

Chapter VII

Beneficiary And Amenity Survey

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Beneficiaries survey revealed that about 40 and 24 *per cent* PDFs did not receive land award and R&R cash compensation respectively. About 31 *per cent* PDFs expressed dissatisfaction with interior quality of housing units as there were cracks on walls, seepage of ceiling, flooring problems, *etc.* The housing units given to PDFs were not registered in the names of the PDFs. Land-to-land allotment was not made to 36 *per cent* of PDFs though eligible. The eligible (95 *per cent*) Scheduled Caste and Tribe youth were not provided with Skill Development Training.

Amenities survey of sampled R&R colonies revealed that the colonies did not have proper internal (33 *per cent*) or external roads, 42 *per cent* R&R colonies did not have school, in 43 *per cent* R&R colonies schools established were non-functional, in 83 *per cent* R&R colonies playground for children was not provided. Basic health facilities *viz.*, Primary Health Centres/Sub-Health Centres were not established in 83 *per cent* R&R colonies and where established were non-functional, Anganwadi Centres were not established in 58 *per cent* of R&R colonies, 92 *per cent* R&R colonies had open drainage system and Veterinary Service Centre was not provided in almost all R&R colonies. Household tap connections were not provided to toilets in all R&R colonies. Fair Price Shops to provide free ration to PDFs was not available in 67 *per cent* of R&R colonies.

7.1 Introduction

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 categorically prescribes land compensation and R&R benefits to be extended to the affected people along with basic minimum infrastructural amenities to be provided in R&R colonies under three schedules.

Schedule and provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Description
First Schedule (Section 30(2))	Minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired. (Land Compensation)
Second Schedule (Section 31(1), 38(1) and 105(3))	Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements <i>viz.</i> , provision of housing units, land-to-land and R&R cash benefits ²⁸² , <i>etc.</i> , to all the affected families (both landowners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired) in addition to the compensation provided under First Schedule for landowners. (R&R benefits)
Third Schedule (Section 32, 38(1) and 105(3))	Infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided in resettled area at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority. (Infrastructure Amenities)

²⁸² choice of annuity/ employment, subsistent grant for a period of one year, transportation cost, cattle shed/ petty shop cost, one time grant to artisans, fishing rights, one time resettlement allowance, stamp duty and registration fee for registration of land or house allotted

A total of 1,06,006 Project Displaced Families (PDFs) of 373 habitations were identified to be displaced. The R&R activities were divided into two Phases²⁸³. Under Phase-I, 20,946 PDFs were identified to be rehabilitated and under Phase-II 85,060 PDFs. However, to the end of March 2023, a total of 11,677 PDFs (Phase-I) pertaining to 38 habitations were rehabilitated in 75 R&R colonies (26 completed and 49 in progress).

As a part of Performance Audit, to analyse the perception of the intended beneficiaries about the socio-economic benefits received and the sufficiency of amenities provided under R&R Scheme, Audit conducted Beneficiary and Amenities survey, in respect of the selected habitations and R&R colonies with the help of a structured questionnaire.

7.1.1 Data collection and sampling

The beneficiary and amenities survey was conducted covering the benefitted PDFs under Phase-I (2017-2022). For the feasibility of survey, audit categorised PDFs under Phase-I into two categories viz., Category-I: PDFs rehabilitated to R&R colonies and Category-II: Habitations from where PDFs are yet to be rehabilitated.

In order to select the habitations (from where PDFs were not yet rehabilitated) and R&R colonies for beneficiary and amenities survey, Audit applied Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWR) method with following criteria.

- 25 per cent of R&R colonies where PDFs were shifted.
- 25 per cent of habitations from where PDFs were yet to be shifted to the new R&R colonies.

(a) Category-I: PDFs rehabilitated to R&R colonies

With the above sampling method, a sample size of 355 PDFs was arrived (*details in Appendix 7.1*). Assuming that during the conduct of beneficiary survey, some beneficiaries may be unavailable/ unresponsive, sample size was increased by 20 per cent i.e., to 426 as shown in *Table 7.1*.

Table 7.1: Showing the selection of R&R colonies and PDFs of category I (Phase-I)

Sl. No.	Revenue/ Executing Authority	Number of R&R colonies	Number of selected R&R colonies (25 per cent)	Total Number of PDFs in selected R & R colonies	Number of Beneficiaries selected
1.	RDO, Rampachodavaram	18	5	1,260	193
2.	RDO, Jangareddigudem	11	3	748	209
3.	Project Officer, ITDA, KR Puram	7	2	101	24
Total		36	10	2,109	426

Source: Records of Project Administrator (PIP), Rajamahendravaram

(b) Category-II: Habitations from where PDFs are yet to be rehabilitated

With the sampling method, as above, a sample size of 370 was arrived (*details in Appendix 7.1*). Assuming that during the conduct of beneficiary survey, some beneficiaries may be unavailable/unresponsive, sample size was increased by 20 per cent i.e., to 444 as detailed in *Table 7.2*.

²⁸³ Phase-I upto EL (+) 41.15 m and Phase-II above (+) 41.15 m

Table 7.2: Showing the habitations and PDFs yet to be rehabilitated

Sl. No.	Revenue/ Executing Authority	Number of Habitations	Number of Selected Habitations (25 per cent)	Number of Beneficiaries in Habitations	Number of Beneficiaries selected in the habitation
1	RDO, Rampachodavaram	34	9	521	101
2	RDO, Jangareddigudem	28	7	187	38
3	Project Officer, ITDA, KR Puram	25	6	2,041	305
Total		87	22	2,749	444

Source: Records of Project Administrator (PIP), Rajamahendravaram

To comprehensively cover the LA and R&R activities, Revenue Authorities (LA and R&R awards), Executing Authorities (construction of R&R colonies) and Supervising Authorities (PA, PIP, Special Collector (LA) and Commissioner (R&R)) were covered as a part of audit.

7.1.2 Survey methodology and conduct of survey

Audit conducted the survey of PDFs in R&R colonies and habitations by including new beneficiaries (not in sample) in place of unavailable/ unresponsive beneficiaries whenever total number of surveyed beneficiaries in the selected R&R colonies fell short of actual required (100 per cent) sample against 120 per cent sample selected. The abstract of the sample selected and actual survey conducted is detailed in **Table 7.3**.

