THE SIXTH CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA

FOR THE PERIOD FROM
1st JANUARY, 2025 TO 31st DECEMBER, 2025

INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA

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SIXTH CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

I feel honoured to present this 6th Consolidated Annual Report on the activities of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana for the period from 1st January, 2025 to 31st December, 2025, as mandated under sub-section (5) of Section 12 of the Telangana Lokayukta Act, 1983.

JUSTICE A.RAJASHEKER REDDY
LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA

Sri Justice A.Rajasheker Reddy, Sworn in as Second Lokayukta of Telangana on 28.04.2025

Sri B.S.Jag Jeevan Kumar, Sworn in as Second Upa-Lokayukta of Telangana on 28.04.2025

Presentation of Fifth consolidated annual report on the activities of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana for the period from 1st January, 2024 to 31st December, 2024, as mandated under sub-section (5) of Section 12 of Telangana Lokayukta Act, 1983 by Hon'ble Sri Justice A.Rajasheker Reddy, Lokayukta and Hon'ble Sri B.S.Jag Jeevan Kumar, Upa-Lokayukta

INDEX

Sl. No.	Description	Page Nos.
1.	Preface	7-22
2.	Profile of Hon'ble Sri Justice A.Rajasheker Reddy, Lokayukta	23-24
3.	Profile of Sri B.S.Jag Jeevan Kumar, Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta	25
4.	Constitution and Establishment of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana - Appointment of Lokayukta & Upa-Lokayukta	26
5.	Salient Features, Mandate, Authority and Accessibility to the Institution	27-29
6.	Functions of Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta	30-32
7.	Functioning of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana with effect from 23rd December,2019	33
8.	Staff pattern of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana	34-38
9.	Administration and Organizational structure of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana (A) Administration Wing (B) Judicial Wing (C) Legal Wing (D) Investigation Wing	39-42
10.	Working Hours, Vacations and Holidays	43
11.	Officers Designated under Right to Information Act in the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana	44
12.	Budget Provision & details of Budget allocated for the year 2024-25	45-46
13.	Statistical data of the complaints filed, pending and disposed of during the period under review	47-49
14.	Statistical data of complaints referred to Investigation Wing for investigation and reports during the period under review	50
15.	Break up of Complaints Fee details	51
16.	Brief notes on certain Complaints disposed of by Hon'ble Lokayukta and Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta	52-100
17.	Particulars of some of the complaints, among various complaints, wherein the grievances of the complainants have been redressed due to intervention of Hon'ble Lokayukta & Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta	101-103

INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA: HYDERABAD

1. PREFACE:

Swedish Ombudsman[1]

The Swedish Ombudsman is the earliest established and most powerful of all Ombudsmen. In the new Constitution of Swedish, which was adopted in 1809, the powers of State were divided between the King, Parliament and the Courts. To balance the wide powers afforded to the King, Parliament was given far-reaching means of exercising control over the activities of the Government. One of the means given to Parliament for such purpose of control was the power to appoint a Special Commissioner (Justitieombudsman – JO) to make certain that laws and statues were adhered to by the courts and other authorities, and to prosecute judges and other officials who in their office had committed unlawful acts or neglected their official duties.

In 1915, the office of Parliamentary Ombudsman or Justitieombudsman, was modified by Parliament's decision to set up a second Ombudsman, known as the Militieombudsman, who took over from the Justitieombudsman the task of investigating complaints against the armed forces.

After World War II, however, it became increasingly clear that the Justitieombudsman was overburdened with work while the number of complaints reaching the Militieombudsman was declining.

[1] Source: From the thesis submitted to the Osmania University for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Law by Ms.B.Anuradha

In 1972 Parliament (the Riksdag) appointed a Committee to look into the problem and in 1975 it recommended a new form of organization and a number of amendments to the statutes regulating the Ombudsmen's work. These were approved by Parliament in November 1975 and a new system came into effect in the spring of 1976.

An entirely new Swedish Constitution came into effect in 1974. It contains an article on Parliamentary Ombudsmen. “The Parliament shall select one or more Ombudsmen to supervise, under instructions laid down by the Parliament, the application in public service of laws and other statues. An Ombudsman may initiate legal proceedings in the cases indicated in these instructions.

The Parliamentary Ombudsman who is not a politician stands very independent from the Parliament.

The Parliamentary Ombudsman is accountable only to the Parliament for his actions, presented yearly in a printed report submitted to Parliament and must function within the budgetary limits as determined by Parliament and controlled by its auditors.

The Members of Parliament discuss the annual report. They cannot, however, influence the decision-making of the Parliamentary Ombudsman or even direct his activities to certain matters. The Parliamentary Ombudsman is fully independent of Parliament.

Article 6 of the Swedish Constitution lays down that an Ombudsman is for "Supervising under the instructions determined by Riksdag, the application in public service of laws and other statues. An Ombudsman may be present at the deliberations of a court or an administrative authority and shall have access to the minutes and other documents of any such courts or authority.

The Parliamentary Ombudsman shall supervise the observance of laws and other statues by those exercising public authority and that they in all respects properly fulfill their obligation. (Section 1)

(a) It is the particular duty of the Ombudsman to ensure that courts of law and administrative authorities observe the provisions of the instrument of Government concerning objectivity and impartiality and that the fundamental rights and freedom of citizen are not encroached upon in the process of public administration. (Section 3); and
(b) Should an Ombudsman deem it necessary for the official to be dismissed or debarred from performing his duties on account of criminal act or grave or repeated negligence of duty, he may make a report thereon to the person or body which has the authority to decide on such matters. (Section 10)

The Constitutional and Statutory provisions show that Ombudsman in Sweden is a very powerful Parliamentary official appointed to protect the citizen's rights against injustices, abuse of power or any other act of maladministration which he may

himself consider to be such Ombudsman's jurisdiction embraces all national and municipal offices.

The Swedish Ombudsman can investigate all kinds of complaints against the police; they can investigate complaints against all the activities of the Foreign Office and the security services. They can investigate complaints against nationalized industries, although not against industries which are wholly or partly, State owned but are run as private companies. They can investigate complaints against administration by local authorities, and they can investigate complaints which arise in the health service.

The Swedish Ombudsmen are excluded from investigating the decisions of elected members that is Members of Parliament and elected members of local authorities. They are excluded from considering action taken by Cabinet Ministers.

The new legislation adopted in 1975 limits the role of Ombudsman in prosecuting officials. It places more emphasis on their right to institute disciplinary proceedings against officials rather than to prosecute. **Ombudsmen's power to prosecute are very unusual in Sweden and in the great majority of cases the Ombudsmen are able to secure redress for the individual without resort to prosecution, or without undertaking disciplinary action against the public servant concerned.** Thus in 1975, out of 2,293 cases investigated by the Ombudsmen, there were only 3 cases in which they found it necessary to prosecute the public servant or to recommend that disciplinary proceedings should be taken. The Ombudsman

states that, in all his experience, he could recall no occasion when a central or local government agency had failed to act upon a recommendation of the Ombudsman. On the other hand, the Government did not always act on an Ombudsman's suggestions for changing the law.

The proportion of the cases which were initiated by the Ombudsman in which they found fault with the government agency was much higher than those cases which were investigated as a result of complaint from the member of the public. **The Ombudsman often initiates investigations after reading press reports which give them cause to think that something has often gone wrong in an administrative agency, and in a fairly high proportion of such cases their concern is found to be justified. Sometimes the cause for investigation may not be a press report but may arise from study of the media.**

So, the Ombudsman can initiate action either on the basis of an individual complaint or suo-motu. He can also dismiss a complaint summarily, if he finds it unfound, vexatious or trivial. He freely undertakes there investigations on the basis of reports on the activities of Courts or Administrative officials that appear in newspapers.

A judge is always prosecuted by an Ombudsman in the court superior to the court over which he presides. Some of the literature on Swedish Ombudsmen gives the impression that judges of the Supreme Court are not liable to prosecution by an Ombudsman. This is not strictly so, although such a

prosecution would be extremely unlikely. An Ombudsman could, in law, prosecute a judge of the Supreme Court but, since there is no court superior to that court, he would have to resort to impeachment of the judge.

Sometimes he also works as advisor to the courts. Many judges (and also officials) seek the Ombudsmen's opinion concerning matters upon which they have not yet acted. In such instances the Ombudsman makes available the knowledge he has gained through past performance of his duties.

The Ombudsman can call for all the documents in the case from government agencies, and no documents can be withheld from them.

The Sweden all official documents are open to scrutiny by the public and the press, unless special reasons can be given for keeping them confidential.

Journalists come to the office of the Justitieombudsman every morning to inspect the files of decisions by the Ombudsmen, and of newly lodged complaints. This provision for open access for the press has certain advantages over the system of strictly limited access. **The result is that the press can get information about all the Ombudsmen's cases and publish whatever details they choose.** This free accessibility has undoubtedly played a part in informing the Swedish public about the Ombudsmen and has encouraged ordinary people to seek redress through them.

An important feature of Swedish Ombudsman scheme is that the Ombudsman himself cannot punish an official but can only report to higher authorities for taking necessary departmental or other actions. He can prosecute an official in a court of law but punishment will depend on decisions of courts. He cannot reverse or amend a decision already taken by an official, but he can recommend or advise for modification or even cancellation of any faulty order or decision to competent higher authority. He has the power not only to recommend correction of an individual's defects but also to suggest amendments of law, rules, procedures and practices, if any of the official's decisions are found to be faulty and injurious to public interest. He is thus a standing administrative reforms commissioner. The advice and recommendations of Ombudsman are generally accepted by virtue of power and prestige attached to the office.

Many faults and acts of negligence found during investigations are handled by Ombudsman in various ways. Previously, in almost all cases, even including minor faults, prosecution was ordered by the Ombudsman. Soon after a practice was developed by which prosecution was replaced by a reminder to the official concerned that his handling of the case has been faulty or improper. Today, therefore, prosecution is much less frequent than before and a reminder is the most common form of intervention. The object of such reminder is not limited to give the erring officials a reprimand, but to achieve a longer range effect of protecting the legal rights of the citizens through preventing a repetition of similar occurrence by other

officials. However, Ombudsman is supposed to give in support of his statement some clearly stated and convincing reasons.

One more important function of the Ombudsman is to act as correct interpreter of the Laws. The laws regulating the activity of administrative authorities are often vaguely worded and provide a wide scope for varied interpretations. The courts are there to interpret the laws and through the appeals etc., a uniform practice is formed but in practice, it has been observed, that the individual officers, generally diverge from the accepted principles and practices of law. Therefore, it has been made desirable for the Ombudsman to interfere in such cases.

The Ombudsman presents annual reports to the Parliament. They are considered by the Constitutional Committee and then by Parliament. The press is an important ally of Ombudsman as fear of adverse publicity makes officials to be more careful and co-operative. All important decisions of Ombudsman are well reported and commented upon in the press. Sometimes, even the Ombudsman is criticized if his handling of a case was defective. This ensures his own objectivity and impartiality.

According to the Constitution, the ombudsman makes an annual report to parliament. In this report, the ombudsman is to recount his activities, to make observations regarding the current state of the enforcement of the law, and to make suggestions regarding the correction of defects in the laws in accordance with his observation of the situation.

In parliament, the report is handled preliminarily by the Constitutional Committee of the parliament. The committee usually calls the ombudsman to be heard and may put questions to him and ask for further information on cases in which the committee members are especially interested. The committee then gives its own report on the ombudsman's report which then is considered by parliament in plenary sitting.

Ombudsman in India[2]

The Ombudsman idea is not an altogether new idea for the Indians. It was first talked of in the country by late Mr.K.M.Munshi, a constitutional pundit, a parliamentarian and a novelist who was also a member of the Constituent Assembly of India in February, 1960. Participating in the national debate on the need for a Permanent Tribunal of Inquiry, in a statement to the press, he decried the idea of setting up of such a tribunal and instead commended the Swedish practice regarding appointment of an ombudsman for controlling maladministration.

To strengthen the existing mechanism for checking corruption amongst government servants, the Central Vigilance Commission was created in February 1964, by a resolution of the Government of India. The commission was established as a result of the recommendation of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption known as the Santhanam Committee which was appointed in 1962. The committee had recommended that the commission should be concerned with two major problems

[2] Source: From the thesis submitted to the Osmania University for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Law by Ms.B.Anuradha.

facing the administration, namely (a) prevention of corruption and maintenance of integrity amongst government servants, and (b) ensuring fair and just exercise of administrative powers vested in various authorities by statutory rules or by on-statutory executive orders. Thus, the committee had recommended two major matters to come within the purview of the commission, that is, cases of corruption and cases involving maladministration. The government accepted the recommendations of the committee as regards corruption but not maladministration, because the latter problem was big enough to require separate machinery by itself, and if the commission was burdened with the additional responsibility for maladministration along with corruption, it would dilute its effectiveness in dealing with the cases of corruption. The Central Government envisaged the status and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Hence, separate machinery for dealing with cases of maladministration was required. The separate machinery was thought of in terms of the Institution of Lokpal.

There may be some constitutional difficulties in adopting the institution of Lokpal for example the doctrine of collective responsibility of Ministers, which constitutes a basic principle of our parliamentary democracy. At times this doctrine may come in conflict with the Institution of Lokpal in India. Investigation into the allegations against a Minister by the Lokpal and recommendation of an action against him would in some respect, undermine the doctrine of ministerial responsibility.

