

BEFORE TELANGANA REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY
[Under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016]

COMPLAINT NO. 646/2026/TGRERA

Dated: 25th August, 2026

Quorum: **Sri K. Srinivasa Rao, Hon'ble Member**
 Sri Laxmi Narayana Jannu, Hon'ble Member

**Vamsi Krishna Challa &
Samhitha K**

Flat No: 505, Maplers Pristine,
Greenland Colony, Near Kiran fresh chicken center,
Gachibowli, 500032

...Complainant

Versus

M/s. Vasavi Realtors LLP,
Rep. by its Designated partner, Vijay Kumar Yerram,
H.No.8-2-703/7/1 and 8-2-703/7/1/A,
4th Floor, Vasavi Corporate Building, Amrutha Valley Apartments,
Road No. 12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana – 500034.

... Respondent

The present complaint is filed by the Complainants mentioned herein above came up for hearing before this Authority in the presence of counsel for the Complainants and counsel for the Respondent, and upon hearing the submissions of both the parties, this Authority proceeds to pass the following **ORDER**:

2. The present Complaint has been filed by the Complainant under Section 31 of the Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the "RE(R&D) Act") read with Rule 34(1) of the Telangana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "Rules") seeking appropriate relief(s) against the Respondent.

A. brief facts of the case as stated by the Complainants in Form M:

3. The Complainant submitted that he purchased a flat in the Respondent's project "Vasavi Lake City" during the year 2024 based on the representations made through advertisements, website information, and assurances provided by the Respondent's marketing team regarding timely completion and delivery of the project.

4. The Complainant submitted that he had paid approximately 90% of the sale consideration towards the subject flat in accordance with the terms agreed between the parties. It is stated that the Respondent had assured the Complainant that possession of the flat would

be handed over by February 2025 and had further represented that the flat could be delivered even before the committed timeline.

5. The Complainant submitted that despite receiving substantial payments, the Respondent failed to complete the project and hand over possession as promised. According to the Complainant, the Respondent repeatedly postponed the possession date and continued to provide revised timelines and assurances without furnishing any definite completion schedule.

6. The Complainant further submitted that as of January 2025, the project was only partially completed and several essential works, including interior finishing, common amenities, and supporting infrastructure, remained unfinished. It is alleged that despite repeated follow-ups, no substantial progress was made at the project site and the Respondent failed to provide any clear roadmap for completion of the project.

7. The Complainant submitted that the continued delay in handing over possession, despite collection of substantial amounts towards the sale consideration, amounts to a violation of the provisions of the RE(R&D) Act, 2016. It is further stated that the delay has caused financial hardship, mental stress, and uncertainty to the Complainant, who has therefore approached this Authority seeking appropriate reliefs against the Respondent.

B. *Relief(s) sought:*

8. In the above facts and circumstances of the case, the Complainants most respectfully pray that this Hon'ble Authority may be pleased to:

- 1. Direct the Opposite Party to hand over immediate possession of the flat bearing Flat No. 031303 in the "Vasavi Lake City West" project, at the earliest.*
- 2. Direct the Opposite Party to pay interest for delayed possession on the entire amount paid by the Complainants from the promised possession date till actual handover of possession.*
- 3. Direct the Opposite Party to compensate the Complainants for financial losses and mental agony*

C. Counter filed by the Respondent:

9. The Respondents submitted that the present complaint is not maintainable either in law or on facts, as the Complainants failed to invoke the dispute resolution mechanism contemplated under the Agreement for Assignment and did not issue any prior legal notice before filing the complaint.

10. The Respondent submitted that they lawfully developed the “Vasavi Lake City West” project after obtaining development rights and all necessary approvals, including building permission and RERA registration. They admitted allotment of Flat No. W060608 to the Complainants under the Agreement for Assignment for a total consideration of ₹60,45,650/-. The Respondents further stated that the Agreement for Assignment provided for handing over possession on or before 31.08.2024 with a grace period of six months and protected the developer against delays arising from force majeure conditions.

11. The Respondent submitted that the delay in completion of the project was caused due to force majeure circumstances arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic, nationwide lockdowns, shortage and migration of labour workforce, disruption in construction activities, rocky strata at the project site requiring manual excavation, and litigations initiated by third parties concerning the project, including RERA Case No. 190 of 2020, W.P. No. 2694 of 2021, W.P. No. 13898 of 2022, W.P. No. 33433 of 2023, W.A. No. 584 of 2023, SLP Nos. 9694–9695 of 2023, and W.P. No. 26301 of 2024.

