

**HAND BOOK FOR MEMBERS OF
KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

INTRODUCTION

This Hand Book has been brought out for acquainting the Members with the salient features of the procedure in the House and the periods of notice with regard to legislative and other business coming up before the House and several facilities available to them.

Part I contains the Instructions about giving notice of Questions, Motions, etc., under the Rules of Procedure.

Part II contains facilities provided to each member of Legislative Council.

Part III contains the Acts and Rules which are of special interest to members.

It is hoped that this publication would be useful to Hon'ble members. For any further and detailed information, members may refer to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council and relevant Articles of the Constitution of India. Any suggestions for it's improvement are whole heartedly accepted.

Bangalore
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KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council was established in 1907 with a view to associate with the Government a certain number of non-officials qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to assist Government in making Laws and Regulations. In addition to the Dewan, President and the Members of Council, who were ex-officio members, the Council was to consist of not less than 10 and not more than 15 additional members to be nominated by the Government and of this number not less than two-fifths were required to be non-officials. The minimum and the maximum were increased gradually and in 1923 the strength of the Council was fixed at 50 and of these, the number of non-official members was fixed at not less than 60 percent so as to ensure a decided non-official majority. Special interests like the Mysore University, Commerce and Trade, Planters and Labour were given representation. Seats for the Muslims, Christians and depressed classes were reserved and the Government nominated them if they were not elected. The strength of the Council was further increased in 1940.

Though the Council was started to make Laws, other functions were assigned to it in course of time. No measure could be introduced without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan and the leave of the House duly obtained. Certain subjects were excluded from the purview of the Council and only Government could frame Law on such subjects. When there was urgency, Government themselves could enact Laws which would be in force for six months.

Interpellations are allowed to be put in the Council from 1914 onwards. In 1915, members were allowed to put supplementary questions.

In 1923, it was enacted that the Council will not have power to amend the Representative Assembly Regulation and the Legislative Council Regulations. The term of the members of the Council was made three years in 1917 and four years in 1940.

The 1940 Government of Mysore Act conferred certain privileges to the members. Freedom of speech in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council was conferred on the members. The provision was similar to the provisions in the Government of India Act 1935.

The inauguration of the Assembly was hailed throughout India as a very progressive and beneficial measure. One Nationalist Weekly, "The Mahratta", writing eleven years after the establishment of the Assembly went so far as to say that "The British Government might do well to take a lesson from the enlightened Maharaja of Mysore", The institution was, however, regarded by some as premature; but, as observed by Sri K.Seshadri Iyer "the continued interest which the members evinced in Public Affairs and the practical commonsense which characterised the discussions had served to refute the assumption that the institute was in advance of the times".

After Independence, the Maharaja of Mysore by a Proclamation dated 29th October 1947 set up a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution for Mysore State. When the Constituent Assembly met, Majority of the members pleaded for governance of the State by the Constitution to be framed by the Constituent Assembly of India, though strong views were expressed by a few in favour of a separate Constitution for Mysore State. Ultimately, the majority view prevailed and the Constituent Assembly passed a Resolution that the constitution framed by the

Constituent Assembly of India should be made applicable to Mysore State. The Maharaja issued a proclamation on 25th November 1949. Consequently, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were dissolved on 16th December 1949; the Constituent Assembly which has been constituted in 1947 became the Provisional Assembly of Mysore until the election could be held under the Constitution.

The first Assembly under the Constitution was constituted in 1952 and composed of 99 elected members and one nominated member. With the formation of Andhra State in 1953, parts of adjoining Bellary District from Madras State were added to Mysore State and the strength of the Assembly increased by five members.

The States were Reorganised in 1956 on linguistic basis. As a result New State of Mysore came into being on 1st November 1956 with four districts from the former Bombay State, three districts of Hyderabad State, a district and a taluk of the Old Madras State, the State of Coorg and princely State of Mysore. The State was renamed as Karnataka in 1973.

The Legislature of Karnataka consists of two Houses, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The first sitting of the New Assembly was held on 19th December 1956 in the newly built Vidhana Soudha. The strength of the Assembly which was 208 in 1957 increased to 216 in 1967 and to 224 in 1978. The Assembly is now composed of 224 elected members and one nominated member.

The Strength of the Legislative Council which was 63 in 1957 increased to 75 in 1987. The Council is now composed of 75 members out of which 25 are elected by Legislative Assembly members, 25 are elected by Local Authorities, 7 each are elected by Graduates and by the Teachers respectively and 11 members are nominated by the Governor of Karnataka.

Oath or Affirmation by Members

(Article 188)

Every member before taking seat in the House has to make and subscribe before the Governor, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation in the following form:

"1. A.B. having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Legislative Council.

Swear in the name of God

do that I

Solemnly affirm

will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter".

Members elected / nominated to the Council who has not already made and subscribed on Oath or affirmation in pursuance of article 188 of the Constitution of India may do so at the commencement of the sittings as the Chairman may direct.

If a person sits or votes as a member before he has taken the oath or made the affirmation, he is liable to a penalty of 500 rupees in respect of each day (Art : 193).

The Secretary will call the names of members. On his name being called the member should approach the Secretary's table, hand over to him the certificate of election given to him by the Returning Officer after the declaration of the result of his election. The member should then read the oath form already circulated to him. He should strictly confirm to the wording in the form. He should then sign the form and register maintained for the purpose.

There is a roll of members which should be signed by every member in the presence of the Secretary before taking his seat (Rule 6).

A member who has not already made and subscribed the oath or affirmation can do so at the commencement of a sitting or at any other time of the sitting of the Council as the Chairman, may direct on any day after giving previous notice in writing to the Secretary.

Governor's Address

(Rule L.C. 18 to 24)

In England a new Parliament opens with the King or Queen's speech. The speech of the King or the Queen is delivered to the assembled House of Commons and House of Lords. This practice of opening the Parliament is followed in our Legislature from the year 1950.

Under Article 176 of the Constitution, at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor has to address the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons. The Governor has also power to address both Houses or each House of the Legislature at any other time if he desires to do so (Art 175).

The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council usually assemble together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber for the Governor's address.

The Governor's address is not personal Address of the Governor. The Governor has very little part in the composition of the address. It is really the address of the Cabinet. It contains a review of the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year and a brief indication of the programme for the session.

Governor's address is a ceremonial occasion. The Governor on arrival at the Grand steps of Vidhana Soudha is received by the Speaker, Chairman and the Secretaries. A procession is then formed as follows :-

Secretary, LA

Secretary, LC

Speaker

Chairman

Governor

The procession will wend its way through the lobby to the entrance opposite to the Speaker's Chair. The arrival of the Governor is announced.

National anthem is then played. Members should stand as the procession enters the Chamber and resume their seats only after the Governor has taken his seat. After that the procession proceeds towards dais. At the dais the procession bifurcates. The dais Speaker and Governor ascend the dais on the right side and the Chairman on the left side. The Governor sits in the Speaker's Chair. The Speaker sits to the right of the Governor and the Chairman to the left. The Secretaries sit in the seat in front of the dais.

The Governor will then address both Houses assembled together. Copies of the address are distributed to the members in the Chamber.

After the conclusion of the address, the Governor will leave the Chamber in a procession reformed in the same order in which it entered. The members should stand till the procession leaves the Chamber and then disperse.

It is a convention that the members should not disturb the Governor's address by a speech, point of order or walk out either before or after the address or during the address, such obstruction or interruption shall be regarded as a gross breach of order of the House and shall be dealt with by the Speaker as such at the next sitting of the Assembly.

At the first sitting of the Council after Governor's address the Secretary reports to the House that Governor was pleased to address the Legislature and places copy of it on the Table of the House (Rule L.C. 18)

A motion of thanks to the Governor is moved by a senior member of the party in power and seconded by another member of the same party.

The Chairman shall, in consultation with the Leader of House, along with the Leader of Opposition, allot time for discussion of the matters referred to in Governor's address to the Houses under article 176 of the Constitution.

There is discussion on the matters contained in address. This provides an opportunity for a general debate on the policies of the Government as announced in the speech of the Governor, Amendments may also be moved to the motion of thanks expressing regret at the absence in the speech of policy favoured by any member.

Failure of Government in respect of any particular matter are also expressed in the form of amendments.

The Chief Minister or any other Minister authorised by him replies to the debate on the motion and the amendments. The amendments are then put to vote of the House unless they are withdrawn by the members. The motion of thanks is then put to vote of the House. Defeat of the motion of thanks or passing of an amendment to the motion relating to a policy matter are indications of lack of confidence in the Ministry.

The motion of thanks adopted by the Legislative Council are communicated to the Governor.

On the days allotted for the discussion on the motion of thanks, other business like motions for leave to introduce bills and such other formal business may be transacted. Any other Government business may also be transacted during the period by postponing the discussion on the address provided a motion to that effect is carried.

Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman

(Rule L.C. 7 and 8)

Election of Chairman by the Council.- (1) The election of a Chairman shall be held as soon as may be on such date as the Governor may fix, and the Secretary shall thereupon send to every member Notice of the date so fixed.

(2) At any time before noon on the date preceding the date fixed, any member may give notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of a motion that another member be chosen as the chairman and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice that he is willing to serve as chairman if elected. Provided that a member shall not propose his own name or second a motion proposing his own name or proposed or second more than one motion.

(3) Such notice shall be delivered to the Secretary in person by the candidate, proposer or seconder and a notice not so delivered in person shall not be valid.

(4) A member in whose name a motion stands in the List of Business may when called, move the motion or withdraw the motion, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

(5) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved and decided if necessary by division. If any motion is carried the person presiding shall, without putting later motions declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried has been chosen as the Chairman.

(6) The date so fixed should be "not later than immediate next session" for the appointment of Chairman when the post is vacant.

Election of Deputy Chairman.- (1) Election of a Deputy Chairman shall be held as soon as may be on such date as the Chairman may fix and the Secretary shall there upon send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

(2) The provisions of sub-rules (2) to (6) of rule 7 both inclusive of the last preceding rule shall apply to such election.

* (3) If a vacancy to the Office of the Deputy Chairman occurs a fresh election shall be held in accordance with the procedure followed in respect of election of Chairman herein before mentioned.

(4) And the date so fixed shall not be later than the immediate next session.

Recognition of Parties or Group

The Chairman may recognise an association of member as a parliamentary party or Group for the purpose of functioning in the House and his decision shall be final.

Legislature Group :- Legislature Group means 1/4 of the quorum i.e., group of 3 members belonging to Legislature party shall form a Legislature group and shall be recognised "Legislature Group".

***Leader of Opposition** :- "Leader of Opposition" means the Leader of a Legislature Party other than the Party/Parties which has/have formed the Government, and having the strength equal to 1/10 of the total number of members (quorum) in the Council or more and recognized as the Leader of Opposition by the Chairman:

Provided that if there are less number of members than 1/10 of the total number, the leader of such a party which has obtained support of other opposition party/parties:

Provided further that if more than one party having equal number of members claim recognition, then the office of the Leader of Opposition shall be held alternatively and the order in which they will hold the office shall be decided by drawing a lot.

Seating of Members

(Rule L.C. 4)

Members sit in the House in such order as the Chairman may determine. All recognised parties or groups are allotted blocks of seats in proportion to the strength of the party or group. Individual allotment of seats within a block of seats is made by the party or group itself. The members of the Ruling party sit on the right side and the members of the opposition sit on the left side except that the first seat in the front row on the left side always allotted to the Deputy Chairman. Members are required to speak from the seats allotted to them as it will facilitate identification of members by the Chairman. Leaders of political parties and senior members of the House who have earned a distinction for their contribution to the House are allotted seats in the first row in the opposition side irrespective of the fact that their parties are recognised in the House or they are unattached members.

Time and Duration of Sittings

(Rules L.C. 12)

(1) the Legislative Council ordinarily sits from 10.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

(2) When the House is adjourned for lunch and no time for reassembly of the House is specified by the chair, it is to be assured that the House will meet after one hour. Similarly, if the House raises by the day and no time is specified by the chair for reassembly of the House, it is to be assumed that the Legislative Council will meet on the next working day at 10.30 A.M.

Government Business

(Rule L.C. 28)

Before the commencement of each session, a statement showing the Government, Legislative and other business expected to be taken up during that session, is published in Bulletin- Part II for the information of Members.

Private Members Business

(Rules L.C. 29)

Unless the Chairman otherwise directs after the Question Hour on every Friday are allotted for the transaction of Private Members Business i.e., Bills and Resolutions.

The Chairman may however in consultation with the Leader of the House allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of Private Members Business.

If there is no sitting of the Council on a Friday the Chairman may direct any other day in the week may be allotted for Private Members Business.

QUORUM

(Article 189)

The Legislative Council have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof (Article-189(2)). But certain number of members of Council must be present at the meeting of the Council before any business could be transacted therein. The Legislature has power to provide by law for the number of members to be present to constitute a meeting. Till then the quorum to constitute a meeting of the Legislative Council will be ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is great (Art 189(3). the Karnataka Legislature has not yet provided by law the quorum for the Legislative Council. So the quorum would therefore be one-tenth of the strength or ten whichever is higher. The total number of members in Legislative Council is 75 including the nominated member. One-tenth of this number is 7.5, in the case of the Council. The quorum is therefore 10 in the Council. The Chairman or the persons presiding is included in the quorum.

