



\$~58

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ **CS(COMM) 376/2025**

MAHARAJA AGRASEN TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY (REGD.)Plaintiff

Through: Mr. Siddharth Yadav, Mr. Nageshwar Kumhar, Mr. Ayush Dey and Mr. Anmol Pandey, Advocates.

versus

MAHARAJA AGRASEN HIMALAYAN GARHWAL UNIVERSITYDefendant

Through: Mr. Manish Gupta and Mr. Abhimanyu Singh, Advocates.

CORAM:
HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE JYOTI SINGH

ORDER
10.07.2026

%

I.A. 10366/2025 (Exemption)

1. Allowed, subject to all just exceptions.
2. Application stands disposed of.

I.A. 10367/2025 (for pre-institution mediation)

3. This application is filed on behalf of Plaintiff under Section 12-A of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 read with Section 151 CPC seeking exemption from Pre-Institution Mediation.
4. Having regard to the facts of the present case wherein urgent relief is prayed for and in light of the judgment of Supreme Court in *Yamini Manohar v. T.K.D. Keerthi*, (2024) 5 SCC 815, as also Division Bench of this Court in *Chandra Kishore Chaurasia v. RA Perfumery Works Private Ltd.*, 2022 SCC OnLine Del 3529, exemption is granted to Plaintiff from Pre-Institution Mediation.



5. Application is allowed and disposed of.

I.A. 10365/2025 (u/O XI Rule 1 (4) r/w Section 151 CPC)

6. This application is filed on behalf of Plaintiff seeking to place on record additional documents within 30 days.

7. Plaintiff, if it wishes to file additional documents at a later stage, shall do so strictly in accordance with provisions of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015.

8. Application is allowed and disposed of.

I.A. 11013/2026 (u/O XI Rule 1 (4) r/w Section 151 CPC)

9. This application is filed on behalf of Plaintiff seeking to place on record additional documents.

10. Issue notice.

11. Mr. Manish Gupta, learned counsel accepts notice on behalf of Defendant.

12. For the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed and the documents filed along with the application are taken on record.

13. Application stands disposed of.

CS(COMM) 376/2025

14. Let plaint be registered as a suit.

15. Issue summons.

16. Mr. Manish Gupta, learned counsel accepts summons on behalf of Defendant.

17. Written statement shall be filed by Defendant within 30 days from today along with affidavit of admission/denial of the documents filed by Plaintiff.

18. It will be open to Plaintiff to file replication within 30 days from the date of receipt of written statement along with affidavit of admission/denial



of documents filed by Defendant.

19. If any of the parties wish to seek inspection of any documents, the same be sought and given within the timeline prescribed in Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 2018.

20. List before the learned Joint Registrar on 13.08.2026, who will carry out admission/denial of documents and marking of exhibits.

I.A. 10364/2025 (u/O XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 r/w Section 151 CPC)

21. This application is filed by Plaintiff under Order XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 read with Section 151 of CPC for grant of *ex parte* ad interim injunction.

22. Issue notice.

23. Mr. Manish Gupta, learned counsel accepts notice on behalf of the Defendant.

24. Case of the Plaintiff as set out in the plaint is that recognizing the need for a structured and well-regulated institution dedicated to academic excellence, it founded a charitable society under the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN TECHNICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (REGD.) ('MATES'). Many well-known educationists, industrialists, businessmen, professionals and philanthropists are associated with it as trustees and the aim and objective of the society is to promote quality education in the field of Technology, Management, Law, Pharmacy and Health Services so as to shape the society for a better future. Plaintiff has built a substantial reputation and goodwill since its establishment on 02.07.1998 and since its inception, Plaintiff has remained steadfast in its commitment to fostering and advancing the cause of quality education across multiple disciplines. Through the establishment of premier institutions, Plaintiff has consistently worked towards equipping students with the necessary knowledge, skills and



ethical values to excel in their respective fields. Plaintiff's dedication towards academic excellence and holistic development has cemented its position as a respected and trusted name in the field of education.

