

**Uttar Pradesh Real Estate Regulatory Authority**  
Naveen Bhavan, Rajya Niyojan Sansthan, Kala Kankar House,  
Old Hyderabad, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh – 226007

No.6304 /U.P. RERA/Admin./Del./S-81/2026-27

Date: 19 /June, 2026

**Office Memorandum**

**Subject: Delegation of power to adjudicate the complaints filed before the Authority under Section-31 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 to Sri Harish Tripathi H.J.S., Adjudicating Officer, U.P. RERA, using the powers conferred upon the Authority under Section-81 of the Act, 2016**

The question of delegation of power to adjudicate the complaints filed before the Authority under Section-31 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 to Sri Harish Tripathi H.J.S., Adjudicating Officer, U.P. RERA, using the powers conferred upon the Authority under Section-81 of the Act, 2016, was deliberated upon by the Authority in its 204<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 11-06-2026 in the light of facts, circumstances and legal position as given herein below.

The Authority consists of Hon'ble Chairman and three Hon'ble Whole Time Members. The complaints filed with the Authority under Section-31 of the Act, 2016 read with rule-33 of the U.P. RERA Rules, 2016 are being heard and decided by the Single Member Benches or the Division Benches, as the case may, be constituted by the Authority. The Authority has constituted two Division Benches, one each at Lucknow Headquarter and NCR Regional Office, two Single-Member Benches at Lucknow and three Single-Member Benches at NCR Regional Office for adjudication of complaints filed under Section-31 of the Act, presided over either by

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Hon'ble Chairman or one of the Hon'ble Members. The same Benches are responsible for enforcement of their orders passed under Section-31/37 of the Act, through enforcement proceedings as provided under Section-40 read with rule-23 and 24 of the Rules, 2016.

The Authority has also delegated powers of enforcement of orders, under the provisions of Section-40(2) read with rule-24, to the Adjudicating Officers at Lucknow and NCR Regional Office.

Details of the complaints under Section-31 and enforcement proceedings under Section-40(2)/rule-24 pending with the Benches of the Authority and Adjudicating Officers at present are as below:

S.No.	Non-NCR Benches	Sec-31	Sec-40(2)/Rule-24	Total
1	1-Lucknow	394	95	489
2	2-Lucknow	478	93	571
3	3-Division Bench, Lucknow	27	&	27
4	Adjudicating Officer, Lucknow	136	50	186
<b>Total-</b>		<b>1035</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1273</b>
S.No.	NCR Benches	Sec-31	Sec-40(2)/Rule-24	Total
1	1-NCR	1163	297	1460
2	2-NCR	2423	457	2880
3	3-NCR	2504	240	2774
4	4-Division Bench NCR	151	-	151
5	Adjudicating Officer, NCR	1	1193	1194
<b>Total</b>		<b>6242</b>	<b>2187</b>	<b>8249</b>
<b>Grand Total-</b>		<b>7277</b>	<b>2449</b>	<b>9522</b>

The parties are getting next date of hearing of their complaints after three months or more due to huge pendency of complaints before the Benches of the NCR Regional Office.

Sri T. Venkatesh and Dr. Deepak Swaroop Saxena, two of the Hon'ble Members of the Authority have their permanent place of sitting at NCR Regional Office. However, Hon'ble Member Sri T. Venkatesh has submitted his resignation with effect from 30.06.2026 which has been accordingly accepted by Hon'ble Chairman. Total of 2880 complaints and enforcement proceedings comprising 2423 complaints under Section-31 and 457 proceedings of execution of orders which account for 34 percent of the total pendency at the level of the Benches of the NCR Regional Office, are pending before the Bench-2 presided over by Hon'ble Member Sri T. Venkatesh,

One of the prime objects behind the enactment of the Act, 2016 was to protect the interests of consumers in the real estate sector and to establish an adjudicating mechanism for delivery of effective and speedy justice to the consumers. The vacancy against the sanctioned post of Hon'ble Members resulting into the vacancy of one of the Benches of the Authority at NCR Regional Office, is bound to cause delay in disposal of consumer complaints and enforcement of orders whereas the object and purpose of the Act is to ensure speedy delivery of justice to consumers. The Authority is of the considered view that it is not in consonance with the objects of the Act to overlook delay in adjudication of complaints till the new member is appointed by the Government, through long-drawn selection process.

