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

+ CS(COMM) 601/2025 & I.A. 14595/2025, I.A. 14596/2025,
I.A. 14597/2025, I.A. 14598/2025, I.A. 14599/2025, I.A. 14600/2025,
I.A. 14601/2025, I.A. 14602/2025

AKTIEBOLAGET VOLVO & ORS.Plaintiffs

Through: Ms. Vaishali R. Mittal, Mr. Siddhant
Chamola and Mr. Saijal Arora,
Advocates.

versus

SHRI GANESH MOTOR BODY REPAIRS & ORS.Defendants

Through: None.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMIT BANSAL

ORDER

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30.05.2025

I.A. 14596/2025(O-XI R-1(4) of CPC, 1908)

1. The present application has been filed on behalf of the plaintiffs seeking leave to file additional documents under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015.
2. The plaintiffs are permitted to file additional documents in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 and the Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 2018.
3. Accordingly, the application is disposed of.

I.A. 14597/2025 (exemption from filing typed, cleared legible copies with sufficient margins)

4. Allowed, subject to the plaintiffs filing legible copies of documents within four (4) weeks from today.



5. The application stands disposed of.

I.A. 14598/2025 (u/s 12A of Commercial Courts Act, 2015)

6. As the present suit contemplates urgent interim relief, in light of the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Yamini Manohar v. T.K.D. Krithi*, 2023 SCC Online SC 1382, exemption from the requirement of pre-institution mediation is granted.

7. The application stands disposed of.

I.A. 14599/2025 (u/O XI Rule 2 read with Section 151 of the CPC, 1908)

8. The present application has been preferred by the plaintiffs under Order XI Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ('CPC') read with Section 151 of the CPC seeking leave to serve the defendants with the enclosed interrogatories.

9. Issue notice.

10. Notice be issued to the defendants through all permissible modes.

11. Reply(ies) be filed within four (4) weeks.

12. Rejoinder(s) thereto, if any, be filed within two (2) weeks thereafter.

13. List before the Joint Registrar on 7th August, 2025 for completion of service and pleadings.

14. List before the Court on 9th October, 2025.

I.A. 14600/2025 (exemption from filing postal receipts for defendant no.1)

15. The present application has been filed on behalf of the plaintiffs under Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 seeking exemption from advance service to the defendant no.1 by e-mail and post at this stage.

16. Exemption is granted to the plaintiffs from serving the requisite notices to the defendant no.1 at this stage.

17. The application is disposed of.



I.A. 14601/2025 (seeking extension of time in filing court fees)

18. Counsel appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs submits that the requisite court fees shall be paid within two (2) days.
19. The aforesaid statement of counsel for the plaintiff is taken on record.
20. The application is disposed of.

I.A. 14602/2025 (Exemption from filing certificate u/S 63 of BSA, 2023)

21. Counsel appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs submits that the required Certificate under Section 63(4)(c) of *Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023* shall be filed within thirty (30) days from today.
22. The aforesaid statement of counsel is taken on record.
23. The application stands disposed of.

CS(COMM) 601/2025

24. Let the plaint be registered as a suit.
25. Issue summons.
26. Summons be issued to the defendants through all modes. The summons shall state that the written statement(s) shall be filed by the defendants within thirty days from the date of the receipt of summons. Along with the written statement(s), the defendants shall also file affidavit of admission/denial of the documents of the plaintiffs, without which the written statement(s) shall not be taken on record.
27. Liberty is given to the plaintiffs to file replication(s), if any, within thirty days from the receipt of the written statement(s). Along with the replication(s) filed by the plaintiffs, affidavit of admission/denial of the documents of the defendants be filed by the plaintiffs.
28. The parties shall file all original documents in support of their respective claims along with their respective pleadings. In case parties are



placing reliance on a document, which is not in their power and possession, its detail and source shall be mentioned in the list of reliance, which shall also be filed with the pleadings.

29. If any of the parties wish to seek inspection of any documents, the same shall be sought and given within the timelines.

30. List before the Joint Registrar on 7th August, 2025 for completion of service and pleadings.

31. List before the Court on 9th October, 2025.

I.A. 14595/2025 (u/O-XXXIX Rule 1 & 2 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908)

32. The present suit has been filed seeking permanent/ perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from infringing the trademark of the plaintiffs, along with passing off and other ancillary reliefs.