The Chairman does not take the chair at the beginning of the sitting of the Council unless and until the required number of members are present. During a sitting, the Chairman on his attention being drawn that there is no quorum, will direct the division bells to be rung. If the quorum is not formed, then the Presiding Officer will adjourn the House to the next sitting day or suspend the meeting until there is quorum (Art. 189(4)).

Motion for Adjournment on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance

(Rules L.C. 59-67)

It is normally the practice of the House to transact the business mentioned in the list of business. Sometimes, an incident of urgent public

importance happens and the members of Council are naturally anxious to bring it before the House. Such a matter of urgent public importance can be raised by interrupting the regular business of the House through what is known as "an adjournment motion". An adjournment motion for the purpose of discussing an urgent matter of public importance may be made with the consent of the Chairman. The following conditions are to be fulfilled before consent of Chairman is given to an adjournment motion.

The matter proposed to be raised in the motion must be specific. The motion should not raise wide and general issues. For instance, a motion to discuss, the food situation in the State or the law and order situation in the State would not be admitted.

Secondly, the matter to be raised must be very urgent. A matter to be urgent must have arisen suddenly in the nature of an emergency.

The crucial test always is whether the question proposed to be raised has arisen suddenly and created an emergent situation of such a character that there is a prima facie case of urgency and the House must, therefore leave aside all other business and take up the consideration of the urgent matter. The urgency must be of such a character that the matter really brooks no delay.

The third ingredient necessary for the admissibility of an adjournment motion is that the subject matter must be of public importance. Individual cases cannot be brought in the form of an adjournment motion. The subject matter of an adjournment motion must have direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Government and must be in the nature of a criticism of the Government either for having done something or for having omitted to do something which was urgently necessary at the moment. The matter must be raised at the earliest possible time. Matters which are sub judice cannot be raised in the form of an adjournment motion. If an early parliamentary opportunity is available to the member to raise the matter in the House, the Chairman does not give his consent to the adjournment motion.

Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given one hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made, to the Secretary and copies thereof shall be endorsed to the Chairman, Leader of the House, the Minister concerned and Parliamentary Affairs Minister. If the Chairman gives his consent and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order he will ask the member to seek the leave to move for the adjournment of the House. If there is objection the Chairman will request the members in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than 10 members in the case of Legislative Council rise accordingly, the Chairman will intimate that leave is granted, if less than the required number of members rise, the Chairman will inform that the member has no leave of the House. If the House gives permission the motion will be taken up for discussion one hour before the time appointed for the conclusion of the business of the day. It may also be taken up earlier, if the Chairman so directs in consultation with leader of the House. The discussion may be for not less than two hours the question to be

put is that "the Council do now adjourned". Speeches are restricted to 15 minutes per member unless the Chairman permits longer time.

Discussion on Matters of Urgent Public Importance for short duration

(Rules L.C. 68-71)

In order to provide opportunities to members to discuss matters of public importance a provision has been made in the Rules of Procedure for what is called "Short Duration Discussion". This is a parliamentary device to raise a discussion without a formal vote or decision of the House.

A member may give notice for raising a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance. The notice should be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for such discussion. It should also be supported by the signatures of at least two other members in the case of the Council.

If the Chairman is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member who has given the notice and from the Minister as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and of sufficient public importance to be raised in the Council at an early date, he may admit the notice. The discussion may be for not more than one hour. There is no formal motion before the Council nor voting in respect of such a discussion. The member who has given the notice may make a short statement and the Minister also gives a short reply. The Chairman may permit other members also to take part in the discussion. The member who raises the discussion has no right of reply. The subject matter of the notice under this rule should possess an element of urgency. The notice should not be worded in the form of a resolution urging the House to record of declaration of opinion. During Budget Session notices for such discussions are not usually admitted as members could raise such matters during debate on Budget and Appropriation Bills.

Legislation

(Rules L.C. 73-122)

Making laws is a major and an important function of the Legislature. In a system of Parliamentary democracy the political parties which contest the elections place before the people their policies and programmes. After the Government is formed, the party in power tries to implement its programme.

A decision to introduce legislation in regard to a particular matter and the details it should contain, is taken at the Cabinet level and the proposal for Legislation which is called a 'Bill' is brought forward for introduction in the Legislative Assembly / Council.

In India the Legislative power is distributed between the Union and State Legislatures. The subjects on which State Legislatures can enact laws are specified in the Constitution.

There are two stages in the process of law making. The first stage is the drafting of a bill and the second stage is its passage in the Legislature.

The Bill may propose change in the existing law or bring in a new matter. If a Bill seeks to change an existing law, it is called an amending Bill. If the legislation seeks to provide for a new matter, it is called an original bill.

Bills can be introduced by Ministers or other members. In the case of the former, they are called Government bills and in the case of the latter they are called Private Members Bills.

The drafting of a Bill, in the case of Government Bill is done by the Parliamentary Affairs department of the State Government in the case of Private Members Bill, the member himself drafts the Bill.

Bills may be introduced in either House of the Legislature except a money bill which can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly.

Bills can be introduced after a motion for leave to introduce is passed by the House except in a case where the Speaker / Chairman has ordered the prior publication of a Bill in the Gazette in which case there is no need for a motion for leave to introduce being passed and the Bill is straightaway introduced by the concerned member. After a Bill is introduced in the House, it is published in the Gazette unless the Bill has been published before the introduction under orders of the Chairman. In the case of a Private Member, the Rules require that a member has to give 15 days notice of his motion for leave to introduce a Bill. Unless the Chairman waives the notice period the motion for leave to introduce is not taken up by the House earlier than 15 days after receipt of the notice from the member. Recommendation of the Governor is necessary for introduction of a Money bill under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution. Bills involving restriction on trade and commerce cannot be introduced unless they are accompanied by the required sanction of President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution.

Usually at the stage of introduction, there is no debate in the House. In case a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Chairman permits a brief statement from the member opposing it and the member in charge of the Bill.

Where the motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the Legislative competence of the House a full discussion is permitted.

After a Bill is introduced, the next stage is that of its consideration. The member in charge of the Bill may move that a Bill be taken up for consideration or that it may be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon. Unless the Chairman waives the notice period, the consideration of the Bill cannot be taken up earlier than seven days after introduction. This restriction is not imposed in the case of an Appropriation Bill.

A Bill involving expenditure from the consolidated fund of the State is to be accompanied by a financial memorandum explaining the details of expenditure. Recommendation of the Governor is also necessary for consideration of such a Bill under Article 207 (3) of the Constitution. A Bill containing proposals for delegated legislation is required to be accompanied by a memorandum of delegated legislation.

After the motion for consideration is adopted the Bill may be taken up by the House for clause by clause consideration or it may be referred to a Select or Joint Select Committee. Money Bills cannot be referred to a Joint Select Committee. At the stage of clause by clause consideration of the Bill, amendments may be moved by members. Notice of an amendment has to be given a day before the day on which the Bill is taken up for consideration. After the Bill is passed by one House, it is transmitted to the other House for consideration.

If a Bill is referred to a Select or Joint Select Committee the Report is presented to the House or Houses by the Committee. The House considers the Bill as reported by the Committee and other stages follow. If the Bill is referred for eliciting opinion, public opinion is gathered and placed before the House and after consideration, the House refers the Bill to a Select Committee unless the Chairman otherwise directs.

On a motion for consideration of the Bill, only general principles of the Bill are discussed. Details are discussed only at the clause by clause consideration stage.

In the case of the Bill as reported by a Select or Joint Select Committee, the discussion is confined to the consideration of the matters specified in the report.

On a motion that the Bill be passed, only arguments in support or rejection of the Bill can be advanced. Details of the Bill cannot be discussed.

After a Bill is passed by the Assembly / Council it is transmitted to the Legislative Council / Assembly for its concurrence.

If a Bill (which is not a money Bill) passed by the Assembly is rejected by the Council or the Legislative Council suggests, an amendment to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree or does not take any action on the Bill for three months, then the Assembly may pass the Bill again and transmit it to the Council. If the Council again rejects or does not take any action for a month or suggests an amendment to which the Assembly does not agree, then such a Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form approved by the Legislative Assembly. In the case of a Bill passed by the Legislative Council and transmitted to the Legislative Assembly, if it is rejected by the Legislative Assembly no further action can be taken.

In the case of a Money Bill the Legislative Council has power only to make recommendations and if the Legislative Assembly, does not accept any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council. The Bill will be deemed to have been passed by the Legislative Assembly without any of the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council has to return the Bill sent by the Legislative Assembly within 14 days after its receipt. If the Bill is not returned within the period of 14 days it is deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period.

The Bill passed by both the Houses is presented to Governor or the President, as the case may be, for assent. The Governor or the President

may either assent to the Bill, or may withhold assent or may return the Bill with a message that the House or Houses may reconsider the Bill. The points referred to by the Governor or President will then be considered by the Assembly / Council as amendments to the Bill. The Bill as passed again is submitted to the Governor or President. On assent being given, the bill becomes an Act.

Amendments

(Rule L.C 299 - 302)

Scope of amendments.- (1) An amendment shall be relevant to and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed.

(2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) An amendment on a question shall not be inconsistent with, a previous decision on the same question.

Notice of amendments.- Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved without such notice.

Selection of amendments.- The Chairman shall have power to select the amendment to be proposed in respect of any motion, and may, if he thinks fit call upon any member who has given notice of amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgement upon it.

Putting of amendments.- The Chairman may put amendments in such order as he may think fit :

Provided that the Chairman may refuse to put an amendment which in his opinion is frivolous.

Ordinances

(Article 213)

If at any time when both the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council are not in session and there is need for urgent legislation, the Governor is given the power to take action to promulgate an ordinance. An Ordinance has the same force as an Act of the Legislature. Every such ordinance has to be laid before both the Houses of Legislature. The Ordinance is valid till six weeks after the reassembly of the Legislature. If the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council are summoned to meet on different dates, the period of six weeks is reckoned from the latter of the two dates. A Bill incorporating the provisions of the ordinance may be passed by the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council before this period of Six weeks is over. If the Ordinance is not replaced by a Bill within the prescribed period, the Ordinance automatically lapses. Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an ordinance with or without modifications is introduced in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, a statement explaining, the circumstances which necessitated the issue of the Ordinance is required

to be placed before the Council along with the Bill. If the ordinance embodies the provisions of a Bill pending before the Assembly a statement explaining the circumstances which necessitated the issue of the ordinance is required to be laid on the Table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of the session following the promulgation of the ordinance.

The Legislature is also given the power to dis-approve an ordinance promulgated by the Governor. Whenever a notice for disapproval of an ordinance is received it is taken up for consideration along with the Bill replacing the Ordinance. At the end of the discussion the resolution to disapprove the ordinance is put to the vote of the House first. If the resolution is voted out, the motion for consideration of the Bill is then put to the vote of the House. If however, the resolution is adopted, the Bill automatically falls.

An ordinance is not issued for withdrawal of money out of the consolidated fund of the State, because the underlying principle is that money required by the Government has to be voted by the Legislature of the State.

Subordinate Legislation

(Rule L.C. 126-131)

The Rules, regulations, and bye-laws framed and promulgated by the Executive in pursuance of delegated powers conferred by the Constitution or an Act of the Legislature or Parliament are called delegated legislation. The Acts under which the Rules etc., are framed, provide for the laying of the Rules before the Legislature. The system of laying the Rules provides an opportunity to the Legislature to exercise a check over the power of the Executive. The Acts provide for the Rules being laid on the Table of the Legislature for a particular period. They also give power to the Legislature to make amendments to the said rules.

After the Rules are laid on the Table, the members may give notice of amendments. In consultation with the Leader of the House, the Speaker fixes time for consideration and passing of the amendments. After the amendments are passed by one House, they are sent to the other House. If the other House also agrees with the amendments, the amendments are sent to the Minister concerned for necessary action. If one House does not agree with the amendments proposed by the other House, the House shall be deemed to have disagreed with the amendments.

Petitions

(Rules L.C. 133-142)

It is a right of the people in a democracy to present petitions to Legislature with a view to ventilating grievances and offering constructive suggestions on matters of public importance. The petitions may be presented to the House with the consent of the Chairman on any of the following matters :-

- i. A Bill which has been published or which has been introduced in the House;

- ii. Any matter connected with the business pending before the House; and
- iii. Any matter of general public importance provided that it is not one;

a. Which falls within the cognizance of Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India or a court of enquiry or a statutory tribunal or authority or a quasi judicial body, or a Commission;

b. Which can be raised on substantive motion or resolution; or

c. For which remedy is available under the law including rules, regulations, bye-laws made by the State Government or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc., is delegated.

A petition is required to be couched in respectful and temperate language.

