidavits thereafter by Respondent

No. 4 itself shows that the aforesaid statement was false and was made willfully and deliberately in order to mislead this Court at the

first instance.

11.2.2. In the 4th Disclosure Affidavit, Respondent No. 4 has sought to justify its 1st Disclosure Affidavit by stating that it did not disclose

some of its assets because it was under the impression that disclosure in respect of the project *Marvel Ribera* and the assets in the said project

would be "sufficient" so as to comply with the Order passed by this Court. The 1st Disclosure Affidavit clearly stated that out of 27 flats,

11 had been sold and 16 unsold units were mortgaged. Further it was also stated in the said Affidavit that a sum of Rs. 18,54,05,681/- was

receivable from the purchasers of the sold units, but when at the hearing of on 14th January, 2021, this Court enquired whether the said amount

had been received, Respondent No. 4's answer was in the negative. In the aforesaid circumstances, Respondent No. 4 could never

have been under the belief that the assets disclosed in the 1st Disclosure were sufficient.

11.2.3. The first three Affidavits filed by Respondent No. 4 not only disclosed limited entities and projects and sought to represent to this Court

that these were the only entities and projects of Respondent No. 4 and its group entities. However, after the Petitioner pointed out

in its Affidavit dated 9th February, 2021 that Respondent No. 4 had not disclosed various of these entities and projects, Respondent No.

4 in the 4th Disclosable Affidavit admitted that it had disclosed only "major entities and projects of Respondent No. 4 and its group

entities as disclosed with respect to others was "irrelevant".

11.2.4. In the 4th Disclosable Affidavit, Respondent No. 4 has stated that it did not disclose assets of projects Marvel Office, Marvel Villa,

Marvel Piazza as the same are "completed" projects. The said statement is belied by the fact that Respondent No. 4 of its official

website has represented that these three projects, are "ongoing" projects of Respondent No. 4.

11.2.5. In the 4th Disclosable Affidavit, Respondent No. 4 has stated that it did not disclose the group entities Marvel Precast Structures

India LLP and Marvel Office Residences LLP as they are not operational. This statement of Respondent No. 4 is belied by the financial

statements of these entities produced by the Petitioner which clearly show that in the Financial Year 2019-2020 one of the LLPs has

advanced loans of approximately Rs. 60 crore to its related parties. That it again begs the question how these entities had money

to advance such huge loans if they were not operational.

11.3. That these acts of Respondent No. 4 and of Shri Jhavar, in repeatedly disobeying the orders and willfully breaching the

undertakings given by it to this Court, amounts to civil contempt, of which the Petitioner may initiate separate proceedings. In addition

thereto, the acts of Respondent No. 4 and Shri Jhavar in repeatedly making false and incorrect statements of facts before this Court, in

order to interfere with and obstruct the administration of justice, also amounts to contempt in face of the Court, as well as perjury. In view

thereof, he submitted that Respondent No. 4 and Shri Jhavar ought to be held guilty of contempt and detained in custody.

11.4. That the above submissions are affirmed by the Judgment in Cipla Limited vs. Mr. Krishna Dushyant Rana 2016 SCC Online Bom 5895

"Paras 1 to 22 and 27 wherein a Learned Single Judge of this Court ordered civil imprisonment of the Deendant for a period of three months

in view of the Deendant's deliberate, willful, contumacious conduct in disobeying the Orders passed by the Court, by making false

and incorrect statements of fact, thereby obstructing the administration of justice. That like the acts of the present case, in Cipla Limited,

supra, the deendant being a Judgment Debtor had been directed by this Court to disclose of fact all his assets (movable and immovable).

The deendant fled of successive Affidavits to disclose its assets and in each of the Affidavits, suppressed its assets and did not provide a complete disclosure.

In view thereof, this Court held that as the deendant had made false and incorrect statements to the Court, the deendant

was guilty of having committed grave and serious act of contempt of this Court. This Order and Judgment was challenged by the Deendant

before the Division Bench of this Court in Commercial Appeal No. 18 of 2016. The Division Bench by its Order dated 19th December

2017 Mr. Krishna Dushyant Rana vs. Cipla Limited (Commercial Appeal No. 18 of 2016) "Rel Paras 24, 29 to 37 dismissed the Appeal and

upheld the Judgment passed by the Single Judge. The Deendant then challenged the said Order dated 19th December 2017 by filing SLP (Civil) No

3872 of 2018 before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also dismissed the said SLP on 19th February, 2018 Mr. Krishna Dushyant

Rana vs. Cipla Limited "SLP No. 3872 of 2018 and upheld the Order passed by the Single Judge and the Appeal Court.

12. Shri Amit Gharte, Learned Advocate representing Respondent No. 4 made the following submissions :

12.1. That the Petitioner's contention that Respondent No of . 4 has not disclosed its assets and of its group entities is incorrect.

12.2. That when the said Order dated 6th March, 2020 was passed, Respondent No of . 4 immediately filed the 1st Disclosure Affidavit disclosing

the assets in respect of the project "Marvel Ribera".

12.3. That the said Affidavit was filed under a bona fide belief that as the Mr. Krishna Dushyant Rana vs. Cipla Limited (Commercial Appeal No of .

18 of 2016) "Rel Paras 24, 29 to 37 Mr. Krishna Dushyant Rana vs. Cipla Limited SLP No of . 3872 of 2018 subject amount involved in

the present Writ Petition was approximately Rs. 14,00,00,000/, the said Disclosure that Respondent No of . 4 is to receive approximately Rs.

18,00,00,000/- in the said Project form 11 statements, would be a sufficient disclosure of the amount involved in the present Writ Petition.

12.4. That on the next occasion i.e. 14th January, 2021, when it was informed that a detailed disclosure needs to be filed by Respondent No

of . 4, Respondent No of . 4 immediately filed its 2nd Disclosure Affidavit on 20th January, 2021, which included the chart as to the number of projects

and the loans outstanding against the Respondent No of . 4 and its group entities.

12.5. That thereafter vide the 3rd and 4th Disclosure Affidavits, the Respondent No of . 4 has in detail disclosed the assets, liabilities, statements

and unsecured, bank details of Respondent No of . 4 and its group entities.

12.6. That there of re Respondent No of . 4 has to the best of its ability made every effort to comply with the Orders of Disclosures and

there of re cannot be held guilty of contempt.

12.7. That it is not the case of any party that the said disclosures filed on record are also of re misrepresenting.

12.8. That Respondent No of . 4 has not committed any wilful breach of any undertaking of re statement given to this Court and there

of re No of re contempt action can be initiated against Respondent No of . 4.

12.9. That the Supreme Court has in its Judgment in the case of Anil Sarkar vs. Hirak Ghosh AIR 2002 SC 1405, inter alia held that a mere disobedience of an order may not be sufficient to amount to a civil contempt within the meaning of Section 2(b) of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. The element of willingness is an indispensable requirement to bring home the charge within the meaning of the Contempt Act.

12.10. That the Petitioner is aggrieved by Non-disclosure of complete assets of Respondent No. 4, which according to the Respondent No. 4 has been disclosed, the Petitioner instead of seeking a contempt action, ought to have sought enforcement of the said

Order. That in the case of Kanwar Singh Saini vs. High Court of Delhi (2012) 4 SCC 307, "Para 18 the Supreme Court has held that enforcement of the interim and final orders / decree of courts, including undertaking given to the Court, a proper and advisable first mode of enforcement of the order is to file an application seeking enforcement of interim order / undertaking given to the Court, rather than filing a contempt proceeding seeking contempt action. When the matters relate to infringement of a decree or decretal order embodying rights between the parties, contempt jurisdiction cannot be invoked merely because the of their remedy would take time; further the contempt jurisdiction is attracted when disobedience of Court's order or undertaking to the Court is wilful and contumacious (see part C of the

Written Arguments of Respondent No. 4).