33. The plaintiff no.1 [‘AB Volvo’], plaintiff no.2, [‘Volvo Trademark Holding AB’], plaintiff no.3 [‘Volvo Car Corporation’] and plaintiff no.4, [‘Volvo Trucks Corporation’] (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “plaintiffs”), are companies incorporated under the laws of Sweden having their core business in transportation and automotive sector, including the business of manufacturing spare parts, accessories and ancillary parts for vehicles.

34. Plaintiff no.1 is a world leader in heavy commercial vehicles such as trucks, buses, and construction equipment, as well as in drive systems for marine and industrial applications. Plaintiff no.1 is stated to have established a flagship company namely ‘Volvo India Pvt Ltd.’ in India in 1996.

35. Plaintiff no.3 produces and distributes a premium range of cars that includes sedans, wagons, sports-wagons, cross country cars and SUVs with the mission to be the world’s most progressive and desired premium car



brands with a strong commitment to safety, quality and the environment. Plaintiff no.3 launched two car models i.e., Volvo S80 and Volvo XC90 in India in September 2007 and carries on business in India through its subsidiary 'Volvo Auto India Pvt Ltd.'

36. Plaintiff no.3 has been a leader in the automotive car segment for decades with a diverse range of premium SUV and Sedan cars (electric/ nonelectric) catering to customers in the luxury segment in India. Volvo Cars experienced a robust growth in 2023, with a 31% increase in overall sales, delivering over 2,423 cars.

37. The name/ mark 'VOLVO' also forms a conspicuous and prominent part of the corporate names of various companies forming a part of the 'VOLVO' Group including but not limited to Volvo Auto India Pvt. Ltd.; Volvo Group India Private limited, Volvo Financial Services (India) Private Limited and Volvo CE India Private Limited. Extracts from the website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs illustrating the said fact are filed with the list of documents filed with the plaint.

38. Both the plaintiffs no.1 and 3 manufacture goods and provide related services throughout the world under the trademark and trade name 'VOLVO'.

39. The plaintiffs are stated to have commercially launched their first 'VOLVO' bus in India in the year 2001 and have over time introduced technological advancements which have developed the transportation economy and redefined bus technology in India. Furthermore, the plaintiffs are also stated to have created a diverse array of 'VOLVO' merchandise goods which include stationary, bags, watches, clothing, and a range of other accessories which also enhance the brand visibility of the plaintiffs' trademark, trade name and house mark 'VOLVO'.



40. The plaintiffs are the registered domain name holders of the website, 'www.volvo.com'. It is stated that the website provides an online gateway to interested consumers and members of the trade about various business activities and initiatives undertaken by the plaintiff group of companies. The plaintiffs are the registered domain name holders of the, www.volvobuses.com, www.volvotrucks.com. Further the plaintiffs are also the registrant of the domain names www.volvobuses.in, www.volvotrucks.in and www.volvocars.com through which they are catering to their segment of customers in India.

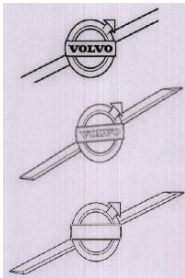
41. The plaintiffs adopted the trademark / trade name 'VOLVO' on 11th May, 1915. The word 'VOLVO' is not found in any authoritative English dictionary and is thus a coined and inherently distinctive trademark which is solely associated with the plaintiffs. On account of priority in adoption of the 'VOLVO' trademark/ trade name in 1915 coupled with over a century of extensive and continuous use thereof on a global scale, the plaintiffs exercise strong common law rights in the said trademark and trade name.

42. In addition, the plaintiffs have also obtained registration of numerous 'VOLVO' trademarks all over the world including over two dozen registrations in India. The plaintiffs' earliest registration for the 'VOLVO' trademark in India dates back to 1975.