Table 7.3: Details of number of surveyed beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Revenue/ Executing Authority	Category	To be done as per Selected sample			Actually Surveyed	
			Number of Habitations / Colonies	PDFs sample size to be surveyed	PDFs selected sample	Number of colonies/ habitations	Number of PDFs
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)= (1.2 x (e))	(g)	(h)
1.	RDO, Jangareddigudem	Colonies	5	174	209	7 Colonies	219
		Habitations	7	32	38		
2.	RDO, Rampachodavaram	Colonies	3	161	193	3 Colonies	170
		Habitations	9	84	101		
3.	PO, ITDA, K R Puram	Colonies	2	20	24	2 Colonies	29
		Habitations	6	254	305	6 Habitations	313
Total			10 Colonies	725	870	12 Colonies	418
			22 Habitations			6 Habitations	313

Source: Records of Project Administrator (PIP), Rajamahendravaram

A total of 418 PDFs in 12 R&R colonies²⁸⁴ and 313 PDFs in six²⁸⁵ habitations were selected for detailed survey. Audit adopted Questionnaire Survey²⁸⁶ method²⁸⁷ for conducting Amenity and Beneficiary Survey. Responses captured from PDFs during survey were analysed and verified by audit with the records of implementing units of LA and R&R to ensure correctness of facts and figures. The survey was carried out between September and November 2022, through a joint inspection with Departmental staff.

7.2 Beneficiary Survey Observations

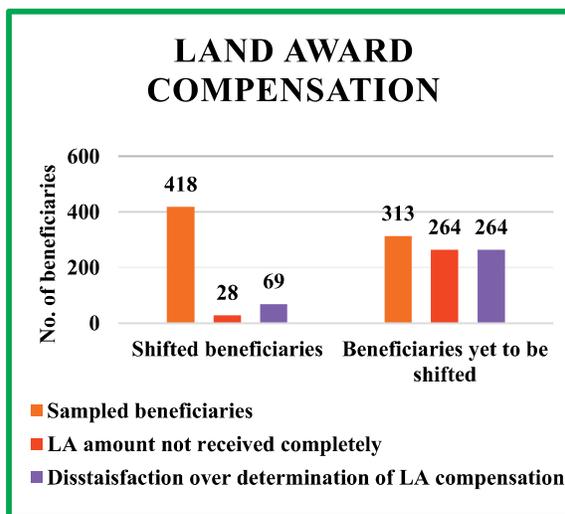
The beneficiary survey was carried out to assess whether the Land Award Compensation under First Schedule and R&R benefits under Second Schedule of Act, 2013 were extended to the sampled PDFs in the selected R&R colonies and habitations.

7.2.1 Land Award Compensation

The Land award compensation shall be calculated as per the provisions laid down under Section 26 to Section 30 read with the First Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation shall be paid to all the parties whose land /other immovable property / assets attached to the land or building have been acquired. The components of compensation to be paid to the landowners include Market value of the land, 100 per cent solatium, 12 per cent additional market value, etc.

Beneficiary survey in selected colonies/habitations revealed that:

- Out of 418 sampled beneficiaries (in R&R colonies), 44 beneficiaries stated that the land award compensation amount was not received in full. Further, 69 out of 418 beneficiaries were not satisfied with the determination of compensation amount.
- Out of 313 sampled beneficiaries yet to be shifted (in the habitations), 264 beneficiaries stated that the land compensation amount was not received completely as well as they were not satisfied with the determination of compensation.



To confirm the facts, Audit verified the records of Special Deputy Collector (SDC), Land Acquisition (LA) offices and found that 28 out of the 44 beneficiaries and 264 out of the 313 beneficiaries did not receive the compensation amount completely.

²⁸⁴ Challavarigudem, Kivvaka, Krishnuniapalem, Musallakunta, Pedabhimpalli-2, Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Rowthugudem, Saripalli, Sarugudu (Doramamidi), Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli)

²⁸⁵ Chigurumamidi, Jagannadapuram, Koida, Kannaigutta, Narlavaram Colony and Velairpadu

²⁸⁶ A technique for gathering statistical information about the attributes, attitudes, or actions of a population by a structured set of questions

²⁸⁷ by using toolkit provided in One IAAD One System

Thus, 292 (40 per cent) out of 731 beneficiaries were deprived of full LA compensation amount.

The Government replied (August 2024) that due to non-submission of title details, pending court cases and family disputes, the LA compensation amount could not be released. Further, until the disposal of litigations, LA amount would not be released completely.

7.2.2 Rehabilitation & Resettlement cash compensation

As per Section 31 and Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the District Collector shall pass R&R awards for each affected family in terms of the entitlements provided in the Second Schedule. The components of R&R cash compensation were as detailed in **Table 7.4**.

Table 7.4: Details of components of R&R cash compensation

Sl. No.	Component	Amount (in ₹)
1.	Employment/ Choice of Annuity per family	5,00,000
2.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of 12 months at ₹3,000 per month	36,000
3.	Transportation cost	50,000
4.	One time resettlement allowance	50,000
5.	Additional subsistence grant for SC/STs	50,000
6.	One-time financial assistance for Cattle shed/petty shop / Kirana shop/pan shop	25,000
7.	One time grant to Artisan, small traders, or self-employed person	25,000

Beneficiary survey revealed that 16 out of 418 beneficiaries, (selected R&R colonies) did not receive the R&R cash compensation amount in full. Further, 164 out of 313 beneficiaries yet to be shifted (in selected habitations), stated that the R&R cash compensation amount was not received.

The records of R&R offices also confirmed that 15 out of 16 beneficiaries in selected R&R colonies and 164 beneficiaries of selected habitations did not receive the cash compensation. Further analysis of each component of R&R cash compensation is detailed in **Table 7.5**.

Table 7.5: Details of components of R&R cash compensation

Sl. No.	R&R cash compensation	Selected R&R colonies	Selected Habitations	Audit observation
A	One-time financial assistance per PDF for cattle shed/petty shop/ kirana shop/ pan shop of ₹25,000.	Out of 418 beneficiaries, 109 had cattle shed/petty shop. Out of these, 85 beneficiaries stated that amount of ₹25,000 was not received.	Out of 313 beneficiaries, 87 had cattle shed/petty shop. Out of these, 72 beneficiaries expressed that amount of ₹25,000 was not received.	As per the records of SDC, 34 out of these 85 beneficiaries in R&R colonies and 36 out of these 72 beneficiaries in habitations have not received the one-time financial assistance and the others were ineligible.
B	One time grant of ₹25,000 to artisan, small traders and self-employed person.	Out of 418 beneficiaries, seven were artisan/ small trader/ self-employed person who have not received the grant.	Out of 313 beneficiaries, 27 were artisan, small trader, or self-employed person who have not received the grant.	As per records, four (one out of seven and three out of 27 beneficiaries), beneficiaries did not receive one time grant being self-employed and remaining 30 were ineligible/ already paid.