12.11. That the Supreme Court in Fofed Corporation of India vs. Sukhdeo Prasad (2009) 5 SCC 665, has held that contempt action cannot be used for enforcement of money decree or directions/order of payment of money. That the said principles are also applicable in the acts of the present case and under the garb of contempt proceedings, the enforcement of money decree cannot be ordered.

12.12. That the Petitioner has failed to file any proceedings including contempt proceedings against Respondent No. 4. That neither have

the contempt proceedings been preferred, No order this Court has taken suo motu cognizance of any such contempt. Further, No order of

contempt No order has been issued or a show cause notice prior to such contempt No order has been issued to Respondent No. 4

stating the charges and/or contentions which the present Respondent No. 4 needs to answer.

12.13. That Respondent No. 4 is unaware of in what grounds/charges the Petitioner is seeking contempt action against them. That without

anything in record / of an affidavit, as to under what circumstances and of in what grounds the Petitioner is seeking contempt action against

Respondent No. 4, the Petitioner cannot merely rely upon a Judgment passed in Cipla Ltd.(supra) to seek contempt action. In any

event the Judgment in Cipla Ltd. arises out of a Summary Suit, which was pending on the Original Side of this Court and the Single Judge was

exercising the powers of the Civil Court. Further in paragraph 12, the Single Judge has specifically held that the Defendant had filed a false affidavit

and made false statement before the Court, which resulted in the contempt action. That this Court is not exercising jurisdiction of a civil

Court in its original jurisdiction and the present proceedings are under Article 226 and therefore No contempt proceedings will lie.

12.14. That Chapter XXXIV of the Bombay High Court Rules, Appellate Side, regulates the procedure of initiating contempt action under

Article 215 of the Constitution of India and the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. Rules 8, 9, 10, 22 and 24 of the said Rules makes it clear that the

relies sought by the Petitioner of holding Respondent No. 4 guilty of contempt cannot be granted inter alia unless the Petitioner files

a separate application of disobedience of order by Respondent No. 4; a notice is issued to the contemnor by this Court calling

upon the contemnor to show cause why no action should be taken against him and Respondent No. 4 is granted 14 days to reply

to such notice.

13. Shri Jagtiani, in rejoinder, submits that the a of resaid Judgment in Anil Sarkar (supra) relied upon by Respondent No of . 4 does not

support the Respondent No of . 4's contention, as the question whether the disobedience of the order was willful or not is required

to be ascertained on the basis of facts of each case. He also submitted that by the Judgments in the case of Kanwar Singh (supra) and Fof of d Co

proportion of f India (supra), the Supreme Court held that contempt jurisdiction can not be used for enforcement of decree passed in a civil

suit as the person had initiated proceedings under Order 39 Rule 2A of the Code of Civil Procedure for breach of a decree, instead of filing

execution proceedings under Order 21 Rule 32 of CPC. He submitted that the said ratio is not applicable to the facts in the present case as

the Petitioner is not seeking contempt or non-compliance of the decree at all.

13.1. Shri Jagtiani also submitted that the fulfillment of Rules 8, 10, 22 and 24 of the Appellate Side Rules, as relied upon by Respondent No of . 4

are not necessary when the contempt is committed in the face of the Court. Shri Jagtiani relied upon Section 14(1) of the Contempt Act

read with Rule 4 of the Appellate Side Rules which deal with contempt in the face of the court.

ISSUE NO OF . 2 AS SET OF OUT IN PARAGRAPH 7.2

14. Shri Sharan Jagtiani, Learned Senior Advocate representing the Petitioner has made the following submissions :

14.1. That in the present case, the Collector and Tahsildar have completely failed to discharge their statutory duties and exercise powers of

error on them under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 ("the Code") to execute the said Recovery Certificate. That despite

receiving the direction from RERA on 15th April, 2019 to execute the Recovery Certificate, the Tahsildar sent demand Notices to Respondent

Respondent No of . 4 of only on 11th September, 2019 and then on 10th January, 2021, which Respondent No of . 4 failed to comply with. Thereafter,

the Tahsildar carried out a search of the Respondent No. 4's properties from the property cards available with her. According to the

Tahsildar, the Property Cards disclosed names of certain properties in the name of Marvel Imperial Company of Operative House using Society Limited,

Marvel Crest Condominium, etc. However, as the names of these Property Cards were not the same as that of Respondent No. 4,

i.e. Marvel Sigma Homes Pvt. Ltd., she was unable to execute the said Recovery Certificate. That the Property Card annexed, itself shows

that Marvel Crest Condominium is owned by Respondent No. 4, which the Tahsildar failed to consider. That instead of exercising the

powers conferred on revenue officers under the Code to execute a Recovery Certificate, the Tahsildar vide her Letter dated 11th March,

2020 informed RERA that as she could not locate the properties of Respondent No. 4, she was unable to execute the Recovery

Certificate. Thus, it is clear that there has been complete inaction by the Collector and the Tahsildar in complying with their statutory

obligations.

14.2. That the events that have transpired during the hearing of the present Writ Petition, clearly show that Respondent No. 4 has not

intention of complying with the said Recovery Certificate and/or of paying the said Decretal Amount. That Respondent No. 4 has made

every attempt to delay the payment of the said Decretal Amount to the Petitioner. Initially, Respondent No. 4 did not comply with the

demand notices of the Tahsildar. Thereafter, once the present Writ Petition was filed, Respondent No. 4 in order to delay the hearing of

the present Writ Petition did not provide complete disclosure of its assets and that of its group entities, despite repeated orders passed by

this Court.

14.3. That in the various Disclosures Affidavits filed by Respondent No. 4, Respondent No. 4 has sought to represent to this Court that

it was debt ridden and had no means to pay the dues of the Petitioner. However, from a perusal of these Disclosure Affidavits, the Petitioner

has been able to ascertain that at least an amount of Rs. 2,90,15,211.69/- (Rupees Two Crores Ninety Lakhs Fifteen Thousand Two

Hundred Eleven and Sixty-Nine Paise) is lying in the bank accounts of Respondent No. 4 and its group entities which have no charge on

it. There are various of their bank accounts as well, which have not been disclosed by Respondent No. 4 and which may also have monies

lying therein, which are free of any charge / lien. That as per the list of fixed and unsecured units in various projects disclosed by Respondent

No. 4, there are 192 unsecured units in the projects owned by Respondent No. 4 and approximately 449 unsecured units in the various

projects owned by the group entities of Respondent No. 4. Further, group entities of Respondent No. 4 has been advancing monies

to the tune of Rs.60 crores to its related entities, which clearly show that Respondent No. 4 and its group entities have the required funds

to pay the Decretal Amount but is with mala fide intention avoiding to pay the same. In view thereof, he submitted that Respondent No. 4

despite having the means to pay the said Decretal Amount was refusing to pay the same to the Petitioner.

14.4. That the Supreme Court by its Order dated 12th February, 2021 passed in SLP (C) No. 2122-2123 of 2021, has already upheld the approach

of this Court in ensuring that in no manner of whatsoever the Respondent No. 4 has not observed the decree which has been passed against

it. That in view of the aforesaid Order, the interim reliefs sought by the Petitioner ought to be granted.

14.5. That prayer clauses b (ii) and b (iii) ought to be granted. That the Petitioner apprehends that if the aforesaid interim reliefs are not

granted, Respondent No. 4 may deal with all its assets in order to deprive the Petitioner of its undisputed dues. That the ratio laid down by

the Supreme Court in the case of Deof raj vs. State of Maharashtra 2004 4 SCC 697
" Parag 10 to 13 in support of the necessity of grant of

interim relief in a Writ Petition keeping in mind the ends of justice, is squarely
applicable to the facts and circumstances of the present case, more

particularly to the conduct of Respondent No. 4 in the present case.