43. While the plaintiffs have secured numerous registrations in relation to their 'VOLVO' series (word, logo, and device marks) of trademarks in various classes in India, a tabular representation of the same is given below:

SN o.	Trademark	Regn. No.	Date of application	Class	Status
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1.	 VOLVO (device)	1404133	06.12.2005	4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 16, 35	Registered
2.		3249588	12.02.2005	4,12, 17, 35	Protection granted
3.	VOLVO	361886	15.05.1980	12	Registered
4.	VOLVO	763280	20.6.1997	12	Registered
5.		1930763	4/03/2010	7, 12	Registered
6.	VOLVO	763282	20.06.1997	16	Registered
7.	 (VOLVO Device)	3251273	12.02.2015	16	Protection granted

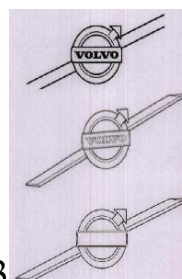


44. For the purposes of this suit, the plaintiffs’ “grille slash” trademark is of particular significance. This is the motif or mark which is put on the original buses manufactured and sold by the plaintiffs. This mark is imposed on the front grille of plaintiffs’ automobiles, including cars, buses etc. This mark is depicted below:



45. This trademark is so iconic that its placement on the grille of any bus or other automobile signifies to consumers that the automobile originates from the plaintiffs’ ‘VOLVO’ group. This trademark is also known as the “grille slash” trademark.

46. As evident from the table given above, this trademark is registered in



India through registration number 1930763, thereby conferring



the plaintiffs exclusive rights to its use. Any third-party entity that makes use of these marks on the grille of an automobile, without authorization from the plaintiffs, engages in the act of infringement of the plaintiffs' registered trademark. Furthermore, the use of an identical mark, or a similar variation of this mark in relation to third party automobiles will also constitute passing off, as consumers are bound to mistake such third party use as being authorized by, or emanating from the plaintiffs.

47. The counsel for the plaintiffs submits that the overall configuration, front-end stylisation, grille-slash mark, and associated aesthetic elements of their 'VOLVO 9600' series buses are protected not only as trademarks but also as registered industrial designs under the Designs Act, 2000, through design registration number 273622 in class 12-08. The design registration was conferred through certificate dated 17th July 2015, having reciprocity date of 29th January 2015. While the present suit primarily concerns infringement of the plaintiffs' trademarks and passing off, the plaintiffs expressly reserve their right under Order II Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to amend the present plaint or institute separate proceedings for infringement of registered designs under the Designs Act, 2000, in the event that further evidence emerges to establish that the defendants' buses or fabricated components infringe the plaintiffs' registered designs.

48. Further, the plaintiffs also operate and maintain a website, 'www.volvoce.com' which provides information about the plaintiffs' range of equipment, vehicles, and accessories, involved in construction activities. The said website also provides information specific to plaintiffs' industrial oil and lubricant products marketed under its famous trade name and registered well-known trademark 'VOLVO'. The said website is publicly accessible to



consumers and members of trade across the world including India. The industrial oil, greases and lubricant products of the plaintiffs are specifically developed to support the performance of the plaintiffs' 'VOLVO' branded machines by protecting it against wear and prolonging its individual component life.

49. The plaintiffs' trademark 'VOLVO' has been recognized as a well-known trademark in India by the Trade Marks Registry, pursuant to the Judgment delivered by Division Bench of the Bombay High Court in an appeal titled *Aktiebolaget Volvo v. Volvo Steel Ltd.* [1998 PTC (18) 47].

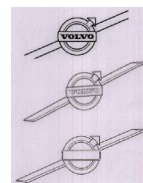
50. On account of the numerous registrations secured by the plaintiffs for the trademark 'VOLVO' (inclusive of word, logo, and device marks) in relation to *inter alia* industrial oils and greases, lubricants, and other associated products thereof, the plaintiffs enjoy sole and exclusive rights to use the said trademark, or any of its variants or formative trademarks, in relation to similar products. Moreover, the well-known recognition conferred upon the plaintiffs' trademark 'VOLVO' ensures that the said trademark is entitled to the strongest and broadest form of protection against misuse by unrelated third-party entities, even in relation to goods and services which are different from those of the plaintiffs.