Thus, Department did not ensure grant of R&R cash compensation to all eligible beneficiaries.

The Government replied (August 2024) that Socio Economic Survey of the concerned habitation is being conducted and the details of the affected families having cattle shed/petty shop and being artisan /small trader *etc.*, was published by conducting Gram Sabha duly reciting R&R entitlements to be granted as per the R&R Scheme and objections were taken during the Gram Sabha. It was further stated that after disposing of the objections, the R&R Schemes were prepared and approved awards were passed and the R&R cash entitlements were being paid to the PDFs.

The reply merely describes the procedure being followed in awarding R&R cash compensation to the eligible beneficiaries and did not mention the reasons for not granting compensation to the beneficiaries as pointed out by Audit.

7.2.3 Provision of housing units and quality of construction

As per Section 31 and 2nd Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, if a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided. The benefits shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and has been involuntarily displaced from such area. Provided that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house. No family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.

Five out of 418 beneficiaries in selected R&R colonies, and 55 out of 313 beneficiaries in selected habitations (yet to be shifted) stated that housing units were not allotted to them.

Scrutiny of records of R&R offices revealed that four out of the five beneficiaries did not receive housing unit/plot and remaining one beneficiary was allotted housing unit/ plot. All the 55 beneficiaries were allotted housing unit/plot.



Picture 7.1: Poor quality of Flooring in Houses allotted to beneficiaries

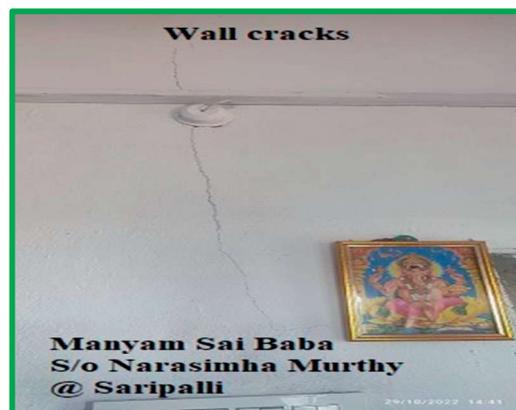


Picture 7.2: Seepages in housing units allotted to PDFs

Further, in selected R&R colonies, 129 out of 418 sampled beneficiaries stated that the interior quality of house was not good as there were wall cracks, seepage, flooring problems, *etc.*, in the housing units constructed by the Department. Joint Physical verification also confirmed the same.



Picture 7.3: Window fitting not done properly in housing units allotted to PDFs



Picture 7.4: Cracks in the walls of housing units allotted to PDFs

The Government replied (August 2024) that the defects of flooring, seepage, doors & windows and wall cracks were rectified.

The Government did not furnish the details of rectification of defects carried out in all the houses of 129 beneficiaries.

7.2.4 Stamp duty and registration fee for land or house allotted

As per Section 31 and Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body and the land for house allotted shall be free from all encumbrances. The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.

During beneficiary survey 34 out of 418 beneficiaries in selected R&R colonies and one out of 313 beneficiaries in selected habitations stated that stamp duty and registration fee was borne by Government.

Scrutiny of records of R&R offices revealed that none of the houses were registered in the names of PDFs.

The Government replied (August 2024) that stamp duty and other fee are exempted for house site registration in favour of PDFs and land-to-land registration in favour of affected families under Polavaram Irrigation Project. Further, model patta format for issuance of pattas to the PDFs is also finalised and the process of registration of houses/house site in the names of PDFs is under progress.

Thus, ownership of land was not transferred in the name of the beneficiaries thereby depriving them of their property rights.

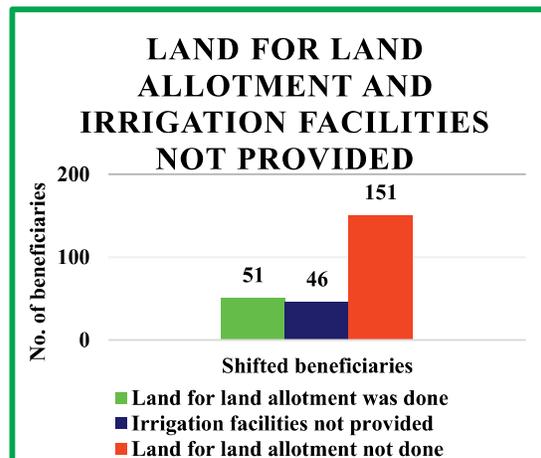
7.2.5 Land-to-land allotment and irrigation facilities

As per Section 31 and Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, in case of irrigation project, in lieu of compensation to be paid for agricultural land acquired, each affected family, shall be

allotted, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired.

As per Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance.

Beneficiary survey revealed that in selected R&R colonies, 51 out of 418 beneficiaries were allotted 'land-to-land' and 151 beneficiaries were not provided with land-to-land allotment. However, 46 out of these 51 beneficiaries stated that land-to-land allotment was done without irrigation facility. The remaining were not eligible under 'land-to-land' scheme.



The Government replied (August 2024) that land-to-land component is provided only to those ST and SC PDFs whose land was affected/lost under the Project. Thus, the ineligible PDFs in the R&R colonies were not provided with land-to-land but instead with compensation. Further, the basic irrigation amenities in the R&R colonies would be arranged through Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) concerned duly converging with the State and Central Government Schemes on Micro Irrigation viz., AP Micro Irrigation Project, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana etc.

The reply is not acceptable. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that the eligible beneficiaries are provided with land under land-to-land scheme with basic irrigation facilities.

7.2.6 Grievance Redressal

The grievance redressal mechanism of an organisation is the gauge to measure its efficiency and effectiveness as it provides important feedback on the working of the administration.

Survey data revealed that in selected R&R colonies, grievances submitted by five out of 418 beneficiaries and 12 out of 313 beneficiaries in selected habitations were not addressed and pending at Mandal Revenue Officer (MRO) and Revenue Development Officer (RDO) levels.