The petition is to be either in English or Kannada language. If it is in any other language it has to be accompanied by a translation of it either in Kannada or in English. The petition has to be signed by the petitioner. The full name and address of every signatory to the petition should be indicated in the petition. It should relate to a matter which is within the competence of the Assembly / Council to consider. It should be addressed to the House and conclude with a prayer reciting, the definite object of the petitioner in regard to the matter to which it relates. At the time of representing the petition, no debate is permitted. The member who presents, the petition should confine himself to a statement of parties from whom the petition comes and the subject matter of the petition. All petitions presented to the House are considered by the Committee on petitions.

The Committee shall also meet as often as necessary to consider representations. Letters and Telegrams from various individuals, associations, etc., addressed to the Legislators and Chairman and as referred by the Chairman which are not covered by the Rules relating to petitions, and give directions for their disposal;

Provided that representations which fall in the following categories shall not be considered by the Committee, but shall be filed on receipt in the Secretariat :-

i) anonymous letters or letters on which names and / or addresses of senders are not given or are illegible; and

ii) endorsement copies of letters addressed to authorities other than the Chairman or House unless there is a specific request on such a copy praying for redress of the grievance.

Presentation of a Petition

A Petition may be presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary who shall report it to the House. The report shall be made in the form set out in the Schedule. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation or the making of such report. The member shall be responsible for its contents and its genuineness.

Form of Petition

A Member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form:-

“Sir, I present the petition signed by (petitioner) regarding

Reference to Committee

Every petition after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, shall stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Resolutions

(Rules LC 143-155)

A resolution is another form of a motion brought forward before the House to express an opinion, or make a recommendation or record either approval or disapproval of an act or policy of Government or convey a message or command, urge or request an action. A resolution after discussion is either withdrawn by the member or put to the vote of the House and decision of the House taken according to the Rules of Procedure of the Council. Notice of a resolution has to be given at least 7 cleared days before the date of ballot. The Rules of Procedure have laid down certain conditions for admitting a resolution and according to them, a resolution should be clearly and precisely expressed raising substantially one definite issue which would not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements. It should not refer to the conduct or character of a person except in his official or public capacity and not relate to any matter; which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

The Rules of Procedure of the Council prescribe that at least two days should be set apart for every fourteen days on which Government Business is transacted for the discussion of resolutions given notice of by non-official members. This roughly works out to allotment of one day in every week for non-official business. The Rules of Procedure of the Council has laid down that the last 2 1/2 hours on every Friday should be apart for the transaction of non-official business. So far as the Council is concerned, while issuing the provisional programme of business for a session, the days set apart for non-official business are indicated and members should give notice of resolutions 7 days earlier in respect of each day set apart for non-official business. A Bulletin indicating the last dates for receipt of resolution is issued by LC Question branch and members can give notice of one resolution for a particular day. After the resolution given notice of by the members are admitted by Chairman a ballot is held to determine the order in which resolutions give notice by amendments to the resolutions which would be within the scope of the main resolution. A member may authorize another member to move his resolution if he is unable to present to move it. The rules also prescribe a time limit for the mover of the resolution when moving the same can take 30 minutes while others are permitted 15 minutes to speak on the resolution. The discussion shall not exceed five

hours including reply by Minister in Legislative Council. After the discussion on the resolution and reply by the concerned Minister, it is open to the member either to withdraw the resolution or press for a vote of the House. If a resolution is adopted by the House a copy of the same is sent to the concerned Minister for necessary action.

Motions

(Rule L.C 156-163)

The term 'motion' has not been defined in the Rules of Procedure of Karnataka Legislative Council, it however, means any proposal submitted to the House for eliciting the decision of the House. Excepting certain matters for which the Rules of Procedure provide, discussion in the House always starts on a Specific motion. Calling attention notices, discussion for short duration, general discussion on budget are the exceptions to the General rule.

If a member wants to move a motion, he has to give notice of it to the Secretary. The notice should satisfy the following conditions :-

- i) It shall raise substantially one definite issue;
- ii) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;
- iii) It shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity;
- iv) It shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;
- v) It shall not raise a question of privilege;
- vi) It shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- vii) It shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;
- viii) It shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

If the Chairman admits the motion, time for consideration of the motion is allotted in consultation with the Leader of the House.

Motions are generally of two kinds;

1. Substantive Motion.
2. Substitute Motion.

A Substantive motion is a self contained independent proposal submitted for the approval of the House. A substantive motion express a definite decision of the House. Motion of Thanks to Governor's Address, motion for Election of Chairman / Deputy Chairman and resolutions are some of the examples of motions of this type.

Motions moved in substitution of a motion for taking into consideration a matter of policy or situation or statement or any other matter are called substitute motions.

After the original motion that the policy or situation, etc., be taken into consideration has been placed before the House and the mover of the motion has concluded his speech, the House proceeds to discuss the matter. In such cases, at the end of the debate no question is put by the chair. However, a member may move a substitute motion relevant to the subject matter of the original motion to express a definite opinion of the House. The Original motion and the substitute motion are discussed together.

At the end of the debate only, the substitute motion is put to the vote of the House.

Allotment of Time and Discussion of Motions

The Chairman may, after considering the State of Business in the House and in consultation with the leader of the House (or on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee) allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion.

Resolution for the Removal of Chairman / Deputy Chairman

(Rules L.C. 165-168)

The Chairman / Deputy Chairman, may be removed from his office on a resolution passed by a majority of the members of Legislative Council. Notice of such a resolution has to be given to the Secretary. The resolution can be included in the list of business only 14 days after the receipt of the notice. On the day the notice is included in the list of business the members against whom the notice stands in the list of business is asked to move the resolution. The person presiding over the House places the motion before the House. If not less than ten members rise accordingly, the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman or to the person presiding as the case may be, shall declare that leave has been granted and that the resolution will be taken up on such day not being more than five days from the date on which leave is asked for, as he may appoint. If less than ten members rise, the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman or the person presiding shall inform the members that he has not grant the leave of the Council.

On the appointed day when the resolution is taken up for discussion the Chairman / Deputy Chairman against whom the resolution is given cannot preside over the House even though he is present in the House. He has a right to speak and otherwise take part in the debate and has also the right to vote.

Financial Business

(Rules L.C. 169-173)

No expenditure can be incurred and no taxes can be imposed by the government without the sanction of the Legislature. Article 202 of the Constitution requires the Government to place before the Legislature of the State a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for

every year which is called the Annual financial statement or the budget. The presentation of the budget to the Legislature is made through a Budget speech by the Finance Minister of the State. In the speech, the Finance Minister explains the policies and programmes proposed to be implemented by the government during the coming year and also reviews the achievements of the Government during the past year. The budget is presented to the Legislature on a date fixed by the Governor. Generally budget will be presented during the last week of February or first week of March. The budget presented to the Legislature has to be approved by the Legislative Assembly. The budget is dealt with by the Assembly in two stages. There is a general discussion followed by voting of demands for grants. In the Legislative Council, there is only general discussion. The General discussion takes place on such days as the Chairman fixes. Usually four to five days are fixed for this purpose. No motion is made for general discussion. It is customary for the Leader of the Opposition to initiate discussion. The scope of general discussion is very wide. The budget as a whole or questions of fiscal policy are covered in the discussion. The working of Government Machinery is also criticised. Whether expenditure has been properly distributed according to the importance of the subject or service, policy of taxation as expressed in the budget or in the Finance Minister's speech may also be discussed. Members may make observations in regard to the General scheme and structure of the budget, as for example, revenue surplus or deficit, revenue and expenditure account and over all surplus or deficit. Members may take into account the methods of estimation and criticise. They are however not expected to enter into details in regard to the particular schemes. As there is no motion before the House, no amendments are called for and there is no vote. The Finance Minister gives the reply at the end of the discussion.

Privileges

(Rule L.C. 174-180)

Privileges are the Special rights enjoyed by the Legislative Council and its members. Privilege has been defined as an exceptional right or exemption. It is an exemption from some duty, burden attendance or liability to which others are subject to. The term applies to certain rights and immunities enjoyed by House of Legislators collectively and by members of the House individually without which they could not discharge their functions properly.

Article 194 of the Constitution provides for the powers, privileges and immunities of the Houses of the State Legislature and of the members and Committees thereof. Clause (1) provides that there shall be freedom of speech in the House. Of course this freedom is subject to the provisions of the Constitution and to the Rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the House. Article 211 impose some restriction for speeches in the House. It states that no discussion shall take place in the House with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties. Rules of procedure provide for certain restrictions while speaking.

Clause (2) of Article 194 grants immunity to the members from being liable in any Court for anything said or any vote given by them in the Legislature or any Committee thereof. Though no Court can take action the members are subject to the discipline of the House. The Chairman is empowered by the Rules to take action against members who violate the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules when making speeches.

There is also protection to the person who by or under the authority of the House publishes any report, papers, votes or proceedings of the House. But this immunity does not extend to persons who publish report of proceedings on their own unless the publication is proved to have been made without malice. The Karnataka State Proceedings (protection of Publication) Act, 1968 affords protection to newspapers which publish proceedings of the House provided the report is substantially true report of the proceedings. The rules of Procedure also prohibit the publication of (i) answers to questions before the questions are answered in the House, (ii) the proceedings of the secret session unless the House has authorised the same, (iii) the evidence, report and proceedings of a committee before the same have been laid on the Table of the House and (iv) questions and resolutions before they are admitted by the Chairman.

Clause (3) of Article 194 empowers the Legislature to define its other powers, privileges and immunities and until they are defined, they should be same as those of the House of Commons of U.K. on the date the Constitution came into force. The Karnataka Legislature has not yet defined the other powers, privileges and immunities. So, the privileges of the Karnataka Legislature are the same as those of the House of Commons of U.K. on the date the Constitution came into force.

The powers, privileges and immunities of the House of Commons of U.K, its members and committees thereof are as on 26th January 1950 as follows:- the privileges enjoyed by the members individually are :-

- 1) Freedom of Speech.
- 2) Freedom from arrest.
- 3) Exemption from service as Jurors.
- 4) Exemption from attendance as witness.

Freedom of Speech

This privilege is privilege of necessity. After a long struggle, the privilege was firmly established in 1688 by the Bill of rights. In U.K Article 9 of the Bill of Rights states that the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or place out of Parliament. The terms 'proceedings in Parliament' covers both the asking of the Parliamentary question and the giving notice of such a question and includes everything said or done by a member in the performance of his duties as a member in a committee or in the House in the transaction of Parliamentary business.

Members of the Karnataka Legislature are not only immune for their speech in the House or Committee but are immune in respect of notice of question, resolution, etc.

Freedom from Arrest

Members are entitled to attend the Parliament and they should not be prevented by arrest from coming to Parliament. But this privilege applies only to arrest under civil process. It does not apply to arrest on any criminal charges. Privilege also cannot be claimed for arrest for treason, felony and breach of peace. Even detention under emergency provision has been excluded from the purview of the privilege. The exemption from arrest under civil process extends to the session period and also forty days before the commencement and forty days after the prorogation of the session.

In India section 135 of the Civil Procedure Code has provided immunity from arrest during period of fourteen days before and after a session in civil cases. Since the privileges of the members of the House of Commons are available to members of the Indian Legislature a member of the Indian Legislature is exempted from arrest under Civil process during a session and forty days before and after such session. A duty is also cast on the authority effecting arrest or the authority convicting a member to inform the Chairman of the fact of arrest or conviction. Failure to inform will amount to breach of privilege.

Exemption from Services as Jurors and Attendance as Witnesses

These privileges are found on the paramount right of the House to the attendance and service of its members.

By the Juries Act, 1870, Members of the House of Commons are exempted from serving as Jurors throughout their period of membership.

The exemption from attendance as witnesses is usually waived by the House so that the administration of justice is not held up.

In India, Section 320 of the Criminal Procedure Code exempts members from serving as Jurors. The Legislature also permits the members to appear as witnesses. The members have to take permission from the House if they want to give evidence regarding the proceedings of the House.

The privileges of the House of Commons in its corporate capacity are as follows :-

- 1) the right to provide for its due composition which includes :-
 - a) the filling of casual vacancies caused by the death or otherwise of members; and
 - b) the determination of disputed elections;
 - c) the determination of legal disqualification.

This privileges is not applicable to the Indian Legislatures as the Constitution has specifically prescribed for these matters.

- (2) the right to regulate its own internal affairs and procedure.

This right includes :-

a) the right to punish members who are guilty of disorderly conduct by suspending them from the service of the House, committing them or even expelling them;

b) the right to debate behind closed doors; and

c) the exclusive power of interpreting a statute so far as the regulation of its own proceedings within its own walls is concerned. Even if the interpretation is harmonious the Courts have no power to interfere with it directly or indirectly.

The Indian Legislatures have similar power. In exercise of such power members have been suspended for their disorderly conduct and have also been expelled. On occasions, strangers have been directed to withdraw and the Houses have deliberated behind closed doors. Courts have declined to intervene whenever they have been approached for the interpretation of rules of procedures.

(3) the right to publish papers containing matter defamatory of individuals is now governed by Parliamentary Papers Act, 1840.

In India, there is a specific provision in clause (2) of Article 194 of Constitution of India. Any person publishing by or under the authority of the House any paper etc., even if it contains defamatory matter is not liable to be proceeded within any Court.