On the 9th of April, 1965 a resolution was moved in the Lok Sabha for setting up a committee of the Members of the Parliament to examine the question of a suitable machinery for the redress of citizens' grievances including the institution of the ombudsman. The then Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs referred to the fact that a Study Group of Members of both the Houses was already working on the task of administrative reforms and requested that its report be awaited.

However, before the said Study Group of M.P's could come out with its report, the Government of India decided to appoint a high powered "Hoover-type" Administrative Reforms Commission in January 1966 and assigned to it inter alia the task of considering the problems of redress of citizens' grievances. Consequently, the work of the Study Group was suspended.

"We suggest", the ARC said "that the authority dealing with complaints against Ministers and Secretaries to the Government may be designated "Lokpal" and other authorities at the Centre and States empowered to deal with complaints against other officials may be designated "Lokayukta". The Institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta be characterized by the following features: they should be demonstrably independent and impartial; their investigations and procedures should be demonstrably independent and impartial; their investigations and procedures should be conducted in private and should be informal in character; their appointment should as far as possible, be non-political, their status should compare with the highest judicial functionaries in the country; they should deal with matters in the discretionary field involving acts of injustice, corruption or favouritism; their proceedings shall not be subject to judicial

interference and they should have the maximum latitude and powers in obtaining information relevant to their duties; and they should not look forward to any benefit or pecuniary advantage from the executive Government".

The Lokpal would have the same status as the Chief Justice of India. His term of office would be five years subject to eligibility for reappointment for one more term.

In regard to the Lokpal's jurisdiction, the ARC said that subject to certain exceptions prescribed by them, **the Lokpal will have the power to investigate an administrative act done by or with the approval of a Minister or Secretary to the Government at the Centre or in the State, if a complaint is made against such an act by a person who is affected by it and who claims to have suffered an injustice on that account.** He may in his discretion inquire into a complaint of maladministration involving not only an act of injustice but also an allegation of favouritism to any person or of the accrual of personal benefit or gain to the administrative authority responsible for that act, namely, a Minister or Secretary to the Government at the Centre or in the States. In addition to making investigations on the basis of complaints received by him, **the Lokpal may also suo motu investigate administrative acts which may come to his notice otherwise than through a complaint of an adversely affected person.**

Having accepted the recommendations of the ARC regarding adoption of "Ombudsman type" system, the Government of India**,** after several persuasions, brought into

existence a statute called “The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013”, which came into force on January 16, 2014. It gives the Lokpal jurisdiction to inquire into allegations of corruption against public functionaries, including the Prime Minister, Members of Parliament and various Union government officials.

Ombudsman in the State of Telangana:

The Lokayukta is an Ombudsman against the State Government and its functionaries. The term “Lokayukta” is derived from two Sanskrit words ‘Loka’ means people and ‘Ayukta’ means appointee.

The inadequacy of the existing machinery for the redressal of citizens’ grievances vis-à-vis the Government and its functionaries was highlighted by the Administrative Reforms Commission, which in its report of 1966 emphasized the need for establishing an Ombudsman like authority with necessary modifications suitable to our country and on its recommendations, the Institutions of Lokayukta were established in various States of our country with jurisdiction to deal with complaints not only against elective public servants, but also against the other categories of public servants defined in the Act. However, all the States have not implemented this Act and some States continue to operate under their own State specific laws as regards Lokayukta and efforts are being made to make them uniform.

As per Section 63 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (Central Act 1 of 2014) every State shall establish a body to be

known as the Lokayukta for the State, if not so established, constituted or appointed, by a law made by the State Legislature to deal with the complaints relating to corruption against certain public functionaries within a period of one year from the date of commencement of the Act.

But, in 1983 itself, the Institution of Lokayukta was constituted in the composite State of Andhra Pradesh under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta Act, 1983 (Act No.11 of 1983).

To remove certain deficiencies that came in the way of redressal of grievances and investigation into the allegations and also the vital gaps regarding redressal of grievances arising out of maladministration, certain amendments were made to the original Act vide Amendment Act No.1 of 2007 and Amendment Act No.11 of 2011.

Consequent on bifurcation of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State, the Ministry of Home Affairs (GOI), in exercise of the powers conferred by section 75(1) and (2) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 notified the Institution of Lokayukta situate at Hyderabad for inclusion in the Schedule X of the Act with effect from 07.05.2015 vide Notification issued in GSR 369 (F) dated 07.05.2015 and the same served for both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana till the same was bifurcated into the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana and Institution of Lokayukta of Andhra Pradesh.

After bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh into the State of Telangana and State of Andhra Pradesh, necessary consequential amendments were made to the original Act vide Amendment Act No.31 of 2017.

The Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana started functioning with effect from 23rd December, 2019. The Government of Telangana have adapted the Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta Act, 1983 (A.P. Act 11 of 1983) to the State of Telangana along with other Acts and Rules vide the Telangana Adaptation of Laws Order, issued in G.O.Ms.No.45, Law (F) Department, dated 01.06.2016.

According to clause (a) of proviso under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Telangana Lokayukta Act, 1983 that existed prior to 2020, “the person to be appointed as Lokayukta shall be a retired Chief Justice of a High Court;”. But, by Amendment Act No.5 of 2020, the same was substituted with, “the person to be appointed as the Lokayukta shall be a Retired Chief Justice of a High Court or a Retired Judge of a High Court;”.

This Institution has completed a tenure of six years successfully and has achieved the desired results. This Institution is a quasi-judicial body and would act as a watchdog on behalf of the Citizens aggrieved by the wrong doings, misconduct etc., of the Public Servants.

I am very much delighted in presenting this 6th Consolidated Annual Report on the functioning of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana, Hyderabad, for the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025 to Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, the Honourable Governor of Telangana State.

During the year under review, i.e., from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025, this Institution has received 1402 Complaints and there was a backlog of 3103 Complaints, thus, totalling to 4505 Complaints. Out of these Complaints, 1518 Complaints have been disposed of during the year under review, leaving a balance of 2987 Complaints pending.

This Institution has succeeded in generating a feeling of assurance among the members of general public that they have an effective mechanism to fall back upon, when wronged by the acts of the indifferent and corrupt Public Servants. The increasing trust of the general public in this Institution is borne out by the fact that there has been a noticeable rise in the number of complaints received in the Institution and redressal of the same without much hassles. The functions of this Institution are onerous and cannot be effectively discharged without the cooperation of various Wings of the Government. My predecessor in office demitted the Office on 22.12.2024 on completion of his five years' tenure. I assumed the office on 28.04.2025. I hope and trust that they will continue to extend their cooperation to me in the same way as they did to my predecessor in office, in my tenure, which has just begun.

Further, I am proud of having the support of very hard working, dedicated and empathetic members of staff.

I, with the continued cooperation of my staff and the functionaries of various Wings of Government, hope to play a meaningful role in protecting the Citizens' rights against maladministration, corruption, delay, inefficiency, non-transparency, abuse of position, improper conduct, etc., on the part of the Public Servants, thereby improving the standard of Governance and the quality of life of the citizens of the State.

JUSTICE A.RAJASHEKER REDDY
LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA

2. PROFILE OF HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE A.RAJASHEKER REDDY, LOKAYUKTA.

Sri Justice A.Rajasheker Reddy was born on 04.05.1960 in an agricultural family at Sirsangandla Village, Peddavoora Mandal of Nalgonda District. His parents are Sri A. Ramanuja Reddy and Smt. A. Jayaprada. He did his Primary education in St. Mary's High School at Miryalaguda and School education in St. Alphonsus High School at Nalgonda. He studied his Intermediate in New Science College, Hyderabad. Thereafter, he Graduated from A.V. College, Hyderabad and prosecuted his Bachelor's Degree in Law from Kakatiya University from 1982 to 1985 and was awarded Gold Medal in Law.

He was enrolled in Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh in April, 1985 and joined the Office of late Sri Mahamood Ali, a Senior Advocate. After four years, he started independent practice. He exclusively confined his practice as Advocate in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and conducted several cases on Civil, Taxation, Criminal and Constitutional side. He also practised on original side for some time. He was elected as Vice President of the A.P. High Court Advocates' Association in the year 2004. Thereafter, appointed as Senior Standing Counsel for Central Government in the year 2004 which was subsequently re-designated as Assistant Solicitor General of India in the year 2005 and he continued as such till 2009. In such capacity as Assistant Solicitor General of India, he appeared on behalf of Government of India for several Ministries, which include Defence (Airforce, Navy, Army, DRDO), Home (CRPF, CISF, BSF); Finance, Law & Justice, Corporate Affairs; Women & Child Development, Human Resources Development, University Grants Commission, Information and Technology, Minority Affairs, Personnel Affairs, Central Water Commission etc. He was also appointed as Senior Standing Counsel for Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax. He was designated as Senior Counsel by High Court of A.P., Hyderabad in the year 2012. He was also the Counsel for Software Technology Parks of India, National Construction Corporation and

BSNL. As far his hobbies are concerned, apart from advocacy, interested in music especially old songs.

After practising as Advocate for a period of 27 years i.e., from 1985 to 2012, he was elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2013 and sworn-in on 12.04.2013. He was appointed as permanent Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh, on 8.9.2014. While performing duties as a Judge, appointed as Chairman of the Selection Committee for appointing Presidents and Members of State and District Consumer Forums and further nominated as Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee and also worked as President, Telangana Judicial Academy, His Lordship had been also Administrative Judge of various districts of Combined State of Andhra Pradesh & State of Telangana vix., Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Medak, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Nellore, Kurnool, Westgodavari, Chittoor, Warangal & Rangareddy. In the year 2016 nominated as President, Andhra Pradesh High Court Employees Co-operative Credit Society, Hyderabad and continued as such till 2022. After serving as a Judge of High Court for about 9 years, demitted Office on 3.5.2022.

Post retirement, appointed as Member of External Screening Committee for State Bank of India, Ombudsman for NALSAR University. He is also a Member of I.C.A. (Indian Council of Arbitration) and acted as an independent Arbitrator. Appointed as Chairperson for Telangana State Real Estate Appellate Tribunal and also as Chairman for the Search Committee for appointment of Members of Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission. Appointed as Lokayukta for the State of Telangana on 28.04.2025 and continuing as such, till date.

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3. PROFILE OF SRI B.S.JAG JEEVAN KUMAR, HON'BLE UPA-LOKAYUKTA:

Sri B.S.Jag Jeevan Kumar was born on 14.8.1963 at Hyderabad. He was the eldest son of Late B.K.Sham Rao and Late Shantha Bai. He did his entire schooling in Government High School, Mustaidpura, Hyderabad. After completing his Intermediate, he pursued his B.Sc. (Zoology, Botany, Chemistry) from N.B.Science College, Hyderabad. Later he pursued Law Degree and LL.M. in Constitutional Law from P.G.College of Law, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad.

He entered Judicial Service on his appointment as Court Master in the erstwhile High Court of Andhra Pradesh in January,1984 and worked as such till June,1988. On 1.7.1988 he was appointed as District Munsif (now Junior Civil Judge). Later on 6.5.2002 he was promoted as Senior Civil Judge. On 23.9.2009 he was temporarily promoted as District Judge. He was promoted as regular District Judge vide G.O.Ms.No.133, Law Department dt.5.12.2012. Thus in a span of 36 years of his judicial career, he served in multiple judicial roles ranging from District Munsif to the Principal District Judge in various parts of Undivided State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana, like Ibrahimpatnam, Gajwel, Adoni, Shadnagar, Nizamabad, Hyderabad, Anantapur, Warangal, Ranga Reddy, Miryalguda, Adilabad, Nalgonda and Khammam. In this long journey, he held key positions of Leadership such as Chairman of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Warangal, Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Ranga Reddy District and Principal District Judge in several districts. He retired from service on 31.8.2024 while working as the Chairman of the Cooperative Tribunal, Hyderabad.

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4. CONSTITUTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA - APPOINTMENT OF LOKAYUKTA & UPA-LOKAYUKTA

The inadequacy of the existing machinery for the redressal of citizens' grievances vis-à-vis the Government and its functionaries was highlighted by the Administrative Reforms Commission which emphasized in their report of 1966, the need for establishing an Ombudsman like authority with necessary modifications suitable to our country and on its recommendations, the Institutions of Lokayukta were established in various States of our country with jurisdiction to deal with complaints not only against elective public servants, but also against the other categories of public servants defined in the Act. Accordingly, the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta Act, 1983 (Act 11 of 1983) was brought into existence with effect from 01.11.1983 through State Legislature, with jurisdiction over the entire territory of the erstwhile combined State of Andhra Pradesh.

Thereafter, on bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh into the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh Reorginasation Act, 2014, which took place on 2nd June, 2014, the Government of Telangana has adopted "The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta Act, 1983" as "The Telangana Lokayukta Act, 1983 vide G.O.Ms.No.45, Law (F) Department, dated 01.06.2016 and the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana started functioning from 23rd December, 2019 onwards at Hyderabad.

In terms of Amendments and Ordinances from time to time, Sri Justice A.Rajasheker Reddy, Former Judge of High Court for the State of Telangana has been appointed as the second Lokayukta of Telangana and Sri B.S.Jagjeevan Kumar, Former District Judge has been appointed as the second Upa-Lokayukta of Telangana and they assumed the office on 28.04.2025.