25. It is stated that trustees of MATES have played a pivotal role in social and economic development of the country, further enhancing the credibility and goodwill of the Plaintiff. Among the esteemed entities associated with MATES are Zee News, P.C. Jewellers Ltd., Microtek International Ltd., Unity Group, Crystal, Suncity Projects and M.M. Auto Industries Ltd., amongst others. Each of these organizations hold a significant reputation in their respective industries, contributing substantially to entrepreneurship, social welfare and economic growth. Their association with Plaintiff not only reinforces the trust and recognition commanded by the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN in the public domain but also serves as a testament to the long-standing commitment of Plaintiff in shaping a robust educational framework.

26. It is stated that in pursuit of the objective of high quality education, Plaintiff established the Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Technology ('MAIT') in 1999 for creating excellence in technical and professional education and the institute is duly approved by All India Council for Technical Education ('AICTE') and affiliated with Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi. MAIT offers Bachelor of Technology degree across 13 engineering disciplines and additionally provides management programs, including Bachelors and Masters in Business Administration. Among the many premier institutions is the Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies (MAIMS), which was established in 2003 to provide quality education in management and related disciplines. Department of Journalism & Mass Communication was started in 2010 and Department of



Commerce in 2013. Plaintiff took a significant step by establishing Department of Law in 2017, which has received approval from the Bar Council of India (BCI). Starting with integrated Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (BA LL.B) degree program, Plaintiff expanded to Bachelor of Business Administration and Bachelor of Laws (BBA LL.B) degree program in 2020, providing students with a comprehensive understanding of both legal and business principles and in alignment with this vision, Plaintiff strengthened its academic portfolio by establishing the Department of Computer Applications in 2024 and the expansion has continued to open more Departments in variety of fields under the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN.

27. It is stated that to develop the education system in India, Plaintiff established Maharaja Agrasen University (MAU) in 2013 in Solan District of Himachal Pradesh, which was inaugurated by the Former President of India, Late Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 25.05.2013 under the Maharaja Agrasen University (Establishment and Regulation) Act, 2012 and is recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC) and also has approval from AICTE. Pursuant to the said enactment, UGC vide letter dated 25.02.2013 confirmed the inclusion of the name of Maharaja Agrasen University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, in the list of recognised universities maintained on its official website www.ugc.ac.in. Campus of the University spans 16 acres and comprises seven schools offering a diverse range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs as follows:-

- a) Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Technology
- b) Maharaja Agrasen School of Architecture & Design
- c) Maharaja Agrasen School of Management
- d) Maharaja Agrasen School of Law



- e) Maharaja Agrasen School of Pharmacy
- f) Maharaja Agrasen School of Humanities
- g) Maharaja Agrasen School of Applied Science

28. It is stated that Plaintiff secured registrations in Maharaja Agrasen University logo marks and other formative marks, including word mark MAU etc. as detailed below and the registrations are valid and subsisting:-

S. No.	Date of Application	App. No.	Class	Trade Marks	Status
1.	07/05/2015	2957442	16	 MAHARAJA AGRASEN UNIVERSITY	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
2.	07/05/2015	2957444	35	 MAHARAJA AGRASEN UNIVERSITY	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
3.	07/05/2015	2957446	41	 MAHARAJA AGRASEN UNIVERSITY	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
4.	07/05/2015	2957443	35	MAU (Wordmark)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
5.	07/05/2015	2957445	41	MAU (Wordmark)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
6.	07/05/2015	2957430	16	 MAIT मानव है विद्यया सर्वज्ञो न सर्वज्ञः	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2025 *Renewal Application filed



				MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (MAIT)	
7.	07/05/2015	2957432	35	 MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (MAIT)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
8.	07/05/2015	2957434	41	 MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (MAIT)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
9.	07/05/2015	2957431	35	MAIT (Wordmark)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
10.	07/05/2015	2957433	41	MAIT (Wordmark)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
11.	07/05/2015	2957436	16	 MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES (MAIMS)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
12.	07/05/2015	2957438	35	 MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES (MAIMS)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035



				MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES (MAIMS)	
13.	07/05/2015	2957440	41	 MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES (MAIMS)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
14.	07/05/2015	2957435	16	MAIMS (Wordmark)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
15.	07/05/2015	2957437	35	MAIMS (Wordmark)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035
16.	07/05/2015	2957439	41	MAIMS (Wordmark)	Registered and Valid Upto 07/05/2035

29. It is stated that Plaintiff is one of India's leading educational groups and has received several prestigious awards as detailed in paragraph 28 of the plaint. Plaintiff has established a robust and extensive network in terms of online and offline presence and operates through websites <https://mau.ac.in/>, <https://maims.ac.in/>, <https://mait.ac.in/> and <https://mabs.ac.in/>, which provide substantial information about the activities of the Plaintiff and its trademarks. Plaintiff has immense presence across social media websites, wherein videos and posts about its activities are frequently posted and accessed by viewers, as detailed in paragraph 31 of the plaint.