(4) the power to punish persons whether members or not for breach of Privileges or contempt.

The House of Commons has power to enforce its Privileges and to punish those whether members or strangers who infringe them. It has also power to punish members or strangers for contempt. Contempts are offences against the authority or dignity of the House such as defamatory or disrespectful writings, or statements about the House or its members as such disobedience to the order of the House, or obstructions to the business of officers of the House.

The Indian Legislatures have the same power to punish for breach of Privilege or contempt. When visitors in the gallery have disturbed the proceedings of the House, they have been sent to jail by the various Legislatures in India.

The persons who are summoned to attend the House, or Committees of the House are Privileged from arrest in Civil proceedings while on their way to attend the House or Committee or returning home after attending it.

Procedure for raising a question of privilege

A member may give notice of a question of Privilege involving a breach of Privilege of member, of the Council or of Committee. Notice has to be given before the commencement of a sitting. The matter of Privilege should relate to specific matter of recent occurrence. If the Chairman considers that the matter to be raised is in order he may give his consent for the matter to be raised, such matter can be raised after the questions and before the list

of business for the day is entered upon. If objections is taken, the Chairman requests the members in favour of leave being granted to raise in their places. If not less than 10 members raise accordingly, the Chairman intimates that leave is granted, after leave is granted, the Council may consider the matter and come to a decision or refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges. The Council may also refer any matter of Privilege to the Committee of Privileges.

After the report is presented to the House, it may be considered and adopted by the House. Usually, the report is considered by the House if the Committee recommends any action.

Committees

(Rules L.C. 190-273, 349 & 350)

Committees are an integral part of legislative bodies. They are used to facilitate the performance of important business of a Legislature. Pressure on Parliamentary time and the need for expertise and detailed study of subjects have given raise to a number of Committees in Parliament and Legislatures. The Committee system saves time of the House for discussion of important matters and prevents Legislature from getting lost in details. One more advantageous feature of the Committee system is that in a Committee, the atmosphere is not the same as in the House. While in the House, party feelings begin to have their play, the atmosphere in a Committee is not so. The Committees function in a non-party manner. The atmosphere is therefore congenial for better work.

The Committees may be divided into the following categories:-

1) Committees to inquire (e.g., Committee on petitions and Committee of Privileges).

2) Committees to scrutinise (Committee on Assurances and Committee on Subordinate Legislation).

3) Committees to control (Committee on Estimates, Committee on Public Accounts, Committee on Public Undertaking, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities and Committee on papers laid on the Table.

4) Committees to advise (Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions, House Committee and Library Committee).

5) Adhoc Committees (Rules Committee, Select and Joint Select Committees). Members may be appointed to a Committee by any one of the following methods :-

1) On a motion adopted by the House.

2) Election by the House.

The Rules of Procedure provide as to which of the Committee are elected or nominated by the Council.

Elections to Committees of the House or Houses are according to the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in that behalf by the Council. A motion for election of members to Committee is moved by the Leader of the House. After the motion is moved and adopted, the Chairman fixes the calendar of events. viz., last date for making nominations, the date for scrutiny of nominations, the date for withdrawal of candidature and the date on which election, if necessary will take place. The nomination papers for each election can be obtained from the Notice Office.

The Chairman of all Committees except the Joint Select Committee on Bills is appointed by the Assembly/Council provided that if the Deputy Chairman is a member of a particular Committee, he is appointed Chairman of the said Committee. The Rules provide that the Deputy Chairman shall be Chairman of the House Committee & Petition Committee alternatively. If the Chairman is unable to act, the Chairman may appoint another Chairman of that Committee. If the Chairman is absent from any sitting, the Committee may choose another member to act as Chairman for the sitting.

The quorum to constitute a sitting of a Committee is 1/4 (One fourth) of the membership of the Committee except in cases where it is specifically provided in the Rules.

The Committees shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

The powers of Committees of Legislature are the same as those enjoyed by the Committees of the House of Commons in United Kingdom at the Commencement of the Constitution. Powers of Committee are also laid down in the Rules of Procedure. A Committee has power to send for persons, papers and records, provided that if any question arise as to whether the evidence of a person or the production of documents is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Council whose decision shall be final; provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.

A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary. A Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it. Whenever a witness is summoned before the Committee, the Chairman of the Committee first puts questions to the witness to elicit information of the subject matter being considered by the Committee. Thereafter other members may ask questions one by one. A verbatim record of proceedings of the Committee when a witness is summoned to give evidence is kept. After the Committee completes its deliberations a report is presented to the Legislative Council.

The Committee generally hold their sittings within the precincts of the House. If, for any reason, it becomes necessary to hold a sitting of a Committee outside the precincts of the House, the matter is referred to the Council whose decision is final. The sittings of a Committee are held in private and are not open to the Public. No outsider or representative of the press is admitted to the sittings. The proceedings of a Committee are treated

as confidential and it is not permissible for a member of the Committee or any one who has access to those proceedings to communicate directly or indirectly to the press or any other person any information regarding the proceedings.

Administrative Reforms

Parliamentary Etiquette and Rules of Debate

(Rules L.C. 303-311)

Debate and discussion are the essence of Parliamentary democracy. In fact, what we understand by Parliamentary Government is a Government by discussion and persuasion. It is of utmost importance to ensure that debate takes place in an orderly manner, in an atmosphere conducive to free expression without any ill-will and that utmost consideration, courtesy and tolerance of the other point of view is shown. Rules of debate are mainly based on these considerations.

Rules to be observed by Members while present in the Council

A member should not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the Council.

A member should bow to the chair while entering or leaving the Council and also while taking or leaving his seat.

A Member should not pass between the chair and any member who is speaking.

A Member should not leave the Council when the Chairman is addressing the Council.

A Member should maintain silence when not speaking in the Council.

A Member should not make running commentaries when speeches are being made.

A Member should not applaud when a stranger enters any of the galleries.

Shall not shout slogans in the House;

Shall not sit or stand with his back towards the chair;

Shall not approach the chair personally in the House.

He may send chits to the officers at the Table, if necessary;

Shall not wear or display badges of any kind in the House;

Shall not bring or display arms in the House;

Shall not display flags, emblems or any exhibits in the House;

Shall not leave the House immediately after delivering his speech;

Shall not distribute within the precincts of Parliamentary House any literature, questionnaire pamphlets, press notes leaflets, etc., not connected with the business of the House;

Shall not place his hat / cap on the desk in the House bring boards in the Chamber for keeping files or for writing purposes, smoke or enter the House with his coat hanging on the arms;

Shall not carry walking stick into the House unless permitted by the Chairman on health grounds;

Shall not tear off documents in the House in protest;

Shall not bring or play cassette or tape recorder in the House; and

Shall avoid talking or laughing in Lobby loud enough to be heard in the House.

Rules to be observed by the members while speaking

A Member who desires to make a speech or an observation has to stand in his place and on being called by the Presiding Officer, address his remarks. A Member is required to sit in the seat allotted to him by the Chairman. He can speak only from the seat allotted to him. A Member has to stand while speaking. The Chairman may permit a member to speak sitting in case the member is ill or is unable to stand up for any reason.

A Member is required to make extempore speeches. He is not permitted to read his speech. This is with a view to preserving the cut and thrust of a debate. He can, however, refer to his notes. Debate arises when a motion has been moved and the question is proposed by the Chairman. It is finally put to the House. A member cannot speak after the Chairman has taken the vote. While a member is speaking, another member should not interrupt him, unless the member speaking yields. Interventions except for purposes of personal explanation are not in order. A Member can speak only once on a question. He can speak for the second time by way of a right of reply to be provided under the Rules. The mover of a motion has a right of reply. There is no right of reply to the mover of an amendment. A Minister can reply after the mover has replied with the permission of the chair.

It is parliamentary convention that the Minister incharge of the subject must remain present in the House when the debate on the subject takes place. It is also not proper for a member to make a speech and go away without caring to hear the reply from the Minister.

A Member while Speaking should always address the chair and not the individual members. If there is occasion to refer to another member, he should refer to that member's constituency and not to his personal name.

The speech of a member should be relevant to the question before the House. Members should not repeat arguments of other Members. Although there is freedom of speech for a Member in the House, he is required to be very careful while speaking. He is responsible for the statements he makes in the House. It is enjoined upon a member that he should not make allegations against persons who are not present in the House to defend themselves. Usually, names of persons are not brought unless absolutely necessary to make the point. A member should not refer to matters which are subjudice in the interest of fair trail.

A Member should not reflect on the conduct of persons in high authority. A Member is not expected to use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House. A Member should not make a personal charge against another member.

A Member should not use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature. A member should not reflect on any determination of the Assembly except on a motion for rescinding it. A member should not use the Governor's name for the purpose of influencing the debate. He should not use treasonable, seditious or defamatory words. A Member of one House should not quote a speech made in the other House unless it is a definite statement of policy.

Rules to be observed while speaking :

A Member while speaking shall not

- i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
- ii) make a personal charge against a member;
- iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;
- iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;
- v) reflect upon the conduct of person in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;

Explanation :- the words "persons in high authority" means persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other person whose conduct in the opinion of the Chairman should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him;

- vi) use the Governor's name for the purpose of influencing the debate;
- vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words;
- viii) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House.
- ix) reflect upon the office of the Chairman or attribute any motive to the Legislature Secretariat;
- x) reflect upon the conduct of President or any Governor or any Court of Justice or use the Governor's or President's name for the purpose of influencing a debate;
- xi) make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries;
- xii) refer to Government Officials by name; and
- xiii) read a written speech except with the previous permission of the chair.

Power of the Chairman to enforce order

On matters affecting the conduct of proceedings in the House, Chairman's rulings or decisions are final and conclusive. He exercises disciplinary jurisdiction over the House. He interprets the Rules, etc., for the orderly conduct of debate. The Chairman is given all powers necessary for enforcing his decisions. If a member persists in irrelevance and tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments of other members in debate, he may direct him to discontinue speech.

The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Chairman any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's sitting. The Chairman may also name a member who disregards the authority of the chair or abuses the Rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof. After a member is so named, the Leader of the House or any other member may move a motion that the member named by the Chairman be suspended from the service of the House for any particular period. If the motion is passed by the House, the member concerned is suspended for the period indicated in the motion. In cases of grave disorder in the House, the Chairman may adjourn the House.

Whenever the Chairman rises, it is the duty of the member to hear him (Chairman) in silence. A Member who is speaking or offering to speak should resume his seat immediately.

Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Chairman may after taking the sense of the House fix a time limit for the conclusion of the discussion.

Language to be used in the House

Article 210 of the Constitution states that the business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official Language or Languages of the State or in Hindi or in English. The Karnataka Legislature has passed an Act in 1964 called the Karnataka Official Language Act wherein Kannada has been declared as the official Language of the State. Under the same Act English Language can also be used for Official purposes until the State Government by a notification otherwise directs in respect of any Official purpose specified in such notification. The act also provides for the use of English in the Legislature in addition to Kannada and Hindi.

If a Member cannot express himself in Kannada, English or Hindi, the Chairman may permit him to speak in his mother tongue.

Unparliamentary Language

(Rules L.C. 333)

There is freedom of Speech in the Legislature but that does not mean that a Member could speak anything he like without let or hindrance. A Member should use Parliamentary language. Characteristics of Parliamentary language are good temper and moderation. When a member

is meeting the opinions and arguments of his opponents in debate, he should use parliamentary language. Members should not use abusive, insulting language. They should not impute false or unavowed motives. Epithets which reflect upon the character of a member are considered disorderly. The misrepresentation of the language of another and the accusation of misrepresentation are unparliamentarily. A Member is not allowed to use unparliamentarily words by the device of putting them in somebody else's mouth. The imputation that a member or a minister is telling a lie or not telling the truth is not allowed. Terminological inexactitude has been passed over. Circumlocutions like a complete distortion of facts are objectionable. It is really very difficult to lay down any exact rule to judge when an expression is unparliamentary or not. The amount of latitude allowed on offensive language depends entirely on the chair and the good taste of members. A Member should not use words or expressions which provoke such rage as to result in physical combat. Though words or expressions which are held unparliamentary are found in books of Parliamentary procedure the list is not exhaustive. But even those expressions will, of course, have to be read with reference to the context in which they have been spoken. When unparliamentary expressions are used the members concerned will be asked to withdraw those expressions. The Chairman is also empowered to expunge word or words used in debate which in his opinion is or are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified. The portion of the proceedings expunged is marked by asterisks and an explanatory foot note is inserted in the proceedings as follows:-

"Expunged as ordered by the chair"

Catching the Chairman's Eye

(Rule L.C. 305)

A Member who desires to take part in a debate or discussion in the House has to rise in his seat and on being called by the Chairman address his remarks. When two or more members rise in their seats, the member whose name is so called by the Chairman will speak. Every Member has, therefore, to catch the Chairman's Eye before he could address any remarks. Catching the Chairman's eye is not an easy affairs as the Chairman's eye is considered to be a most elusive one in the world. In certain Parliaments, there are occasions when quite a few of the members had to wait for days to catch the Chairman's eye. But in actual practice the Chairman uses his discretion in deciding whom to call, taking into account such factors as the wishes of the House and the right of all sections of opinion to a fair measure of expression. The whips of various parties or groups send to the Chairman names of members who may be called to speak. Sometimes, members themselves write to the Chairman names of members requesting him to give them a chance to speak. The practice of submission of names to chair, while not fettering the discretion of the Chairman, afford to members, who avail themselves of it, a better opportunity of catching the Chairman's eye and to the Chairman a means of distributing the available time as equitably as possible between the various sections of opinion.