5. SALIENT FEATURES, MANDATE, AUTHORITY AND ACCESSIBILITY TO THE INSTITUTION:

(i) SALIENT FEATURES OF THE INSTITUTION

The salient features of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana are:

i) Independence from Executive Control;
ii) Informal procedure and easy accessibility to the complainants; and
iii) Almost free and prompt services to the citizens.

(ii) MANDATE AND AUTHORITY OF THE INSTITUTION:

Under the Telangana Lokayukta Act, 1983 and the Rules made thereunder, the Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta are empowered with the authority to investigate complaints against a wide array of Public Servants in respect of any Administrative action on their part, viz., (1) involving abuse of power for personal gain or maladministration or to harm anyone, (2) actions prompted by improper or corrupt motives causing wrongful loss to the State or any person and (3) involving in any act of corruption or lack of integrity in his capacity as public servant.

The public servants, who fall within the purview of the Act, include all Government Officers of the State holding posts of Ministers, Members of State Legislature, Chairmen of Zilla Parishads, Presidents of Panchayat Samithis, Mayors of Municipal Corporations, Chairmen of Municipal Councils, Second Grade Municipalities, Chairmen or Presidents and Directors of the Governing Body to which management is entrusted in respect of any local authority in the State, any Corporation established under State Act and owned by the Government and any Government Company, any Society registered under Societies Registration Act and any Co-operative Society. It also includes Vice Chancellor and Registrar of a University in the State.

However, certain authorities and public servants have been specifically excluded from the purview of the Lokayukta. They are: (a) the Chief Justice or any Judge of the High Court or a member of judicial service; (b) any Officer or Servant of any Court in the State; (c) the Accountant General, Telangana; (d) the Chairman or a Member of the Telangana Public Service Commission; (e) the Chief Election Commissioner, the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners; and (f) the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and the staff of the Legislature Secretariat.

(iii) WHO CAN HAVE ACCESS TO THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA AND HOW TO FILE A COMPLAINT:

The provisions of the Lokayukta Act reveal that a policy of open and free access has been adopted as against the policy of "filtered access". Thus, any citizen or an aggrieved person being aggrieved by maladministration or misuse of power of Public Servants may approach the Institution by filing a complaint in the prescribed Form along with the details of grievance or allegations against the Public Servants. Besides this, the Lokayukta can suo motu i.e., on his own, can decide to take up investigation in respect of any administrative action involving misconduct of Public Servant, if and when such information comes to his notice otherwise than by way of a complaint. Further, the Lokayukta can investigate into an allegation on a written reference from the Hon'ble Governor of Telangana.

Any person aggrieved by the action of the Public Servants involving official indiscipline, abuse of official position, actuated by the personal interest in discharge of official functions, corruption, favouritism, nepotism, lack of integrity, improper or corrupt motives in discharge of duties, omission to act in accordance with the norms of integrity, unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly

discriminative action, wilful negligence, undue delay in taking action etc., can approach this Institution by filing a complaint on paying a nominal fee of Rs.150/- by way of Cash/Money Order/Bankers' Cheque/Demand Draft in the name of the Registrar of the Institution from any Bank having a Branch at Hyderabad. Further, in deserving cases, at the discretion of Lokayukta or the Upa-Lokayukta, even the payment of this fee can be waived, if the circumstances so demand. The complainants can sometimes invoke the attention and action of this Institution in respect of huge scams involving Public Servants and Crores of Rupees of Public money.

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6. FUNCTIONS OF LOKAYUKTA AND UPA-LOKAYUKTA:

The primary purpose of the Institution of Lokayukta lies in providing impartial investigation on behalf of citizens who feel that they have suffered injustice through the actions of Departments, Agencies or Officials in the Government. The Institution can bring the lamp of scrutiny to otherwise dark places in the administrative arena of the Government. Whatever action Government takes to improve or reorganize society always results in increasing the size and power of the executive. Thus, while administration has created a place for itself in every corner and reach of day-to-day life of human beings, a common man has not been allowed free access to the administration and an abyss between the Common man and the mighty Government has come into existence. **In this closed tunnel of administration, the Institution of Lokayukta offers inspection galleries to the common man.** While the majority of the action and decisions of the Government Officials may be just and reasonable, however, errors do occur. While undertaking programmes of community welfare and common good, consequences follow causing injury and hardship to individuals out of the actions of the over-zealous administrators exceeding the authority. It is the duty and function of Lokayukta to identify such problems which cause hardship to individuals and find a way to redress them.

This Institution provides a Platform through which the aggrieved persons can question the wrong actions of the Public Servants and seek answers to their questions. It also provides them an opportunity to accept or raise objections to the contents of the reports obtained from the Competent Authorities, superior to the Public Servants complained against.

It may be pointed out that investigation into complaints by Lokayukta not only results in redressal of injustice or a grievance,

but sometimes it can also serve to exonerate the Government Agencies and Civil Servants from unjustified accusations and frivolous complaints. The very existence of an Institution which is freely accessible to common man and which can probe into and pin-point the arbitrary abuse of power, in itself, promotes restraint and conformity to rules by the Government Agencies. The Institution helps in improving human rights compliance, ensuring a transparent and accountable administration and good governance, by giving recommendations and reports.

The Lokayukta or Upa-Lokayukta, can also take up suo motu investigation without there being a formal complaint, on coming to know about the malpractices, mal-administrative action or abuse and misuse of power on the part of the Public Servants.

On receiving a complaint, the Lokayukta or Upa-Lokayukta, whenever takes up the cases, undertakes preliminary verification, by whatever mode suitable to ascertain, if there is a prima facie truth in the allegations. This initial probe and verification may be done by calling for reports from the concerned authorities or by entrusting this to the Investigation Wing of this Institution or to any other Investigative Agencies like ACB, Vigilance & Enforcement and CBCID, who may conduct a discrete probe and report to the Lokayukta. At this stage, probe or enquiry is confidential to safeguard the identity of the apprehensive complainants and to protect the reputation of the public servants complained against. Once a prima facie case is held to have been made out, a regular enquiry (investigation) is conducted after giving opportunity to both the complainant as well as public servant complained against to put forth their versions and adduce their evidence. This enquiry is on the lines of a trial in Court in which parties are permitted to be represented by their lawyers.

On the basis of such evidence, if the Lokayukta or Upa-Lokayukta finds that the allegations against the public servant have been proved, a report has to be made giving the findings and recommending to the Disciplinary Authority of the concerned Department to impose appropriate punishment which shall commensurate with the gravity of the delinquency after following the due procedure contemplated under the statute and the rules for initiating disciplinary action.

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7. FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA WITH EFFECT FROM 23RD DECEMBER, 2019:

On bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh, the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana are formed, in accordance with the guidelines issued in G.O.Ms.No.312, G.A.(SR) Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, dated 30.10.2014 and on the lines of G.O.Ms.No.161, General Administration (SR) Department, dated 31.12.2019, Government of Andhra Pradesh. The employees working in the erstwhile Institution of Lokayukta of Andhra Pradesh and the assets available then were distributed between the Institution of Lokayukta of Andhra Pradesh and the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana. Accordingly, the newly formed Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana started functioning with effect from 23.12.2019.

This Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana has territorial jurisdiction over the entire 33 districts of the State of Telangana i.e., Adilabad, Bhadradri-Kothagudem, Hanumakonda, Hyderabad, Jagtial, Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Jogulamba Gadwal, Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kumarambheem Asifabad, Mahabubabad, Mahabubnagar, Mancherial, Medak, Medchal–Malkajgiri, Mulugu, Nagarkurnool, Narayanpet, Nalgonda, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Peddapally, Rajanna Sircilla, Ranga Reddy, Sanga Redddy, Siddipet, Suryapet, Vikarabad, Wanaparthy, Warangal and Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri. The complaints pertaining to the above said 33 Districts pending as on 01.01.2020 and filed thereafter have been taken over for redressal/investigation by the newly formed Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana.

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8. STAFF PATTERN OF INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA:

On bifurcation of the erstwhile Institution of Lokayukta of Andhra Pradesh in accordance with the guidelines issued in G.O.Ms.No.312, G.A.(SR) Department dated 30.10.2014 of the Government of Andhra Pradesh into the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana and the Institution of Lokayukta of Andhra Pradesh, out of the total number of 131 posts available in the erstwhile Institution of Lokayukta, 70 posts were allocated to the Institution of Lokayukta of Andhra Pradesh and 61 posts were allocated to the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana, at the ratio of 58:42, vide G.O.Ms.No.161 General Administration (SR) Department, dated 31.12.2019. However, considering the increase in number of complaints received when compared to earlier period and the fact that the Hon'ble Lokayukta and the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta started functioning from 23.12.2019 and keeping in view the need, a letter dated 6.1.2020 was addressed to the Government of Telangana with a request for sanction of 79 additional posts in various categories required in various wings of the Institution i.e., Administration, Judicial, Legal, Investigation, Accounts and at the home offices/official residences of the Hon'ble Lokayukta and the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta.

Adverting to the above letter of the Institution, the Government of Telangana, after considering the request made therein, sanctioned 49 additional posts for the Institution, which include the posts of Director (Legal), Deputy Director (Legal), Secretary to Hon'ble Lokayukta, Secretary to Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta, Assistant Registrar, Investigating Officer, Section Officers, Typists, Assistants, Drivers, Attenders, Gardener and Sweeper-cum-Scavengers.

Of the posts so sanctioned, the posts of Director (Legal), Deputy Director (Legal), Secretary to Hon'ble Lokayukta, Secretary to Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta and Investigating Officer have been filled

up by way of re-employment and the post of Assistant Registrar has been filled up by promoting a suitable candidate from among the existing staff, while the posts of Typists, Assistants, Drivers, Attenders, Gardener and Sweeper-cum-Scavengers have been filled by direct recruitment through a proper and transparent selection process by a Committee duly constituted for the purpose as per rules.

The Staffing Pattern/Hierarchy of the Institution during the year 2025 upto the level of Gazetted officers is as under:

S.No.	Name (Sri / Smt. / Kum.)	Designation
1	Justice A.Rajasheker Reddy	Hon'ble Lokayukta (From 28.04.2025)
2	B.S.Jagjeevan Kumar	Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta (From 28.04.2025)
3	P.Vijender	Registrar (Upto 09.06.2025)
4	R.Raghunath Reddy	Registrar (From 11.06.2025)
5	A. Nava Mohan Rao	Director (Legal)
6	K.Neeraja	Deputy Registrar
7	M.Sarada Prasuna	Deputy Director (Legal) (Upto 30.11.2025)
8	C.Venkatesh	Deputy Director (Legal) (From 01.12.2025)
9	V.Lakshmi Kantha Reddy	Secretary to Hon’ble Lokayukta (Upto 12.12.2025)
10	N.Raj Gopal	Secretary to Hon’ble Lokayukta (From 13.12.2025)
11	A. Somi Reddy	Secretary to Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta

12	R. Radhika	Assistant Registrar (Judicial)
13	E.Srinivas	Assistant Registrar (Accounts)
14	S.Padma Sree	Assistant Registrar
15	V.Anuradha	Personal Assistant
16	B.Jyothsna	Personal Assistant
17	M.Sai Prasad	Personal Assistant
18	K. Hima Bindu	Accounts Officer
19	C. Punya Murthy	Section Officer
20	K. Premila	Section Officer
21	R. Hari	Section Officer
22	N. Venkata Lakshmi	Section Officer
23	K.Babulal	Section Officer
24	N.Lakshmi Devi	Section Officer

Particulars of other cadre strength in this Institution are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Posts	No. of Posts
1	Special Category Stenographers	2
2	Assistant Section Officers	4
3	U. D. Stenographers	2
4	Librarian	1
5	Steno-Typists	3
6	Typists	8
7	Assistants	10
8	Drivers	5
9	Motor Cycle Messenger	1
10	Record Assistants	3
11	Roneo Operator	1
12	Jamedars	2
13	Attenders	25
14	Chowkidars	2
15	Sweeper-cum-Scavengers	4
16	Gardener	2

The particulars of staff of Investigation Wing are as follows:

INVESTIGTION WING		
1	Dr.T.Venkat Rao	Director (Investigation) (Upto 06.08.2025)
2	B.Malla Reddy	Director (Investigation) (From 13.08.2025)
3	Mohd.Tajuddin	Deputy Director (Investigation) (Up to 05.01.2025)
4	Mohd.Ismail	Deputy Director (Investigation) (From 08.05.2025)
5	V.Muchap Rao	Deputy Director (Investigation) (Upto 07.01.2025)
6	N. Mahender	Deputy Director (Investigation) (From 17.07.2025)
7	B. Janardhan Reddy	Deputy Director (Investigation)
8	Mathew Koshy	Investigating Officer
9	N. Vidyasagar	Investigating Officer
10	Head Constable	1 Post
11	Police Constable	09 Posts

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9. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA:

The Registrar who is declared as Head of the Department of the Institution is in-charge of the entire Administration. Presently Sri R.Raghunath Reddy, District & Sessions Judge (Retd.) is working as the Registrar of this Institution. The Administrative Structure of the Institution consists of Four Wings, which are as under:

a) Administration Wing
b) Judicial Wing
c) Legal Wing &
d) Investigation Wing

a) ADMINISTRATION WING:

The Registrar, with the assistance of the Deputy Registrar, supervises the entire Administration wing, which consists of the Establishment and Accounts Sections, and oversees all administrative matters, allocation of work among various Sections of the Institution and also the matters relating to Right to Information Act, 2005.