The Government replied (August 2024) that every grievance petition is initially enquired by the mandal level officer followed by R&R Officer and Project Administrator conduct enquiry in step-by-step manner. Special teams headed by Deputy Tahsildar and other technical officers were formed for redressal of the grievances and enquiry reports are published at Grama Sachivalayam or Panchayat notice board for calling any .

The reply is silent regarding settlement of grievances of 17 beneficiaries which were pending at MRO and RDO.

7.2.7 Skill Development Plan for Scheduled Caste and Tribal youth

As per Rule 24 of AP RFCTLARR Rules, 2014, a Development Plan is to be prepared in cases of a project involving Land Acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes families. The Development Plan under R&R scheme for SC/ST displaced families shall include Skill Development for the youth²⁸⁸ of affected family through different training programs²⁸⁹.

The beneficiary survey revealed that:

- In selected R&R colonies, out of 418 sampled beneficiaries, 110 were SC/ST youth in the age group of 13-35, of which 107 beneficiaries were not provided with skill development training and balance three did not respond.
- In selected habitations, out of 313 sampled beneficiaries, 53 were SC/ST youth in the age group of 13-35, of which 48 beneficiaries were not provided with skill development training and balance five did not respond.

Thus, the necessary Skill Development training was not provided to majority of SC/ST youth in R&R colonies to enable the individuals in building skills most suitable to their own development and employer needs.

The Government replied (August 2024) that boys and girls in the age group of 5–18 years are provided free education from primary to the matriculation level in Schools constructed in the R&R colonies. Further, it was replied that PDFs have been consulted through Gram Sabhas and R&R colony committees through elaborate survey to understand the skill set of PDFs for providing livelihood and other benefits to the PDFs/PAFs. As a part of providing livelihood, youth of PDFs are provided skill development training, Light Motor Vehicle driving training, sewing machine training through Project Officer, ITDAs concerned as per their qualification and interest.

The reply is silent and did not address the reasons for not providing skill development training to the 155 beneficiaries. Further, the reply mentions the procedure being followed by the Department in identifying the youth for imparting skill development.

7.3 Outcomes of Amenity Survey

As per the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the resettled population in the new village or colony shall be provided with a reasonable standard of community life. A reasonably habitable and planned settlement should be provided with 25 infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities (*as detailed in Appendix 7.2*) viz., provision of roads, transport facility, drainage, sanitation, etc., in R&R colonies at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority. For provisioning of amenities, agreements were concluded (during 2017-19) with contract agencies to provide these amenities within 12 month period from the date of agreement.

As a part of amenities survey, a joint physical verification of 12 R&R colonies (*as detailed in Appendix 7.3*) was conducted. For each amenity, a set of questions were prepared to evaluate the achievement made in provisioning of amenities. Questionnaire survey method was used for

²⁸⁸ as per National Youth Policy 2003, 'youth' was defined as a person of age between 13-35 years

²⁸⁹ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDY-GKY), etc.

conducting survey in the sampled R&R colonies. The results of Infrastructural Amenities Survey conducted by audit in the selected R&R colonies are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

7.3.1 Provisioning of roads with suitable transport facility

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates provisioning of roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road with suitable public transport facility up to nearby growth centres/urban localities.

The amenities survey revealed that:

- In four²⁹⁰ out of 12 R&R colonies, internal roads were not laid.
- In four²⁹¹ R&R colonies, external road connectivity was not provided. Though external road connectivity was provided in eight colonies, public transportation was provided only in six colonies leaving the other two colonies (Reddy Ganapavaram-4 and Krishnunipalem) without public transport facility.

The Government replied (August 2024) that in five²⁹² R&R colonies internal road works are under progress. In Saripalli R&R and Reddy Ganapavaram-4 colony external connectivity provided and completed. In Challavarigudem,

external connectivity roads would be started soon and in Vankavarigudem, the external road work is under progress. Transportation facilities would be provided upon completion of the road connectivity.



Picture 7.5: Incomplete Internal Roads in Musallakunta colony

7.3.2 Provisioning of school for children

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RCFCE) Act, 2009, school shall be provided in R&R colonies. The RCFCE Act, 2009 stipulate that the location of schools should be in a safe walking distance of one kilometre for a Primary School, three kilometres for an Upper Primary / High School having classes VI to VIII from the habitations.

Amenities survey revealed that:

- In five²⁹³ R&R colonies, schools were not established.
- In three²⁹⁴ out of remaining seven R&R colonies, the established schools were non-functional and in remaining four²⁹⁵ colonies, schools were functional.

²⁹⁰ Yerravaram, Vankavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2 and Challavarigudem

²⁹¹ Vankavarigudem, Saripalli, Musallakunta and Challavarigudem

²⁹² Yerravaram, Musallakunta, Vankavarigudem, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2

²⁹³ Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli), Vankavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Challavarigudem and Saripalli

²⁹⁴ Kivvaka, Musallakunta and Sarugudu

²⁹⁵ Krishnunipalem, Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Rowthugudem

The Government replied (August 2024) that the school building works are under progress in Yerravaram, Vankavarigudem, Challavarigudem and Saripalli R&R colonies and in Musallakunta building is completed and functioning. In Pedabhimpalli-2, school building was completed. School Building works in Kivvaka & Sarugudu are at completion stage.

Due to non-establishment and non-functioning of school, the children of PDFs were deprived of conveniently located schools and may have to rely on schools away from R&R colonies. Further, audit could not ascertain functioning of any primary /upper primary school within the prescribed distance from the colonies, where schools were established and not functioning.



Picture 7.6: School established but not functioning in Kivvaka R&R colony

7.3.3 Playground for children

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that playground for children shall be provided in R&R colonies.

Amenities survey revealed that out of 12 R&R colonies, playground was not provided in 10 R&R²⁹⁶ colonies and in one (Kivvaka) out of two R&R colonies, where it was provided, the playground provided was not fit for use.

The Government replied (August 2024) that due to non-availability of land for playgrounds, the component was not included in DPRs of seven²⁹⁷ R&R colonies. In Pedabhimpalli-2, playground is available in the school premises. In Puchikapadu R&R colony, the playground would be developed in the designated place and the works are under progress in Reddy Ganapavaram-4 R&R colony. In Kivvaka R&R colony, land allotted for playground and would be brought into use at the earliest.



Picture 7.7: Playground provided in Rowthugudem

Playgrounds play a vital role in keeping the children physically fit and mentally tough. Non-provision of playgrounds may impact the physical and mental growth of children.