14.6. That in exercise of its inherent powers under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, this Court has the jurisdiction to pass orders

and/or directions against a private person and in the present case against Respondent No. 4, which is a Private Limited Company. That the

Allahabad High Court in the case of Shri Ram Singh & Anr. vs. Special Judge E.C. Act & OF Rs. 1993 SCC Online All 38 " Parag 10 to 18

has held that a High Court, while being seized of a writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution, can also pass any order including an order

in the nature of an injunction against a private person in exercise of its inherent powers. That while arriving at the aforesaid finding, the

Allahabad High Court has relied upon the Judgment of the Supreme Court in Dwarka Nath vs. Income-tax Officer AIR 1966 SC 81, wherein

the Supreme Court, while considering the scope and ambit of the powers of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution, held that

the High Court while exercising its writ jurisdiction can issue any order or direction, which it considers necessary to be issued.

15. Shri Amit Gharte, Learned Advocate representing Respondent No. 4, has made the following submissions :

15.1. That Respondent No. 4 is a Private Limited Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and does not perform a public

duty and does not discharge any public duty and therefore Article 226 of the Constitution of India and the Writ of Mandamus and/

or any of the writs or orders or directions cannot be invoked or passed against Respondent No. 4.

15.2. That Respondent No. 4 is governed by RERA and therefore the grievance of its action, if any, against Respondent No. 4 has to be

within the same work of RERA.

15.3. The Supreme Court, in its Judgment in the case of VST Industries Limited vs. VST Industries Workers Union and another¹⁰, has held

that Article 226 can be invoked only when the authority of a person performs a public function, or discharges a public duty and not

against a private person.

15.4. That the Judgment in Shri Ram Singh (supra) relied upon by the Petitioner is not applicable to the facts of the present case as the same

does not specifically deal with issuance of the Writ of Mandamus against a private limited company.

15.5. That interim reliefs sought by the Petitioner will severely affect the projects of the Marvel Group and that the Marvel Group and Respondent

no. 4 would be agreeable to the Petitioner selling off the Flat agreed to be purchased by the Petitioner and to retain the sale proceeds

in satisfaction of the Recovery Certificate.

16. Shri Jagtiani has distinguished the Judgment relied upon by the Respondent no. 4 in VST Industries (supra) and submitted that the said

Judgment relied upon by the Respondent no. 4 has no application in a situation where the final relief is undoubtedly directed against a

statutory authority that is a part of the State and in aid of that, interim relief is directed against a private party that has benefited from the

inaction of the statutory authority. He submitted that in the present case the Petitioner has not sought issuance of a Writ against the

Respondent no. 4, which is a Private Limited Company.

16.1. Without prejudice to the aforesaid, Shri Jagtiani submitted that the said Judgment in VST Industries (supra) does not consider the

judgment of the Supreme Court in Dwarka Nath (supra) and is therefore per incuriam, or at any rate, cannot be relied upon to defeat the

grant of interim reliefs.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS :

ISSUE NO OF . 1 : “Whether Respondent No of . 4 and its Director Shri Jhavar have interfered with the administration of justice by filing also

and incorrect affidavits of disclosure and by also violating and breaching various orders of this Court?; Also, the consequences of such

breach?”

17.1. The liability of the Respondent No of . 4 under the Recovery Certificate is not in dispute. The Recovery Certificate has attained finality.

The amount owed to the Petitioner is a repayment of the amount already paid by the Petitioner to Respondent No of . 4 of purchase of a

flat in its project, and interest of that amount as ordered by the Adjudicating Officer. Thus, the Orders of Disclosure against Respondent

No of . 4 are a step-in aid of the recovery of this amount, which is sought of in the above Petition filed against Respondent No of s. 2 and 3

of failure to discharge their statutory duties in relating to realising the amount due under the Recovery Certificate.

17.2. Having set out and considered the various Orders and the Affidavits of Disclosure filed by Respondent No of . 4, as also the Affidavit of

the Petitioner commenting on the lack of disclosure, and having also considered the submissions of both sides on this aspect, we have

no hesitation in concluding that Respondent No of . 4 and its Director, Shri Jhavar, have wilfully and deliberately breached the Courts Orders.

Not only is this a case of wilful disobedience of our Orders but in the acts of this case, such wilful non-compliance and also and incorrect

complete affidavits also tend to interfere with the administration of justice, as these disclosures are necessary to enable us to pass effective orders

in the Writ Petition.

17.3. The act that Respondent No of . 4 has filed our Affidavits of Disclosure, all of them in purported compliance of this Court's Order

dated 6th March, 2020 (and reiterated by the Order of 14th January, 2021), itself indicates that the first three Affidavits, even according to Respondent

ndent No of . 4, were inadequate and No of n-cof mpliant. What is relevant tof No of te is the casual manner, in which these Afdavits have been fled

in brazen disregard tof what was stated in the OF rders. Fof r instance, in the 1st Disclof sure Afdavit, Respf ndent No of . 4 has of nly given details

of of ne of the prof jects of Respf ndent No of . 4, i.e. the subject prof ject
Ã¢â¬ÏcMarvel RiberaÃ¢â¬Ïc. The purpf rted disclof sure made qua the subject

prof ject was that of ut of the tof tal 27 fats, 11 fats have been sof ld and an amof unt of Rs. 18,54,05,681 was receivable tof wards sale cof

nsideratiof n of the said fats. The remaining 16 fats are unsof ld, but were mof rtgaged tof ICICI Hof me Finance Ltd., under a Mof rtgage Deed

dated 29th May, 2017. Further in paragraph 7 of the 1st Disclof sure Afdavit, Respf ndent No of . 4 made a statement that, Ã¢â¬Ïc“Marvel Sigma Hof

mes Private Limited apart rof m abof ve has No of of ther prof pertyÃ¢â¬Ïc. Details of of ther prof jects of Respf ndent No of . 4 of r of any of the grof

up entities were No of t disclof sed. In the 4th Disclof sure Afdavit, at paragraph 2, there is an attempt tof justi y this by saying that details of of ther

prof jects were No of t disclof sed since Respf ndent No of . 4 was under the impressiof n that the amof unt of assets including receivables disclof

sed by Respf ndent No of . 4 in the 1st Disclof sure Afdavit wof uld be suficient tof cof mply with the Cof urtÃ¢â¬Ïc’s OF rder dated 6th March, 2020

(wrof ngly re erred tof as 4th March, 2020).

17.4. The abof ve stand of Respf ndent No of . 4 is belied by the act that a ter the 1st Disclof sure Afdavit was fled, in respf nse tof the Cof

urtÃ¢â¬Ïc’s query as tof realisatiof n of the receivable of Rs. 18,54,05,681/-, Respf ndent No of . 4 tof ld the Cof urt that this amof unt has No of t been

received and No of indicatiof n was given as tof when this amof unt wof uld in act be received. In act, No of particulars of this substantial amof unt of

receivables were disclof sed in any of the later Afdavits especially when the 4th and last Disclof sure Afdavit was fled of n 12th February, 2021 and

the 1st Disclof sure Afdavit was fled of n 12th March, 2020. Despite this, Respf ndent No of . 4 seeks tof justi y its breach in the 1st Disclof sure

Affidavit by suggesting that what was disclosed was sufficient. That apart, the determination of whether a disclosure is sufficient or not, is not

to be made by the party who is ordered to make disclosures by the Court when the terms of the Order seeking disclosure are clear and

categorical. Thus, the conduct of willful breach and obstruction commenced with the 1st Disclosure Affidavit which was supposed to be

justified by the Respondent No. 4 even after about a year, by which time the Respondent No. 4 was obviously aware that the Court

was not satisfied with the disclosures made.