The Authority has a duty to find the ways and means, within the scheme of the Act 2016, to ensure adjudication of consumer complaints in a normal manner, notwithstanding such vacancy in the Authority. The Authority took note of the fact that the Hon'ble Benches of the Authority are already over burdened with huge number of consumer complaints. In addition to the adjudication of complaints, Hon'ble Members are also responsible for performance of so many other important functions relating to

overall mandate of the Authority under the Act. The position of the U.P. RERA is unique in the matter of adjudication of complaints as it is handling about 38 percent of the entire consumer complaints of the country and the Benches at the NCR office alone are handling over 33 percent of the total consumer complaints in the country. Any delay in disposal of consumer complaints at the level of the Benches of the NCR, due to non-availability of one of the two Benches is sure to result in delayed delivery of justice to the complainants who have their complaints or enforcement proceeding listed before this Bench and this amounts to becoming unfair to such consumers.

The Authority needs to act because the legislature, while enacting the Act, 2016, contemplated the aforesaid exigencies and that is why it included the provision of delegation of powers and functions of the Authority under Section-81 of the Act, with a view to facilitate the effective and efficient discharge of the functions of the Authority in furtherance of the objects of the Act. The Authority has been empowered, under Section-81 of the Act, to delegate any of its powers or functions, as it may deem necessary to any of its members or officers, except the power to make regulation under Section-85 of the Act. Section-81 reads as below:

**81. The Authority may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to any member, officer of the Authority or any other person subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, such of its powers and functions under this Act (except the power to make regulations under section 85), as it may deem necessary.**

Since Hon'ble Members are already overburdened, the Authority considered in detail the proposal about delegating its power to adjudicate complaints under Section-31 to one of its adjudicating officers. They are the officers of the Authority who are judicially trained and fully qualified for the task of adjudication of consumer complaints, filed before the Authority.

The Authority has created two posts of Adjudicating Officers, one each at Lucknow Headquarters and NCR Regional Office, with Sri Harish Tripathi, H.J.S. working at Lucknow Headquarters and Sri R.P. Singh, H.J.S. working at NCR Regional Office.

The Adjudicating Officers have been appointed by the Authority, in consultation with the State Government, for adjudging compensation under Section-71 of the Act, from amongst the judicial officers who are or have been the District Judge. Presently, the Adjudicating Officer NCR Regional Office has 1193 matters of enforcement of orders under Section-40(2) read with rule-24 and 01 complaint of compensation pending before himself, whereas the Adjudicating Officer, Lucknow has 50 matters of enforcement of orders under Section-40(2) read with rule-24 and 136 complaints of compensation pending. In the light of the above submissions, it appears appropriate to delegate the powers to adjudicate the complaints under Section-31 and enforcement proceedings under Section-40/rule-23 and 24 before Bench-2 NCR to Sri Harish Tripathi H.J.S., Adjudicating Officer, Lucknow, in public interest and for furtherance of the object of RERA Act to ensure speedy redressal of consumer disputes.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has, in the case of the Newtech Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd., upheld the competence of the Authority to delegate any of its powers, save the power to make regulation under Section-85, subject to the condition that such delegation is not in contravention to the scheme of the Act or is not going to serve the purpose and object with which power to delegate has been mandated under Section-81 of the Act. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also emphasized on literal reading of the Act.

The legal validity of the powers of the Authority to delegate its power to adjudicate the complaints filed before it under Section-31 to the Adjudicating Officer was challenged before the Hon'ble Bombay High

Court in the case of **Marvel Landmarks Pvt. Ltd. vs State of Maharashtra** Writ Petition No. 12121/2024 decide on 07-04-2026. The challenge before the Bombay High Court was based on the assumption that such delegation was not permissible in view of the findings of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Newtech Promoter and Developers Pvt. Ltd. It was argued that the powers to adjudicate the question of refund, etc belong to the Authority whereas the Adjudicating Officer is appointed for adjudging the compensation under Section-71 and hence he could not be authorized to decide the complaints other than those relating to compensation and that such delegation was contrary to the provisions of the RERA Act.