The Establishment Section is headed by an Assistant Registrar assisted by a Section Officer, Assistant Section Officer and other members of staff. It deals with the work relating to Conditions of Service of the Employees, Library, Stores, Furniture, Maintenance of Motor Vehicles, Stationery, Roneo, Inward Section, Dispatch Section, etc.

The Accounts Section is headed by an Assistant Registrar (Accounts), assisted by an Accounts Officer and other members of staff, and deals with financial matters i.e., forwarding budget proposals to the Government, receiving budget, preparation and submission of pay bills and other bills like Medical Bills, Purchase Bills, etc., deducting Income Tax at source from the salaries of the

officers and other staff members and remitting the same to Government account, receiving and remitting the Complaint fees & RTIP fees, etc., besides maintenance of ledgers and other registers relating to fiscal matters of the Institution.

b) JUDICIAL WING:

For the sake of administrative convenience, the Bench of the Hon'ble Lokayukta is identified as B-1 and that of the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta as B-2. Both B1 and B2 are headed by a Section Officer each. The Section Officers are assisted by Assistant Section Officers and other supporting members of staff.

The complaints Section functions under the supervision of an Assistant Registrar who is assisted by a Section Officer, Assistant Section Officer and other members of staff. This Section receives the complaints, scrutinizes, registers and places them before the Hon'ble Lokayukta.

After registration of complaints and on their allocation, the complaints are taken up by the members of staff of B-1 Section and B-2 Section respectively. Besides the P.As., Special Category Stenographers would assist in taking down the dictation of the orders on Bench of the Hon'ble Lokayukta and the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta.

This apart, there is a Process Section separately for B1 and B2 Sections, which too are headed by a Section Officer each, to process the files as per the orders of the Hon'ble Lokayukta and the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta and dispatch the letters, notices, orders, memos, etc., to the concerned with the support of the Dispatching Assistant.

The Record Room is managed by an Assistant Section Officer, who in turn is assisted by an Assistant and a Record Assistant.

After the complaints are disposed of and the registers and files are closed, as the case may be, all the disposed of records, closed registers and files, etc., will be consigned to Record Room for safe custody after making due entries in the relevant Registers. The said documents are consigned to the Record Room by B1 and B2 Sections, Establishment and other Sections. The records will be dealt with by the Assistant Section Officer and other members of staff in the Record Room by retaining the permanent records and destroying the records, which are ripe for destruction as per the rules incorporated.

c) LEGAL WING:

Legal Wing consists of Director (Legal) and Deputy Director (Legal). These officers assist the Lokayukta and the Upa-Lokayukta respectively, in all legal matters such as processing the reports received, presenting them before the respective Benches and also by rendering assistance to the complainants while conducting the proceedings. If a complainant is not having the legal assistance, the Legal Wing will fill up the said deficiency, by presenting the case of the complainant. The Director (Legal) and the Deputy Director (Legal) also perform the duties of the Presenting Officers in the Courts and would assist in conducting final investigation by the Hon'ble Lokayukta and the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta in the form of submitting Brief Notes, Written Comments, etc. They would also advance arguments on behalf of the complainants who lack legal assistance, during the final investigation.

d) INVESTIGATION WING:

The Investigation Wing is headed by a Director (Investigation), who is presently of the rank of Inspector General of Police, and is assisted by 3 Deputy Directors, who are of the cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police, 2 Investigating Officers, who are of the cadre of Inspectors of Police, besides 01 Head Constable and 09

Police Constables. This Investigation Wing causes enquiry into the complaints that are referred to it by the Hon'ble Lokayukta and the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta and after collecting documentary and oral evidence, submit a report, which is of immense help to the Presiding Officers i.e., the Hon'ble Lokayukta or Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta, in the conduct of Preliminary Verification and in determining as to whether it is a fit case to launch final investigation into the allegation levelled in the complaints or otherwise. This agency maintains the confidentiality and secrecy of information during the discrete enquiry and conducts the enquiry impartially.

When the occasion arises, this Institution, on the orders of Hon'ble Lokayukta and the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta, will be entrusting the Summons and Notices to be served on the witnesses/parties to the complaint, reminders to the Public Servants/Complainants and also Warrants to be executed on such persons, to the members of staff of Investigation Wing, who will be discharging the said functions most effectively and submit compliance reports and assist the Presiding Officers.

The officers, who conduct investigation, may sometimes be required to give their evidence during Final Investigation in connection with the enquiries conducted and the reports submitted by them.

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10. WORKING HOURS, HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS

The working hours for the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana are from 10.30 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. on all working days. For the Calendar year 2025, 26 Public Holidays (excluding Sundays and Second Saturdays) and 12 Optional Holidays were declared. The Hon'ble Lokayukta and the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta availed Sankranti Vacation from 16.01.2025 to 17.01.2025 (02) working days, Summer Vacation from 05.05.2025 to 06.06.2025 (25) working days and Dasara Vacation from 29.09.2024 to 03.10.2024 (2) working days.

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11. OFFICERS DESIGNATED UNDER THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT IN THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA:

The Right to Information Act, 2005 mandates timely response to citizens' requests for information. Any citizen can directly file an application under the Act for obtaining information from the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana, which are being received in the Office, and the required information is provided as per rules, within the prescribed time frame.

The Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana is receiving several applications under the Right to Information Act, 2005 from the general public. In view of this, as mandated under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the following officers of Institution have been designated to receive and dispose of the Applications/ Appeals so received.

The Deputy Registrar is designated as Public Information Officer under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The Registrar is designated as First Appellate Authority under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The above Officers are assisted by the Assistant Registrar (Judicial), who is designated as Assistant Public Information Officer under RTI Act, 2005, and his supporting staff to provide the requisite information to the Applicants seeking information under the Right to Information Act.

In the year 2025 i.e., from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025, in all, 186 applications were received seeking information under the Right to Information Act, 2005. All these applications were disposed of within the time limit prescribed in the Act. Further, 54 appeals were received during the period under report and disposed of within the prescribed time limit.

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12. BUDGET PROVISION & DETAILS OF BUDGET ALLOCATED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025-2026:

The Budget Provision made available for this Institution for the Financial Year 2025-2026 under various Heads of Account has been Rs.12,76,80,000/-.

A Sum of Rs.11,71,05,000**/-** has been allocated under the Head, 'Salaries' and Rs.1,05,75,000/- has been allocated under Head, 'Non-Salaries' for the year 2025-2026. Of the total amount allocated under the Head Salaries, an amount of Rs.10,31,61,232/- has been spent (No budget restriction for salaries) and also incurred an expenditure of Rs.31,13,146/- under the Head Non-Salaries, by the end of December, 2025.

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DETAILS OF THE BUDGET ALLOCATED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025-2026

S.No.	Head of Account	Amount
1	010 – Salaries	11,71,05,000
2	110 - Domestic Travel Expenses	
3	111 - Travelling Allowance	7,70,000
4	112 - Bus Warrants	91,000
5	130 - Office Expenses:	---
6	131 - Service Postage & Telegram & Telephone charges	15,00,000
7	132 - Other Office Expenses	30,46,000
8	133 - Water charges	5,00,000
9	135 Electricity charges	11,00,000
10	200 - Other Administrative Expenses	---
11	240 - Petrol, Oil and Lubricants	18,30,000
12	270 - Minor Works	---
13	272 – Maintenance	5,00,000
14	280 - Professional Service	---
15	281 - Pleader Fee	3,03,000
16	310 - Grants in Aid	---
17	311 - Grants-in-Aid towards Salaries	---
18	410 - Secret Services Expenditure	27,000
19	510 - Motor Vehicles	---
20	511 - Maintenance Office Vehicles	9,08,000
21	512 - Purchase of Vehicle	---
22	521 - Machinery & Equipment	---
	Total	12,76,80,000

13. STATISTICAL DATA OF THE COMPLAINTS FILED, PENDING AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REPORT:

(A) STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED, DISPOSED OF AND PENDING BEFORE THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA DURING THE PERIOD FROM 01.01.2025 TO 31.12.2025.

SL. NO.	PARTICULARS	LOKAYUKTA	UPA-LOKAYUKTA	TOTAL
1	Complaints pending as on 01.01.2025	2206	897	3103
2	Complaints received during the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	678	724	1402
3	Total Complaints available for disposal	2884	1621	4505
4	Complaints disposed of during the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	761	757	1518
5	Complaints Pending as on 31.12.2025	2123	864	2987

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(B) STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISPOSAL OF CASES WITH YEAR-WISE BREAK UP BY THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA DURING THE PERIOD FROM 01.01.2025 TO 31.12.2025.

By Hon'ble Lokayukta (B1)		By Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta (B2)	
2008	00	2008	00
2009	00	2009	00
2010	00	2010	01
2011	01	2011	00
2012	00	2012	02
2013	02	2013	04
2014	02	2014	03
2015	02	2015	05
2016	02	2016	07

2017	12	2017	19
2018	06	2018	05
2019	08	2019	06
2020	16	2020	06
2021	45	2021	45
2022	91	2022	120
2023	179	2023	84
2024	261	2024	163
2025	134	2025	287
Total	**761**	**Total**	**757**

(C) STATEMENT SHOWING THE PENDENCY OF CASES WITH YEAR-WISE BREAK UP IN THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA OF TELANGANA AS ON 31.12.2025

Before Hon'ble Lokayukta (B1)		Before Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta (B2)	
2008	09	2008	00
2009	02	2009	00
2010	06	2010	02
2011	02	2011	01
2012	15	2012	04
2013	13	2013	04
2014	12	2014	02
2015	14	2015	05
2016	31	2016	06
2017	56	2017	07
2018	17	2018	03
2019	28	2019	03
2020	98	2020	11
2021	168	2021	36
2022	224	2022	82
2023	339	2023	90
2024	518	2024	112
2025	571	2025	496
Total	**2123**	**Total**	**864**

D) D) NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS NOT REGISTERED AS THEY WERE MERELY COPIES OF COMPLAINTS ADDRESSED TO OTHER AUTHORITIES OR UNSIGNED COPIES, ETC.	**103**
D) E) NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED SUO MOTU BASED ON NEWS ITEMS PUBLISHED IN NEWSPAPERS, ETC., DURING THE YEAR 2025.	**25**

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14. STATISTICAL DATA OF THE COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO INVESTIGATION WING FOR INVESTIGATION AND REPORTS DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REPORT

SI.No	Particulars	Lokayukta (B1- Section)	Upa-Lokayukta (B2-Section)	Total
1.	Complaints entrusted for enquiry pending as on 01.01.2025	**56**	**32**	**88**
2.	Complaints received for enquiry from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	**17**	**08**	**25**
3.	Total Complaints as on 31.12.2025	**73**	**40**	**113**
4.	Enquiry Reports submitted in the complaints entrusted, from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	**48**	**35**	**83**
5.	Entrusted complaints pending for enquiry as on 31.12.2025	**25**	**05**	**30**

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15. BREAK UP OF_COMPLAINTS FEE DETAILS

Cash, DDs received from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025 remitted to the Govt. Account/Refunded to Complainants

		Receipts		**Remittances**		
S.No.	Month	Cash	DDs	Cash	DDs	Refund
1	Jan' 2025	10,200	-	17,400	-	**-**
2	Feb' 2025	10,250	1,850	11,450	1,850	**-**
3	March 2025	5,700	7,450	6,450	7,450	**-**
4	April 2025	13,600	4,300	-	4,300	**-**
5	May 2025	10,200	2,250	23,200	2,250	**-**
6	June 2025	13,658	2,100	10,208	2,100	**-**
7	July 2025	12,200	2,500	6,300	2,500	**-**
8	Aug' 2025	12,750	750	20,450	750	**-**
9	Sept' 2025	13,250	2,700	6,600	2,700	**-**
10	Oct' 2025	19,058	3,600	25,550	3,600	**-**
11	Nov' 2025	13,650	2,700	14,708	2,700	**-**
12	Dec' 2025	17,250	750	11,250	750	**-**
	TOTAL	1,51,766	30,950	1,53,566	30,950	**-**

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16. BRIEF NOTES ON CERTAIN COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF BY HON'BLE LOKAYUKTA & HON'BLE UPA-LOKAYUKTA:

The Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana will be dealing with allegations made against the Public Servants, as to their official indiscipline, abuse of official position, acts actuated by the personal interest in discharge of official functions, corruption, favouritism, nepotism, lack of integrity, improper or corrupt motives in discharge of duties, omission to act in accordance with the norms of integrity, unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminative action, wilful negligence, undue delay in taking action etc. Likewise, this Institution deals with grievances of the Complainants who sustained injustice or undue hardship as a consequence of maladministration.

During the year under review, on the intervention of the Institution of Lokayukta of Telangana, the injustice caused and hardship sustained by the complainants owing to abuse of official position and maladministration etc., on the part of Public Servants have been remedied.