7.3.4 Availability of Anganwadi Centre and supplemental nutritional services

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that Anganwadi's providing Child and Mother Supplemental Nutritional Services (CMSNS) shall be established in R&R colonies.

The amenities survey of R&R colonies by audit revealed that:

²⁹⁶ Krishnuniapalem, Musallakunta, Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli).

²⁹⁷ Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Sarugudu, Vankavarigudem, Yerravaram, Pedabhimpalli-2 and Krishnuniapalem

- In seven²⁹⁸ R&R colonies Anganwadi Centres were not established.
- In one (Musallakunta) out of the five R&R colonies where Anganwadi Centre was provided, CMSNS were not available.

The Government replied (August 2024) that the construction of Anganwadi Centres is in progress in Vankavarigudem, Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli), Saripalli and Challavarigudem R&R colonies and would be completed soon. In Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Anganwadi Centre work was completed and handed over to the Panchayat Secretary. The construction of Anganwadi Centre in Puchikapadu R&R Colony is completed and functioning. In Musallakunta, the Anganwadi building is completed and CMSNS services would be provided once the Anganwadi Centre starts functioning.

The non-completion of Anganwadi Centre buildings in four out of the seven colonies had deprived the beneficiaries of the Anganwadi facilities. Further, the reply is silent on the status of the completion of Anganwadi Centres building at Pedabhimpalli-2.

7.3.5 Primary health and Sub-health centre

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulate that Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Sub Health Centre (SHC) as prescribed by the Government of India shall be provided in R&R colonies within a distance of two kilometres.

(a) Primary Health Centre

The amenities survey revealed that PHCs were not provided in 10 R&R colonies²⁹⁹ and PHCs established in the remaining two R&R colonies (Reddy Ganapavaram -4, Sarugudu) were not functional.

The Government replied (August 2024) that construction of PHC in six R&R colonies³⁰⁰ is in progress. In Krishnuniipalem, Pedabhimpalli-2 and Puchikapadu, PHCs were not constructed as PHCs were already available at an approximate distance of 1.2 to 2.5 Km from the R&R colonies. The PHCs in Sarugudu and Reddy Ganapavaram-4 R&R colony were completed and functioning. The SHC building in Musallakunta R&R colony is completed and would be made functional soon.

The Government did not furnish the details of PHCs and their geographic location which are nearer to the three R&R colonies and also the details of completion of construction of PHCs in two colonies, to verify the correctness of claim.

(b) Sub-Health Centre

The audit survey revealed that SHCs were not constructed in nine³⁰¹ R&R colonies and in three³⁰² R&R colonies, the SHCs established were not functional.

²⁹⁸ Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram(Jeelugumilli)

²⁹⁹ Kivvaka, Krishnuniipalem, Musallakunta, Puchikapadu, Rowthugudem, Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli)

³⁰⁰ Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Vankavarigudem, Yerravaram, Kivvaka and Rowthugudem

³⁰¹ Krishnuniipalem, Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Vankavarigudem, Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli)

³⁰² Kivvaka, Musallakunta, Rowthugudem

The Government replied (August 2024) that in Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Vankavarigudem, Sarugudu & Yerravaram R&R colonies as the PHC works are under progress, hence SHC were not proposed in above R&R Colonies. In Krishnuniapalem, Puchikapadu and Pedabhimpalli – 2 R&R colony, SHC was not provided as PHC centres were available in nearby villages. In Rowthugudem, Kivvaka and Musallakunta R&R Colony the construction of SHC was taken up and would be operated soon.

The Government did not furnish the details of the PHCs and their geographic location that were available in nearby villages to the R&R colonies, to verify the correctness of claim.

7.3.6 Provisioning of Safe Drinking Water

The RTCT LARR Act,³⁰³ stipulate that one or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family shall be provided in R&R colonies. The amenities survey of R&R colonies revealed that:

- Individual tap connections were provided along with Over Head Storage Reservoir (OHSR) in all R&R colonies except in Pedabhimpalli-2 R&R colony, where OHSR was provided without individual tap connections to majority of households.
- In four³⁰⁴ out of 12 R&R colonies the water purification system was not implemented.



Picture 7.8: Drinking water not provided in Pedabhimpalli-2 R&R colony



Picture 7.9: OHSR at Kivvaka R&R Colony

The Government replied (August 2024) that provision of water pipeline and tap connection in Pedabhimpalli – 2 R&R Colony were provided to all houses, the water was tested and found potable. In Krishnuniapalem R&R Colony, the RWS Department has provided ground water. Reservoir with 4000 litres capacity under Satya Sai Drinking Water program was planned to be constructed to cover entire colony. The water was tested and found potable.

The reply is silent regarding provisioning of water purification system in Musallakunta and Puchikapadu. Regarding providing of tap connection in Pedabhimpalli-2 the documentary evidence was not furnished to verify the correctness.

³⁰³ Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, norms prescribed by the Government of India

³⁰⁴ Pedabhimpalli-2, Krishnuniapalem, Musallakunta and Puchikapadu

7.3.7 Provisioning of drainage system

The audit survey revealed that Kivvaka R&R colony did not have drainage system. Only one R&R colony (Puchikapadu) was provided with covered drainage and in all the other 10 sampled colonies, open drainage system was adopted. For an effective sewage system collection, treatment and disposal of waste is necessary. All the open drains should be properly covered, gradients of the drainage system should be conducive for maintaining the flow of water. However, open drainage system was followed in all the colonies and periodic cleaning of drains was not carried out.



Picture 7.10: Open drainage system in R&R colonies



Picture 7.11: Proper sanitary procedures were not followed

The Government replied (August 2024) that in Kivvaka R&R colony the proposals were submitted to Engineer-in-Chief (ENC), Tribal Welfare for administrative approval to take up the drain work. The drainage works were completed with cover slabs in Sarugudu and Reddy Ganapavaram-4 R&R colony. All weather CC drains are provided in Pedabhimpalli-2 R&R colony. In Krishnuniapalem R&R Colony drainage works are completed.

The reply is silent regarding provisioning of covered drainage in remaining colonies.

7.3.8 Provisioning of tap connections to individual toilet points

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that individual toilet points shall be provided in R&R colonies. The Act also specifies that every household should be provided with a water connection. The Special Commissioner (R&R) instructed (March 2019) all executing agencies to provide three tap points at kitchen, toilet and wash area.