The matter under challenge before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court was that in exercise of power delegated by the Authority under Section-81 of the RERA Act, the Adjudicating Officer had decided complaints under Section-31 and passed an order of refund and pursuant to non-compliance of the order by the promoter, had directed for the issuance of recovery certificate. Both of these orders passed by the Adjudicating Officer were challenged before Hon'ble Bombay High Court. Upholding the legal validity of order of refund and order of issuing the recovery certificate passed by the Adjudicating Officer, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court, after detailed consideration and discussion of judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of the Newtech Promoters, vide its judgement dated 07.04.2026 held categorically, unambiguously and emphatically that the delegation of the powers of the Authority under Section-81 for adjudication of the complaints under Section-31 to the Adjudicating Officer is expressly permitted under the RERA Act, it is also in conformity with the scheme of the RERA Act and permissible in the light of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Newtech Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd.

The relevant extracts of the judgement of Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of Marvel Landmarks Pvt. Ltd. reproduced herein below are relevant in deciding the question of delegation of powers of the Authority to adjudicate the complaints filed under Section-31 of the Act, 2016 to the Adjudicating Officer.

“24. Section 28 envisages the role of other officers and employees of RERA. When read with Section 71, which provides for appointment of a judicial officer for purposes of adjudicating claims for compensation. The Adjudicating Officer appointed by RERA under Section 71, when read with Section 28(2) would inexorably point to the Adjudicating Officer being an employee of RERA. These provisions read thus:

“28. Officers and other employees of Authority. (1) The appropriate Government may, in consultation with the Authority appoint such officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient discharge of their functions under this Act who would discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Chairperson.

“(2) The salary and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the officers and of the employees of the Authority appointed under sub-section (1) shall be such as may be prescribed.

“71. Power to adjudicate.- (1) For the purpose of adjudging compensation under sections 12, 14, 18 and section 19, the Authority shall appoint, in consultation with the appropriate Government, one or more judicial officer as deemed necessary, who is or has been a District Judge to be an adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry in the prescribed manner, after giving any person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

“25. Section 81 of the RERA Act provides for RERA delegating authority to any officer, by general or special order to carry out its functions under the

Act, except for the power to make regulations under the Act. This provision reads as follows:

*“81. Delegation. - The Authority may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to any member, officer of the Authority or any other person subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, such of its powers and functions under this Act (except the power to make regulations under section 85), as it may deem necessary.*

“26. The scheme of the aforesaid provisions is clear- the RERA is essentially a regulatory authority established under the RERA Act. The regulators, where the three pillars of State are rolled into one body corporate. RERA has law-making powers under Section 85, and therefore, Section 81 makes it clear that such legislative function has to be carried out without any delegation of such power to any officer of RERA. The quasi-judicial powers includes the power to award compensation, where an adjudicatory role has to be played - for this purpose, to maintain separation of powers and judicial independence, the Adjudicating Officers who are appointed are meant to have judicial experience and are appointed to play such adjudicatory function.

“27. Administrative oversight over them would still be with RERA, with the Chairperson at the helm of affairs, but the Adjudicating Officers need to discharge a quasi-judicial role independently, and therefore the separation of powers is evident from Section 71 of the Act. Act./All All the rest of the functions, which include registration and regulation of a nature of prudential regulation and enforcement are executive functions, which are to be run under the overall superintendence of RERA (namely, the Chairperson and at least two WTMs) with such functions being carried out by officials and employees of RERA.



“28. What becomes clear is that the adjudication of compensation is something that an Adjudicating Officer alone can deal with while other powers, save and except the power to make subordinate legislation, may be exercised by any officer to whom such power is assigned by RERA. The matter in hand involves the Impugned Order having been passed for issuance of a refund, and such power having been exercised by an Adjudicating Officer. This is not a case of an officer who is not a judicial Adjudicating Officer having granted compensation something directly contrary to the statutory scheme of the RERA Act.