12. The Respondents relied upon the orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition No. 3 of 2020* extending limitation periods during the pandemic and contended that such extensions were applicable to the project timelines as well. They further submitted that the project registration had been extended by this Authority up to 07.02.2026. The Respondents also contended that any clerical or typographical errors occurring in the Agreement for Assignment could not be relied upon by the Complainants to claim relief contrary to the agreed contractual terms.

13. The Respondents stated that the Complainants were periodically informed about the project progress and revised timelines, denied the allegations of delay and other claims made in the complaint, and contended that the Complainants had not complied with the payment obligations under the Agreement for Assignment. They further submitted that the project was

in the final stages of completion, remained committed to handing over possession at the earliest, and accordingly prayed for dismissal of the complaint.

D. Rejoinder filed by the Complainants:

14. The Complainants, in rejoinder, denied the allegations in the counter affidavit and submitted that the Respondents had neither provided a firm completion date nor obtained an OC or made a lawful offer of possession, thereby attracting relief under Section 18 of RERA.

15. They further contended that the Respondents could not rely on force majeure or COVID-19, having executed the Agreement for Assignment dated 01.07.2024 and voluntarily committed possession by 31.08.2024. The Complainants also submitted that despite expiry of the possession period and absence of OC, the Respondents continued to demand and receive instalment payments, including the 90% of the sale consideration, thereby establishing continuing delay.

16. It was further submitted that extension of RERA registration up to 07.02.2026 and third-party litigations could not defeat the allottees' statutory rights under Section 18 of RERA, particularly when there was no injunction restraining completion or issuance of OC. The Complainants therefore sought interest for delayed possession from 01.03.2025 till actual handover with Occupancy Certificate, together with appropriate compensation and other consequential reliefs.

E. Points for Consideration:

17. Upon a careful perusal of the record and the submissions advanced by both parties, oral as well as written, this Authority is of the view that the following issues arise for determination in the present complaint:

1. Whether the present complaint is maintainable before this Authority?
2. Whether the Complainants are entitled to the reliefs as prayed for?

F. Observations of the Authority:

18. The present complaint arises from the same project Vasavi Lake City West (RERA Reg. No. P02500001819) developed by the very same Respondent in respect of which this Authority has already rendered a detailed order in Complaint No. 134 of 2025 (Raju Burnwal & Anr. v. M/s. Vasavi Realtors LLP, dated 02.09.2025). In that order, this Authority examined,

at length, all the material contentions raised by this Respondent including maintainability, the Covid-19 force majeure plea, the effect of regulatory extensions of registration, the Respondent's unilateral revision of possession timelines, and the allottees' entitlement under Section 18 of the RE(R&D) Act and returned clear and considered findings on each. As the facts, contentions, and legal issues in the present complaint are, in all material respects, identical to those already adjudicated, this Authority finds no reason to depart from the reasoning set out in that order. The findings therein are adopted and applied in their entirety to the present case as well.

19. Accordingly, the objection as to maintainability is rejected. The dispute resolution clause in the Agreement of Sale is merely directory and cannot curtail the statutory remedies available under the RE(R&D) Act, as held in Complaint No. 134 of 2025.

20. On the merits, the Respondent executed the Agreement for Assignment dated 01.07.2024, whereby the rights and obligations under the original Agreement of Sale dated 30.07.2020 stood assigned in favour of the present Complainants with the consent of the Respondent, and voluntarily undertook to hand over possession of the subject flat by 31.08.2024 with a grace period of six months. Having consciously undertaken this commitment well after the COVID-19 pandemic had substantially subsided and with full knowledge of the prevailing circumstances, the Respondent cannot now invoke COVID-19 as a retrospective force majeure defence. As established in Complaint No. 134 of 2025, such reliance is wholly untenable and amounts to giving false assurances with mala fide intent.

21. Similarly, the regulatory extensions of RERA registration obtained by the Respondent, and any revised possession timelines uploaded on the TG RERA portal, do not bind the Complainants and cannot dilute their contractual and statutory rights. As held in Complaint No. 134 of 2025, following the Bombay High Court in Neelkamal Realtors Suburban Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India [2017 SCC OnLine Bom 9302], the date of possession as stipulated in the Agreement of Sale shall prevail.