17.5. The conduct of Respondent No. 4 in not taking responsibility to ensure full compliance with our Orders stood exposed in

in the statement made in the 3rd Disclosure Affidavit namely, "I say that since the Respondent No. 4 and its other companies are vast,

there might be some of the assets/ projects, which inadvertently are not stated in the Affidavits, the Respondent No. 4 crave leave of

Hon'ble Court to put the said properties of affidavits if the same is pointed out to us. " (Emphasis Supplied)

17.6. We are therefore of the view that such an Affidavit is unacceptable and a clear indication that Respondent No. 4 had no intention to

make serious efforts to comply with our Orders as noted above. In fact, as the 4th Disclosure Affidavit demonstrates, the reason of

not making full disclosures in the earlier Affidavits is not because Respondent No. 4 or its Director could not access details of

Respondent No. 4's projects and assets of those of its group entities, but because Respondent No. 4 and Shri Jhavar only chose

to make disclosure of assets of "major" entities and projects that they regarded as relevant. This is in complete breach of our Orders,

which are clear and unqualified that the disclosure that was required to be made.

17.7. We are also in agreement with the submission of the Petitioner that the above and incomplete disclosures up to the filing of the 3rd Disclosure

sure Affidavit have been highlighted in the Petitioner's Affidavit dated 9th February, 2021. The contents and submissions in relation to this

Affidavit of 9th February, 2021 have been set out and discussed in the foregoing paragraphs and the same are therefore not reproduced

herein. However, it is pertinent to note that up to the filing of the 3rd Disclosure Affidavit, the disclosures of various group entities had not

been made. Some of those group entities appear to be development of ongoing projects. In other instances, they have completed projects,

and would therefore in all probability have unsold inventory. Of the group entities, such as Marvel Precast Structures LLP and Marvel

OF ra Residences LLP, appear to have assets in the form of receivables of loans advanced by them. In the case of Marvel OF ra Residences, the

amount loaned by it is substantial, being about Rs. 59.99 crore. This disclosure is relevant since it indicates that the group entities have funds

and resources of access to funds and resources which are being used to finance of the group entities rather than the Marvel Group

discharging its liability to persons such as the Petitioner. At this stage, however, what is more important to note is the fact that these

disclosures were never made by the Respondent No. 4 and were brought to light by the Petitioner in its Affidavit of 9th February, 2021.

17.8. The other important aspect of the Non-disclosure is what is set out in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Petitioner's Affidavit dated 9th

February, 2021. This is in relation to various projects that have not been disclosed, including those of the seven entities in respect of which

some disclosure was made by Respondent No. 4. The details of these projects have already been listed above. The Petitioner has relied

upon the Website of the Marvel Group being available at the url: www.marvelrealtors.com. The Petitioner has then also placed on record

the entities and projects in relation to which No bank account details and disclosures have been made.

17.9. Respondent No of . 4 has attempted to justify its No of n-disclosures in its 4th Disclosure Affidavit dated 12th February, 2021, the contents

of which have also been set out above. In paragraph 3, Respondent No of . 4 has stated that the No of n-disclosure of bank account details of

various projects is because most of the projects are complete. A list of those supposedly completed projects is then given. The act that a

project is complete is No of reason to No of t disclose it. It is possible that even of r a complete project, there may be undisclosed inventory

and the bank accounts maintained would be a relevant part of any disclosure.

17.10. Moreover, the Petitioner has correctly pointed out by relying upon the Website of the Marvel Group that certain projects namely,

Marvel OF rial, Marvel Fria, Marvel Piazza and Marvel Selva Ridge, are in act of ongoing projects and No of t "are" complete. The relevant

extracts of the Website of the Respondent No of . 4 / the Marvel group are reproduced below :

Thus, it can be seen that the statements made by Respondent No of . 4 are clearly also to its own knowledge and contrary to the in of

information that Respondent No of . 4 is providing to the public at large in relation to its own business.

17.11. We are also of the view that the reason of r No of t filing disclosure of the entities mentioned in paragraph 4 of the 4th Disclosure

Affidavit, by describing it as irrelevant, because disclosure of major group entities had been made, is wholly untenable. As has been No of ted

above, the Petitioner's response to this part of Respondent No of . 4's Affidavit also establishes that at least some of those entities

had assets of r undisclosed inventory that were substantial and had to be disclosed. We reiterate that it is No of t of r Respondent No of . 4 to

unilaterally decide what is relevant and irrelevant in complying with an Order of Disclosure. As already pointed out, the current assets

(including receivables from the short-term loans advanced) of Marvel OF ra Residences LLP are very substantial and clearly indicate that the

Marvel Group has access to funds, the source of which is not being disclosed. As noted in the context of the Petitioner's Affidavit

of 9th February, 2021, even some of the other group entities have assets, which Respondent No. 4 never disclosed, because it described

them as "irrelevant" and outside the category of "major" entities.

17.12. In view of what is set out above, it would be relevant to set out the observations of a Single Judge of this Court in Cipaa Limited,

(supra).

"1. This is one of those matters where the Court is anguished with the conduct of the defendant who despite being given repeated opportunity

has repeatedly abused the liberty granted by the Court. It is rather unfortunate that the defendant, who is probably in his 30's at least

from the appearance, if allowed to continue with his behaviour, it would erode the faith that the public have in judiciary. The rule of law is

premised upon the faith reposed by the people in the justice delivery system. To prevent erosion of that faith contemptuous behaviour

in the face of the Court needs a strict treatment.

15. It should be noted that in every successive affidavit defendant stated that he has disclosed every asset, whereas the fact that he has been

making successive affidavits to disclose more and more assets and give particulars thereof shows the defendant was making false statement in

each of the affidavits.

18. The defendant has made false and incorrect statements and has given undertaking to this Court that he has disclosed every asset that he

has, knowing the same to be false and incorrect. I am satisfied that the defendant is guilty of having committed grave and serious act of

contempt of this Court. This Court gave a very strong rope to the defendant to come out clean, to come out honest, to come out

truthful and be transparent to the Court but every opportunity given has been abused by the defendant. Repeatedly false statements have been

made. The attempt is to drag on the matter so that the defendant can get away. The conduct of the defendant has scandalized and abused the

the dignity of the court in the eyes of the public. The action of the defendant has been deliberate, unlawful and purposeful done with a

view to mislead the court, by making deliberate, false, misleading and incorrect statements. In *Advocate General, High Court of*

Karnataka v. Chidambaram, the Karnataka High Court has observed that any person who makes a false statement of fact would be

interfering with the administration of justice.

19. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of *Re: Bineet Kumar Singh v. Union of India* has in clear terms held that a false or

misleading or wrong statement deliberately and unlawfully made by a party to the proceedings would undoubtedly tantamount to

interference with the due course of judicial proceedings.

20. In the present case the conduct of the defendant clearly brings to light the fact that the defendant has no respect for this Court. It

clearly shows that the defendant feels that making false statements including undertaking to the courts and thereafter breaching them is no

of contempt with the directions given by the Court would have no consequences. The conduct of the defendant is unlawful,

deliberate and contemptuous. The Supreme Court in *Lee David v. State of Maharashtra*, in clear terms that the court is not prejudiced

from taking recourse to summary proceedings when a deliberate contempt takes place and the punishment is given forthwith by the court of

in holding the contemptuous guilty of contempt and sending them to prison.

21. In *Jennison v. Baker* it is stated that law should not be seen to sit by a party, while those who defy it go free, and those who seek

its protection are helped. It is observed that a course of conduct which abuses and makes mockery of the judicial process and

which thus extends its pernicious influence beyond the parties to the action and affects the interest of the public in the administration of

justice needs a strict treatment.