51. The defendant no. 1 M/s. Shri Ganesh Motor Body Repairs, is a sole proprietorship firm, located at Bhuwana Bypass, Pratap Nagar Road, N.H. 8, Near Lodha Petrol Pump, Gali Mewar Complex, Bhuwana Udaipur – 313001, and is verily believed to be owned and managed by one Mr. Kanhaiya Lal Lohar, who is the proprietor of the said concern. Mr. Lohar is believed to be responsible for the day-to-day affairs, decision-making, and overall



management of the said concern. The following details are pertinent to note about the defendant no.1:

- (i) It engages in the manufacture and fabrication of buses and bus bodies. Its clientele includes companies and organizations that *inter alia* provide transportation services, through inter-city bus travel in India.
- (ii) Defendant no. 1 manufactures buses that look nearly identical, and deceptively similar to original “Volvo” buses of the plaintiffs.
- (iii) In order to make the buses manufactured by it look identical to the plaintiffs’ buses, the defendant no. 1 installs insignias or grille-motifs that are identical with or deceptively similar variants of the

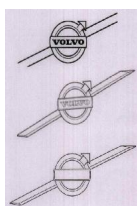


- plaintiffs’ ‘Volvo grille-slash’ marks, i.e.,
- (iv) In conversations with the plaintiffs’ investigator, the defendant no. 1 has confirmed that it has manufactured buses which look similar to Volvo buses, and which use a mark on the grille of the buses which is similar to the abovementioned registered trademark of ‘Volvo’, for entities such as defendant no. 2 and defendant no. 3.
 - (v) The defendant no. 1 has also confirmed manufacturing buses which are made to look very similar to the plaintiffs’ original ‘VOLVO’ buses, and which carry the abovementioned grille-slash trademark for a Delhi based party trading under the name “R.S. Yadav”.



52. Defendant no. 2 is M/s. Rishabh Bus Private Limited, located at Shop No. 6, Old Delhi Rly, Station, Punjab Bus Stand, Fatehpuri, Old Delhi Railway Station, Delhi-110006. The following details are pertinent to note:

- (a) The defendant no. 2 operates inter-city bus services, and covers cities such as Delhi, Udaipur, Jaipur, Mumbai, Haridwar etc.
- (b) The defendant no. 2 admittedly purchases buses that have been manufactured by the defendant no. 1.
- (c) It has offices in Delhi, Udaipur, Jaipur etc.
- (d) As per the defendant no. 1, this defendant has purchased buses manufactured by the defendant no. 1 which specifically bear the infringing “Volvo” grille slash trademark in three-dimensional



form, i.e.,

- (e) The defendant no. 2 also lures customers for its inter-city bus services by advertising its fleet of buses comprising “Volvo” buses. This is done on various third party websites including www.justdial.com; www.indiamart.com; www.dialmenow.com; www.abhibus.com etc. However, the defendant no. 2 does not have any authentic or original Volvo buses. The defendant no. 2’s lie has been called out by disappointed customers, who were fooled into subscribing to the defendant no. 2’s services on the assumption that they are paying good money in exchange for a high quality and comfortable ride of a Volvo bus.



- (f) The physical signage outside the office of the defendant no. 2 at 4-5, Gumaniyawala Petrol Pump, Sardarpura, Near Meera Girls College, Udaipur-313001, Rajasthan, India, also uses the mark “VOLVO” (). This is done to misinform consumers that the defendant no. 2 is either associated with the plaintiffs, or contains original and genuine Volvo buses in its fleet, neither of which is true.

53. The defendant no. 3, M/s Shanti Travels operates inter-city bus services from its offices located at *inter alia* Flat No.1, Fakharpur Moadhoppu, Main Purwa II, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh - 271902. The following details are pertinent to note about the defendant no. 3:

- (a) The defendant no. 3 operates buses manufactured by the defendant no. 1
- (b) The buses of the defendant no. 3 uses a motif on the grille of its buses which is nearly identical with the plaintiffs’ “VOLVO” grille slash trademark. The only difference between the plaintiffs’ marks and that of the defendant no. 3 is that the defendant no. 3 uses the term “SHANTI” instead of “VOLVO”
- (c) The plaintiffs’ investigator witnesses at least two buses having registration numbers “BR 01 PC 8051” and “BR 01 PC 9051”, that are operated by the defendant no. 3, and that bear the infringing mark on their grille.