The amenities survey revealed that though individual toilet points were provided in housing units in R&R colonies, no tap connections were provided in toilets in randomly visited houses.

The Government replied (August 2024) that due to limitations in unit cost per PDF and to maintain uniformity in execution of houses in all colonies, one tap connection with platform for utensils cleaning and washing clothes are



Picture 7.12: Tap connections not provided Reddy Ganapavaram-4 R&R Colony

being provided for each house. For the remaining two tap connections, separate sanction needs to be taken, as the same were not included in the original agreements. Action would be taken for inclusion of two tap connections in Kitchen & Bathroom.

7.3.9 Provisioning of irrigation facility

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some government scheme or special assistance.

The amenities survey revealed that only one (Rowthugudem) R&R colony had proper irrigation facility and all other colonies were not provided with any kind of irrigation facility.

The Government replied (August 2024) that the basic irrigation amenities in the R&R colonies for land-to-land PDFs would be arranged through Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) concerned duly converging with the State and Central Government Schemes on Micro Irrigation like AP Micro Irrigation Project, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana *etc.*

Non provision of irrigation facilities would adversely affect the livelihood and social security of the beneficiaries, besides defeating the very purpose of ‘land-to-land’ provision.

7.3.10 Provisioning of grazing land in R&R colonies

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulate that proper grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State shall be provided in R&R colonies. Further, as per Development Plan under R&R scheme, for SC/ST families displaced due to Land Acquisition, land up to one acre for agricultural, horticultural, cattle grazing field per family shall be provided as per Form VIII of AP RFCTLARR, Rules, 2014.

The amenities survey revealed that grazing land for cattle was not provided in any of the R&R colony.

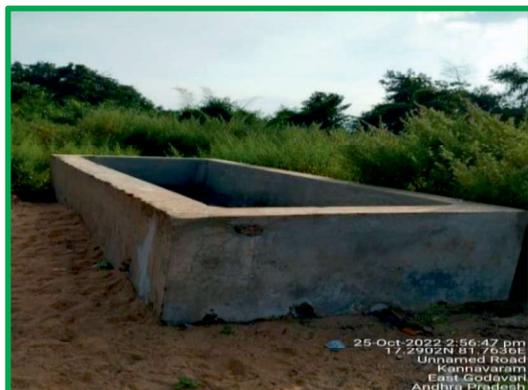
The Government replied (August 2024) that communal grazing grounds would be identified in available government land in and around the R&R colonies.

The lack of grazing land would lead to non-availability of fodder for cattle which would have negative impact on the livelihood of the PDFs.

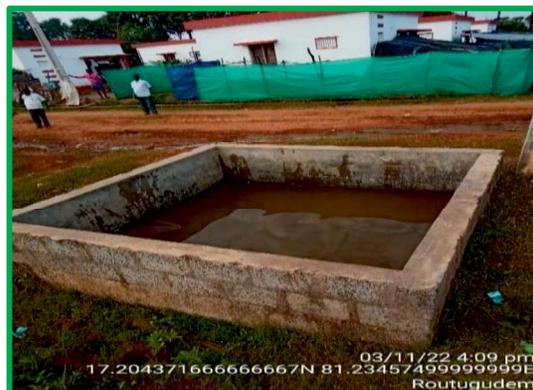
7.3.11 Provisioning of Drinking Water for cattle

The amenities survey revealed that only two (Musallakunta and Rowthugudem) R&R colonies were provided with drinking water facility for cattle, by way of cattle tubs and small water tanks. The remaining 10 R&R colonies³⁰⁵ were not provided with drinking water facilities for cattle.

³⁰⁵ Kivvaka, Krishnuniapalem, Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Vankavarigudem, Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli)



Picture 7.13: Musallakunta R&R Colony



Picture 7.14: Rowthugudem R&R Colony

The Government replied (August 2024) that cattle tubs in six³⁰⁶ R&R colonies would be completed soon. In Pedabhimpalli-2 and Reddy Ganapavaram-4 R&R colony the cattle drinking water facility was provided. In Krishnuniapalem and Puchikapadu R&R colony there is no need for provision of cattle tubs, as there are no cattle in this layout and there is a natural pond.

7.3.12 Availability of Veterinary Service Centre

The amenities survey revealed that Veterinary Service Centres (VSCs) were not provided in eight³⁰⁷ R&R colonies and in four³⁰⁸ R&R colonies, VSCs provided were not operational.

The Government replied (August 2024) that in Kivvaka, Krishnuniapalem, Sarugudu & Reddy Ganapavaram-4 R&R colonies, the construction of VSCs was completed and would be handed over soon. Regarding Rowthugudem R&R colony it was replied that Veterinary Hospital was available within two kilometres at Rowthugudem Village. Hence there was no need for construction of VSC.

The reply is silent regarding non-provisioning of VSCs in remaining colonies and documentary evidence for existence of VSC within two kilometres to Rowthugudem colony was not furnished.

³⁰⁶ Kivvaka, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem, Vankavarigudem, Yerravaram

³⁰⁷ Musallakunta, Puchikapadu, Rowthugudem, Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli)

³⁰⁸ Kivvaka, Krishnuniapalem, Reddy Ganapavaram-4 and Sarugudu

7.3.13 Forest Rights

Section 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that all benefits and statutory safeguards available to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area. The community rights settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of the Forest Rights Act, 2006), shall be quantified and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights³⁰⁹.

Further, as per Third Schedule (Infrastructural Amenities) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the forest dweller families must be provided, where possible, with their forest rights on non-timber forest produce and common property resources, if available close to the new place of settlement and, in case any such family can continue their access or entry to such forest or common property in the area close to the place of eviction, they must continue to enjoy their earlier rights to the aforesaid sources of livelihood.

The amenities survey revealed that although 10 out of 12 R&R colonies had ST population of 1,683, none of these colonies had nearby forest land to enable them to avail forest rights. Further, it is not evident from the records produced to audit whether forest rights in affected areas were quantified and paid to the concerned.

The Government replied (August 2024) that necessary action would be taken for provision of forest rights to the eligible displaced families in coordination with Revenue & Forest Department.

Non-provisioning of forest rights to the forest dweller families may severely affect the livelihood of those families.

7.3.14 Separate land earmarked for traditional tribal institutions

The amenities survey revealed that Scheduled Tribes were residing in 10 out of 12 selected R&R colonies but none of the R&R colonies were provided with separate land earmarked for traditional tribal institution.