30. It is stated that in February, 2025, Plaintiff learnt that Defendant was unauthorizedly using the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN as a part of the



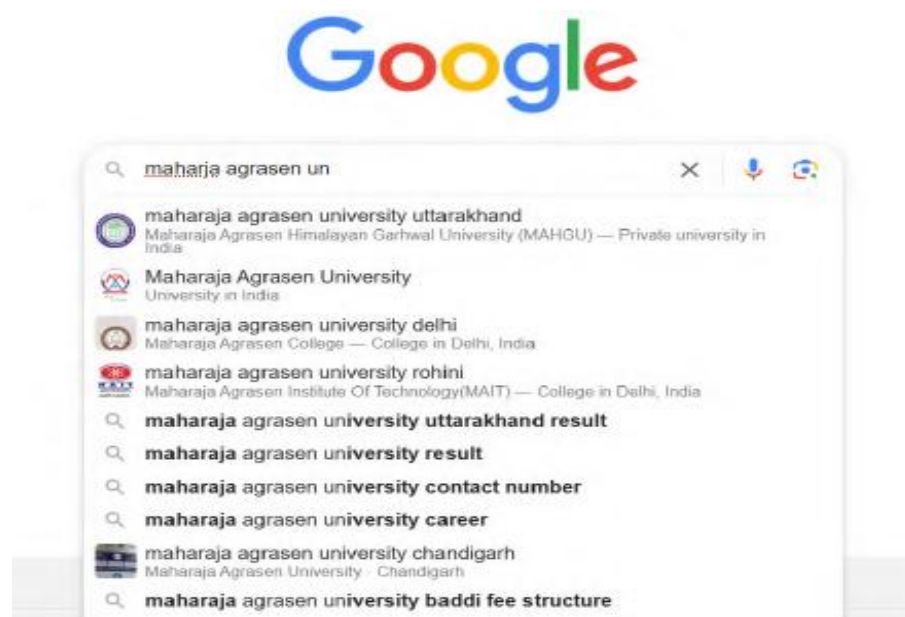
name of its University at District Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand i.e., Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan Garhwal University (MAHGU), despite having no association with the Plaintiff. Further enquiry revealed that Defendant was originally known as Himalayan Garhwal University, however, on a dispute between the Defendant and Himalayan University, Defendant was directed to change its name by a judicial order passed by District Judge, Arunachal Pradesh. Instead of adopting a completely distinct and independent name, Defendant deliberately adopted the name Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan Garhwal University, which subsumes the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN in its entirety.

31. Learned counsel for the Plaintiff submits that Plaintiff is the registered proprietor of the word marks MAU, MAIMS and logo devices in different classes including Class 41 and the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN is an essential, inseparable and dominant part of the logo marks, while MAU is an acronym of Maharaja Agrasen University. Maharaja Agrasen Technical Education Society has built a substantial reputation and goodwill since its establishment on 02.07.1998 and has consistently dedicated itself to advancement of quality education and in furtherance of this pursuit, has established several Institutes across the country in diverse fields of education, which are duly approved by AICTE and affiliated to renowned universities such as GGSIPU. By virtue of registrations, Plaintiff has the exclusive right to use its marks and restrain third-parties from using them, unauthorisedly. A comparative of the rival logo marks shows that Defendant has in bad faith and in a calculated and deliberate attempt incorporated MAHARAJA AGRASEN as a component of its logo mark, with a view to cause confusion and deception amongst students, parents and general public, thereby misleading them into believing that Defendant's university is



affiliated with or has some association with the Plaintiff and this amounts to infringement of Plaintiff's registered marks. Defendant is active on social media pages and other online platforms and is continuously promoting its institution using the name Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan Garhwal University in order to have a wider reach and engagement with the public and this is eroding the distinctiveness of Plaintiff's marks.