The brief history of some of such complaints dealt by Hon'ble Lokayukta and Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta are detailed hereunder.

Further, the grievances of umpteen number of the Complainants, who approached this Institution, have been redressed and the details of some of such complaints are also integrated hereunder in a tabular form.

COMPLAINT NO.823/2024/B1 Dt.11.06.2025

The complainant filed this complaint stating that his grandfather - Chinthalathadem Narsaiah has purchased the land in Sy.No.858/D/2 situated at Vedira village and after his demise, his father (complainant's father) and brother of his (complainant's) father have got shared the said land and his father got an extent of Ac.0.25 gts., to his share and after the death of his father, he is cultivating the said land till date and he gave several representations to the Tahsildar requesting to mutate the said land in his name, but no action has been taken so far. Hence, this complaint.

In response to the notice issued by this Institution, the District Collector, Karimnagar District has filed report dated 04.02.2025, wherein the last paragraph reads as under:

> *"The complainant has filed online application No.2400118020 under Missing Survey number/Sub Division number to enter his name in Dharani in respect of land in Sy.No.858/D/2/1 to an extent of (0.17 gts.). The online application filed by the complainant has been considered and approved by the RDO, Karimangar and the name of the complainant has been incorporated as pattedar in Sy.No.858/D/2/4 to an extent of (0.17 gts.) and the grievance of the complainant is redressed."*

Based on the above report of the District Collector, the Hon'ble Lokayukta closed the complaint as the grievance of the complainant has been redressed.

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COMPLAINT NO.1773/2022/B1 Dt.09.06.2025

The complainant, Sri Athram Ramaiah of Bejjur Mandal, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, has filed this complaint seeking sanction of statutory ex-gratia relief of Rs.5,00,000/- for the death of his daughter, Athram Lalitha, who died on 30.06.2015 due to a lightning strike at the outskirts of Pothepally Village, Bejjur Mandal, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, while returning from the agricultural field, by citing G.O.Rt.No.23, Revenue (Disaster Management-I) Department, dated 21.09.2021, which provides relief to the families of lightning strike victims during a specific period.

In this regard, reports dated 13.08.2024 and 18.12.2024 have been received from the Collector, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, to the effect that the Administrative Officer, Collectorate, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad has disbursed the sanctioned amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs (Rupees Five lakhs only) on 24.11.2023 and the said amount was also credited the complainant's account on 22.04.2024.

Since the authorities have sanctioned and paid the ex-gratia amount to the complainant, this complaint was closed as the grievance of the complainant has been fully redressed.

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COMPLAINT NO.05/2023/B1 Dt.21.08.2025

Sri Konda Laxmikantha Reddy, President of Durgabai Deshmukh Colony Welfare Association (DD Colony) filed this complaint stating that he received representations from the residents of DD Colony to the effect that the management of the said colony, without obtaining permission from the competent authorities, have started construction of commercial building in A-Line at H.No.2-2-16, DD Colony, Hyderabad by opening Sanjeevini Junior College, due to which, a lot of nuisance and inconvenience is being caused to the residents of the colony depriving their privacy and peace. It is further stated by him that though representations were made to the public servants for taking necessary action against the management of said college, no action has been taken.

The Secretary, Telangana Board of Intermediate Education (TGBIE), Nampally, Hyderabad filed report dated 01.11.2024, wherein it is stated that pursuant to the notice received from this Institution, the then Secretary, TGBIE closed the said Sri Sanjeevini Jr. College (Code 61216). As per the latest report of the District Intermediate Education Officer, Sri Sanjeevini Jr. College (Code 61216) is not functioning at H.No.2-2-16, A Lane, DD Colony, Hyderabad. It was reported that action to remove the sign board displayed with the name “Sri Sanjeevini IIT-JEE-Foundation”, is not within the purview of the TGBIE.

The complainant, vide letter dated 21.08.2025, requested this Institution to close the complaint stating that the said college has been vacated from the premises and no further operations are going on.

So, the complaint was closed as the grievance of the complainant has been redressed and no further action was necessary in the complaint.

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COMPLAINT NO.921/2025/B1 Dt.30.10.2025

This complaint has been taken up **suo motu** based on a news item published in Eenadu Telugu daily, on 16.09.2025, under the caption “Patta Marpidiki Revenue Adhikarula Vedhimpulu”.

In response to the notice issued, a report dated 23.10.2025 has been received from the District Collector, Mahabubnagar, which shows that the grievance of the complainant has been redressed vide file No.B/24/2025, dated 16.09.2025 and ORC has been implemented in the revenue records and Pattadar Passbook was also issued to the complainant vide PPB No. T01060151097. The report further indicates that a Show Cause Notice was issued to Smt. J.Deepika, Naib Tahsildar (presently working as I/c Tahsildar, Devarkadra) and Sri Sahath Ishan, Sr. Assistant (presently working as I/c ARI, Tahsildar’s office, Devarkadra), who are erring officials, calling for their explanation.

Based on the above report, this complaint was closed with a direction to the competent authority to file a report, before this Institution, about the action taken against the erring officials.

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COMPLAINT NO.852/2023/B1 Dt.24.09.2025

The case of the complainant is that the Government lands, lakes and play grounds of Addakal village have been encroached; that illegal building permissions in 10% of Government lands have been given by Smt. Manjula, Mandal Praja Parishad Development Officer, Addakal Mandal and the activity of illegal excavation of sand from lake and illegal transportation of gravel and stones is not obstructed by Sri Kishan Nayak, Tahsildar, Addakal Mandal. It is alleged by the complainant that though the matter has been brought to the notice of the Public Servants, no action has been taken.

In response to the notices issued, the Tahsildar, Addakal Mandal and the District Collector, Mahabubnagar District filed reports dated 30.10.2023 & 20.11.2023 respectively stating that the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Mahabubnagar has granted lease permission to M/s. Prassmak Minerals for quarry purpose in Sy.Nos.161 and 95 of Addakal and Katawaram villages of Addakal Mandal for 20 years and the said agency has been transporting gravel and stones and there is no illegal transportation of gravel from Palugu Gutta. It was assured by them that action will be taken, if any, illegal quarries are noticed in the Mandal.

The District Panchayat Officer, Mahabubnagar District filed a report dated 06.11.2023 stating that at present no construction activity is going on in the subject land and action will be initiated against the Panchayat Secretary, Gram Panchayat, Addakal, for not recording the resolution No.282, dated

08.04.2023 passed by Gram Panchayat allotting the land to an extent of Ac.1200 Sq. Yards to eight journalists, in the minutes books, in due course.

The complainant filed his objections dated 16.09.2025 stating that illegal constructions have been stopped.

Since the complained illegal constructions have been stopped and the grievance of the complainant was redressed, Hon'ble Lokayukta closed this complaint with a direction to the authorities concerned to monitor, from time to time, the illegal constructions and take action against the illegal transportation of gravel from Palugu Gutta.

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COMPLAINT NO.158/2021/B1 Dt.22.07.2025

The complainant alleges that land in Sy. No. 560/P1/P2, to an extent of Ac.2.00 situated at Achampet Village, Nizamsagar Mandal, was assigned to Sri C.Ramesh illegally and requests for cancellation of said assignment and to initiate disciplinary action against Sri M.Sanjay Rao, the then Tahsildar. It is also alleged by the complainant that despite the District Collector's enquiry and recommendation for action against the concerned official, the Chief Commissioner of Land Administration did not take any action and, therefore, he had to file this complaint.

The Chief Commissioner of Land Administration, T.S. Hyderabad, filed a report dated 07.05.2024, wherein it is stated that a regular departmental inquiry was initiated against the erring officer i.e., Sri Sanjay Rao, Tahsildar, for assigning the land in favour of Chakali Ramesh Kumar without verifying the genuineness of the documents submitted by said Chakali Ramesh Kumar and in the said inquiry, the said Sri Sanjay Rao was found guilty of the charge framed and hence, a penalty of stoppage of one annual grade increment without cumulative effect was imposed against him under Rule 9 of TSCS (CCA) Rules, 1991 vide CCLA’s Proceedings dt.29.04.2024 and the District Collector, Kamareddy was requested to make necessary entries in the Service Register of the individual.

The complainant did not turn up and file any objections to the above report of the Chief Commissioner of Land Administration.

Since the erring official was identified and punished, the complaint was closed as no further enquiry/investigation was necessary.

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COMPLAINT NO.901/2021/B1 Dt.25.06.2025

The complainant has filed this complaint alleging that he and his brother owned Ac.2.25 guntas of land in Sy.No.805/C of Alampur Village, which was purchased by their father in 1989, but, the revenue records still reflect the names of previous owners, and despite the LRs of the previous pattadars providing no-objection statement for mutation, no action has been taken. Hence, he requested for an enquiry and direction to mutate the land in their names.

In this regard, a report dated 29.11.2024 has been received from the Collector, Jogulamba Gadwal District, to the effect that on a detailed report submitted by the Tahsildar, Alampur recommending for implementation of pending mutation in favour of the applicants, the same was examined and accepted by him and implemented in revenue records; that on verification of Dharani status of Alampur Village, the land admeasuring Ac.0.35 guntas in Sy.No.805/e/2 was implemented in the name of the complainant i.e., Sri Boya Raghunath, S/o. Boya Pedda Savaranna and the land admeasuring Ac.1.12 guntas and Ac.0.18 guntas in Sy.Nos.805/e1 to 2 and 805/e/1/2 respectively was implemented in the name of Sri B. Jayaramudu S/o. late Boya Pedda Savaranna, who is the brother of the complainant. Hence, the issue has been resolved.

Since the grievance of the complainant has been redressed, the complaint was closed as no further enquiry was required.

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COMPLAINT NO.3729/2017/B1 Dt.15.07.2025

The complainant's husband, late Sri Lakkarusu Mogili, was indebted due to failure of crops and having unable to clear the debts he committed suicide on 10.07.2014 and in that regard a case in Cr.No.279/2014 was registered in Athmakur Police Station. The Government have issued orders vide G.O.Ms.No.173, Revenue (DA-CMRF) Department dated 22.09.2015 for payment of ex-gratia of Rs.5,00,000/- to the family of the deceased besides loan settlement up to a ceiling of Rs.1,00,000/- as one time settlement to the creditors as a measure of support to the distressed family members of the farmers, who committed suicide, and the said orders would be applicable from 02.06.2014. Accordingly, the Government have issued orders to the District Collectors also. In spite of approaching the public servants for sanction of the aforesaid ex-gratia to the complainant, there is no response even after lapse of more than three years. Hence, the complainant prayed to issue necessary directions to the public servants to immediately extend the economic support and rehabilitation package to her in the interest of social justice.

A perusal of the report dated 08.07.2025 of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Parkal Division, Hanamkonda District shows that the District Collector, Hanamkonda has sanctioned an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs in favour of the Tahsildar, Athmakur vide UBI cheque dated 20.03.2025 for payment of ex-gratia to the next kin of the deceased farmer Sri L. Mogili; that as per the instructions of the District Collector, Hanamkonda, a joint account has been opened in favour of the Tahsildar and Smt.L. Lakhmi in Canara Bank,

Athmakur on 19.04.2025 and an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs vide cheque dated 21.04.2025 was deposited in the said account and as per the recommendation of the Mandal Agriculture Officer, Athmakur an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs was released to Smt.L.Lakshmi to meet the cost of cultivation charges for cotton and red chillies.

Since the grievance of the complainant has been redressed, the complaint was closed as no further enquiry was necessary.

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COMPLAINT NO.1093/2023/B1 Dt.15.07.2025

Sri M.Devendar Rao, President of Dollar Meadows Owners Welfare Association, filed this complainant stating that the Gram Panchayat, Bowrampet sanctioned a layout consisting of 254 residential plots in land admeasuring Ac.20.00 gts., in Sy.Nos.476(Part), 422 (Part), 422/1, 471/ , 471 (Part), 469 (Part) and 470 (Part) situated at Bowrampet Village, Quthbullahpur Mandal, Medchal-Malkjgiri District; that in the year 2007, one Om Sai Constructions Pvt. Ltd., took over the layout and constructed Villas under the name and style of 'Dollar Meadows'; that he (complainant) spent over Rs.25 lakhs to develop the existing Village road by widening it to 40 feet for the residents to start living from 2012, but, later, the builder has abandoned the project in 2013, due to which, the owners' association took charge to resolve the issues and for development of basic amenities; that from the notice served to the builder in 2012 by a subsidiary of Telangana wing of AP Housing Board, they realized that the road belongs to AP Housing Board and later the said land was re-allocated to Telangana TRANSCO for construction of sub-station. When the complainant approached the TRANSCO for continued usage of the road, the TRANSCO assured that they will provide alternate road and they completed 90% of the work and the road was altered, due to which, the complainant and others are facing inconvenience to pass through the said road. In this connection, the complainant and others made representations before the TRANSCO and other public servants to resolve the road issue, but, they did not initiate any action.

Report dated 14.07.2025 has been received from the Director (Investigation) of this Institution.