22. The defendant has made a mockery of the judicial process. A decree has been passed against the defendant way back in 2011. The chamber

summons was taken out for the reliefs as mentioned above. Even though the chamber summons was served upon the defendant in

September-2013, the defendant did not make any repayment until June-2015. Even in the affidavit in repayment, i.e., first affidavit, he does not disclose

the entire truth about all the assets in his name. Still he states in the end of the affidavit that he has disclosed everything. When he was given

another chance to explain, he files second affidavit in which, again, he does not disclose all the assets but still makes a statement that

he has disclosed all movable and immovable assets to the court. But when the annual returns which were annexed to the second affidavit

was considered, it came to light that he had other assets in his name which have not been disclosed in his affidavit. 3rd opportunity and

4th opportunity was given to the defendant and he filed third affidavit dated 13.7.2015 and fourth affidavit dated 8.9.2015 but still chose to be

eco-friendly with truth. When the court asked him as to how he paid the amount taken for the two scooters, the defendant's confusion

in instructions from the defendant stated first it was paid by cash and then it was changed to the car in cash and then in cheque and again it

was changed to everything by cheque from Cof Sums bank, but there is no mention of Cof Sums bank in any of the documents. At

every stage whenever affidavits were filed, the defendant was made aware that he should be truthful in his affidavit. The defendant was also aware

that he had to disclose all the assets and that is why in the affidavits he has been signing off by saying "I have disclosed my all movable and

immovable assets". He had stated that right in the first affidavit. If that was true, there would not have been a need to file the second

affidavit in which also he has stated he has disclosed all assets. But still he had to file third and fourth affidavit. Therefore, the defendant knew

at the time that he was making false statement before the court in the form of affidavits and in effect was making a mockery of the judiciary

process. The opportunity given to face further affidavit was misused and abused. The conduct of the defendant was contemptuous because

he could not care. His demeanor has been that he could make false statements, give undertakings to the court and breach them and it

would have no of consequences. The action of the defendant has been deliberate, wilful and purposeful with a view to

mpaeteay misaead this cof urt. By making faase statement of n of ath, kNo of wing it tof
be faase statement, the defendant has interfered with the

administration of justice. In my view, if this conduct of the defendant is not dealt with firmly, that may result in scandalizing the institution

and aof wering its dignity in the eyes of f the pubaic.

25. In view of the above, I hold that the defendant has disobeyed the orders made under Order XXI Rule 41(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure.

cedure.

27. In view of f the deaiberate wiaafua cof ntumaciof us cof nduct of f the defendant and thereby of bstruacting the administratiof n of f justice, the

defendant deserves to be detained in civil prison for three months, the maximum period provided. *Id.*, 2016 WL 1000000.

17.13. As mentioned above, the Order and Judgment of the Single Judge was confirmed by a Division Bench and thereafter by the Supreme

Consequently, the Judgment in Cipaa (supra) was in the context of consequences of non-disclosure under Order 21 Rule 41(3) of the

Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC), the Judgment itself also relies upon the general principles that are fundamental to the rule of law.

The Judgment (which in turn refers to various of the relevant decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Courts) clearly supports the prof

position that such brazen and continuous disregard of the orders of the Court including by making false and misleading statements would also

of obstruct and interfere with the administration of justice. This entitles the Court in a given case to take recourse to summary proceedings

when a deliberate contempt takes place and the punishment is given forthwith by the Court.

17.14. We are in agreement with the views expressed in *Cipaa* (supra). We also find that the Judgments relied upon by the Respondent No. 4

in the case of *Ania Sarkar* (supra) is of no relevance and renders no assistance to Respondent No. 4. For the reasons noted above

we find that the breach and non-compliance of our Orders by Respondent No. 4 was indeed wilful and deliberate and did affect the

administration of justice. It was not a case where there was no intention and thereafter Respondent No. 4 complied with our Orders.

orders.

17.15. The Judgments in *Kanwar Singh Saini* (supra) and *Fof of d Court of India* (supra) relied upon by the Respondent No. 4 to

contend that the Court ought to exercise discretion when exercising powers under the Contempt of Courts Act and that the contempt

jurisdiction ought not to be used for enforcement of a decree where proceedings in enforcement have been initiated, are equally of no

assistance to the Respondent No. 4.

17.16. Although these are not proceedings under the Contempt of Courts Act, it would be entirely within the jurisdiction and power of

this Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to deal with the very serious issue of Respondent No. 4's wilful disobedience and interference in the administration of justice by deliberately not complying with the various Orders of Disclosure made by this

Court from time to time, and by filing false and incomplete Affidavits. As regards the exercise of discretion, before taking such action, we may

note that we have given several opportunities to Respondent No. 4 to comply with our Orders. There is also no merit in the

submission that contempt proceedings are not a substitute of regular proceedings of execution of order of enforcement. This submission is of no

relevance in the present case, where the grievance of the Petitioner is that the statutory authorities are taking no steps to ensure recovery

of the amounts under the Recovery Certificate, because of which the present Petition has been filed. The issue of Respondent No. 4's

willful breach and interference with the administration of justice has come up because of its conduct, in the course of this very Writ Petition.

Thus, there is absolutely no merit in the submission of Respondent No. 4 by relying on the above Judgments.

17.17. This takes us to the question as to what action ought to be taken against Respondent No. 4 and its Director Shri Jhavar, who,

being an executive Director of Respondent No. 4, has affirmed all the Affidavits of Respondent No. 4. Though we would have been

justified in notwithstanding Shri Jhavar's conduct as being interference in the administration of justice for all the reasons noted

above, we are instead inclined to take sufficient cognizance of Respondent No. 4 and Shri Jhavar's conduct, and direct that a No

tice be issued to Respondent No. 4 and Shri Jhavar under Section 14 of the Contempt of Courts Act read with Rule 4 of the Appellate Side

Rules, 1960, and call upon Respondent No. 4 and Shri Jhavar to respond as to why Shri Jhavar should not be punished under the a

resaid provisions of obstruction and interference with the administration of justice and lowering the dignity of this Court. Such No

will be issued by the Appellate Side Registry of the Bombay High Court. All proceedings in relation to such No

with the provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act and the Appellate Side Rules. Of observations as above may be considered relevant

of only of the purposes of our decision to take sufficient cognizance and of issuance of the said No

Shri Jhavar.

17.18. Independent of the above, the Petitioner will be at liberty to institute proceedings of a civil court under the provisions of the Civil

Procedure Code, if so advised.

17.19. For all of the above reasons we answer the first issue as set out above in the affirmative and the consequences of our conclusion

are as set out hereinabove. ISSUE NO. 2 : Whether the Petitioner is entitled to the interim reliefs as set out in prayer clauses (b)(ii) and

(b)(iii) of the present Writ Petition, especially considering that Respondent No. 4 is a Private Limited Company?

18. As regards grant of interim reliefs prayed for, the following two questions arise for our consideration :

(i) whether a prima facie case has been made out against Respondent No. 2 and 3 for Non-performance of their statutory duties under

the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, for realisation and recovery of the amount under the Recovery Certificate;

(ii) whether Respondent No. 4, being a Private Limited Company, can be subjected to interim reliefs in exercise of our writ jurisdiction

under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

18.1. Having considered the material on record, we are prima facie satisfied, that Respondent No. 2 and 3 have done nothing in

discharge of their statutory duties to secure recovery of the Decretal Amounts under the Recovery Certificate. Although the Tahsildar issued

a demand Notice dated 11th September, 2019, no steps were taken especially considering that Respondent No. 4 did not reply to the

Notice. There are powers available to the Tahsildar under the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, inter alia under Section

263 and Section 267 read with Rule 17 of the Maharashtra Realisation of Land Revenue Rules, 1967, to facilitate such recovery. No steps

were taken pursuant to the powers available under these provisions. The Tahsildar did absolutely nothing thereafter, despite the Petitioner

addressing letters to the Tahsildar to take steps for making the recovery under the Recovery Certificate.