The Chairman has the right to decide the order in which members should speak. A Member who has to make his first speech (maiden speech) is given preference over members who have already spoken in the House. A Member with special knowledge of the subject under discussions is preferred over others.

Though no precedence of Chairman is laid down in any rule, there are certain practices according to which members are called in certain order. A mover of a motion is called to speak first. In important debates like discussion on the budget, the leader of the opposition is called first to initiate the discussion.

The time available for discussion is divided between the party in power and the parties in Opposition in proportion to their strength in the House. Keeping this in view, the Chairman will call members to speak in the House.

Points of Order

(Rules L.C 329)

Any Member may raise a point of order for the decision of the Chairman. A point of order should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of Procedure or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House. It may be raised at any time, but if it is raised during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another, it should relate to maintenance of order in or arrangement of order is raised, the member who is speaking should give way and allow the point to be raised. But when the Chairman or any other Presiding Officer is on his legs, no point of order can be raised. There is no discussion on a point of order, but the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, hear members before giving his decision. Privilege matters cannot be raised as a point of order. A Member cannot raise a point of order to ask for information or to explain his position or that division bells did not ring or were not heard. A point of order cannot be raised when a question on any motion is being put. Hypothetical matters cannot be raised as points of order.

Personal Explanation

(Rule L.C. 311)

When during a debate, a Member's speech has been misunderstood by other Member or any charges are made against his character or conduct, the member concerned can make a personal explanation explaining, justifying or apologizing for his conduct. The time for making personal explanation is immediately the charges are made but if the member who is speaking does not give way, then the explanation could be given at the end of his speech. If the member was not present at the time charges are made, he should take the earliest opportunity thereafter to make the explanation.

When the member is not present in the House at the time the allegations are made and desiring to avail the provision shall make a written request to the Chairman enclosing a copy of the statement of personal explanation proposed to be made by him. He will be allowed to make a

statement later on. On permission being granted by the Chairman, the member may make the statement soon after Question Hour and before the business for the day is entered upon. No debate can take place after a personal explanation is made.

Method of Taking Votes

(Division)

(Rule L.C 325)

Any matter requiring the decision of the Council is brought before the House in the form of a motion by a member after the Chairman has stated the question, debate ensues. On the conclusion of a debate, the Chairman will put the question to the vote of the House. He invites those in favour of the motion to say 'Aye'. The members in favour of the motion will say 'Aye'. Again he will invite those against the motion will say loudly 'No'. The members who are against the motion will say loudly 'No'. The Chairman will judge from these two voices and determine whether 'A Yes' have it or the 'Nos' have it. He will say "I think the Ayes (or "Nos" as the case may be) have it". If the opinion of the Chairman as to the decision of a question is not challenged, he shall say twice "the Ayes or the Nos, as the case may be, have it and the question before the House is determined accordingly. If the opinion of the Chairman is challenged, the division bells will be rung for two minutes. After two minutes the Chairman will have the doors closed and no member will be allowed to enter the House after the doors are closed. The Chairman will again put the motion to the vote of the House and declare the result by the strength of the voices. If his opinion is again challenged, the Chairman will ask the members who are for 'Aye' and those who are for 'No' respectively to raise in their places and on a count being taken, declare the determination of the Council. In such a case, names of votes will not be recorded. If the Chairman does not adopt the above course, he shall order a division to be taken in such other manner as he may determine.

In case there is equality of votes, the Chairman has a casting vote. Usually he casts his vote in such a way that the House can have another opportunity for considering the question.

Resignation and Vacation of Seats in the Legislative Council

(Rules L.C. 185-187)

A Member who desires to resign his seat in the Council may do so by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman in the following form :

To :

The Chairman

Karnataka Legislative Council

Bangalore.

Sir,

I hereby tender my resignation of my seat in the Council with effect from

Yours faithfully,
Member of the Council.

Place:

Date :.....

The member is not expected to give any reasons for his resignation. The resignation takes effect only after its acceptance by the Chairman. The resignation takes effect from the date specified in the letter of resignation. If no date from which the Resignation could take effect is specified in the letter, the resignation takes effect from the date of its receipt by the Chairman.

Under Article 190 of the Constitution, if for a period of 60 days a member of a House of the Legislature is without permission of the House absent from all meeting thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant. A member desiring permission of the House has to give an application in writing to the Chairman specifying the period for which permission is required and indicating the grounds for seeking permission. After receipt of the application, the Chairman puts the matter before the House and after the leave of absence is granted, the same will be intimated to the concerned Member. No discussion is allowed.

Questions

(Rule L.C 34-57)

One of the functions of the Legislature is to criticise and control the Government and putting questions and eliciting answers from Ministers about the administration of Government is a part of such function. For this purpose, the first hour of every meeting of the House of Legislature is set apart from putting questions by members and eliciting replies thereto from the Ministers. As far as our State is concerned, the right to the questions dates back to the year 1923 when the Representative Assembly was placed on a statutory basis. After the Constitution of India came into being in the year 1950 according to which the Council of Ministers has been made responsible to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, the question hour has become all the more important as it is one of the readiest and the most effective methods of Parliamentary control over the activities of the executive. It has been regarded as searchlight turned on the activities of the Government.

Form of notice of question.- Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary and shall specify.

- (a) the official designation of the Minister to whom it is addressed ;
and
- (b) the date on which the question is proposed to be placed on the list of questions for answer.

According to the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Council, there are three broad classification of questions viz.,

i) Starred Questions :- A question to which a member wishes to have an oral answer on the floor of the House and which is distinguished by an asterisk mark.

Limit of number of Starred Questions:- (1) Not more than two questions by the same member distinguished by an asterisk and not more than fifteen questions in all shall be placed on the list of questions for Oral Answer, on any one day.

(2) The order to which questions for oral answer are to be placed shall be indicated by the member giving notice and, if no such order is indicated, the questions shall be placed in the list of questions for oral answers in the order in which notices are received.

(3) The questions selected for written answers shall be placed on the list of questions for written answers.

ii) Unstarred Question :- A question which is not be called for oral answer in the House. The written answer to such question is deemed to have been laid on the table at the end of question hour.

Written answers to Questions not replied orally.- (1) Questions which have been admitted and not included on the list of questions for oral answers shall be included in the list of questions for written answer, in accordance with the orders of the Chairman.

(2) In the list of questions for written answers on any one day, not more than four questions by the same member if he has one question in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than five questions if he has none in the list of questions for oral answer, shall be included and also not more than 230 unstarred questions are included in the list.

(3) And no oral reply shall be required to such question and no supplementary questions shall be asked in respect thereof.

iii) Short Notice Question :- A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked briefly stating the reason for asking the question with notice shorter than 10 clear days.

In the Rules of Procedure, a number of conditions are laid down governing the admissibility of questions, and the following are the conditions governing their admissibility :

- a) it shall relates to a single matter;
- b) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information;
- c) it shall not be vague or unintelligible;

d) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;

e) if it contains a statement, the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

f) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;

g) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;

h) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;

i) it shall not ordinarily exceed one hundred and fifty words;

j) it shall not relate to a matter which is not the concern of the Government;

k) it shall not ask about proceedings in a Committee which have not been placed before the House by a report from the Committee;

l) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character;

m) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with, within the limits of an answer to a question;

n) it shall not repeat in substance to questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused;

o) it shall not ask for information on trivial matter;

p) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matter of past history;

q) it shall not ask for information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference;

r) it shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the State Government;

s) it shall not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;

t) it shall not ask for information regarding Cabinet discussions, or advice given to the Governor in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information;

u) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any Judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or Court of Enquirer appointed to Enquire into or investigate any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of Enquirer, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the Tribunal or Commission or Court of Enquirer.

v) it may ask for an explanation of the intentions of the Government in respect of a matter of immediate concern, provided that the question is not in substance a suggestion for any particular action in a matter raised by the member asking the question.

Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Legislative Council, every notice required by the rules should be given in writing addressed to the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council and not to the Chairman and has to be signed by members giving notice and should be delivered at the Notice Office. Members may also hand over their questions personally or by post. The hour specified for notice being received by the notice office are between 10.00 hours and 15.00 hours every day except Sunday or Public Holidays. Notices left at the Notice office after 15.00 hours are treated as given at 10.00 hours on the next working day. Questions should be clear and legible. Notices of questions should be written on one side only and in the prescribed printed form available in the Notice Office. It may be either typed or written legibly in ink. Notice of each question should be signed separately with the name of the member written in block letters below the signature. Questions written in illegible hand writing are liable to be returned to members. Proper names wherever occurring in the text of questions may be written in block letters. Communications on different matters should not be combined in one letter.

Notice periods required for some of notices which are frequently given by members is as under :

I. Questions (Starred and Unstarred)

A member can give notice of any number of questions for a particular day indicating the date on which the question is proposed to be placed on the list of questions for answer. While giving the notice of question, the member requires oral answers to his question in the House he shall distinguish it by an asterisk (*) mark. If he does not distinguish by an asterisk (*) questions shall be placed on the list of questions for a written answer. An unstarred question is one which is not called for oral answer in the House and on which no supplementary question can subsequently be asked. Answer to such question is deemed to have been laid on the table of the House at the end of the question hour and printed in the debate of the day. Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, not less than 10 and not more than 30 clear days notice of a question shall be given.

The Ministers and the Departments of the Government will be divided into 5 groups I, II, III, IV & V fixed days will be allotted to groups of Ministers for answering questions on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays respectively in Legislative Council, but the days allotted to group of Ministers are different so that there is no difficulty of attendance of Ministers concerned to answer questions.

Members can give notices of question from the day following the day on which summons are issued. A member of Legislative Council may give as many notice of questions as he can indicating the order of priority, i.e., O.P.1, O.P 2, etc., for a particular day but the total number of questions that can be put down in his name in the list of questions both starred and unstarred together for that day cannot exceed 5 balloting after the names of members who have tabled the questions for a particular day. The questions of their first priority will be taken up for the Starred list. Thus the total number of questions that can be put down in his name in the list of questions both starred and unstarred together of a day cannot exceed five. The starred question list for a day is consists of 15 questions.

If some more questions left behind after taking five questions for both starred and unstarred lists, they will be treated as lapsed for that day. If the member desires to revive the lapsed questions, he may give fresh notice for some other day.

Half-an-Hour Discussion

(Rule L.C. 58)

A Member may raise a discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been subject of a recent question in the Council irrespective of the fact whether it was answered on the Floor of the House or the answer to which needs the elucidation on a matter of fact. The Chairman shall allow half-an-hour discussion on two days in a week, i.e., Tuesdays and Thursdays or the Chairman may allow another day instead of the above specified days. The Members may give notice in writing to the Secretary three days in advance of the day of which the matter is desired to be raised and shall indicate briefly the point or points that the member may wish to raise. The notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating that reasons for raising the discussion on the matter in question. The Chairman will decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance for discussion. The notice shall be taken in order of receipt in the Office. There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting in this regard. The Member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply briefly.

Calling Attention Notice

(Rule L.C. 72)

In addition to the Legislative and financial functions of the Legislature, the critical functions of the House have assumed great importance in recent years. Several parliamentary devices, have been created to enable members to bring before the House matters of urgent public importance. One such device is a Calling Attention Notice.

A Member may, with the permission of the Chairman call the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent importance and the Minister may make a brief statement. The sudden outbreak of an epidemic in a place, occurrence of floods and the damage caused thereby, strikes, lock-outs and other disturbances etc., are some of the subjects which are raised in the House by members through calling attention notices and the Ministers concerned make statements. There is no debate on such a statements. The signatories to the notice are however permitted to seek clarification from the Minister. Not more than two such matters shall be raised on a day. No member shall give more than two such notices for any one sitting. There shall be no debate on such statements at the time it is made but each member is whose name the items stand in the list of business may with the permission of the Chairman ask a question provided the names of not more than 5 members shall be shown in the list of Business. Notices of Calling Attention for a sitting received upto 10.00 hours shall deemed to have been received on that day and the ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice on the same day. Notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have given for the next sitting.

Not more than two such matters shall be raised at the same sitting.

Such matters can be raised after the questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon. Urgency and public importance are the main tests of admissibility of a calling attention notice. In the event of more than one matter being presented for the same day, priority is given to the matter which in the opinion of the Chairman is more urgent and important.

All the notices which have not been taken up at the sitting for which they have been given shall lapse at the end of sitting unless the Chairman has admitted any of them for a subsequent sitting.