“32. In *Newtech*, the Supreme Court was dealing with a contention that the WTM could never exercise the power to direct a refund. The analysis and findings of the Supreme Court in *Newtech*, essentially are responsive to whether the WTM could have exercised jurisdiction to direct a refund. The Supreme Court was not dealing with a contention that the Adjudicating Officer could be delegated the power to direct a refund. Therefore, in my view, one must not lose the nuance with which the binding precedential nature of contents of *Newtech* must be discerned. What constitutes a precedent is subject matter of numerous well-settled iterations by the Supreme Court. The following extract from *Ravi Ranjan* should suffice:

“It is well settled that a judgment is a precedent for the issue of law that is raised and decided. The judgment has to be construed in the backdrop of the facts and circumstances in which the judgment has been rendered. Words, phrases and sentences in a judgment, cannot be read out of context. Nor is a judgment to be read and interpreted in the manner of a statute. It is only the law as interpreted by in an earlier judgment, which constitutes a binding precedent, and not everything that the Judges say.

“33. Seen in that light, in *Newtech*, the Supreme Court essentially held that the WTM can indeed exercise the power to direct a refund. The Supreme

Court did not at all venture into what the Adjudicating Officer cannot do. The Supreme Court only repelled the contention of the appellants before it that the Adjudicating Officer alone could deal with adjudication of a refund, and in that context indicated that extrapolating adjudication of issues beyond compensation may expand the ambit and scope of the Adjudicating Officer's powers under Section-71 of the Act. The Supreme Court took care to state that the extrapolated jurisdiction of the Adjudicating Officer "as prayed" by the appellants in *Newtech*, may expand the ambit and scope of the powers and functions under Section 71 of the RERA Act. The Supreme Court was not dealing with a case of a positive delegation to the Adjudicating Officer under Section 81 of the Act.

“34. I have already extracted and discussed Section 71 of the Act above - that provision exclusively confers adjudication of compensation on the Adjudicating Officer. It preserves this subject for that officer's jurisdiction alone. It is not a provision that limits what else may be delegated to the Adjudicating Officer, in particular, when one reads it with Section 81 of the RERA Act, which is also extracted and analysed above.

“35. **Under Section 81, any power and function of RERA other than the legislative function may be delegated to any officer of RERA. The Adjudicating Officer is but an officer of RERA. It would follow that there is a power to delegate any of RERA's powers and functions to the Adjudicating Officer.** What the scheme of the RERA Act prohibits is the delegation of the power to adjudicate compensation, exercisable solely by the Adjudicating Officer to any other officer because that would be contrary to the requirement that quasi-judicial adjudication of compensation must necessarily vest in the Adjudicating Officer, who is meant to be a judicial officer.



“36. In that light, another question framed by the Supreme Court in *Newtech*- about delegation of powers becomes relevant. It is as follows:

“3. Whether Section 81 of RERA authorises the Authority to delegate its powers to a Single member of the Authority to hear complaints instituted under Section 31 of RERA?

“111. Section 81 of the 2016 Act empowers the Authority, by general or special order in writing, to delegate its powers to any member of the Authority, subject to conditions as may be specified in the order, such of the powers and functions under the Act. What has been excluded is the power to make regulations under Section 85, rest of the powers exercised by the Authority can always be delegated to any of its members obviously for expeditious disposal of the applications/complaints including complaints filed under Section 31 of the Act and exercise of such power by a general and special order to its members is always permissible under the provisions of the Act.

“114. It is a well-established principle of interpretation of law that the court should read the section in literal sense and cannot rewrite it to suit its convenience; nor does any canon of construction permit the court to read the section in such a manner as to render it to some extent otiose. Section 81 of the Act positively empowers the Authority to delegate such of its powers and functions to any member by a general or a special order with an exception to make regulations under Section 85 of the Act. As a consequence, except the power to make regulations under Section 85 of the Act, other powers and functions of the Authority, by a general or special order, if delegated to a Single Member of the Authority is indeed within the fold of Section 81 of the Act.