18.2. The Affidavit filed by Respondent No. 3 "Tahsildar dated 6th March, 2020 is itself an indication that there was complete and unjustified

inaction on her part. We have already reproduced hereinabove paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Affidavit. The stand of the Tahsildar essentially is that

since in the Property Card there is No objection of the property that bears the name of Respondent No. 4, No objection of the recovery could

be taken. In fact, the Property Card annexed to the Affidavit of 6th March, 2020 itself indicates that Marvel Crest is a project of Respondent

No. 4 - Marvel Sigma Homes Pvt. Ltd. Despite this, No steps were taken by the Tahsildar even in respect of the project Marvel Crest. This

shows a complete lack of effort and application of mind by the office of Tahsildar in discharging its statutory duty.

18.3. It is pertinent to note that after filing the Affidavit dated 6th March, 2020, the Tahsildar addressed a letter to RERA on 11th March, 2020

that she could not locate the properties of Respondent No. 4 and was unable to execute the Recovery Certificate. We have already re

ferred to this letter above. The same establishes complete failure and abdication of duties by the Tahsildar. In fact, as on the date of writing this

letter, the Tahsildar had done nothing to secure the execution and realisation of monies due under the Recovery Certificate. This letter is

yet another indication that the Tahsildar was not interested in ensuring realisation of the amount under the Recovery Certificate.

18.4. Respondent No. 4 contended that Respondent Nos. 2 and 3 are not waiting steps and that the Tahsildar has, on 8th February,

2021, levied a charge on Respondent No. 4 "Tahsildar's property of Rs. 6.25 crores at 30/A Bof at Club Road Pune. We find that this solitary

measure during the pendency of the Writ Petition, and that too of a temporary inaction and abdication of duty, is not enough to satisfy us

that Respondent No of s. 2 and 3 are taking the necessary steps in accordance with law. It is Not the contention of Respondent No of s. 2

and 3 that the Petition ought to be dismissed in view of the steps taken by them. Their Affidavit of verification shows that they have pleaded

helplessness in ensuring recovery of the amounts due under the Recovery Certificate. It is Not for Respondent No of . 4 to make a self-

serving submission that the actions taken by Respondent No of s. 2 and 3 against Respondent No of . 4 itself are enough to satisfy this Court

that. For these reasons, we find that a strong prima facie case has been made out in this Writ Petition to consider the grant of interim reliefs.

18.5. The next aspect that requires consideration is the contention of Respondent No of . 4 that being a Private Limited Company of its entity,

No relief can be granted against it in a Writ Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. This submission has been made in the

Written Submissions filed on behalf of Respondent No of . 4. Much after the application for interim reliefs was reserved for Orders, Respondent

No of . 4 filed yet another Interim Application being IA (Stamp) No of . 11023 of 2021 on 21st May, 2021. The same came to be listed

for consideration on 15th June, 2021. By this Interim Application (No. 11023 of 2021), Respondent No of . 4 sought to raise this very issue which was

already argued by it as a preliminary issue affecting the maintainability of the Writ Petition. By our Order dated 15th June, 2021 we disposed of

this IA by stating that the issue of grant of reliefs against a private entity such as Respondent No of . 4 will be considered by us, as the same had

been raised by Respondent No of . 4.

18.6. In considering this submission of its proposition to grant of interim reliefs against Respondent No of . 4, it is to be noted that the final

reliefs in the Writ Petition seek a Mandamus against Respondent No of s. 2 and 3 to exercise their statutory duties and take effective steps for

the realisation of the amount due and payable to the Petitioner under the Recovery Certificate. It is Not the case of any of the Respondents

ndents including Respondent No of . 4 that the Writ Petition seeking such a Writ of Mandamus is Not maintainable or is misconceived. The

maintainability of the Writ Petition must be determined with reference to the final reliefs that are sought, and we have No doubt that such a

Writ Petition would be maintainable under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

18.7. It is well settled that grant of interim reliefs is in aid of final reliefs in any proceeding, such as a Writ Petition or a Suit. In the present case,

the interim reliefs in terms of prayer clauses (b)(ii) and (b)(iii), which are directed against Respondent No of . 4 (or respondent and injunction) and

its assets, as also assets of its group entities, are clearly in aid of the final reliefs seeking action by the statutory authorities of realisation of

the undisputed amounts under the Recovery Certificate. In the wide and extraordinary jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of

India, there would be No embargo, or restriction on the grant of interim reliefs against an errant private party in aid of the final reliefs prayed

for in the Writ Petition. The Court will of course have to be mindful, of the acts and circumstances in a given case, of whether a private law

action is being substituted by exercise of a writ remedy. That is Not the case here, since the Petitioner in the present case has already of

obtained an Order from the Adjudicating Officer constituted under the RERA Act of repayment of the amounts paid by the Petitioner with

interest. That has, in turn, led to a Recovery Certificate. It is the failure to act in relation to that Recovery Certificate that has led to this Writ

Petition and the interim reliefs sought for. If the interim reliefs as sought for by the Petitioner are Not granted, it is extremely likely for

possible that Respondent No of . 4 and its group entities will deal with, or further encumber or mortgage their assets and there will be No

spect for possibility of realisation under the Recovery Certificate. The conduct of Respondent No of . 4 and its Directors as noted above

ve, justifies such apprehension.

18.8. We see merit in the reliance placed by the Petitioner of the Judgment of the Allahabad High Court in Shri Ram Singh (supra) which in turn

relies upon and reproduces the relevant extract from the Supreme Court decision in Dwarka Nath (supra). The relevant paragraphs of the

Judgment are reproduced hereunder :

“10. But as regards the second question as to whether the appealable order of revision passed by a district court is amenable to a

writ jurisdiction, the Full Bench in Ganga Saran's case has held as under.

“With respect to the second question to be answered by us, we are not inclined to deal with it elaborately here. Suffice it to say that

the view of the Supreme Court in Qamaruddin's case (supra) that ordinarily an interlocutory order passed in civil suit is not amenable

to extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court under Art. 226 of the Constitution, notwithstanding is based upon recognised principles

taken into consideration by the court in refusing the writ. In our opinion, this view of the Supreme Court in Qamaruddin's case is based on

an assumption that a revision under S. 115, CPC to High Court is maintainable and the party aggrieved can invoke revision jurisdiction of the

High Court. But in a situation where a revision is barred against the appealable order of revision passed by the district courts and said

order suffers from patent error of law and further causes manifest injustice to the party aggrieved can it be said that such an order is not

amenable to extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court under Art. 226 of the Constitution. In our opinion, although every interlocutory

order of revision passed in civil suit is not subject to review under Art. 226 of the Constitution but if it is found from the order impugned

that fundamental principles of law have been violated and further that such an order causes substantial injustice to the party aggrieved, the view

taken by the Supreme Court in Qamaruddin's case (supra) will not preclude such a writ being issued by the High Court under Art. 226 of the

the Constitution. But of nay such writ petition under Art. 226 of the Constitution would be maintainable where writ can be issued

within the ambit of the well-established and recognised principles laid down by the Supreme Court as well as by the various High Courts

in that regard. The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court in Qamaruddin's case (supra) to the extent that a writ of mandamus cannot be

issued to a private individual unless he is under statutory duty to perform a duty is in accord with well established principles regarding writ of

certiorari and mandamus and need not reiteration of the established ratio of our hands.

Where an aggrieved party approaches High Court under Art. 226 of the Constitution against an order passed in civil suit refusing to issue

injunction to a private individual who is not under statutory duty to perform public duty of vacating an order of injunction, the main

relief is for issue of a writ of mandamus to a private individual and such a writ petition under Art. 226 of the Constitution would not

be maintainable. Following the decision of the Supreme Court in Qamaruddin's case

(supra) this court cannot issue a writ of mandamus to a private party unless he is under a statutory duty to perform a public duty.