A Member may, with previous permission of the Chairman call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement in the House. The Calling Attention Notice shall be in the prescribed form available no member shall give more than two such notices for any one sitting. There shall be no debate on such statement at the time is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may with the permission of the Chairman, ask a clarification. Provided that the names of not more than 5 Members shall be shown in the list of Business. Notices should be given by 10.00 Hours in Legislative Council Question Branch. Wooden Box is placed outside the Notice Office (Room No. 103) to enable Members to deposit notices during the hours when the Office is closed, Notices received after 10.00 Hours, on a day are deemed to have been given for the next sitting of the House. All notices received are valid for two weeks in which they have been tabled. Notices not selected by the Chairman during that fortnight automatically lapse. However, the Members may, if they so desire give fresh notice on the same subjects.

Matter Under Rule 330

A Member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he / she wishes to raise and he /she wished to raise and he / she shall be permitted to raise it only after the Chairman has given his consent and at such time and date as the Chairman may fix.

Notices Under Rule - 330 received upto 15.00 hours on a date shall be taken up for the next day's sitting. Notice received after 15.00 hours shall be deemed to have been given for the subsequent date.

***330A. Special Mentions (in lieu of Zero hour):-** Any member may, when there is no question hour and before the commencement of the business move a special mention, not exceeding two hundred words regarding important issues of recent occurrence, with the permission of the Chairman. The Government shall furnish a reply to the House within three days from the date of such a mention.

Zero Hour

*** 58-A:-** Immediately after the Question Hour and laying of papers. If any, and before the list of business of the day is entered upon, any member who wishes to raise any matter of urgent public importance that has occurred between the adjournment of previous day's sitting and before the

commencement of the next sitting, and which cannot be raised under any other provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, can do so, with the previous permission of the Chairman.

Time of giving Notice-

* **58-B:** Notice of Zero Hour shall not exceed 150 words and shall be in writing given to person by the member or through his representative to the Chairman or to his office. The notice shall be given one hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which it is proposed to be raised.

Provided that a member shall not given more than one notice in a day.

Provided further that not more than 10 notices shall be allowed to be raised in a day's sitting on which 5 shall be on the basis of point of time of their receipt and 5 shall be on the discretion of the Chairman.

* **58-c:- Time Limit for Speeches :-** No Speech on a zero hour notice, shall, except with the permission of the Chairman, exceed three minutes in duration.

* **58-D:- Reply by the Government :-** Reply to issues raised in Zero hour shall as far as possible be given immediately after submission by the Member or within two days.

Provided further that the Chairman may, with the consent of the Minister concerned, waive the requirement concerning the period of notice.

(3) The Chairman shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion and the notice shall be taken in the order of receipt in the office.

(4) There shall be no formal motion before the Council .. voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply briefly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Chairman may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.

Private Member's Business

(Rule L.C. 28 & 30)

Unless the Chairman otherwise directs two and a half hours of a sitting on a Friday are allotted for the transaction of Private Members Business i.e., Bills and Resolutions.

The Chairman may however in consultation with the Leader of the House allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of Private Members Business.

If there is no sitting of the Council on Friday, the Chairman may direct that two and a half hour on any other day in the week may be allotted for Private Members Business.

Balloting of Questions

To determine inter-se priority of notices of questions received at the same point of time, ballot is held in the Chambers of Secretary on each working day at 15.00 hours, as may be considered necessary. Members may, if they so desire, witness the balloting of the notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions, on the date of ballot which are mentioned in the chart showing dates of ballots and last date of receipt of notices of questions

circulated to Members along with Summons for session. A copy of the ballot sheet of question is displayed on the Notice Boards for the information of the members.

For the purpose of holding a ballot, a list showing the names of members concerned, the number of notices of questions given by the members and the dates on which they are to be put down for answer is prepared. The ballot is held member wise in respect of all the notices of questions given for each day separately. The notices of questions are then arranged in the order of priority thus obtained by members through ballot held for each day and after taking into consideration the order of preference, if any, given by a member in respect of all his notices of questions for that day irrespective of Members concerned in the absence of any indication of order of preference notices of questions are arranged in the order of their receipt in point of time.

After balloting the questions, keeping in view of priority given by members not more than 15 questions in all shall be placed on the list of Starred Questions and not exceeding 230 questions on the list of Unstarred question on any one day.

During the question hour, the Presiding Officer calls successively each member in whose name the question appears and the member so called has to rise in his place and put the question standing in his name by referring to its number. A member who is likely to absent can authorise another member to ask questions tabled by him on his behalf and such authorization can only be in respect of a particular day and it cannot be a general authorization for the entire session.

The procedure in respect of short notice questions is the same as starred questions with the only difference that they appear on the list of business provided the concerned Minister agrees to answer the question at short notice. If the Minister does not give his consent but the Presiding Officer considers it to be important and urgent, he may admit it as a question for oral answer.

A question may be addressed to a private member provided that the subject matter of the question relates to a Bill, resolution, or other matter connected with the business of the House for which the member is responsible and questions are governed by the same rules so procedure applicable to question addressed to Ministers.

Questions should be addressed to the concerned Ministers and with a view to help the members to know the subject with which Ministers are concerned, a booklet containing such information is separately made available to the members and members are requested to confine each question to a single matter.

PART II
FACILITIES TO THE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
(As on 01.05.2015)

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS

Salary - Rs. 25,000/-

OTHER ALLOWANCES

Telephone Charges - Rs. 20,000/-

Constituency Allowances - Rs. 40,000/-

Postal Charges - Rs. 5,000/-

Salary of Personal Assistant
and Room Boy - Rs.10,000/-

Total - Rs.1,00,000/- per month

Constituency Travelling
Allowances - Rs.40,000/- per month

Daily Allowance for
attending meetings - a) Rs. 2,000/- per day
within the State
b) Rs. 2,500/- per day
outside the State

NOTE : Rs. 5000/- will be paid per day for stay in hotel or other registered establishment providing Boarding and Lodging at Scheduled tariff subject to production of bills and also Rs. 1500/- towards local transport per day outside the State in India.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE:

Rs. 25/- per kilometer irrespective of the mode of journey or fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 1,500/- for attending each meeting in lieu of travelling allowance calculated on the basis of distance travelled in Kilometers.

TRANSIT BY AIR AND RAILWAY ALLOWANCE:

In every financial year, Members are entitled to receive a sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Two Lakhs only) in two equal instalments, payable in the months of

April and October for the purpose of travelling either single or with a companion in one or more journeys by air or by any railway in India.

MOTOR CAR/MOTOR CYCLE ADVANCES:

Members are entitled to an advance of Rs.15,00,000/- for purchase of a motor car on simple interest at 7% p.a during their tenure.

They are also entitled to an advance of Rs. 8,000/- for purchasing a Motor Cycle during their tenure.

In the event of death of a Member before recovery of dues towards the advance, the entire amount outstanding (both principal and interest) thereon shall be waived.

TELEPHONE FACILITIES:

Bills for the telephones installed in rooms at Legislators' Home are to be paid by the Members directly to BSNL. One telephone will be installed at the place of Members' choice at Government cost in the name of Secretary. Only rent of this telephone will be reimbursed.

MEDICAL FACILITIES:

A Member who incurs expenses for the medical attendance and treatment obtained by him and members of his family in any Hospital or Dispensary maintained by the State Government or in any Hospital or Dispensary notified by the Karnataka Legislature, he shall be entitled for reimbursement of the expenses incurred thereon. The expenses shall be inclusive of the charges for accomodation in the place where such treatment is taken.

In respect of expenses incurred by a Member for the Medical Attendance and treatment obtained by him in any place other than in a Hospital or Dispensary maintained by the State Government and other than in a Hospital or Dispensary notified by the Karnataka Legislature, he shall be entitled to reimbursement of the expenses incurred to the same extent as in Government Hospital or Dispensary.

Note:

1. A Member shall be entitled for reimbursement upto Rs.1,00,000/- per ear once in his/her life time for hearing-aid, upto Rs.50,000/- for denture and upto Rs.10,000/- for root canal with cap.

2. 'Member of Family' means the husband or wife, dependant unmarried son upto 25 years of age, dependant unmarried daughter, mentally retarded including handicapped children, father and mother and 'mother-in-law/father-in-law in case of female member of Legislature'.

Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Panchakarma and Allopathic Dispensaries have been set up at Legislators Home premises. Arrangements have also been made to open Camp Dispensaries in the Lobby of the Legislative Assembly/Council during Sessions, where Members may avail free medical aid in case of minor ailments and injuries.

IDENTITY CARDS:

Identity cards are issued to Members of Legislature from Assembly/Council Secretariats. They are required to show their Identity Cards to the Receptionist/ security on demand at the entrance gate.

Members have to return the Identity Cards issued to them to the respective Secretariats after the expiry of their term/cessation of Membership.

ACCOMMODATION:

Full furnished accommodation at Legislators' Home is provided to the Members of Karnataka Legislature on payment basis as follows:

- a) Rs.500/- per month for a single room
- b) Rs.1000/- per month for a double room
- c) Rs.1000/- per month for a family flat

(w.e.f. 5th September 2017.)

For the Ex-Legislators of Karnataka and Ex-member of parliament:

For Single room;

- i) Rs. 100/- per day for 3 days.
- ii) Rs. 200/-per day thereafter till 7 days
- iii) Rs. 400/-per day after 7 days (until the room will be vacated)

For Double room;

- i) Rs.200/- per day for 3 days
- ii) Rs.400/- per day thereafter till 7 days
- iii) Rs.800/- per day after 7 days (until the room will be vacated)

For the Officers of the Karnataka Government, Central Government and other State Government on duty and Guests of Members;

For Single room;

- i) Rs.500/- per day for 3 days
- ii) Rs. 1000/-per day thereafter till 7 days (Restricted for 7 days only)

For Double room;

- i) Rs.1000/- per day for 3 days
- ii) Rs. 2000/-per day thereafter till 7 days (Restricted for 7 days only)

NOTE:

For the Members who will continue the room in Legislators' Home thereafter he appointed as presiding Officer/parliamentary Functionaries/ Minister/ parliamentary Secretary/Chairman to the Boards and Corporations one who avail the benefit of HRA and RMA from the Government shall be liable to pay Rs.10,000/-per month towards room rent.(w.e.f.01.10.2016)

A day is reckoned as 24 hours from the time of arrival. For a stay of 12 hours or less initially or in continuation of 24 hours stay, half the lodging charges will be levied. Persons occupying rooms for the night after 10 p.m. shall however, pay full lodging charges.

Free accommodation and Transportation in Bengaluru City limits will be provided to the Members of Committees of other State Legislatures on duty at Legislators' Home.

CONVEYANCE FACILITIES:

The following rules govern the use of Cars in Legislators' Home for the use of Members/Officers of Legislature.

1. The Cars will be under the administrative control of the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council.
2. The hire charges for the use of Cars within BBMP limit are as follows:

Sl. No.	Type of Vehicle	Rate per K.M
1	Swift Dzire/ Toyota Etios	Rs.6/-
2	Toyota Innova	Rs.8/-

- a) The charges will be levied for both onward and backward journeys. Where any car is requisitioned and made available to any Member, the hire charges will be levied from the time, the car is sent from the Legislators' Home till it is returned to Legislators' Home whether the car is actually utilized or not.
- b) An overhead charge of Rs.10/- for second hour, Rs.30/- for third hour, Rs.150/- for the fourth hour, Rs.175/- for fifth hour, Rs.200/- for the sixth hour, Rs.275/- for seventh hour, Rs.325/- for eighth hour,

Rs.400/- for ninth hour, Rs.475/- for tenth hour, Rs.525/- for eleventh hour and Rs.600/- for twelfth hour will be levied.

- c) **EMERGENCY CAR:** There are emergency cars available for the use of Members for emergent/emergency purposes between 10.00 p.m to 08.00 a.m. The hire charges for the emergency cars are levied for both forward and backward journey at regular rates but, waiting charges of Rs.100/- is levied for every one hour after the first hour.

BANKING FACILITIES:

Branches of the Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank and State Bank of India have been opened in Vidhana Soudha. A Branch of the Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank is also opened at Legislators' Home. State Bank of India has provided ATM Counters both at Vidhana Soudha and Legislators' Home.

POSTAL FACILITIES:

A Post Office each is set up in Mezzanine Floor of Legislators' Home-2 and Room No.1, Ground Floor on the eastern side of Vidhana Soudha for the use of Members of Legislature.

CANTEEN FACILITIES:

Vegetarian, Non-vegetarian and North Karnataka type of foods are available at Legislators' Home premises. Light refreshments are available to Members in the Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council lobbies during Sessions, on payment basis.

RESERVATION FACILITIES:

South Western Railway's and K.S.R.T.C.'s Bus Computerised Reservation counters are setup at Legislators' Home for the convenience of Members.

LAUNDARY FACILITIES:

There are two laundries attached to the Legislators' Home. The Members staying in Legislators' Home can make use of Laundry services on payment basis.

HEALTH CLUB:

A sophisticated "Health Club" equipped with latest gymnasium equipments under the care of experienced physical instructors is made available for the exclusive use of Members. It is situated near the Reception Counter in the Ground Floor, at the Legislators' Home premises.

OTHER FACILITIES:

- (i) Members can purchase discarded Military Jeeps/Motor Cycles from the Military or Defence on request.