54. Pictorial representations of photographs of the buses of the defendants, when compared with the buses of the plaintiffs are as follows:

Plaintiff's genuine Volvo bus and grille mark	Infringing marks on the grille of the bus manufactured by Defendant No. 1 and operated by Defendant No. 3
	
	

Plaintiff's genuine Volvo bus and grille mark	Infringing marks on the grille of the bus manufactured by Defendant No. 1 and sold to a third party (R.S. Yadav Smart Bus Pvt. Ltd)
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55. The counsel for the plaintiffs submit that it had come to learn about the defendant no. 1, sometime in March 2024 through an entity named “R.S. Yadav Smart Bus Pvt Ltd.”, which was earlier operating under the name of “RS YADAV VOLVO BUS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED”. This entity was sued by the plaintiffs as a defendant in the suit titled *Aktiebolaget Volvo & Ors. v. Bhagat Singh & Ors.* bearing CS (Comm) No. 109 of 2019, as it used the word ‘VOLVO’ as part of its erstwhile trading name, besides also using ‘VOLVO’ stickers on its buses. The suit was eventually decreed by orders of this Court dated 28th May 2019. The said entity was found to be in violation of the judgment and decree of this Court, which resulted in the plaintiffs having to file execution proceedings being *Aktiebolaget Volvo & Ors. v. Bhagat Singh & Ors.* bearing Ex (P). 79 of 2022. During the abovementioned proceedings, it was discovered that the said entity was operating buses that used an infringing motif on its grille which was identical



to the Volvo grille slash mark, and thus, it was plying what appeared to be counterfeit Volvo buses. The relevant photograph is as follows:



56. The defendant ensured that the said entity removed the mark from its grille to fully comply with its undertaking not to use the plaintiffs' trademarks in relation to its operations. The said entity offered proof to the plaintiffs of having done so sometime around March 2024. It also provided an undertaking to the plaintiffs that it would never use the plaintiffs' marks in future. It also provided proof to the plaintiffs that it had effaced the infringing Volvo grille slash trademarks from its buses. The plaintiffs thought that the violation of the plaintiffs' trademarks had ceased and no further action was necessary. It was not aware then that the defendant no. 1 was a rank infringer dealing with many customers.



57. The counsel for the plaintiffs submit that there are several instances where the defendants have described their fleet of buses as comprising “VOLVO” buses of the plaintiffs. The bus booking platforms on which the defendants run such advertisements are as follows:

(i) <https://www.makemytrip.com/bus-tickets/rishabh-travels-bus-booking.html>

- Non-AC Seater/Sleeper (2+1)
- Non-AC Seater (2+2)
- Non-AC Sleeper (2+1)
- Non-AC Airbus (2+2)
- ***VOLVO*** Multi-Axle I-Shift ***VOLVO*** Multi-Axle AC Semi Sleeper (2+2)
- ***VOLVO*** multi-Axle I-Shift AC Sleeper (2+1)
- Semi Sleeper (2+2)

(ii) <https://www.abhibus.com/operator/40/Rishabh-Travels>

*Rishabh Travels has a bus fleet of 20 buses including Multi-axle ***Volvos*** and Sleepers in both A/c and Non A/c Category. It operates in some of the major routes in North India. Some of the Important routes of Rishabh Travels include Udaipur-Delhi, Udaipur-Jaipur, Ahmedabad-Surat, Udaipur-Ahmedabad etc.*

(iii) <https://tickets.paytm.com/bus/rishabh-bus-private-limited>



Book Rishabh Bus Private Limited bus tickets on Paytm in a quick and hassle-free way. Rishabh Bus Private Limited is operating 1130 bus services on 814 destinations in a day across various cities in India including Volvo bus , Sleeper and Semi-Sleeper buses in both A/c and Non A/c categories

58. The fact that the defendant no. 2 does not actually offer genuine Volvo buses is made very clear from the fact that customers who have availed its services themselves have given public reviews that while they had paid good money for the services of the defendant no. 2, they were not given the comfort of travel in a Volvo bus. One such review from a customer on www.justdial.com is given below:

Sathyan:

Paid rs 4000/- through my trip for multi axle delhi to mumbai.. but provided ordinary bus converted into sleeper.. no seat cover. All food particles on sleeper bed.. driver very harsh, rash driving, bus shaking and was twice thrown up. As I had last seat. again they gave seenath vehicle.. not volvo. I booked for multi axle volvo and got all ordinary bus.. for which it would have cost rs. 1700/- they are cheating.

