

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

Complaint No. 667 of 2025

Dated: 25th August, 2026

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

1. Pinnam Lokesh Kumar

2. Yamsani Pragathi

*(Flat 301, Plot 468|C & 469/C, Sri Sai Residency,
Opp Gold's Gym, Raghavendra Colony,
Kondapur, Hyderabad, 500084)*

... Complainants

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

3. The Complainant submitted that he purchased a residential flat in the project "Vasavi Lake City" developed by the Respondent in the year 2021, relying upon the advertisements, website information, and representations made by the Respondent's marketing team regarding the timely completion of the project. It is contended that an Agreement of Sale was executed between the parties, wherein the Respondent committed to complete the project and hand over possession of the flat by August, 2023. The Complainant stated that he purchased the flat with

the legitimate expectation that the Respondent would adhere to the agreed timeline and fulfil its contractual obligations.

4. The Complainant further contended that despite the aforesaid commitment, the Respondent failed to complete the project within the stipulated period and repeatedly postponed the proposed date of possession. According to the Complainant, the Respondent continued to provide revised timelines and assurances regarding completion of the project, but possession has not been handed over even as of September, 2025. It is further alleged that the Respondent demanded and collected approximately 90% of the sale consideration in the year 2023 despite the project remaining incomplete. The Complainant submitted that he has paid an amount of Rs. 1,10,32,632/- (inclusive of GST) towards the flat and, owing to the prolonged delay, has been subjected to uncertainty, financial hardship, and disruption of his plans and investments.

5. The Complainant also submitted that substantial portions of the project, including common amenities and supporting infrastructure, remain incomplete. It is alleged that as of September, 2025, various aspects of construction, including interior finishing and other associated works, have not been completed. The Complainant contended that despite repeated follow-ups, the Respondent failed to furnish any definite completion schedule or clear roadmap for the delivery of possession, thereby creating apprehension among the allottees regarding the completion of the project.

6. The Complainant further alleged that the Respondent has violated the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, by failing to deliver possession of the flat within the promised timeline without any valid justification. It is contended that the Respondent, after collecting substantial amounts from the Complainant, failed to fulfil its contractual and statutory obligations. The Complainant submits that the delay has caused financial loss, mental agony, and emotional distress, and therefore seeks intervention of this Authority for appropriate reliefs, including compensation and such other directions as may be deemed fit in the circumstances of the case.

B. Relief(s) sought:

7. 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 Respondent to complete the construction within a fixed timeline and hand over possession of my flat in a liveable condition, as the payment is already made.*
2. *Direct the Opposite Party to pay interest for delayed possession on the entire amount paid by the Complainants from the promised possession date i.e., August 2023 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:

8. 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 under the Agreement of Sale and did not issue any prior legal notice before filing the complaint.

9. The Respondent submitted that they lawfully developed the "Vasavi Lake City East" project after obtaining development rights and all necessary approvals, including building permission and RERA registration. They admitted allotment of Flat No. E051001 to the Complainants under an Agreement of Sale for Rs. 1,11,69,800/-. The Respondents further stated that Clause 7.1 of the Agreement provided for possession by 31.08.2023 with a six-month grace period and protected the developer against force majeure delays.

10. 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, project site was layered with rocky site and litigations filed by third parties concerning the project, including RERA Case No. 190/2020, W.P. No. 2694 of 2021, W.P. No. 1389 of 2022, W.P. No. 34343 of 2023, W.A. No. 584 of 2023, SLP Nos. 9694-9695 of 2023, and W.P. No. 26301 of 2024.

11. 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.

12. The Respondents stated that the Complainants were periodically informed about the project progress and revised timelines, denied allegations of false promises or deviations, and claimed that over 80% of the construction was completed. They further submitted that

registration and balance payment communications had been issued, they remained committed to early possession, and therefore sought dismissal of the complaint.

D. Rejoinder filed by the Complainants:

13. 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.