The Government replied (August 2024) that action would be initiated for establishment of Traditional Tribal institution in consultation with the Project Officer, ITDAs in the open spaces which were available for public purpose in the R&R colonies. After shifting PDFs to R&R colonies, Gram Sabhas would be conducted for the establishment of institution in R&R colonies.

7.3.15 Provisioning of burial or cremation ground

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulate that burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste-communities and their practices, shall be established in R&R colonies.

The amenities survey revealed that in six³¹⁰ R&R colonies, burial grounds were not provided. In two (Musallakunta and Rowthugudem) out of remaining six R&R colonies, burial grounds

³⁰⁹ The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognises the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs

³¹⁰ Krishnuniapalem, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Sariipalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem and Vankavarigudem

provided were community-wise and in remaining four³¹¹ R&R colonies common burial grounds were provided.

The Government replied (August 2024) that in six³¹² R&R colonies, burial or cremation ground would be provided soon. In Musallakunta & Rowthugudem R&R Colonies, the available burial ground has been divided community wise by the respective PDFs.

7.3.16 Availability of Community Centres

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that one community centre for every hundred families shall be provided in R&R colonies.

The amenities survey revealed that community centres were not provided in five³¹³ R&R colonies and in the other seven R&R colonies, established community centres were not operational.

The Government replied (August 2024) that the construction of community centre work is in progress in Rowthugudem, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram R&R colony. In Saripalli and Challavarigudem R&R colony, the construction of community centre covered under integrated complex would commence soon. In Sarugudu, Pedabhimpalli-2, Reddy Ganapavaram -4 and Musallakunta R&R colonies construction of community hall completed and would be handed over to the Panchayat Secretary.

7.3.17 Places of worship and chowpal / tree platform

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulate that places of worship and chowpal/tree platform for every fifty families for community assembly shall be provided in R&R colonies.

The amenities survey revealed that place of worship and chowpal/tree platform were not provided in eight³¹⁴ R&R colonies. Two colonies (Kivvaka and Pedabhimpalli-2) out of the remaining four were provided with a place of worship and tree platform for every fifty families. In the remaining two colonies, places of worship and tree platform for every 50 families were not adequately provided.

The Government replied (August 2024) that in Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Rowthugudem, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem, Vanakavarigudem and Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli) R&R colonies, temple and church were provided and the tree platforms/chowpal would be provided soon. Further, the temple & church works are in finishing stage in Reddy Ganapavaram-4 and in Rowthugudem R&R colony it would be commenced soon.

7.3.18 Availability of Fair Price Shops

As per Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a reasonable number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) shall be established.

³¹¹ Kivvaka, Puchikapadu, Pedabhimpalli-2 and Yerravaram(Jeelugumilli)

³¹² Krishnuniapalem, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem and Vankavarigudem

³¹³ Rowthugudem, Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram(Jeelugumilli)

³¹⁴ Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Rowthugudem, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli)

The amenities survey revealed that in four R&R colonies, FPS was functional while no FPS was established in seven³¹⁵ R&R colonies. In one (Rowthugudem) R&R colony, FPS was established but not functional.

The Government replied (August 2024) that in all villages in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the essential commodities are distributed through Public Distribution System supplied through mobile dispensing units at the doorsteps of the beneficiaries. Therefore, the need for creation of FPS does not arise.

The reply is not acceptable, as in four R&R colony the FPS were established and functional.

7.3.19 Establishment of Panchayat Offices

The amenities survey revealed that in six³¹⁶ R&R colonies, Panchayat Offices were not established. In remaining six³¹⁷ R&R colonies, the Panchayat Offices established were not functional. In two R&R colonies, the Panchayat Office buildings constructed were being utilised for other purposes like Anganwadi, elementary school, *etc.*



Picture 7.15 Panchayat Office building was used as Primary school in Krishnuniipalem R&R colony



Picture 7.16: Panchayat Office building was used as Anganwadi Centre in Puchikapadu R&R colony

The Government replied (August 2024) that in Sarugudu and Reddy Ganapavaram-4 R&R colony, the construction of Panchayat Office building is completed and would be handed over/handed over to Panchayat Secretary. In Rowthugudem and Kivvaka R&R Colony, the work is in progress.

The reply is silent regarding the construction of Panchayat building in other R&R colonies and the reasons for utilisation of already constructed buildings for other purposes than planned.

7.3.20 Establishment of Post Offices

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that appropriate village level Post Offices with facilities for opening saving accounts shall be established in R&R colonies.

³¹⁵ Challavarigudem, Yerravaram(Jeelugumilli), Vankavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Kivvaka, Krishnuniipalem and Musallakunta

³¹⁶ Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli), Vankavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2 and Musallakunta

³¹⁷ Krishnuniipalem, Puchikapadu, Sarugudu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Kivvaka and Rowthugudem

The amenities survey of sampled R&R colonies revealed that in seven³¹⁸ R&R colonies, Post Offices were not established and the Post Offices established in remaining five³¹⁹ R&R colonies were not functional.

The Government replied (August 2024) that in Reddy Ganapavaram-4 and Rowthugudem R&R colony, the Post Office building was constructed and handed over to Panchayat Secretary. In Sarugudu & Musallakunta, the Post Office buildings were completed and would be handed over to user agency. In Kivvaka R&R colony, the Post Office is in completion stage. The Post Office building in Krishnuniapalem R&R colony is converted to Anganwadi Centre, as a Post Office is available in Gokavaram main village which is very near to the Krishnuniapalem R&R Colony.

The reply is silent regarding the establishment and functionality of the Post Office building in other R&R colonies. Further, the Government had not furnished any documentary evidence in support of its claim.

7.3.21 Seed-cum-Fertiliser storage facility

The amenities survey revealed that in nine³²⁰ R&R colonies, fertiliser stores were not established and in two (Kivvaka and Rowthugudem) out of remaining three colonies, fertiliser stores established were not functional. Fertiliser store was functioning only in Krishnuniapalem.

The Government replied (August 2024) that in Musallakunta, Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem, Vankavarigudem & Yerravaram R&R colonies, the fertiliser stores are available in the nearby main villages which are within two kilometres from the R&R colonies. In Rowthugudem and Kivvaka R&R Colonies construction is taken up under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

The Government did not furnish the details (names of the nearby villages and their geographical locations) of fertiliser stores which are located in the nearby villages within two kilometres from R&R colonies, to verify the correctness of claim.