22. The record establishes that the Complainants have paid ₹54,41,085/- out of the total sale consideration of ₹60,45,650/-, amounting to approximately 90% of the agreed consideration, yet possession has not been handed over. The Respondent's contention that the Complainants bear residual payment arrears cannot afford it any shield, as held by the Hon'ble

Supreme Court and affirmed in the order passed in Complaint No. 134 of 2025, a promoter in default cannot place its own breach at the feet of the allottee to avoid liability.

23. In view of the above, this Authority holds that the Respondent is in clear breach of both its contractual obligations under the Agreement for Assignment dated 01.07.2024 read with the original Agreement of Sale dated 30.07.2020 and its statutory obligations under Section 11(4)(a) of the RE(R&D) Act. The Complainants, having chosen to remain in the project, are entitled as a matter of statutory right under the proviso to Section 18(1) of the RE(R&D) Act to interest for every month of delay from 01.03.2025 (i.e., the day following expiry of the agreed possession date of 31.08.2024) until actual handing over of lawful possession. Insofar as compensation for mental agony, financial loss, and any assured compensation amounts promised by the Respondent is concerned, the Complainants are at liberty to pursue such relief before the Adjudicating Officer under Section 71 of the Act by filing Form 'N'.

24. This Authority takes note, with grave concern, that over fifty complaints have already been received against this same Respondent arising from the same project. Such a systemic pattern of default, repeated false assurances, and disregard for the statutory framework strikes at the very foundation of homebuyer confidence. The RE(R&D) Act was enacted as a beneficial legislation to protect innocent homebuyers, and this Respondent's conduct is in gross derogation of that mandate. Any further default, non-compliance, or grievance brought by allottees will invite proceedings under Section 63 of the RE(R&D) Act, 2016.

G. Directions of the Authority:

25. In view of the findings and observations recorded hereinabove, this Authority proceeds to issue the following directions:

- a) The preliminary objection raised by the Respondent regarding the maintainability of the Complaint on account of the Dispute Resolution Clause in Agreement for Assignment read with the Agreement of Sale stands rejected. The complaint is maintainable before this Authority.
- b) The Respondent's reliance on the Covid-19 pandemic as a ground of force majeure is held untenable, since the Agreement for Assignment was executed after the subsiding of the pandemic and with full knowledge of the prevailing circumstances.

- c) The extension of registration taken by this Respondent cannot dilute the contractual rights of the Complainant under the Agreement for Assignment read with the original Agreement of Sale. The date of possession as stipulated in the Agreement shall prevail.
- d) The Complainants are directed to pay the balance consideration strictly in accordance with the agreed payment schedule. In the event of any default in adhering to such schedule, the Respondent shall be at liberty to claim interest on the delayed amounts, as provided under Rule 15 of the Telangana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017. However, such claim shall be substantiated by valid documentary evidence demonstrating that the default is aligned with the actual stage-wise progress of construction, and not merely on the basis of unilateral assertions.
- e) The Respondent is held liable for failure to hand over possession of the subject flat by the agreed date i.e., 28.02.2025 (inclusive of grace period).
- f) The Complainants are entitled to interest at the rate of 10.70% per annum (being SBI MCLR + 2% as per Rule 15 of the TG RE(R&D) Rules, 2017), computed on the amounts actually paid by the Complainants, with effect from 01.03.2025 until actual handing over of lawful possession. The exact computation shall be subject to verification of such payments by the Respondent at the stage of effecting payment. The Respondent shall pay the arrears accrued up to the date of this Order within sixty (60) days, and shall thereafter continue to pay the accruing interest on a monthly basis, on or before the 10th day of each succeeding month, until possession is delivered.
- g) Insofar as compensation is concerned, the Complainant is at liberty to pursue appropriate proceedings before the Learned Adjudicating Officer under "Form N".
- h) The Respondent is hereby directed to complete the project forthwith and hand over possession to the Complainants within the statutory timelines.

26. Having regard to the repeated defaults and the large number of complaints already pending against this Respondent in the same project, this Authority sternly warns the

Respondent that any further delay, non-compliance, or grievance brought to notice by allottees shall invite section 63 of the RE(R&D) Act, 2016.

27. The Complaint is accordingly allowed in part, in terms of the above directions.

28. Failure to comply with above said directions by the Respondent shall attract penalty in accordance with Section 63 of the RE(R&D) Act, 2016.

29. As a result, the Complaint is disposed of accordingly. No order as to costs.

Sd/-
Sri K. Srinivasa Rao,
Hon'ble Member,
TG RERA

Sd/-
Sri Laxmi Narayana Jannu,
Hon'ble Member,
TG RERA