“115. The further submission made by the learned counsel for the promoters that Section 81 of the Act empowers even delegation to any officer of the Authority or any other person, it is true that the Authority, by general or special order, can delegate any of its powers and functions to be exercised by any member or officer of the Authority or any other person but we are not examining the delegation of power to any third party. To be more specific, this Court is examining the limited question as to whether the power under Section 81 of the Act can be delegated by the Authority to any of its member to decide the complaint under Section 31 of the Act. What has been urged by the learned counsel for the promoters is hypothetical which does not arise in the facts of the case. If the delegation is made at any point of time which is in contravention to the scheme of the Act or is not going to serve the purpose and object with which power to delegate has been mandated under Section 81 of the Act, it is always open for judicial review.

“117. In the instant case, by exercising its power under Section 81 of the Act, the Authority, by a special order dated 5-12-2018 has delegated its power to the Single Member of the Authority to exercise and decide complaints under Section 31 of the Act and that being permissible in law, cannot be said to be dehors the mandate of the Act. At the same time, the power to be exercised by the adjudicating officer who has been appointed by the Authority in consultation with the appropriate Government under Section 71 of the Act. such powers are non-delegable to any of its members or officers in exercise of power under Section 81 of the Act.

“38. Therefore, when one takes a holistic view of the analysis in *Newtech*, it is very clear that not only was the Supreme Court examining an issue that is fundamentally different from the factual matrix at hand, but also the Supreme Court made it clear that it was not dealing with any aspect of

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whether delegation to the Adjudicating Officer was valid. On the contrary, the Supreme Court squarely held that if and when any delegation under Section 81 of the RERA Act is assailed as being contrary to the scheme of the RERA Act, such delegation would be open to judicial review.

“39. Therefore, in my view, as indicated in *Ravi Ranjan*, extracted above, *Newtech* is not a precedent that would have a bearing on this factual matrix of this case. Indeed, neither should words, phrases and sentences in a judgement be read out of context nor should a judgement be read like one would read a statute.

“40. Indeed, in Issue No. 2 in *Newtech*, the Supreme Court was not dealing with a question of delegation under Section 81 of the Act, but was dealing with whether under the very scheme of the RERA Act (without any element delegation of power under Section 81), it could be held that the Adjudicating Officer had exclusive jurisdiction to grant refund. The Supreme Court answered in the negative. In Issue No. 3, the Supreme Court considered the question of delegation and squarely answered that delegation of any power or function of RERA to any officer of RERA was feasible under Section 81 save and except for the power to make subordinate legislation.

“41. There is one other facet of *Newtech* that stands out, and that too to indicate what the power to adjudicate compensation entails, and what the power to direct refund does not entail. The Supreme Court analysed the scheme of the RERA Act to find that the exercise of power to adjudicate compensation necessitated conducting of a trial while in sharp contrast, the exercise of power to direct a refund, although strictly not mechanical, the kind of inquiry to be undertaken was summary in nature based on indisputable documentary evidence with minimal scrutiny and no discretion in dealing with admitted material on record.

“42. Therefore, what an Adjudicating Officer alone is empowered by law to do, with a careful choice of who can be an Adjudicating Officer (a judicial officer), other officers of RERA (who are not judicially trained) cannot be expected to do. On the other hand, a judicially trained Adjudicating Officer, in whose domain a quasi-judicial adjudication would lie, would be able to undertake the lesser task of conducting a summary procedure to decide a refund. Therefore, delegation of the exercise of refund power to the Adjudicating Officer is not contrary to the scheme of the Act. It is the extrapolation of Section 71 *“as prayed”* that was commented upon by the Supreme Court, making it clear that any other manner of delegation can always be judicially reviewed when such a delegation is made.”

The Authority arrived at the following understanding on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Act, the judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case of the Newtech Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd. and the judgement of the Hon’ble Bombay High Court in the matter of the Marvel Landmarks Pvt. Ltd.:-

1. The Authority, as per the provisions of section-81 of the Act, can delegate such of its powers and functions to any of its officers as it may deem necessary, except the power to make regulations under Section-85 of the Act, by following the requirement of Section-81 of the Act.
2. The Adjudicating Officer is an officer of the Authority which is established from the conjoint reading of the relevant provisions of the Act, the Rules and the Regulations, and which has been categorically held by the Hon’ble Bombay High Court. Section- 28 provides that the appropriate Government may, in consultation with the Authority, appoint such officers and employees as it considers necessary who

would discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Chairperson. The Government provided under the rule-21 that two of such officers, namely the Secretary and the Finance Controller will be appointed by the Government itself. Further, it has been provided under regulation-13(a) that whereas the Secretary and the Finance Controller will be appointed by the Government, all other officers and the employees shall be appointed by the Authority. The power of the Authority to appoint the Adjudicating Officer comes from Section-71 of the Act read with regulation-13 (a) of the regulations, 2019.