7.3.22 Household electric connection

The Third schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulate that individual household single electric connection (or connection through non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy) and public lighting shall be provided in R&R colonies.

The amenities survey revealed that individual single electric connections were provided in all R&R colonies. Conventional Energy was also used in R&R colonies to generate electricity.

³¹⁸ Krishnuniapalem, Puchikapadu, Saripalli, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram(Jeelugumilli)

³¹⁹ Kivvaka, Musallakunta, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Rowthugudem and Sarugudu

³²⁰ Musallakunta, Puchikapadu, Reddy Ganapavaram-4, Saripalli, Sarugudu, Challavarigudem, Pedabhimpalli-2, Vankavarigudem and Yerravaram (Jeelugumilli)



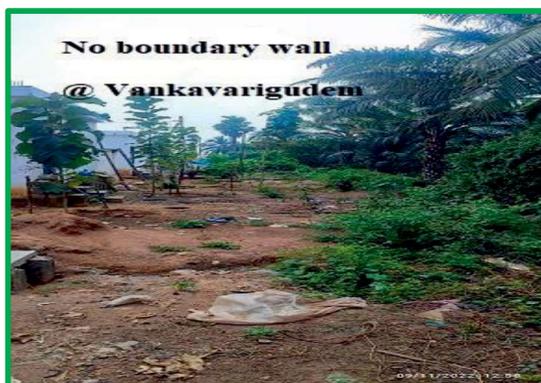
Picture 7.17: Kivvaka R&R Colony



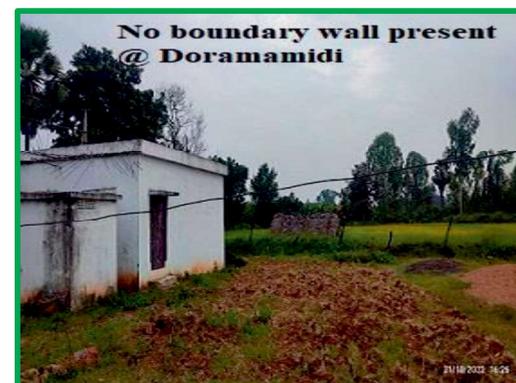
Picture 7.18: Challavarigudem R&R Colony

7.3.23 Security arrangements

The amenities survey revealed that no R&R colony was provided with proper security arrangements like fencing, boundary walls, controlled access points, etc.



Picture 7.19: Vankavarigudem R&R Colony



Picture 7.20: Sarugudu (Doramamidi) R&R Colony

The Government replied (August 2024) that due to fund restriction and limitations in unit cost per PDF, the construction work of compound wall was stopped. All the R&R colonies would be handed over to the Gram Panchayat Secretaries concerned after completion of works.

Recommendation 7.1: The State Government should accelerate the process of creating necessary infrastructural amenities for the well-being of PDFs.

7.4 Other observations beyond the survey mandate

7.4.1 Construction of Anganwadi Centres not in accordance with norms prescribed

As per guidelines issued by GoI in connection with Integrated Child Development Scheme, Anganwadi Centre should be child friendly with all relevant infrastructure. The minimum area for an Anganwadi Centre should not be less than 600 Sq.ft.

However, audit noticed that 22 out of 49 Anganwadi Centres were constructed in area less than the prescribed minimum extent of 600 Sq.ft. as detailed in *Appendix 7.4*.

The Government replied (August 2024) that earlier Anganwadi Centre was constructed with a plinth area of 469 Sq.ft. as per the approved plan. However, as per the guidelines issued by GoI, Anganwadi Centre should be covered in an area of not less than 600 Sq.ft. As per the instructions (March 2021) of the Project Administrator, one additional room (223 Sq.ft.) and toilet are proposed in the working estimates and construction also taken up. With this the total plinth area excluding toilets comes to 692 Sq.ft.

The Government did not furnish documentary evidence regarding instructions issued by the Project Administrator to construct additional room so as to verify that Anganwadi Centres were constructed as per norms laid.



Picture 7.21: Anganwadi Centre- 1 at Krishnuniapalem R&R Colony

7.4.2 Provisioning of livelihood security to resettled PDFs

Section 31(1) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that the Collector shall pass R&R Awards for each PDF in terms of the entitlements provided in the Second Schedule and Award shall contain details of mandatory employment to be provided to the members of the PDF.

During beneficiary survey, many of the PDFs stated that they possessed MGNREGS Job Cards in their (MGNREGS portal of GoI³²¹) native habitation (under submergence area) which were not transferred to the newly shifted R&R colonies area. As a result, the PDFs were unable to seek work under MGNREGS in the newly shifted village. This is causing hardship to the PDFs.

The Government replied (August 2024) that the MGNREGS job cards for the shifted PDFs has been shifted to the new R&R colonies and as on date 1,79,846 person days of employment provided for 5,289 PDFs under MGNREGS for 2023-24 to till date.



Picture 7.22: MGNREGS beneficiary with Job card

³²¹ <https://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/library.aspx>

The Government did not furnish any documentary evidence to verify that job cards of all PDFs were transferred to new R&R colonies and the PDFs were provided employment.

7.4.3 Handing over of R&R colonies to the concerned Local Bodies

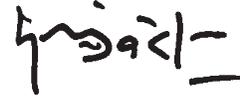
Sections 32, 38(1) and 105(3) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that for resettlement of populations, the infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority.

Audit noticed that even though 26 R&R colonies were completed before 2015 where a total of 10,138 PDFs (3,922 PDFs shifted to 26 completed colonies and 6,216 PDFs shifted to other 49 colonies which are in progress) occupied houses, the R&R colonies were not handed over to the concerned Local Bodies for maintenance of public infrastructure amenities like drains, supply of safe drinking water, public lighting, *etc.* This may result in infrastructural amenities becoming obsolete/non-useful/ beyond repairable conditions, *etc.*

The Government replied (August 2024) that the completed R&R colonies were handed over to the concerned Panchayat Secretaries and the remaining R&R colonies would be handed over at the earliest soon after completion of petty works which are in progress.

The details of R&R colonies handed over and to be handed over to the concerned Panchayat Secretaries were not furnished to verify the correctness of the claim.

Vijayawada
The 11th August 2025



(SARAT CHATURVEDI)
Principal Accountant General (Audit)
Andhra Pradesh

Countersigned

New Delhi
The 13th August 2025



(K. SANJAY MURTHY)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India