In response to the notice issued, the Executive Engineer/Construction, Metro-Work/TG TRANSCO and the Assistant Executive Officer/Construction, SD-II/Metro-Work/TG TRANSCO appeared and submitted that the complainant is claiming the subject land by virtue of an undertaking given to Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Telangana Wing) stating that the Association specifically agreed that APHB(TW) shall have the right at its sole discretion to close or remove or make such other changes to the road at any time, which may be necessitated due to various reasons as layout is revised or if it is decided to develop the APHB (TW) layout as a Gated community or to put the land to use for any different purpose, etc., in which case the Dollar Meadows Owners Welfare Association or its members etc., shall have no right to object to the same and have to look for an alternate road for ingress and egress and they also cannot claim any amount whatsoever towards compensation, damages or the life, but, in the mutual agreement between the TRANSCO and Telangana Housing Board Hyderabad, the TRANSCO has accepted equivalent land for erection of 220KV SS and advance possession of the land was handed over by the Telangana Housing Board, Hyderabad to the TRANSCO, as such, the complainant filed suit in O.S.No.720 of 2017 along with an Interlocutory Application No.527/2017 claiming easementary rights and both were disposed of.

In this matter, the complainant has suppressed the fact of filing suit & I.A. and also about their disposal and the undertaking given thereunder. Believing the version of the complainant, investigation has already been ordered, which, in fact, was unnecessary and waste of public funds and time of the public servants.

It was observed by the Hon'ble Lokayukta that the complainant has already availed the alternative remedy and when he failed to get the relief, he filed the present complaint before this Institution; that the complaint is frivolous and liable to be dismissed on that ground. So observing, the Hon'ble Lokayukta closed this complaint imposing exemplary costs of Rs.5,000/- (Rupees Five Thousand only) to be recovered from the complainant under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act.

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COMPLAINT NO.663/2023/B1 Dt.03.09.2025

The complainant Sri P. Sri Hari Rao states that due to illness he was admitted in Nakshatra Hospital, R.K.Puram, Hyderabad on 23.02.2022 and incurred an amount of Rs.2,08,534/- and when Medical bills along with relevant documents were sent to the Tahsildar, Marpally Mandal for reimbursement, no information was received and hence, his son approached the Tahsildar, who, in turn, stated that the subject pertains to the Superintendent (Deputy Tahsildar) and when his son approached the said Superintendent, he replied that he needs some time and later, when he (complainant) enquired about the same, the Superintendent has stated that the file was missing and so, he made representations to the public servants, but, no action has been taken even after lapse of one year.

Sri M. Vasu Chandra, Revenue Divisional Officer, Vikarabad Division, appeared and filed report dated 02.09.2025, which reads as follows:

> *"…the Tahsildar Marpally was requested to enquire and submit detailed report in the above matter. And vide reference 5th cited, report has been submitted stating that the complainant Sri P. Srihari Rao has submitted reimbursement proposal for two Medical bills i.e., one for an amount of Rs.28,350/-(Rupees TwentyEight Thousand Three Hundred and fifty Only) which was processed and an amount of Rs. 26,933/- (Rupees Twenty Six Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Three Only) was sanctioned and paid to the applicant vide Token No. 2441765583, Dt:21.12.2023. And the other was for an amount of Rs.1,80,183/- (Rupees One Lakh Eighty Thousand One Hundred and EightyThreeOnly)for which an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- has been approved by the CCLA-TS and for the same amount bill has been generated vide Token No. 2504176625 and the same medical bills were processed and submitted to the STO, Mominpet, Vikarabad District in the month of April, 2024, the same amount was paid to the applicant."*

Since the medical reimbursement bill amount has been paid to the complainant, no further enquiry was required and hence, the complaint was closed on the ground that the grievance of the complainant is redressed.

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COMPLAINT NO.60/2023/B1 Dt.30.07.2025

The complainant, Sri Kumram Dev Rao, resident of Nakkalwada Village, Boath Mandal, Adilabad District, has filed this complaint seeking sanction of statutory ex-gratia relief of Rs.5,00,000/- for the death of his wife, Kumuram Laxmibai, who died on 13.06.2015, due to a lightning strike, while working in the agricultural fields at the outskirts of Nakkalwadda Village, Boath Mandal, Adilabad District, by citing Government orders vide G.O.Rt.No.23, dated 21.09.2021, G.O.Rt.No.23, dated 06.06.2022 and G.O.Rt.No.37, dated 19.10.2022, that provides relief to families of lightning strike victims during a specific period.

In this regard, on issuance of a notice, the District Collector, Adilabad District, sent a report dated 07.12.2024 to the effect that the amount has been sanctioned.

Since the matter has been resolved on the intervention of this Institution and the ex-gratia amount has been credited to the beneficiary’s bank account (Account No. 79005529443, Telangana Grameena Bank, Boath, SBIN0RRDCGB) vide Token No. 2523159998, the complainant filed letter dated 13.01.2025 to close the complaint.

So, the Hon’ble Lokayukta closed this complaint on the ground that the grievance of the complainant has been fully redressed.

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COMPLAINT NO.1469/2021/B1 Dt.18.12.2025

The case of the complainants, who are farmers of Kadukuntla and Rainpeta villages of Kothakota Mandal, Wanaparthy District, is that the Government is providing water for the entire ayacut land of Rayasamudram water tank directly from Bheema Package-15 due to which water is not being released from the said Rayasamudram water tank and all the sluices of said tank are locked and sealed permanently, due to which, the water in the tank is being retained at its Full Tank Level (FTL) for the last three years, as a result, their lands i.e., an extent of 350 acres of Kadukuntla village and 250 acres of Rainpeta village, have become submerged for ever under Rayasamudram water tank and they are unable to cultivate their lands; that they have submitted an application dated 12-04-2021 before the District Collector, Wanaparthy to take steps to acquire their lands and the lands of other affected persons by issuing a preliminary notification under Section 11(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (for short 'the new LA Act') and pay the compensation for their submerged lands, but, the District Collector (Public Servant No.2) has not initiated any steps in that regard.

On receipt of notice from this Institution, the District Collector filed her report vide Lr.No. A/96/2022, dated 13-06-2022 stating that water is not provided by the Government directly from Bheema Package to the ayacut of Kadukuntla and Rainpeta villages and that sluices are not sealed. She has, however, admitted that an extent of Ac.178-31 guntas is in FTL of

Rayasamudram at Rainpeta village, Kothakota Mandal and an extent of 258.29 guntas of Sikham land; 48-09 guntas of patta land and Ac.10-16 guntas of Government land is in FTL of Rayasamdram at Kadukuntla village, Wanaparthy Mandal and that the total extent of land submerged is 496-05 guntas. It is also stated that the extents of submerged lands need to be surveyed to have certainty about the actual extents of land submerged in Rayasamdram water tank. The District Collector, however, expressed inability to acquire the said submerged lands stating that the acquisition of lands is not possible as it causes huge loss to the public exchequer and many people will come forward asking to acquire their lands.

The District Collector in her another report vide Lr.No. A/96/2022, dated 19-8-2022 has reiterated the facts stated in the earlier report dated 13.06.2022.

The complainants filed objections to the above reports of the District Collector denying the facts stated therein by reiterating their grievance.

This Institution vide order dated 28.08.2024 referred the complaint to the Director (Investigation) of this Institution for enquiry and report, who, in turn, entrusted the investigation to the Investigating Officer under his control. The said Investigating Officer along with the officials concerned physically inspected the tank and submitted report dated 16.12.2024 to the Director (Investigation), who, in turn, submitted the said report before this Institution along with his remarks. The relevant observations made by him are as under:

> "During the course of my enquiry, it is learnt from the complainant and others that the Government is providing water for

the entire extent of the lands under the Ayacut of “Raya Samudram” directly from Bheema Package-15 due to which not even a single drop of water is released from Raya Samudram water tank and all the sluices of Raya Samudram water tank are locked and sealed permanently. It is further learnt that an extent of 350 acres of land at Kadukuntla village and 250 acres of land at Rainpeta village have totally submerged in the Raya Samudram/Raja Samudram due to which the complainants and others being pattedars are unable to cultivate the crops since 3 years as the lands are not fit for cultivation due to retention of full water and the complainants and other affected farmers are put to heavy loss and are starving.

Further during our inspection, we have observed that many of the lands of the farmers of both Rainpeta and Kadukuntla villages have been submerged in the Tank water and there is no scope for any cultivation. The photographs taken during our inspection clear show the submergence of lands in the Tank water and that even the Electric poles erected in the lands for fixing power connection to the Bores and motors of the lands have also been in the water. During our enquiries with the villagers, it is revealed that the lands are under submergence state throughout the year since last more than 5 years and there is no scope for any cultivation in the said lands and hence they are requesting the Government to acquire their lands and pay fair compensation.

Thus from the above it is clear, that the lands of both Rainpeta and Kadukuntla villages have been submerged in the Tank water and there is no scope for any cultivation. It is also a fact to be taken into consideration that if at all any water is released from Raya Samudram Tank, the lands of downstream villages of Mummanapally and Boothkoor villages of Wanaparthy district will be submerged and they enter into fight with the villagers of Rainpeta

and Kadukuntla villages which will result into Law and Order problem.

The Investigating Officer opined that the clarifications and claims of District Collector, Wanaparthy and the Engineering officials Irrigation and CAD Department that they are monitoring the Raya Samudram Tank regularly and that in rainy season the first and last sluices should be opened and the middle sluice will be operated and it is technically feasible to monitor the water level without any problem to concerned Ayacut farmers including and that the District Collector, Wanaparthy had given clear instructions to the Irrigation officials to take appropriate action on the request of both Rainpeta and Kadukuntla villagers in accordance with technical aspects and existing rules in vogue and also the guidelines of the Department is also not acceptable.

The I.O. further opined that it is not acceptable to state by the RDO., Wanaparthy and the District Collector, Wanaparthy that as per the requisition of the complainants, to acquire lands and pay compensation belonging to them and other affected persons which are submerged under Raya Samudram water tank could not be considerable; that, if their crops are damaged due to heavy rains or submergence at any time that there would be a separate mechanism on the payment of crop damages but not as it to the land acquisition in the matter and there is a huge loss to the public exchequer and there is ever choice that so many people will come forward, asking to acquire their lands even if some crops are damaged on the same lines even if the land is not required for public purpose under Land Acquisition Act and there is a chance to misuse. The I.O. further stated that during enquiries on the day of Joint Inspection on 28.09.2024 and thereafter, the villagers and farmers both Kadukuntla and Rainpeta in one voice stated that their lands remain

submerged in Raya Samudram Tank throughout the year and they had become unfit for cultivation.

Thus from the above, it is clear that the Raya Samudram water tank is retaining water at its Full Tank Level since three years and the lands of the complainants of both the villages i.e., about Ac.350.00 guntas of land in Kadukuntla village of Wanaparthy Mandal and Ac.250.00 guntas of land at Rainpet village of Kothakota Mandal, Wanaparthy District have become submerged forever under the Raya Samudram water tank and they are unfit for cultivation due to permanent retention of water at Full Tank Level."

On 17-12-2024, this Institution observed that it is suffice to notice from the scrutiny report dated 16-12-2024 of the Director (Investigation) and report dated 16.12.2024 of the Investigating Officer of this Institution wherein it is opined that the lands of the complainants have been submerged in the tank water and there is no scope for any cultivation. This institution directed the Chief Commissioner of Land Administration to take appropriate steps for reconsidering the matter of acquiring the submerged lands of the complainants and pay fair compensation to them by constituting a Committee and submit a report. Accordingly, a Sub-Committee consisting of the District Collector, Wanaparthy, Additional Collector (Revenue), Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Circle Pebbair, Revenue Divisional Officer, Wanaparthy, Tahsildar, Kothakota and Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Pebbair Division was formed. The Chief Commissioner vide letter dated 29.08.2025 submitted a report of the Committee wherein it is opined that the claim of the complainants cannot be accepted.

This Institution, in its order dated 07-08-2025, prima facie found that there is mal-administration on the part of the concerned authorities and directed the Government to take a concrete decision and submit a report thereof. But, the Government failed to initiate any steps to address the grievance of the complainants.

Considering the facts and circumstances, the Hon'ble Lokayukta held that the complainants are entitled for acquisition of their submerged lands under Rayasamudram Water Tank and compensation thereof.

The Hon'ble Lokayukta in exercise of the power under Rule 5(6) and Rule 16 of the Telangana Lokayukta & Upa-Lokayukta (Investigation) Rules, 1984 and by relying on a Division Bench judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in *The State of Karnataka, The Deputy Commissioner, Bengaluru Urban District (D.C.Office Compound), K.G. Road, Bengaluru v. The Hon'ble Lokayukta, Office of the Lokayukta, M.S.Building, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru and another* (Writ Petition No.4825 of 2023 (GM-KLA) decided on 9th September, 2025) gave a direction to the Principal Secretary to Government, Major and Minor Irrigation (I&CAD) Department, Government of Telangana to take appropriate action for redressal of grievance of the complainants by initiating land acquisition proceedings under the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, if necessary, in respect of submerged lands of the complainants for payment of compensation within a period of (4) months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

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COMPLAINT NO.1162/2021/B1 Dt.18.12.2025

The case of the complainants, who are the farmers of Venkatapur, Janampeta and Sheripalli villages of Pebbair Mandal (now under Srirangapur Mandal), Wanaparthy District is that their lands are submerged in Ramasamudram Water Tank, due to which, they are unable to cultivate their vast extent of lands (both patta and assigned lands) throughout the year and they gave representations to the District Collector, Wanaparthy on 11-09-2017 and 08-03-2021 reiterating the submergence of their lands and requesting to acquire their lands by issuing a preliminary notification under Section 11(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (for short 'the new LA Act') and pay the compensation for their submerged lands, but, the District Collector (Respondent No.5) has not initiated any steps in that regard.