- (ii) Members are provided with a LPG connection on 'Top Priority basis' allotted by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation.
- (iii) If the sitting Member of Legislature dies, a car is provided to the family of the deceased Member for carrying the body to the home Constituency to perform the last rites. One more car is also provided to an Officer of Legislature to represent himself on behalf of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly/Council Secretariat at the funeral of the deceased Member.

BENEVOLENT FUND:

The Benevolent Fund has been established out of the contribution collected from the Members of Legislative Council for the assistance of the family of the Members of Legislative Council after their demise and also for the assistance of the Ex-Members and their family who are in distress.

LEGISLATURE LIBRARY:

Legislature Library is located at Room No.28, Ground Floor on the Northern side of Vidhana Soudha.

Members Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members both during the Session and inter Session period. Debates of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, Reports of various Committees of Legislature, Inquiry reports, Budget Speeches, Governor's Address etc. information contained in Legislature Debates and other published documents is provided to Members on receiving written requisitions from them.

"Reading Room" is located near the Opposition Party Lobby of the Legislative Assembly, where news papers and periodicals are available for the use of Hon'ble Members.

Members may borrow two books at a time for a period of fortnight from the Legislature Library. These books have to be returned to the Library within the stipulated time. If they are not returned, four times the cost of books will be charged, which is to be paid in cash. This amount will be recovered either from their salary or T.A Bills, if it is not paid.

Library is kept open between 10.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on all working days.

While the Assembly/Council is in Session, library is opened half-an-hour before the commencement of the Session, if it is earlier than 10.00 a.m. and closed half-an-hour after the adjournment of the session, if it is after 5.30 p.m.

A branch of the library is also opened in Legislators' Home for the use of the Members, where newspapers and periodicals are available. It is kept open between 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. on all working days.

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE BRANCH:

Research and Reference Branch is situated at Room No.28, Ground Floor on the Northern side of Vidhana Soudha.

The functions of the Research and Reference Branch is to assess broadly the information requirements of Members by anticipating and identifying subjects of current parliamentary interest including legislative measures on which Assembly / Council is likely to undertake discussions and which are likely to generate demands from Members for detailed information and data.

Press Clipping Services, Members Reference Services and Publication of books of parliamentary interest and reference value forms part of the prominent work carried out by the Research and Reference Branch of Karnataka Legislature.

(1) Press Clipping Service intends to provide references for Members of Legislature on current topics. It includes collection of important, relevant and up-to-date news items, editorial comments and articles on developments in the legislative, political, economic, socio-cultural, scientific and technological fields. Clippings are taken from 6 Kannada Newspapers and 4 English Newspapers. Press clippings are maintained chronologically in subject folders and they are provided to Members on receiving written requisitions.

Three prominent newspapers (Two Kannada and One English Newspaper) are preserved in the form of bounded volumes for future reference.

(2) Following Publications of Reference value are published for the reference of Members and updated from time to time:

(i) REVIEW: Review is a book containing statistics relating to different aspects of the working of the Legislature. It contains information relating to the business of the House and functions of various Committees during the period of each Assembly. Review of both the Houses is prepared separately after completion of each Assembly.

(ii) Council of Ministers of Karnataka: Information relating to the Council of Ministers of Karnataka from 1947 to 2014 is published in two volumes.

(iii) Karnataka Shasakanga Patrike: "Karnataka Shasakanga Patrike" is a quarterly magazine brought out to provide Members information relating to the important news items published in news papers relating to the functioning of Parliament, State Legislatures, Judiciary, etc. It also contains some informative articles relating to the working of the three organs of the Government.

(iv) LEKHANA SOOCHI: Lekhana Soochi is an index of important articles of Parliamentary interest published in various newspapers / magazines prepared every month.

(v) Brochure on Karnataka: Brochure on Karnataka gives a picture of Karnataka in all its hues, its natural wealth, history, agriculture, industries, art, literature, culture, etc.

(vi) Brief Profile of Members of 14th Legislative Assembly: It is a bilingual (Kannada & English) booklet containing synoptic bio-profiles of Members of 14th Legislative Assembly with their photographs.

(vii) A booklet containing The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956, which provides for the salaries, pensions and other allowances of Presiding Officers and Members of both Houses is prepared with Notifications issued from time to time to amend the said Act.

(viii) A Hand book containing details relating to the terms of office of Presiding Officers of Parliament / Karnataka Legislature and other dignitaries who have occupied high posts is published.

(3) Research and Reference Branch is engaged with procuring information relating to the implementation of schemes / release of grants announced by the Government in Budget Speech. Government Orders / Notifications issued in that regard is collected from the concerned Government Departments and sent for information of Members of both the Houses.

(4) Research and Reference Branch also prepares background Notes for Presiding Officers' Conference, Secretaries Conference, CPA Conference, All India Whips Conference, other Conferences for the use of Presiding Officers / Deputy Presiding Officers / Parliamentary Functionaries / Delegates attending those Conferences.

FACILITIES TO EX-MEMBERS OF KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE

(As on 01.05.2015)

PENSION:

A Person who has served for a period of Five years as a Member of Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly or partly as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and partly as a member of the Legislative Council would be paid **PENSION** at the rate of **Rupees Forty Thousand** per mensem for the remainder of his life.

Any person who has served for more than five years shall also be paid an **ADDITIONAL PENSION** at the rate of **Rupees One Thousand** per mensem for every subsequent completed year.

NOTE:

1. Where a member elected for the first time has been prevented from serving as such for five years on account of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, he shall be deemed to have served as member for five years.
2. A part of the year exceeding six months shall be treated as a full year for the purpose of calculating additional pension.

MEDICAL FACILITIES:

Every Ex-Member who is in receipt of the pension shall be entitled to Fixed Medical Allowance of **Rupees Five Thousand** per month, subject to the condition that the said amount shall be deducted in the medical reimbursement claim if any during the said month.

A pensioner who incurs expenses for the medical attendance and treatment obtained by him and members of his family at any Hospital or Dispensary maintained by the State Government or in any notified Hospital or Dispensary, he shall be entitled for reimbursement of the expenses incurred therein. The expenses shall be inclusive of the charges for accommodation at the place where such treatment is taken.

In respect of expenses incurred by a pensioner for the Medical Attendance and treatment obtained by him in any place other than in a Hospital or Dispensary maintained by the State Government and other than in a Hospital or Dispensary notified by the Karnataka Legislature, he shall be entitled to reimbursement of the expenses incurred to the same extent as in Government Hospital or Dispensary.

Note:

1. A pensioner shall be entitled for reimbursement upto Rs.1,00,000/- per ear once in his/her life time for hearing-aid, upto Rs.50,000/- for denture and upto Rs.10,000/- for root canal with cap.
2. 'Member of Family' means the husband or wife, dependant unmarried son upto 25 years of age, dependant unmarried daughter, mentally retarded including handicapped children, father and mother and 'mother-in-law/father-in-law in case of female Member of Legislature'.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE:

An Ex-Member shall for every financial year be entitled to receive a sum of **Rupees One Lakh** per annum payable in two equal instalments in the months of April and October for the purpose of travelling either single or with a companion in one or more journeys by air or by railway in India.

BUS PASS:

An Ex-Member is provided with non transferable pass for himself and his companion which shall entitle them at any time to travel by road transport services of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation from the ordinary place of residence of such member in Karnataka to any place in the State of Karnataka or outside the State and back.

FACILITIES TO FAMILY OF**DECEASED MEMBERS****(As on 01.05.2015)****FAMILY PENSION:**

Where a Member dies before the expiry of his term or where a person eligible for pension dies, his / her family would be entitled to family pension at the rate of fifty percent of pension admissible to that Member.

The family of the deceased person, who was a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly, whether he was in receipt of pension or not, shall be entitled for family pension at the rate of fifty percent of pension admissible to that Member.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:

Every person who is drawing family pension shall be entitled to fixed medical allowance of **Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred** per month.

PART III**¹[KARNATAKA]₁ ACT 2 OF 1957**

(First published in the ¹[Karnataka Gazette]₁ on the Twenty-fourth day of January, 1957.)

**THE ¹[KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE]₁ SALARIES,
²[PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES]₂ ACT, 1956.**

(Received the assent of the Governor on the Fifteenth day of January, 1957.)
(As amended by Karnataka Acts, 17 of 1957, 27 of 1957, 12 of 1959, 10 of 1960, 8 of 1967, 18 of 1968, 15 of 1969, 19 of 1974, 3 of 1975, 13 of 1976, 49 of 1976, 72 of 1976, 31 of 1978, 5 of 1979, 31 of 1979, 26 of 1981, 21 of 1982, 22 of 1984, 14 of 1985, 24 of 1985, 38 of 1985, 16 of 1987, 9 of 1988, 5 of 1991, 16 of 1992, 5 of 1994, 11 of 1995, 4 of 1997, 19 of 1997, 30 of 1998, 14 of 2001, 1 of 2004, 24 of 2005, 16 of 2009, 27 of 2009, 6 of 2011, 32 of 2011, 22 of 2012, 7 of 2013, 8 of 2013, 8 of 2014 and 18 of 2015)

An Act to provide for the ³[salaries, pensions and allowances]₃ of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker ⁴[the Leaders of the Opposition ⁵[Government Chief Whips and Opposition Chief Whips]₅]₄ and the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the ³[salaries, pensions and allowances]₃ of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, ⁴[the Leaders of the Opposition, ⁵[the Government Chief Whips, the Opposition Chief Whips]₅]₄ and the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the ¹[State of Karnataka]₁ and certain other matters;

BE it enacted by the ¹[Karnataka State]₁ Legislature in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Adapted by the Karnataka Adaptations of Laws Order, w.e.f. 1.11.1973
2. Substituted by Act 5 of 1979 w.e.f. 27.12.1978
3. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978
4. Inserted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.7.1976
5. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 1.1.2009.

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the ¹[Karnataka Legislature]₁ Salaries ²[Pensions and Allowances]₂ Act, 1956.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November 1956.

1. Adapted by the Karnataka Adaptations of Laws Order, w.e.f. 1.11.1973
2. Substituted by Act 5 of 1979 w.e.f. 27.12.1978

2. Definitions.- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) ‘Chairman’ means the Chairman of the Legislative Council ¹[x x x]₁;

1. Omitted by Act 18 of 1968 w.e.f. 24.10.1968

(b) 'Deputy Chairman' means the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council; ¹[(bb) 'Government Chief Whip' means a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council designated by the Chief Minister as the Government Chief Whip in the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council;]¹

1. Inserted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.7.1976

(c) 'highest class' in relation to journeys by train includes air-conditioned accommodation available in the train; ¹[(cc) 'Leader of the Opposition' means the member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council who is for the time being recognised as the Leader of the Opposition by the Speaker or the Chairman as the case may be;]¹

1. Inserted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.7.1976

¹[(ccc) 'Opposition Chief Whip' means a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council designated as such by the Leader of the Opposition as the Opposition Chief Whip in the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council as the case may be.]¹

1. Deemed to have been Inserted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 1.1.2009.

(d) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act; ¹[(dd) 'recognised group' means,-

(i) in relation to the Karnataka Legislative Council, every party which has a strength of not less than 10 members i.e., the quorum strength of members in the Legislative Council;

in relation to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, every party which has a strength of not less than twenty three members i.e., the quorum strength of the Legislative Assembly.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 22 of 2012 w.e.f. 28.4.2012

(e) 'residence' includes staff quarters and buildings appurtenant thereto and the gardens thereof;

(f) 'Speaker' means the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ¹[x x x]¹;

1. Omitted by Act 18 of 1968 w.e.f. 24.10.1968

(g) 'Deputy Speaker' means the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

3. Salaries and sumptuary allowances of Chairman and Speaker.- (1) There shall be paid to the Chairman a salary of ⁴[³[¹[fifty thousand rupees]¹]³]⁴ per mensem and a sumptuary allowance of ⁴[²[¹[three lakhs rupees]¹]²]⁴ per annum.

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

2. Substituted by Act 6 of 2011 w.e.f.05.02.2011.

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

(2) There shall be paid to the Speaker a salary of ⁵[⁴[fifty thousand rupees]⁴]⁵ per mensem and a sumptuary allowance of ⁵[³[¹[three lakhs rupees]¹]³]⁵ per annum.

1. Substituted by Act 14 of 2001 w.e.f. 1.12.2000.
2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.24.08.2005.
3. Substituted by Act 6 of 2011 w.e.f.05.02.2011.
4. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f.04.07.2011.
5. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

4. Residences of [Chairman, Speaker etc.]⁶- (1) The ⁶[Chairman,. Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition, ⁷[Government Chief Whip and Opposition Chief Whip]⁶]⁷ each shall be entitled ¹[x x x]¹ to the use of a furnished residence in the City of Bangalore ²[within thirty kilometres from the limits of the City of Bangalore]² throughout his term of office and for a period of ³[sixty days]³ immediately thereafter, or, in lieu of such furnished residence, to a house rent allowance at the rate of ⁹[⁸[⁴[eighty thousand rupees]⁴]⁸]⁹ per mensem. ⁵[The residence provided under this sub-section shall be furnished on such scales and the plinth area thereof shall not exceed such limits, as may be prescribed.]⁵

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 23.3.1972
2. Inserted by Act 5 of 1994 w.e.f. 1.9.1993.
3. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 23.3.1972
4. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.
5. Substituted by Act 5 of 1979 w.e.f. 27.12.1978
6. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.
7. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 1.1.2009.
8. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.
9. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹[(2) The Chairman or the Speaker who is entitled to a house rent allowance, shall be entitled for an allowance of twenty thousand rupees per mensem for maintenance and upkeep of the residence and for layout and maintenance of gardens included in such residence.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

5. Conveyances of the Chairman and the Speaker.- (1) The State Government may provide a suitable motor car each for the use of the Chairman and the Speaker.