3. As per Section- 71 of the Act, the Authority needs to appoint one or more Adjudicating Officers to adjudge compensation under Section-12, 14, 18 and 19 in consultation with the Government. The Authority appoints the Adjudicating Officer using its power to appoint its officers under regulation-13 and the Adjudicating Officer works under the general superintendence of the Chairperson, as provided under Section-28 and reiterated by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court.
4. The Adjudicating Officer is not subordinate to the Authority or the Chairperson in the matters of adjudication of the compensation, but he is subject to general administrative superintendence of the Chairperson.
5. The power of the Adjudicating Officer to adjudge compensation can not be delegated to any member or officer of the Authority and similarly the power of the Adjudicating Officer under Section-71 to adjudge compensation does not include the power to grant refund or any relief other than compensation, as such all such complaints come within the jurisdiction of the Authority.

6. The Authority can delegate its power to adjudicate complaints filed with it under Section-31 to the Adjudicating Officer using its powers under Section-81, and if such delegation is made by the Authority, the same is absolutely lawful under the scheme of the Act. A judicially trained Adjudicating Officer who has been a district judge, in whose domain quasi-judicial adjudication would lie, would be able to undertake the lesser task of conducting a summary procedure to decide the matters of refund or any other matter which comes before the Benches of the Authority. Therefore, delegation of exercise of refund power or any of the powers exercised by the Benches of the Authority to the Adjudicating Officer is not contrary to the scheme of the Act. Hon'ble Supreme Court had, in the case of Newtech Promoters, held that if a delegation is made at some point of time which is in contravention to the scheme of the Act or is not going to serve the purpose and the object with which the power to delegate has been mandated under Section-81 of the Act, it is always open for judicial review.
7. The Authority also weighed the fact that whereas there are only 186 complaints pending before the Bench of Sri Harish Tripathi H.J.S. Adjudicating Officer which include 136 complaints for compensation under Section-31 and 50 matters for enforcement of the orders passed by the Benches of the Authority, Sri R.P. Singh Adjudicating Officer NCR has 1194 complaints pending before himself including 01 complaint for compensation under Section-31 and 1193 cases for enforcement of orders passed by the Benches of the Authority. It can be appreciated that Sri Tripathi, Adjudicating Officer at present does not have sufficient number of complaints for adjudication before himself and his services can also be fully utilized if such delegation is



made to him and the same will be commensurate with his qualification and experience as a Senior Judicial Officer.

Therefore, the Authority, in the light of the facts, laws and judicial cases referred to herein above, using its powers under Section-81 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, with a view to fulfill the objects of the Act and to facilitate delivery of speedy justice to the complainants, decided in its 204<sup>th</sup> Meeting to delegate its power to adjudicate the complaints under Section-31 and proceedings of enforcement of orders, pending or coming before the Bench-2 at NCR Regional Office to Sri Harish Tripathi H.J.S., Adjudicating Officer U.P. RERA at Lucknow, till further orders.

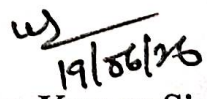
This order of the Authority comes into force with immediate effect.

  
(Mahendra Verma)  
Secretary

**No. and Date as above.**

**Copy:** For information and necessary action:-

1. Hon'ble Chairman, U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
2. All Hon'ble Members, U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
3. Sri Harish Tripathi, Adjudicating Officer, U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
4. Finance Controller, U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
5. Technical Advisor, U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
6. Legal Advisor, U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
7. Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary, U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
8. Revenue Recovery Officer, Lucknow/NCR Regional Office Gautambudha Nagar, U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
9. AD (IT)/System Analyst, U.P. RERA for uploading on the web portal of the Authority.
10. Guard File.

  
(Krishna Kumar Singh)  
Joint Secretary