(Emphasis supplied)

11. From the above passage quoted from Ganga Saran's case (supra) it is evident that so far as maintainability of a writ of certiorari against

the impugned order is concerned, it is not in doubt. It is also not in doubt that a writ of mandamus against the subordinate courts is

maintainable. What is in doubt is whether a writ of mandamus against a private person can be issued if such private person is not under any

statutory obligation to perform a public duty for the performance of which a writ of mandamus is normally issued.

12. In *Dwarika Nath v. Income-tax Officer*, AIR 1966 SC 81, the Supreme Court while considering the scope and ambit of powers of

High Court under Art. 226 of the Constitution, has made the following observations (at page 84):

“This Article is couched in comprehensive phraseology and it ex facie confers a wide power on the High Court to reach injustice

wherever it is found. The Constitution designed it to use a wide language in describing the nature of the power, the purpose for which and the

persons or authority against whom it can be exercised. It can issue writs in the nature of prerogative writs as understood in England but

the scope of the writ petitions as such is widened by the use of the expression “nature” for the said expression does not

equate the writ petition that can be issued in India with those in England but of necessity draws an analogy from them. That apart, High Courts can

also issue directions, orders or writs of other than the prerogative writs. It enables the High Courts to mould the relief to meet peculiar

and complicated requirements of the country, any attempt to equate the scope of the power of the High Courts under Art. 226 of the Constitution

with that of the English Courts to issue prerogative writs is to introduce an unnecessary procedural restriction upon it

the years in a comparative manner with England with a unitary form of Government to a vast country like India functioning

under a federal structure. Such construction defeats the purpose of Article itself.”

13. The above observations of the Supreme Court in *Dwarka Nath's case* (supra) tend to support the view that a writ in the nature of

mandamus may be issued against a private individual in view of the language of wide amplitude of Art. 226 is coupled with. It is not

quite true that a writ jurisdiction under Art. 226 of the Constitution is in the nature of supervisory jurisdiction and not appellate of one and

that it is not a substitute for the ordinary remedies available under the law and the High Court may under Art. 226

decaine to interfere if an equaaay efcaiof us aaternative remedy is avaiabae. The remedy fo r injunctio n is avaiabae under the Civia P.C. and

the Specifc Reaief Act 1963 but this is of nay a seaf impof sed restrictio n. There is No of absof aute bar. It is a questio n of f discretio n to be

exercised of n sof und principaes of f aaw, justice and equity. Whether tof grant of r No of t tof grant an ad interim injunctio n is certainay a matter

invo faving the exercise of f judgment and discretio n of f the subof rdinate Civia Cof urts and the High Cof urt may No of t interfere in the matter

but in its supervisof ry jurisdictio n under Art. 226 of f the Cof nstitutio n, the High Cof urt can certainay see whether the of rders passed by the

Subof rdinate cof urts sufer frof m any errof r of f jurisdictio n, patent iaaegaaity of r perversity etc. and I am aasof of f the of pinio n that the High

Cof urt whiae exercising its writ jurisdictio n against an appeaaate of r revisiof naa of rder can issue a writ of f certiof rari/mandamus No of t of nay

against the subof rdinate cof urts but it may aasof issue any of rder of r directio n, No of t necessariay in the nature of f a writ, which it cof nsiders

necessary tof be issued in of rder tof efectuate its certiof rari jurisdictio n.

14. I am aasof of f the of pinio n that the High Cof urt whiae seized of f a writ petitiio n under Art. 226 of f the Cof nst. can aasof pass any of rder

incauding an of rder in the nature of f injunctio n against a private individuaa in exercise of f its inherent pof wers. In M.V. Eaisabeth v. Harman

Investment and Trading Pvt. Ltd., HaNo of ekar Hof use Swatof ntaph, Vascof Digama, Gof a 1992

(2) JT 65, his Lof rdship (R.M. Sahai, J.) of f the Supreme Cof urt in his cof ncuring judgment has of bserved that "Art. 225 of f the Cof nstitutio n

n preserved jurisdictio n incauding inherent jurisdictio n which existed of n the date the Cof nstitutio n came into fof rce and Art. 226 enaarged it by

making it No of t of nay the custof dian of f fundamentaa rights of f a citizen but as a repof sitof ry pof wer tof reach its arms tof dof

justice. The High Cof urts in India being cof urts of f unaimited jurisdictio n, repof sitof ry of f aaa judiciaa pof wer under the Cof

institutions except what is excluded, are competent to issue directions for arrest of foreign ship in exercise of its statutory jurisdiction of

even otherwise to effectuate the exercise of its jurisdiction.

15. Since the order impugned in this writ petition is amenable to certiorari jurisdiction of the High Court, it can safely be said, on the basis

of the above quoted observations of the Supreme Court in M.V. Easabath case (supra), that while exercising certiorari jurisdiction, the

High Courts may not of course demonstrate the erroneousness of orders passed by subordinate courts and direct them to perform their judicial

duties in accordance with law but it can and should issue orders of directions which may be considered necessary to be passed in order to

“effectuate” its certiorari/mandamus jurisdiction. Such a course is open notwithstanding the strength of Art. 226 of the Constitution,

but also of the dictum of Art. 225 of the Constitution which makes the High Court a Court of record having inherent jurisdiction in

exercise of which jurisdiction, the High Court can, in my opinion, issue an order of direction in the nature of an injunction even against a

private individual. Decision of the Supreme Court in Qamaruddin's case and that of the Full Bench in Ganga Saran's case (supra) do not,

in my judgment, create any hindrance in the way of the High Court passing an order in the nature of an injunction in exercise of its inherent

jurisdiction if it considers necessary to do so while disposing of the writ petition in order to effectuate its certiorari/mandamus jurisdiction

against the subordinate courts or tribunals. The observations to the contrary in Qamaruddin's case (supra) were made in a different context

and various aspects of the High Court's power as examined in Dwaraka Nath's and Easabath's cases (supra) were not considered in

Qamaruddin's case nor was the question examined from this angle in Ganga Saran's case.

18.9. Our leaning towards granting interim reliefs is also supported by the dictum of the Supreme Court in the case of Deoraj (supra). We

have noted that the Supreme Court has observed that in a given case, the failure to grant interim relief, even if they may be mandatory in

nature, would defeat the ends of justice. It would be relevant to set out the said observations of the Supreme Court as under:

“11. The Courts and tribunals seized of the proceedings within their jurisdiction take a reasonable time in disposing of the same. This is

an account of the fair-procedure requirement which involves delay intervening between the previous and the next procedural steps leading

towards preparation of the case for hearing. Then, the courts are assured of being burdened and their hands are full. As the consequence of

hearing of the merits is likely to take some time, the parties press for interim relief being granted in the interregnum. An order of interim relief

may or may not be a reasoned one but the factors of the prima facie case, irreparable injury and balance of convenience do work at the

back of the mind of the one who passes an order of interim nature. Ordinarily, the court is inclined to maintain status quo as of

obtaining of the date of the commencement of the proceedings. However, there are a few cases which call for the court's meaning

Not in favour of maintaining the status quo and statistics in percentage are the cases when an order tantamounting to a mandamus is

required to be issued even at an interim stage. There are matters of significance and of moment posing themselves as moment of truth.

Such cases do cause dilemma and put the wits of any judge to test.