After the notice was served to the respondent No.1 i.e., the Principal Secretary, Major and Minor Irrigation, Hyderabad with a copy of complaint, he addressed the Chief Commissioner of Land Administration, Telangana State, Hyderabad to submit a report on the facts of the case, who, in turn, called for a report from the District Collector (Respondent No.5). The District Collector, in turn, called for a report from the Additional Collector (Revenue) holding FAC of RDO Wanaparthy and the Tahsildar of Srirangapur Mandal, who along with the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Pebbair, and Executive Engineer inspected the submerged lands of the complainants and found that the water is flowing continuously into Ramasamudram Water Tank

through D-20 canal of Priyadarshini Jurala Project and also noticed that seepage water is entering into the said tank. Because of this, excess/back water of the Reservoir is submerging the lands of the complainants.

The Tahsildar, Srirangapur has submitted a report to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Wanaparthy vide Lr.No.B/148/2022, dated 21-05-2022 and the relevant portion is as under:

> "During the inspection of the canal it is observed that water is flowing continuously into Ramasamudram water tank through the Distributory No.D-20. It was also noticed that seepage water is entering into Rama Samudram Reservoir due to which the excess / back water of the reservoir are submerging and the complainants are unable to cultivate their patta lands".

The Hon'ble Lokayukta observed that the lands of the complainants are under submergence of Ramasamudram Water Tank and hence, they (complainants) are entitled for acquisition of their submerged lands under Ramasamudram Water Tank and compensation thereof.

The Hon'ble Lokayukta in exercise of the power under Rule 5(6) and Rule 16 of the Telangana Lokayukta & Upa-Lokayukta (Investigation) Rules, 1984 and by relying on a Division Bench judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in *The State of Karnataka, The Deputy Commissioner, Bengaluru Urban District (D.C.Office Compound), K.G. Road, Bengaluru v. The Hon'ble Lokayukta, Office of the Lokayukta, M.S.Building, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru and another* (Writ Petition No.4825 of 2023 (GM-KLA) decided on 9th September, 2025) gave a direction to the Principal Secretary to

Government, Major and Minor Irrigation (I&CAD) Department, Government of Telangana (Public Servant No.1) to take appropriate action for redressal of grievance of the complainants by initiating land acquisition proceedings under the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, if necessary, in respect of submerged lands of the complainants for payment of compensation within a period of (4) months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

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COMPLAINT NO.525/2025/B2 **Dt.20.11.2025**

The complainant alleged that though land admeasuring Ac.1.00 in Sy. No. 53/B of Kodakandla Village and Mandal was recorded in his name as per the copy of 1B (ROR) as on 19.09.2019, the same was mutated in the name of his mother, V. Padmaja Devi, by 31.01.2020 without his knowledge or notice and when he sought information under the RTI Act, he was informed that the mutation file was not traceable. He, therefore, prayed to take appropriate action against the officers who violated the law.

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Ghanpur Station Division, filed a report dated 04.09.2025 stating that initially the name of the complainant's father was shown as pattadar in pahanies for the years 1954-1955, 1968-1969 and 1974-1975 in respect of the land admeasuring Ac.2.30 in Sy.No.53; that in 1995, the complainant's father sold Ac.1.00 to one Chivukula Lalitha Sastri, who, in turn, returned the said land to the father of the complainant as she is not cultivating the land and since 2012, the name of the father of the complainant has been recorded as occupant; that currently, the name of the complainant's mother, Veerareddy Padmaja, is recorded as pattadar and enjoyer of the said land with Khata No.1427, though mutation file is not available in the Tahsildar's office; that complainant's mother died in 2022 and when the complainant and other family members were asked to produce the supporting documents, they failed to do so, which clearly shows that they have no title for 1.00 acre in Sy. No. 53/B; that the local enquiry revealed that there is a dispute

between the complainant and his mother on the subject land and at present, the complaint’s sister is cultivating 20 guntas of land and the remaining 20 guntas of land is kept fallow.

Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta opined that the mutation was carried out in the name of the mother of the complainant without the knowledge of or notice to the complainant.

In view of the proviso to Rule 5(6) of the Telangana Lokayukta and Upa Lokayukta (Investigation) Rules, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint observing that the District Collector, Jangaon, will examine the records, take appropriate action against the officer/s responsible for effecting the mutation in the complainant's mother's name without the complainant’s knowledge or notice; address the complainant’s grievance in accordance with law and submit an action taken report to this Institution within three months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

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COMPLAINT NO.317/2025/B2 **Dt.25.09.2025**

On the complainant's complaint No.330 of 2018, this Institution called for a report from the Tahsildar, Mellacheruvu and after considering the said report, this Institution passed order dated 10.2.2021 directing the Revenue Divisional Officer, Suryapet to pay compensation to the complainant within two months and file a compliance report.

On 25.03.2022, when the road was allegedly being laid through his land measuring 13 guntas in Survey No.315/A of Mellacheruvu village again under the Paniki Ahara Pathakam Scheme without paying compensation, the complainant filed this complaint against public servant Nos.1 to 5 praying for a direction to pay compensation.

Earlier, the complainant filed a petition in CMP No.10 of 2022 in complaint No.330 of 2018 alleging that on 24.9.2022 the road was again being laid through his land without paying compensation and seeking reopen of the complaint No.330 of 2018 as well as initiation of contempt proceedings against the Superintending Engineer, Suryapet, the Divisional Engineer, Huzurnagar and the Assistant Engineer, Mellacheruvu. In the said CMP No.10 of 2022, report of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Huzurnagar, was called for and in his report dated 19.09.2025, the Revenue Divisional Officer has stated that only 10½ guntas of land in Survey No.315/A belonging to the complainant falls under the alignment of the Panchayat road; that a preliminary notification had been sent to the District Collector, Suryapet, for publication and initiation of

land acquisition proceedings and that compensation would be paid to the complainant at the earliest without delay.

In view of the said report dated 19.9.2015 of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Huzurnagar, the said CMP No.10 of 2022 was closed with an observation that the District Collector, Suryapet and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Huzurnagar, will ensure that the complainant is compensated for his land acquired for laying the Panchayat road without delay and in a manner that prevents any further grievance and will submit action taken report to this Institution within three months.

In the circumstances, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta closed this complaint being unnecessary to keep pending.

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COMPLAINT NO.1347/2021/B2 Dt.10.11.2025

The complainant seeks appropriate action taken against the Tahsildar, Makthal, and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narayanpet, for their failure to implement the order dated 22.07.2017 passed by the Sub-Collector, Narayanpet, in File No. A/4431/2016, wherein the Tahsildar, Makthal, was directed to take action against Pedda Lingappa under POT Act, 1977 and resume the excess assigned land and reassign the same to the landless poor in accordance with law.

The Additional Collector (Revenue), Narayanpet, filed a report dated 04.09.2025 stating that upon issuance of notices by the Tahsildar in File No.A/202/2022, Pedda Lingappa filed W.P.No.17535 of 2022 and the Hon'ble High Court while disposing of the said writ petition by its order dated 11.04.2022, directed Pedda Lingappa to submit his counter within two weeks in response to the final notice dated 23.03.2022 issued by the Tahsildar and upon receipt of the counter, the Tahsildar was directed to consider the same, pass appropriate orders in accordance with law, and communicate the decision to Pedda Lingappa. The Hon'ble High Court directed further that, until completion of the entire process, the Tahsildar shall not interfere with the possession of Pedda Lingappa over the subject land.

The further report of the Additional Collector states that after receipt of the counter from Pedda Lingappa, the Tahsildar examined the matter with

reference to the records and passed an order dated 18.05.2022 in File No. A/202/2022, resuming the excess land to an extent of Ac.1.29 guntas in S.No. 62/6 and directing the Revenue Inspector to take over possession of the said excess land into government custody and on 19.08.2025, possession of said land was taken into government custody under a cover of panchanama by the Revenue Inspector, Makthal.

Though notice was issued to the complainant and he was also informed through phone regarding the next date of hearing, he remained absent on 23.10.2025 and 07.11.2025.

By taking into account the report of the Additional Collector, the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint treating that the grievance of the complainant has been redressed by the department.

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COMPLAINT NO.1177/2023/B2 Dt.06.10.2025

The complainant submits that on 26.6.2022, on receipt of complaint from him against one Kethavath Raju, the SI of Police, registered a case in Crime No.175 of 2022 under Section 324 IPC and the same was numbered as CC. No. 656 of 2022 by the Court of Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Jadcherla. The complainant alleges that SI Ramlal, in collusion with the accused, obtained a false wound certificate from Dr.Raghavendar, though he had not any taken treatment from the said doctor, and thereafter, filed a charge-sheet for a lesser offence and that after obtaining information under the RTI Act from Dr. Rajitha, who actually treated him, when he approached SI Ramlal, he abused him and threatened to put him behind bars if he discloses the matter to anyone. The complainant, therefore, prayed this Institution to enquire into the matter and take appropriate action against Dr.K.Raghavendar, CAS, Area Hospital, Jadcherla and Ram Lal, SI of Police, Midjil Police Station.

The Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Mahabubnagar, in his report dated 09.12.2023 has stated that the complainant was initially treated by Dr. Raghavendar and later, he was referred to the Government Hospital, Mahabubnagar, for expert treatment by the Orthopaedic Department as he sustained an abrasion on the right arm, a bruise on the chest, and an abrasion on the left elbow; that Dr. Rajitha of Government Hospital, Mahabubnagar, issued a medical certificate confirming that the complainant sustained both grievous and simple injuries and on the instructions of the Officer, the SI of Police,

Midjil Police Station filed a supplementary charge-sheet on 9.12.2023 and thus, there was no foul play as alleged by the complainant.

The complainant, in his objections, reiterated the contents of the complaint and submitted that SI Ramlal falsely implicated the complainant, his brother's son Kethavath Madhu and his brother's daughter-in-law Kethavath Sandhya, in Crime No.176 of 2022.

Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta opined that the wound certificate and the OP slip were managed by the SI Ramlal through Dr.Raghavendar.

In view of the proviso to Rule 5(6) of the Telangana Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta (Investigation) Rules, the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint with a direction to send the copies of the complaint, the report and the objections to the Superintendent of Police, Mahabubnagar for enquiry and appropriate action against A.Ramlal, the then SI of Police, Midjil Police Station and to the Commissioner, Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad, Hyderabad, for enquiry and appropriate action against Dr.Raghavendar, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Area Hospital, Jadcherla, and for submitting action taken reports to this Institution within 6 months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

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COMPLAINT NO.1451/2021/B2 Dt.15.10.2025

The complainant filed this complaint stating that though complaints were given to the District Collector and the District Panchayat Officer about the misuse of funds by the Peddagopathi Gram Panchayat and for showing the roads as completed though they were not laid by the Anantaram Gram Panchayat and for misappropriation of government funds sanctioned for construction of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission by Panchayat officials, no action was taken.

The District Panchayat Officer, Khammam in his report dated 13.06.2022 stated that the works in question were undertaken and payments were made by following resolutions passed by the Ward Members and, therefore, no misappropriation occurred.

The complainant submitted objections stating that a false report was submitted by the public servant.

The Director (Investigation) of this Institution submitted his report dated 21.11.2024, wherein it is stated that the District Collector of Khammam appointed the District Co-operative Officer as an Enquiry Officer to conduct an enquiry against K. Rajeshwari, Panchayat Secretary of Peddagopathi Gram Panchayat, Konijerla Mandal, Khammam District and submit his report and the Enquiry Officer, accordingly, submitted his report stating that K.Rajeshwari failed to produce the Minutes Book despite giving sufficient time and she

ignored instructions of the District Collector and authorized payments exceeding Rs.5,000/- for sanitation, jungle clearing, and removal of weeds using a JCB Dozer totalling Rs.3,35,501, without recording them in the Gram Panchayat Minutes Book and the State Audit party raised objections regarding payment of Rs.57,585/- for Dozer works and without certification by the Assistant Engineer.

Basing on the inquiry report of the District Cooperative Officer, the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint with an observation to send the copies of complaint, reports and the relevant material to the District Panchayat Officer, who, in turn, was directed to take disciplinary action against K. Rajeshwari, the former Panchayat Secretary of Peddagopathi Gram Panchayat, and submit an action taken report to this Institution within six months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

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COMPLAINT NO.495/2024/B2 **Dt.17.09.2025**

This complaint is against the then Executive Engineer, Projects Division, I&CAD Department, Bodhan, Nizamabad District for his inaction in evicting the encroachers from 5 acres of Government land at Nizam Sagar Canal, starting from Baban Sahab Pahadi Bridge to Nagaram Bridge.