59. Counsel for the plaintiffs further submits that sometime in April 2025, the plaintiffs, through market sources learnt that the defendant no. 1 was the source of manufacture of buses that were made to look like the plaintiffs' Volvo buses. As stated above, the plaintiffs investigated the defendant no. 1, and its proprietor, Mr. Lohar confirmed to the plaintiffs that:

- (a) The defendant no. 1 indeed manufactures buses that are made to look like "Volvo" buses



- (b) The defendant no. 1 manufactures and installs motifs and logos on the grille of such Volvo buses, that are made to look like the plaintiffs' registered grille-slash mark.
- (c) The defendant no. 1 has manufactured and supplied buses to the abovementioned entity "R.S. Yadav"
- (d) The defendant no. 1 has also supplied its Volvo look alike buses to defendant no. 2 and defendant no. 3 herein.

60. These shocking revelations led to the plaintiffs investigating the defendant no. 2 and defendant no. 3 and securing results of the investigation between 20th May 2025 and 27th May 2025.

61. The plaintiffs are the only registered proprietor of the 'VOLVO' and the 'grille-slash' trademarks. The defendants have no legitimate claim to the use of these trademarks.

62. The plaintiffs have built a reputation and goodwill in the name 'VOLVO' and in the automobiles that are manufactured and sold which carry



the motif / insignia / mark of on the front grille. This goodwill and reputation is threatened by acts of the defendants in manufacturing and selling lookalike, borderline counterfeit buses. Any problems with the quality of these buses will be attributable to the plaintiffs because consumers will confuse these buses as originating from, or approved by the plaintiffs.

63. The counsel for plaintiffs submit that the defendants without any permission and authorization, is manufacturing, offering for sale, using, displaying and advertising products identical to the plaintiffs' well-known



products and the suit trademarks therein. The defendants, by manufacturing, using, displaying, advertising lookalike of the plaintiffs well-known products, are making an attempt to create an unauthorized association with the plaintiffs, and target customers and deceive them to believe that the plaintiffs have launched an affordable new range of products.

64. None appears on behalf of the defendants despite advance service.

65. Issue Notice.

66. Notice be issued to the defendants *via* all permissible modes, including e-mail.

67. Reply(ies) be filed within four (4) weeks.

68. Rejoinder(s) thereto, if any, be filed within two (2) weeks thereafter.

69. In view of the above, it is clear that the defendants' aforesaid acts are violating the statutory and common law rights of the plaintiffs' in the suit trademarks. The defendants have deliberately and dishonestly copied and created fake/replica/lookalike/counterfeit products of the plaintiffs' well-known products bearing the suit trademarks. The defendants' attempt to use the suit trademarks is nothing but a *mala fide* attempt to encash on the plaintiffs' rights and amount to infringement and passing off of the suit trademarks, with a sole intention of riding piggyback on the plaintiffs' immense reputation and goodwill to achieve immense publicity, marketing and business gains.

70. Under these circumstances, the plaintiffs have made out a *prima facie* case in their favour for grant of an *ex-parte ad interim* injunction.

71. The defendant no. 1 has admitted manufacturing and selling such buses carrying the infringing logos on more than 100-125 occasions. If the actions of the defendants remain unrestrained, then the practice of using the infringing



grille slash trademarks on any bus will become rampant and the exclusivity

associated with the plaintiffs' buses and the  will vanish over time.

72. Hence, the balance of convenience squarely rests in favour of restraining the defendants through orders of interim injunction.

73. Accordingly, the defendants no. 1 to 3, its principal officers, servants, agents, its affiliates, subsidiaries, distributors, and all others acting for and on its behalf are restrained to do the following till the next date of hearing:

- a. from using, manufacturing, marketing, offering for sale, supplying, deploying, displaying, advertising (in any form), or in any other manner dealing with buses or any other goods or services bearing

the mark 'VOLVO', , or any other mark, name, logo, label, device, insignia, design or trade dress deceptively similar to the plaintiffs' registered and well-known 'VOLVO' trademarks, including the grille-slash mark



or front-end configuration, in relation to physical use on buses, or in relation to travel services to customers.

74. Compliance of Order XXXIX Rule 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be made within one (1) week.

75. List before the Joint Registrar on 7th August, 2025 for completion of service and pleadings.



76. List before the Court on 9th October, 2025.

MAY 30, 2025

Vivek/-

AMIT BANSAL, J