32. It is also urged that Defendant has no historical or legal association with the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN in the field of education and only after it was restrained from using the name Himalayan Garhwal University due to a trademark dispute with a third-party, it adopted the impugned mark to ride on Plaintiff's immense goodwill and reputation and the adoption is not innocent or a mere coincidence. A simple Google search for Maharaja Agrasen University shows that the institution of the Defendant is prominently displayed as 'Maharaja Agrasen University Uttarakhand', without the words 'Himalayan Garhwal' in the primary search results while names of Plaintiff's universities are pushed to the second place. Screenshot of the Google search is as follows:-





33. It is also urged that Defendant has no right to use the impugned mark, which is deceptively similar to Plaintiff's device marks of which MAHARAJA AGRASEN is a prominent feature and in which Plaintiff has immense goodwill and reputation. The only objective of the Defendant is to encash Plaintiff's goodwill and reputation and mislead the public. In fact, realising that the Defendant has no case, a statement was made before the Court on 08.05.2025 that Defendant is not associated with the Plaintiff in any manner whatsoever and that it does not wish to continue using the mark MAHARAJA AGRASEN. Basis this statement, parties were also referred for negotiation talks before the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre and interim relief was deferred, but neither the Defendant seriously attempted to settle the disputes nor stopped using the impugned mark.

34. Learned counsel for the Defendant, on the other hand, denies the allegations of infringement of trademarks and/or passing off and seeks time to file reply. He further submits that the counsel did not give any concession on 08.05.2025 and the order does not correctly capture the statement given and in this context also points out to the order, wherein his appearance is not recorded. Counsel, however, states that Defendant is still willing to explore the possibility of amicable settlement. Counsel for the Plaintiff insists that since matter has been adjourned for over a year believing that Defendant genuinely wants to settle but there has been no proposal, interim relief be granted pending final hearing of the application as the confusion amongst the parents and children is causing irreparable harm to the Plaintiff, both monetarily as also in terms of goodwill and reputation.

35. Having heard learned counsel for Plaintiff and upon examination of the rival marks, I am of the view that Plaintiff has made out a *prima facie*



case for grant of *ex parte* ad interim injunction. Balance of convenience lies in favour of Plaintiff and it is likely to suffer irreparable harm in case *ex parte* ad interim injunction as prayed for, is not granted.

36. Before moving further, it is important to have a backdrop of the proceedings thus far. The suit was first listed on 25.04.2025 and counsel for Defendant appeared on service of advance copy and as the order records, after the senior counsel for Plaintiff had commenced his arguments, counsel for Defendant sought one week for instructions *qua* the change of name as also use of ‘Maharaja Agrasen’ as part of its mark in order to settle the disputes. Court adjourned the matter to 08.05.2025 for the said purpose. On 08.05.2025, with the consent of the parties, they were referred for mediation, but first paragraph of the order is significant and is as follows:-

“1. Learned counsel for the parties submit that in furtherance of the last order various proposals have already been exchanged inter se the parties, particularly, since it is an admitted position that the defendant is not associated with the plaintiff in any manner whatsoever as also it does not wish to continue use the mark ‘MAHARAJA AGRASEN’ in any manner whatsoever.”

37. On 25.08.2025 there was no appearance on behalf of the Defendant before the learned Joint Registrar and the matter was placed before Court for further directions. On 24.09.2025, both counsels were present and informed the Court that the parties were still before the mediator and hence, the matter was adjourned to 14.01.2026, but none appeared for the Defendant on the adjourned date and Court notice was issued to the Defendant for 22.04.2026, on which date the same counsel appeared for the Defendant. Significantly, when the matter was listed on 07.07.2025, counsel for Defendant submitted that order dated 08.05.2025 wrongly captures the concession on the part of the Defendant as no such statement was made and that he did not even appear and for this emphasizes on the appearance marked for the Defendant



as “*Counsel (appearance not given)*”.

38. I have heard the counsels and examined the submissions made. Plaintiff is a registered society and as averred in the plaint, has remained steadfast in its commitment to fostering and advancing cause of quality education across multiple disciplines. Plaintiff’s educational initiatives span a wide array of fields, including but not limited to technology, law, management, pharmacy and healthcare. Many esteemed entities such as P.C. Jewellers, Microtek International Ltd., Zee News etc., are associated with the society as trustees in this pursuit and each of them have significant reputation in their respective fields and contribute substantially to the entrepreneurship and cause of social welfare and economic growth.