14. They further contended that the Respondents could not rely on force majeure or COVID-19, having executed the Agreement in the year 2021 and voluntarily committed possession by 31.08.2023 with a grace period of 29.02.2024. The Complainants also submitted that despite the expiry of the possession period and the absence of OC, the Respondents continued to demand and receive full payment from the Complainant, thereby establishing continuing delay.

15. 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 01.03.2024 till actual handover with OC, compensation for EMI and rental hardship, and restraint against registration or payment demands without OC.

E. Points for Consideration:

16. 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:

17. The present complaint arises from the same project Vasavi Lake City East (RERA Reg. No. P02500001821) developed by the very same Respondent in respect of which this Authority has already rendered a detailed order in Complaint No. 453 of 2025 (Satrajeet Gupta v. M/s. Vasavi Realtors LLP, dated 30.12.2025). 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.

18. 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. 453 of 2025.

19. On the merits, the Respondent executed the Agreement of Sale in the year 2021, well after the Covid-19 pandemic had substantially subsided, with a specific, voluntary commitment to hand over possession by 29.02.2024(including a 6 months' grace period). Having consciously undertaken this commitment with full knowledge of prevailing conditions, the Respondent cannot now invoke Covid-19 as a retrospective force majeure defence. As established in Complaint No. 453 of 2025, such reliance is wholly untenable and amounts to giving false assurances with mala fide intent.

20. 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. 453 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.

21. The record establishes that the Complainants paid sale consideration, fulfilling their contractual obligations, 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 of Complaint No. 453 of 2025, a promoter in default cannot place its own breach at the feet of the allottee to avoid liability.

22. In view of the above, this Authority holds that the Respondent is in clear breach of both its contractual obligations under the Agreement of Sale 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 01.03.2024 (i.e., the day following expiry of the agreed possession date of 29.02.2024) until actual handing over of lawful

possession. Insofar as compensation for mental agony, financial loss, and any assured compensation amounts promised by the Respondent are concerned, the Complainants are at liberty to pursue such relief before the Adjudicating Officer under Section 71 of the Act by filing Form 'N'.

23. 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:

24. 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 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 of Sale 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 of Sale. The date of possession as stipulated in the Agreement shall prevail.
- d) The Respondent is held liable for failure to hand over possession of the subject flat by the agreed date, i.e., 29.02.2024 (inclusive of grace period).
- e) 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 01.03.2024 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.

f) Insofar as compensation is concerned, the Complainant is at liberty to pursue appropriate proceedings before the Learned Adjudicating Officer under “Form N”.

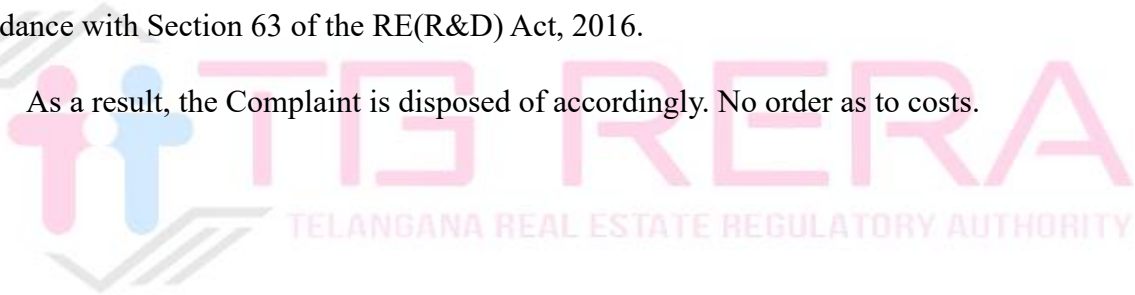
g) The Respondent is hereby directed to complete the project forthwith and hand over possession to the Complainants within the statutory timelines.

25. 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.

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

27. 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.

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



Sd/-

**Sri. Laxmi Narayana Jannu,
Hon'ble Member,
TG RERA**

Sd/-

**Sri. K. Srinivasa Rao,
Hon'ble Member,
TG RERA**