The Superintending Engineer, I&CAD Department, Irrigation Circle, Nizamabad filed report, wherein it was stated that the public servant / K. Madhukar Reddy, who worked as Executive Engineer in Project Division, Bodhan from 30.06.2017 to 31.03.2020, retired on 31.03.2020 A.N and as such, he was not involved in the eviction of encroachments of Nizam Sagar Main Canal from Baban Sahab Pahadi Bridge to Nagaram Bridge and the said Canal stretch was under the control of the Executive Engineer, Kaleshwaram Project, Construction Division, Nizamabad from 17.09.2012 to 31.03.2021 and from 01.04.2021 onwards, it was under the control of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division No. 1, Bodhan, and that both the said Engineers made systematic approach with the Collector, Nizamabad during their tenure in order to evict the encroachers from Nizam Sagar Main Canal.

The complainant filed objections stating that as per the information provided by E.Atmaram, Executive Engineer, Kaleshwaram Project, Construction Division, Nizamabad, the operation and maintenance of the Nizam Sagar Canal is being looked after by the Executive Engineer, Projects

Division, Bodhan and that though the land grabbers encroached approximately 10 acres of land on the south of the Nizam Sagar Canal, Nizamabad and did plotting therein, the Executive Engineer, Projects Division, Bodhan did not take any action against them to save the public servant/K.Madhukar Reddy.

In view of the facts and circumstances and in view of the report of the Superintending Engineer, the objections of the complainant, and in view of the proviso to Rules 5(6) and 5(8) of the Telangana Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta (Investigation) Rules, the Hon'ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint and directed the office to send copies of the complaint, report of the Superintending Engineer and objections of the complainant along with the enclosures to the District Collector, Nizamabad for taking appropriate action and to submit action taken report to this Institution within six months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

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COMPLAINT NO.1352/2024/B2 **Dt.10.11.2025**

The complainant seeks a direction to the Sub-Inspector of Police, Pitlam PS to register crime and file charge-sheet against Kuruma Anuradha, who allegedly abused and threatened him on 02.10.2024.

The Superintendent of Police, Kamareddy filed a report dated 08.07.2025 stating that as the allegations against Kuruma Anuradha are non-cognizable offences, the Station House Officer, after obtaining permission from the Judicial Magistrate of Second Class, Banswada, registered a case in Crime No.113 of 2025 under Section 292 of BNS on 08.07.2025 and the same is under investigation.

After receipt of a copy of said report, on 08.09.2025, the complainant submitted that he received a message from the Police Website that charge-sheet was filed in crime No. 113 of 2025 and the matter was posted to this day for further hearing, but he remained absent.

Since the department has acted on the intervention of this Institution by registering a crime and filing charge sheet, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint as the grievance of the complainant has been redressed.

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COMPLAINT NO.1295/2024/B2 Dt.30.06.2025

The complainant, being the Manager of M/s. Dr.Padmasree Dream Projects Private Limited, alleged that though he submitted an application through Online Portal of Telangana Forest Department for permission to fell seven trees situated in Survey Nos.137, 140, 150(P), Plot Nos.87-91, Srikrish Enclave, Yapral village, Alwal Mandal, Medchal-Malkajgiri District by paying an amount of Rs.3,850/- towards fee and made follow ups through calls and personal visits to the public servants, who are responsible for site inspection, the officials did not process his application, which resultantly caused significant disruption to their ongoing construction work and posing severe safety risks. The complainant, accordingly, requested this Institution to direct the public servants concerned to expedite the process of his application for tree felling and to initiate appropriate action against the Forest Range Officer, Nagaram for the deliberate delay caused by him.

Though report was called for from the District Forest Officer, Medchal Malkajgiri district, no report has been received

The complainant appeared and filed Memo dated 14.02.2025 praying this Institution to close the complaint as the Public Servant No.1 redressed his grievance by forwarding the file to the GHMC for further action.

In view of the above memo filed by the complainant, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint as the grievance of the complainant has been redressed.

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COMPLAINT NO.244/2025/B2 Dt.17.10.2025

The complainant filed this complaint alleging that though the District Collector, Mahabubabad, directed the Tahsildar, Dhanthapalli to conduct survey in Sy.No.87, in which one Kadukula Rajayya, a major landholder with 23 acres of patta land, had encroached upon about 2 acres of government land in Sy. No. 87, located on the western side of Pedda Cheruvu in Gunnepalli and planted 12 mango trees and was cultivating paddy on the encroached portion, no action was taken.

The District Collector, based on the report of RDO, in his report dated 29.08.2025 has stated that the land in Sy. No. 87 of Gunnepally village measures Ac.50.09 guntas and it forms part of Pedda Cheruvu Shikam and it is currently waterlogged due to its use as an irrigation source and, therefore, it is technically impracticable to identify or demarcate the allegedly encroached Shikam land until the water recedes and eviction proceedings under the Telangana Land Encroachment Act, 1905 will commence immediately after the water recedes and survey operations are completed.

During the hearing on 16.10.2025, the complainant submitted that he gave the complaint only to protect the Government Shikam land in Sy.No.87 and the report of the District Collector may be considered and the complaint may be disposed of on merits.

In view of the above report and the submissions of the complainant, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint with an observation that the District Collector shall take all steps to protect the land in Sy.No.87 of Gunnepalli from encroachments.

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COMPLAINT NO.306/2025/B2 **Dt.09.09.2025**

The grievance of the complainant is that though the Officer on Special Duty, Telangana Waqf Board (TGWB), Hyderabad by Order dt.12.3.2025 directed the Task Force Team and the Inspector Auditor, Nirmal District to conduct spot inspection and enquire into the representations of Mirza Riyaz Ahmed Baig and Omer Mohsin Ba-Amar and submit a detailed factual report, no action was taken in pursuance of the said order.

Though the report was called for from the public servant/CEO, no report has been received from him.

The complainant filed application dt.27.5.2025 to permit him to withdraw the complaint stating that on 25.5.2025, the Towliath Committee for Dargah Hazrath Budle Shah, Nirmal, conducted a General Body meeting and disbursed the respective shares of each and every member.

In view of the above application, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta has closed the complaint as the grievance of the complainant has been redressed.

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COMPLAINT NO.89/2025/B2 **Dt.16.10.2025**

The complaint is against Rupa Rani, Senior Assistant, District Welfare Office (WCD & SC), Ranga Reddy District, alleging that she has failed to perform her duties as a public servant.

The District Welfare Officer, WCD & SC Department, Ranga Reddy District, in report dated 24.07.2025, has stated that basing on the enquiry report of the Regional Joint Director, WD & CW, the Director, WD & CW, Hyderabad, directed him to take immediate disciplinary action against Rupa Rani and to transfer her and so, the said Rupa Rani was transferred and posted as Senior Assistant at ICDS Project, Tandur, Vikarabad District.

The complainant filed his objections to the above said report on various grounds.

On 18.09.2025, the complainant has submitted that though Rupa Rani was transferred to Pargi, she has been harassing his brother-in-law - Prabhakar, who is working as Attender in WCD & SC Department, Ranga Reddy District, by influencing the staff at Ranga Reddy District and hence, he requested that disciplinary action be initiated against her.

In the above circumstances and in view of the report submitted by the District Welfare Officer, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta closed the complaint with an observation that disciplinary proceedings initiated against Rupa Rani shall be completed in accordance with law and an action taken report will be

submitted to this Institution within a period of six months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

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COMPLAINT NO.1084/2020/B2 **Dt.24.11.2025**

The complainants allege that they have inherited the land admeasuring Ac.2.00 in Sy.No.271/1, Gudimalla Revenue Village, Khammam Rural Mandal from their father, Daggupati Venkaiah, after his death and when they did not pay bribe to the VRO, pattadar passbook for the said land was not issued.

The Additional Collector (Revenue), Khammam, in his report dated 23.06.2021, after considering the statements of the complainants and Daggupati Gopaiah S/o Peda Nagaiah (the complainant in Complaint No.139 of 2024), and the report of the Tahsildar along with the documents filed, has stated that though the complainants claimed passbooks for Ac.2.00 acres of land in Sy.No.271/1 based on old ROR passbook, the Tahsildar's report reveals that the land is non-cultivable and covered with hillocks and tree growth and, therefore, passbooks cannot be issued for non-agricultural lands.

The complainants submitted objections on 13.07.2021 to the above report stating that the subject land was assigned by the government to their father, Daggupati Venkaiah, and pattadar passbook and title deeds were also issued, but, the title deed shows Survey No. 271/5 instead of Sy.No.271/1 and that the pahanies and related revenue records show the name of Daggupati Venkaiah in Survey No. 271/5 for several years and despite clear proof from the revenue records, their ownership and possession of the land was misrepresented. It was further stated that though the land in Sy.Nos.271/5/1, 271/5/2 and 271/5/3 pertaining to Daggupati Gopaiah, Daggupati

Venkateshwarlu and Daggupati Srinivasa Rao respectively, sons of Nagaiah was reported as uncultivable and not eligible for passbooks, revenue officials, including Tahsildar and VRO, colluding with them, have issued passbooks and sanctioned Rythu Bandhu benefits to the said persons and subsequently, government fund of Rs.5,00,000/- and approximately Rs. 2,50,000/- of public money were misappropriated and that the report of the District Collector, Khammam, is incomplete, incorrect, and appears to be intended to cause loss to the rightful owners.

Though notices were issued to the complainants to appear for hearing, they were returned unserved with an endorsement ‘Insufficient address” and the complainants did not appear before this Institution.

After perusing the report dated 11.03.2024 of the Director (Investigation) of this Institution, remarks of P. Mutaiah, the then VRO, and the Xerox copy of pahani for 2014-2015 filed along with the complaint, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta is of the opinion that the subject land of Ac.2.00 was assigned by the Government to the father of the complainants i.e., Daggupati Venkaiah, in Sy.No.271/5 only and not in Sy.No.271/1 and therefore no investigation into the allegations made in the complaint is warranted. Hence, the Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta rejected the complaint with liberty to the complainants to pursue such legal remedies as may be available to them under the law.

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17. Particulars of some of the complaints, among various complaints, wherein the grievances of the complainants have been redressed due to the intervention of Lokayukta & Upa-Lokayukta.

Cases on the file of Hon'ble Lokayukta

Sl.No.	Complaint No.	Name of the complainant	District	Nature of Grievance Redressed
1	32/2023	Sri Aaka Sathish	Mulugu	Sanctioned ex-gratia relief for death of complainant's wife due to thunderbolt
2	03/2023	Smt.Telugu Munemma	Wanaparthy	Sanctioned ex-gratia relief for death of complainant's husband due to lightning strike
3	1116/2020	Sri Meer Imran Ali	Nalgonda	Cancelled illegally issued online digital passbook and issued passbook to the complainant.
4	695/2022	Kum. M. Nirosha	Mulugu	Issued passbook to the complainant.
5	1094/2024	Smt. D. Sagar Bai	Nirmal	Sanctioned ex-gratia relief for death of complainant's husband due to lightning strike
6	1088/2024	Sri Mohd. Kalid Ahmed	Karimnagar	Cancelled the illegally issued caste certificate.
7	1327/2024	Smt. Kothur Madhuri	Rangareddy	Dismantled the non-compliance parts and made necessary corrections to ensure the setbacks of G+1 building.
8	1383/2022	Sri Satu Srikanth	Rangareddy	Sanctioned ex-gratia relief of Rs.5.00 lakhs for death of complainant's mother due to thunderbolt.
9	71/2023	Sri A. Vasanth	Adilabad	Sanctioned ex-gratia relief for death of complainant's wife due to lightning strike.
10	96/2023	Smt. Mesram Laxmi	Adilabad	Sanctioned ex-gratia relief for death of complainant's husband due to lightning strike.
11	690/2025	Sri Harijan Bhaskar	Jogulamba Gadwal	Registered FIR and charge sheet filed.
12	541/2025	Smt. Bachala Bhagyalakshmi	Siddipet	Registered FIR and investigation is in progress.

13	1319/2022	Smt. T. Pilli Lasmavva	Nirmal	Verified and acquired the lands for formation of Kaleshwaram Canal.

Cases on the file of Hon’ble Upa-Lokayukta

Sl.No.	Complaint No.	Name of the complainant	District	Nature of Grievance Redressed
1	644/2025	Smt. Damayanthamma	Rangareddy	Registered the gift deeds executed by the complainant in favour of her elder son and two daughters.
2	718/2025	Sri Rajesh Kumar Agarwal	Hyderarbad	Non bailable warrants were executed and the accused were produced before the court concerned in cheque bounce case.
3	1012/2024	Sri Bolisetti Vijaya Sagar	Nalgonda	Demolished the illegally constructed wall on the road and cleared the way.
4	617/2025	Sri Pathi Srinivas Reddy	Peddapalli	Revenue officials issued notice to Sri Kotthi Reddy Raghava Reddy for recovery of pension amount.
5	159/2025	Sri Nadeem Ahmed	Nizamabad	Altered the slaughter house, which is in poor condition.
6	836/2025	Sri Yedelly Thirupathi	Medchal-Malkajgiri	Locked the car mechanic shed which is in prohibited zone.
7	131/2025	Sri Kummari Upender	Khammam	Officials of Panchayat Raj Department issued Articles of charges against the officials concerned for issuing construction permission in contravention of rules.
8	818/2025	Smt. Zubeda Begam	Nizamabad	Police officials registered FIR.
9	893/2023	Sri Ishkilla	Rajanna	Disciplinary action

		Mallesham	Sircilla	was initiated against Md. Ghouse Pasha, V.R.O. by the Revenue officials for wrongly assuring the landholders that possession certificates will be granted in their favour.

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