39. In 1999, Plaintiff established MAIT with a vision to create a centre of excellence in technical and professional education. The Institute is duly approved by AICTE and is affiliated with GGSIPU and offers degree in Bachelor of Technology across 13 engineering disciplines. Over the years, Plaintiff has expanded its academic offering by introducing specialized departments within MAIMS, which was established in 2003 to provide quality education in business administration, journalism and mass communication, arts, commerce etc. In 2017, Plaintiff established the Department of Law duly approved by Bar Council of India and from BA LL.B degree programme, the course expanded to BBA LL.B degree programme in 2020, followed by opening of Department of Computer Applications in 2024. In 2013, Plaintiff established MAU in Solan, Himachal Pradesh, which was inaugurated by the former President of India. The campus is spread over 16 acres and has seven schools offering diverse range of undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. This pursuit continued and in 2024, Plaintiff established MATES in Delhi, which



operates under the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN and was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble President of India. Plaintiff is stated to have consistently undertaken several initiatives for reforms in the society, including participation in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, a flagship programme launched by the Government of India to connect higher educational institutions with rural committees for sustainable development.

40. Plaintiff has secured registrations in as many as 16 trademarks, both word and acronyms, as also device marks wherein MAHARAJA AGRASEN is an essential, inseparable and dominant feature. Comparative of the rival marks shows that Defendant has adopted a logo mark incorporating MAHARAJA AGRASEN as part of its name Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan Garhwal University and the logo mark. For ready reference, comparative of the rival marks is as follows:-

Plaintiff Mark	Defendant Mark
	
<u>MAHARAJA AGRASEN</u> UNIVERSITY	<u>MAHARAJA AGRASEN</u> HIMALAYAN GARHWAL UNIVERSITY

41. There is no debate on the legal proposition that while determining infringement of a trademark, rival composite marks have to be considered in their entirety rather than dissecting them into component parts and making a comparison with the corresponding parts of the rival marks to assess the likelihood of confusion. In *M/s South India Beverages Pvt. Ltd. v. General Mills Marketing Inc. & Anr.*, 2014 SCC OnLine Del 1953, the Division



Bench emphasized on this proposition and further observed that the reason behind this principle is that commercial impression of a composite trademark on an ordinary prospective buyer is created by the mark as a whole and not by its component parts. Having so observed, in the same judgment, the Division Bench evolved the ‘dominant mark test’ and held that while a mark is to be considered in its entirety, yet it is permissible to accord more or less importance or dominance to a particular portion or element of a mark in cases of composite marks. The particular element which enjoys greater prominence vis-à-vis other constituent elements, is a ‘dominant mark’. It was underscored that the principle of ‘anti-dissection’ does not impose an absolute embargo on consideration of the constituent elements of a composite mark, which may be viewed as a preliminary step on the way to an ultimate determination of probable customer reaction to the conflicting composites as a whole and therefore, principle of anti-dissection and identification of dominant mark are not antithetical to one another but rather compliment each other. An important observation in the judgment was that dominant features are significant because they attract attention and consumers are more likely to remember and rely on them for purposes of identification of the product. Usually, the dominant portion of a mark is that which has the greater strength or carries more weight.

42. Recently, the Supreme Court in ***Pernod Ricard India Private Limited and Another v. Karanveer Singh Chhabra, 2025 SCC OnLine SC 1701***, has reaffirmed the proposition that while Section 17 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 restricts exclusive right to a trademark as a whole and does not confer protection over individual and non-distinctive components *per se* Courts may still identify dominant or essential features to assess likelihood of confusion. Principles of anti-dissection rule and dominant feature test,



though seemingly in tension, are not mutually exclusive. Identifying a dominant feature can serve as an analytical aid in holistic comparison of mark and in certain cases, an infringing component may overshadow the remainder of the mark to such an extent that confusion or deception becomes virtually inevitable. In such instances, Courts while maintaining a contextual and fact specific enquiry may justifiably assign greater weight to the dominant element *albeit* that alone may not be determinative and the ultimate test would remain whether the mark as a whole creates deceptive similarity so as to confuse a consumer with average intelligence and imperfect recollection. Significantly, the Supreme Court also observed that the dominant element functions as the hook that captures consumer's attention and facilitates brand recall. In the instant case, MAHARAJA AGRASEN is the dominant part of Plaintiff's logo mark, which captures the attention in the first instance and Defendant has copied the name in entirety as part of its logo.