12. Situations emerge where the granting of an interim relief would tantamount to granting the final relief itself. And then there may be

reverse cases where withholding of an interim relief would tantamount to dismissal of the main petition itself; for, by the time the main

matter comes up for hearing there would be nothing left to be awarded as relief to the petitioner though all the findings may be in

his favour. In such cases the availability of a very strong prima facie case “of a standard much higher than just prima facie case, the court

considerations of the balance of convenience and irreparable injury for effectuating the balance of the case to favour of the

appellant may persuade the court to grant an interim relief though it amounts to granting final relief itself. Of course, such would be

rare and exceptional cases. The court would grant such an interim relief only if satisfied that withholding of it would prick the conscience of the court and deprive justice to the sense of justice, resulting in injustice being perpetuated throughout the hearing, and at the end

the court would not be able to vindicate the cause of justice. Obviously such would be rare cases accompanied by compelling

circumstances, where the injury complained of is immediate and pressing and would cause extreme hardship. The conduct of the parties

shall also have to be seen and the court may put the parties on such terms as may be prudent.

18.10. Respondent No. 4 has in response, relied upon the Supreme Court Judgment in the case of VST Industries Ltd. (supra) to contend

that relief can be granted against Respondent No. 4. This Judgment is of no assistance to Respondent No. 4 and has no

application in the present case. VST Industries Ltd. was a case where the final relief in a Writ Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of

India sought a writ of mandamus against the Appellant (Original Respondent) to treat the members of the respondent union (original petitioner), who are employees of the canteen of the appellant's factory, as employees of the Appellant, and to grant of monetary and other

consequential benefits. The Supreme Court observed that the appellant was a private entity involved in the business of manufacturing cigarettes

and was a private party that was not discharging any public function or duty. In its discussion the Supreme Court also observed that a writ

under Article 226 of the Constitution of India may lie against a private body in relation to discharge of a public duty. However, the Court

under Article 226 of the Constitution of India may lie against a private body in relation to discharge of a public duty. However, the Court

stated that the obligation to maintain a canteen for welfare of its employees under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948, would not mean that the Appellant is discharging any public function so as to make it amenable to a writ of mandamus at the instance of the respondent

labor union seeking absorption of its workers as employees of the Appellant. It is for these reasons that the Supreme Court held that the

Single Judge and the Division Bench erred that the Appellant was amenable to writ jurisdiction. Interestingly, even after holding this, the

Supreme Court did not interfere with the order of the High Court on merits.

18.11. The Judgment in VST Industries Ltd., is wholly distinguishable and has no bearing on the issue that arises in the present Petition. In the

present case, and as noted above, a Writ of Mandamus is sought against Respondent Nos. 2 and 3, who are statutory authorities and

clearly amenable to the writ jurisdiction of this Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. We have already expressed our prima

facie findings as to their failure to discharge statutory duties and responsibilities. This was clearly not the case in VST Industries Ltd., where

the final relief of mandamus was sought only against a private entity that was held not to be discharging a public function or duty in relation

to the subject matter of the dispute. Once we hold that the present Writ Petition is clearly maintainable and justified, it is certainly within the

extraordinary and inherent jurisdiction of this Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to protect the rights and interests of the

Petitioner by granting interim relief even against a private party Respondent that has wrongfully benefited from the inaction of the part of the

public authorities in discharge of their public duty. In fact, this issue did not arise for consideration in the case of VST Industries Ltd. Thus,

we hold that the Judgment of the Supreme Court in VST Industries Ltd. extends no help / assistance to the Respondent No. 4.

18.12. Additionally, this submission of Respondent No. 4 to dismiss the Writ Petition against them, or to not grant interim relief is

against them, because they are a private entity is also contrary to the clear terms of the Order of the Supreme Court dated 12th February, 2021,

dismissing Respondent No. 4's Special Leave Petition against this Court's Order dated 6th March, 2020 and 14th January, 2021. Both

those Orders directed disclosure against Respondent No. 4 and its group companies. The Supreme Court not only dismissed the

Special Leave Petitions but categorically went on to observe that, "we give our full imprimatur to the approach adopted by the High

Court to ensure that in no manner or for the other the petitioner has No. 4's decree which has been passed against him. To re-use interim

reliefs, for the reasons contemplated by Respondent No. 4, would be contrary to the very approach that has been approved by the

Supreme Court.

18.13. Keeping in mind our above findings and the Order of the Supreme Court, we are of the view that a case has been made out for grant

of interim reliefs, as prayed for against Respondent No. 4. From the Affidavits of Disclosure filed, it appears that Respondent No. 4 has

192 unlisted units across its various projects being, Marvel Kyra (90 unlisted units); Marvel Arcot (2 unlisted units); Marvel Bombay (18 unlisted

units); Marvel Sera (66 unlisted units); Marvel Ribera (16 unlisted units). This position may have changed as of now date, but the status of unlisted

units of Respondent No. 4 can be readily ascertained from the RERA Website.

18.14. Accordingly, Respondent No. 4 is restrained by an order of injunction from selling, transferring, further encumbering, or alienating, or

or creating any further third-party rights in respect of its unlisted units as of now the date of uploading of this Order. The monies lying to the credit of

the bank accounts in respect of these projects, or to the credit of the general bank accounts of Respondent No. 4, shall not be used

except in the ordinary course of business.

18.15. As regards the prayer for injunction against the group companies, it is clear from the material placed before us that the Marvel Group

has held itself out to be a single entity of one unit and that its projects are owned and operated or developed by various entities within the

group. There has been no dispute that the various of these entities that have been referred to in the Affidavits of Disclosure are indeed group

entities of Respondent No. 4. This Court's approach in seeking disclosure of even group companies' assets has been approved

by the Supreme Court. It is common for developers to set up different companies for special purpose vehicles to undertake projects as

part of the development business of the group as a whole.

18.16. Prima facie we are of the view that recovery of monies under the Recovery Certificate, would in the acts and circumstances of the

present case, also be permissible against the assets of group companies, especially if the non-payment of a clear undisputed amount is being

illegally and dishonestly availed, whilst at the same time very large sums of money are being raised and spent by the same group or carrying

of large real estate development projects. To allow such persons to defeat and frustrate the recovery of monies by individual purchasers

and at the same time, permit them to carry on their business as usual, would clearly undermine the rule of law and shake the confidence of the

public at large.

18.17. From the disclosures made in the 3rd Disclosure Affidavits at Annexure 1, there are about 379 unsold units of the group companies

/entities (other than Respondent No. 4) in different projects. The present position of unsold units of the projects undertaken by

group companies will be as per the status of the RERA Website. In relation to the group companies that have been disclosed the order

of injunction will operate only to the extent of those unsold units, if any, that are not encumbered or mortgaged. If these group companies

intend to sell any of their unencumbered units they will have the liberty to apply to this Court, so that this Court may pass protective

orders in respect of such sale proceeds.

18.18. Further, we direct Respondent No of . 4 to deposit in this Court a sum of Rs. 11,36,33,625/- being the principal sum of debt of the Petitioner

and, within of four weeks from the date of uploading of this Order. If such deposit is made, the order of injunction as ordered above will stand

vacated. The Petitioner would be at liberty to seek withdrawal of this amount in part satisfaction of the Recovery Certificate. As regards the

Petitioner's claim of interest at 10.05% (p.a.) of the amount stipulated in the Recovery Certificate, the same is effectively secured by the

Tahsildar's charge by its Letter dated 8th February, 2021 of Respondent No of . 4's land of the sum of Rs. 6.5 crore. The Tahsildar

will not vacate that charge without the leave of this Court. Further, the Tahsildar ought to take steps in relation to that land in accordance

with law and if any amount is realised against such land, the same shall be paid to the Petitioner in part satisfaction of the Recovery Certificate.

18.20. The application of interim relief is accordingly allowed in the aforesaid terms. Parties shall be at liberty to apply. Costs will be

considered at the stage of final disposal of the Writ Petition.

19. After this judgment was reserved, it was brought to our notice that Respondent No of . 4's Special Leave Petition against the Order

and Judgment dated 9th March, 2021, has been dismissed by the Supreme Court on 14th July, 2021. This is noted of record for completeness.