43. Owing to the deceptive similarity of the rival marks, there is every likelihood of confusion amongst members of public since the Plaintiff and Defendant are rendering identical services i.e., imparting education at the university level. In ***Ritnand Balved Education Foundation v. Ranchhod M. Shah and Others, 2018 SCC OnLine Del 11910*** and ***British School Society v. British International School, 2021 SCC OnLine Del 5210***, Courts have held that in the field of education, the element of confusion should not only be reduced but completely eliminated in the larger interest of students and parents even if that means out weighing the commercial interests of the rival parties.

44. The argument of the Defendant that since there is no similarity in the rival logo marks, mere commonality of the name MAHARAJA AGRASEN



is not enough to pass a restraint order, is misplaced. In ***K.R. Chinna Krishna Chettiar v. Shri Ambal and Co., Madras and Another, (1969) 2 SCC 131***, the Supreme Court found deceptive similarity in the rival marks despite the fact that there was no visual resemblance between the labels, owing to the phonetic similarity between the expressions ‘Shri Ambal’ and ‘Shri Andal’. It was held that the word Ambal was an essential feature of the trademark and more distinctive in the mind of an average buyer with imperfect recollection and will not seize to be deceptively similar to Andal only because it is used in conjunction with a pictorial device as a part of a composite label. The Division Bench of this Court in ***Trustees of Princeton University v. Vagdevi Educational Society and Others, 2025 SCC OnLine Del 6296***, was dealing with Appellant’s registered logo mark



and Respondents’ logo mark



The principal contention of the Respondents was that there is no infringement inasmuch as the logos seen as a whole were completely different. Negating this contention, the Division Bench held that even in a composite mark, there can be a dominant part entitled to standalone protection and found the word PRINCETON to be a vital and important part of Appellant’s logo, which was then compared with the name PRINCETON in Respondents’ logo and held to be deceiving.

45. Comparing the rival marks, I am of the *prima facie* view, that Defendant has *mala fide*ly and dishonestly adopted the impugned mark subsuming the words MAHARAJA AGRASEN in entirety, despite being aware of the immense goodwill and reputation of the Plaintiff as also the



number of Institutions run by the Plaintiff under the umbrella of Maharaja Agrasen family of marks, which include acronyms such as MAU or logo marks with the name as an essential and dominant part thereof. The dishonest intention is fortified by the fact that the mark has been adopted for an educational university which renders identical services, so as to present a narrative of commercial nexus or association with the Plaintiffs as also in the aftermath of an order passed by the District Judge, restraining the Defendant from using the earlier mark Himalayan Garhwal University. There is another aspect of the matter, which cannot be overlooked at this stage. When the suit was listed on 08.05.2025, Defendant had taken a position that it does not have any association with the Plaintiff in any manner whatsoever and did not wish to continue use of the mark MAHARAJA AGRASEN in any manner. Almost over a year later, when the matter was listed on 07.07.2026, Defendant took a stand that no such statement was made on 08.05.2025. This belated shift of stand cannot be accepted. No application has been filed till date by the Defendant seeking recall, review or modification of the order on the ground that Defendant did not claim that it had no concern with the Plaintiff or *qua* the intent to change the impugned mark and in fact basis this stand, Defendant has successfully stalled the passing of interim injunction till now.

46. In light of the aforesaid, till the next date of hearing, Defendant is restrained from using the impugned mark Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan



Garhwal University/ , which is deceptively similar to



Plaintiff's and/or the name Maharaja Agrasen in any manner whatsoever. Defendant will, however, be at liberty to use the impugned logo without the name 'Maharaja Agrasen'.

47. Reply be filed within six weeks from today. Rejoinder, if any, be filed before the next date.

48. List on 02.09.2026 for final hearing.

JYOTI SINGH, J

JULY 10, 2026

S.Sharma