(2) There shall be paid to the Chairman and the Speaker each a conveyance allowance ¹[equal to the cost of ⁴[³[²[one thousand]⁴ litres of petrol]²]¹]³ per mensem.

1. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.
2. Substituted by Act 5 of 1994 w.e.f. 1.9.1993.
3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.
4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

6. Charges payable by the Chairman and the Speaker and the Government.-

(1) The Chairman and the Speaker shall, in respect of their respective residences and the motor cars allotted for their use under sub-section (1) of section 4 and section 5, be liable to pay the following charges, namely:— ¹[(a) cost of petrol required for their respective motor cars in excess of the cost of ⁴[³[²[one thousand]⁴ litres of petrol]²]³ paid by the Government; and]1

1. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.
2. Substituted by Act 5 of 1994 w.e.f. 1.9.1993.
3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.
4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹[(b) the first two hundred rupees of the aggregate monthly charges for the consumption of electricity and water in the residence.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 23.3.1972.

(2) All other charges for the maintenance and upkeep of the residence provided under sub-section (1) of section 4 and the motor car provided under section 5 including the cost of repairs thereof, the salaries and allowances of the drivers and cleaners of such motor cars, rates and taxes, and all expenditure for the layout and the maintenance of the gardens included in such residences, shall be borne by the State Government.

7. Travelling Allowances of the Chairman and the Speaker on assuming or relinquishing office.- The Chairman and the Speaker shall,—

(a) for the journey in respect of assuming office, to the City of Bangalore, from his usual place of residence in the State, if it is outside the City, and

(b) for the journey in respect of relinquishing office, from the City of Bangalore to his usual place of residence in the State before he assumed office, if such place is outside the City, be entitled to travelling allowance for himself and the members of his family and for the transport of his personal effects at the rates hereinafter specified, namely:—

- (i) the actual charges incurred by the Chairman or the Speaker for himself and the members of his family, whether the journey is made by train or by road or both;
- (ii) the actual charges incurred for the transport of the personal effects whether by road or by rail: provided that if a railway wagon is reserved for such transport, the charges for such wagon.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, member of the family means the husband, wife, son, daughter, father, mother, brother or sister, if wholly dependent on and residing with the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be.

8. Travelling and other allowances of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker and the 1[Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the

Opposition ²[,the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]¹² on tours.- (1) The Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker and the ¹[Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition ²[,the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]¹² shall be entitled while touring on duty connected with their offices to travelling and daily or other allowances at the rates and upon the conditions specified in this section.

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978.

2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

(2) ¹[While touring inside India]¹the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker and the ²[Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition ³[,the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]²³ shall be entitled,—

1. Substituted by Act 12 f 1959 w.e.f. 1.4.1959.

2. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978.

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

(a) for journeys by train to ¹[two times]¹ the single fare of the highest class available in the train:

1. Substituted by Act 19 of 1974 w.e.f. 27.5.1974.

Provided that if the ¹[Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker or the ²[Deputy Speaker]¹, the Leaders of Opposition ³[,the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]²³ reserves a compartment for the journey, the charges for such compartment shall be borne by the State Government:

1. Substituted by Act 3 of 1975 w.e.f. 14.10.1974.

2. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978.

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

Provided further that if any person in addition to the ¹[Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker or the ²[Deputy Speaker]¹, the Leader of the Opposition ³[,the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]²³ travels in the reserved compartment, the charges in respect of such person shall be recovered and credited to Government.

1. Substituted by Act 3 of 1975 w.e.f. 14.10.1974.

2. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978.

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

(b) for journeys by road, to road mileage at ⁴[³[¹[thirty rupees]²]³]⁴ per kilometre;¹

1. Substituted by Act 8 of 1967 w.e.f. 10.8.1967.

2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

(c) for journeys by air, to ²[one and one fourth]² times the single fare paid for such journeys ¹[and to the prescribed insurance premium for insurance against accidents during such journeys;]¹

1. Inserted by Act 18 of 1968 w.e.f. 1.11.1956.

2. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

(d) to daily allowance at ³[²[¹[rupees two thousand]¹]²]³ per day for the days of journey and for the days of halt at any place:

1. Substituted by Act 14 of 2001 w.e.f. 1.12.2000.

2. Substituted by Act 6 of 2011 w.e.f. 05.02.2011.

3. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

Provided that in the case of tours outside the State, the daily allowance shall be at ¹[two thousand five hundred rupees and five thousand rupees per diem for stay in hotel or other registered establishment providing lodging and boarding at scheduled rates subject to production of bills]¹

1. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

Provided further that if the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker, or the ¹[Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition ²], the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]¹² is treated as a State Guest, he shall be entitled only to one-fourth of the daily allowance for the period for which he is treated as a State Guest.

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978.

2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

¹[(2A) When the ²[Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker or the ³[Deputy Speaker]², the Leaders of the Opposition ⁴], the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]³⁴ while making a journey by road in a motor car provided by the State Government, has to undertake in the public interest further journey by train or by air, he shall be entitled to the petrol charges incurred by him for the return of the motor car to the City of Bangalore from the place at which he ceases to use the motor car:

1. Sub-sections (2A) and (2B) Inserted by Act 18 of 1968 w.e.f. 1.1.1966

2. Substituted by Act 3 of 1975 w.e.f. 14.10.1974.

3. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978

4. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

¹[Provided that, save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2B), when no motor car is taken with him while on tour outside the State in India, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker and the ²[Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition ³], the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]²³ shall be entitled at his option, in lieu of conveyance allowance and to any road mileage to which he is entitled, to the actual hire charges of the motor car, hired by him in the interest of public service. Certificate to the effect that the hiring of the motor car

was necessary in public interest shall be furnished by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Speaker and ²[Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition ³[the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]²]³, as the case may be, along with the bill.]¹

1. Deemed always to have been Inserted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 1.1.1966

2. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

(2B) The Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker and the ¹[Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition ³[the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]¹]³ shall, in addition to the allowances payable under sub-section (2), be entitled to use without payment of charges, the motor cars maintained by the State Government at the ²[Karnataka Bhavan]² in New Delhi.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978. w.e.f. 26.12.1978

2. Adapted by the Adaptation of Laws Order 1973, Schedule II, Serial No. 1 w.e.f. 1.11.1973

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

¹[(3) (a) The Chairman and the Speaker touring outside India on duty shall be entitled ²[to the same terms in regard to travelling and other expenses as a Minister of the State Government.]²

1. Sub-sections 3(a) and 3(b) Substituted by Act 49 of 1976 w.e.f.1.7.1974

2. Substituted by Act 16 of 1987 w.e.f.1.4.1987

¹[(aa) The Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition ³[the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]³ travelling outside India for medical treatment shall be entitled ²[to the same terms in regard to travelling and other expenses as a Minister of the State Government.]²]¹

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1979. w.e.f. 1.6.1979

2. Substituted by Act 16 of 1987. w.e.f. 1.4.1987.

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 01.01.2009.

1[(b) x x x]1

1. Omitted by Act 16 of 1987. w.e.f. 1.4.1987

9. Medical Attendance.- Subject to rules made by the State Government, the ¹[Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker]¹ ²[the Leaders of the Opposition ⁵[the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]²]⁵ and the members of the family of the ¹[Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker]¹, ²[the Leaders of the Opposition ⁵[the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips] ⁵]² as the case may be, who are residing with and are dependent on him, shall be entitled free of charge to accommodation in hospitals maintained by the State Government, and to medical

attendance and treatment. 3[They shall also be entitled, subject to rules made by the State Government, to reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them for medical attendance and treatment obtained at any other place]³ ⁴[whether within or outside India.]⁴

1. Substituted by Act 3 of 1975. w.e.f. 14.10.1974.
2. Inserted by Act 31 of 1978. w.e.f. 26.12.1978.
3. Inserted by Act 19 of 1974 w.e.f. 27.5.1974
4. Inserted by Act 31 of 1979 w.e.f. 21.6.1979.
5. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section ¹[and section 12]¹ member of the family means the husband, wife, son, daughter, father, mother, brother or sister.

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1978. w.e.f. 26.12.1978.

10. Salaries of Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speaker.- ¹[(1)]¹ There shall be paid to the Deputy Chairman and to the Deputy Speaker each a salary of ⁵[⁴[³[²[forty thousand rupees]²]³]⁴]⁵ per mensem.

1. Re-numbered by Act 19 of 1974. w.e.f. 27.5.1974.
2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.
3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 1.1.2009.
4. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.
5. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹[(2) There shall be paid to the Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Speaker a conveyance allowance of ²[equal to the cost of ⁵[⁴[³[one thousand litres]³]⁴]⁵ of petrol]² per mensem.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 19 of 1974. w.e.f. 27.5.1974.
2. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.
3. Substituted by Act 19 of 1997 w.e.f. 1.9.1997.
4. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.
5. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹10A. Salary, conveyance and conveyance allowance payable to the Deputy Chairman, Deputy Speaker or the person performing the duties of the Chairman or Speaker.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, while the office of the Chairman is vacant and the duties of the said office are performed by the Deputy Chairman or a member of the Legislative Council appointed under clause (1) of Article 184 of the Constitution, the Deputy Chairman or such member, shall, during the period he so performs such duties, be paid a salary of ⁴[³[²[forty thousand rupees]²]³]⁴ per mensem and provided with a suitable motor car and paid conveyance allowance in accordance with the provisions of sections 5 and 6:

1. Section 10A sub.section (1) and (2) Inserted by Act 18 of 1968. w.e.f. 1.11.1956.
2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.
3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011
4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

Provided that during the period aforesaid, the Deputy Chairman or the member shall not be entitled to the salary and special allowance under section 10 or section 11, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, while the office of the Speaker is vacant and the duties of the office are performed by the Deputy Speaker or member of the Legislative Assembly appointed under clause (1) of Article 180 of the Constitution, the Deputy Speaker or such member shall, during the period he so performs such duties, be paid salary of ³[²[¹[forty thousand rupees]¹]²]³ per mensem and provided with a suitable motor car and paid conveyance allowance in accordance with the provisions of sections 5 and 6:

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.
2. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.
3. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

Provided that during the period aforesaid, the Deputy Speaker or the member shall not be entitled to the salary and special allowance under section 10 or section 11, as the case may be.]¹

1[10B. xxx]1

1. Omitted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

10C. Conveyances of the Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Speaker.-

The State Government may provide a suitable motor car each for the use of the Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Speaker.

10D. Charges payable by the Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Speaker and the Government.-

(1) The Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Speaker shall, in respect of their respective residences and the motor cars allotted for their use under sub-section (1) of ¹[section 4]¹ and section 10C, be liable to pay the following charges, namely:—

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

¹[(a) cost of petrol required for their respective motor car in excess of the cost of ³[²[seven hundred and fifty litres]²]³ of petrol paid by the Government; and]¹

1. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.
2. Substituted by Act 19 of 1997 w.e.f. 1.9.1997.
3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

¹[(b) the first two hundred rupees of the aggregate monthly charges for the consumption of electricity and water in the residence.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 14.10.1974.

(2) All other charges for the maintenance and upkeep of the residence provided under sub-section (1) of ¹[section 4]¹ and the motor car provided under section 10C including the cost of repairs thereof, the salaries and allowances of the

drivers and cleaners of such motor cars, rates and taxes, and all expenditure for the layout and the maintenance of the gardens included in such residences shall be borne by the State Government.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

¹[10E. Salary to the Leader of the Opposition.- There shall be paid to each Leader of the Opposition a salary of ⁴[³[²[forty thousand rupees]²]³]⁴ per mensem.

1. Section 10E to 10N Inserted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.7.1976.

2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹[10F. ~~xxx~~]¹

1. Omitted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

10G. Conveyance for the Leader of the Opposition.- (1) The State Government may provide a suitable motor car for the use of each Leader of the Opposition.

(2) There shall be paid to each Leader of the Opposition a conveyance allowance ¹[equal to the cost of ⁴[³[²[one thousand litres]²]³]⁴ of petrol]¹ per mensem.

1. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.

2. Substituted by Act 19 of 1997 w.e.f. 1.9.1997

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹[10H. ~~x x x~~]¹

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 19.7.1976.

10I. Charges payable by the Leader of the Opposition and the Government.- (1) Each Leader of the Opposition shall in respect of the residence and the motor car allotted for his use under sub-section (1) of ¹[section 4]¹ and section 10G, be liable to pay the following charges, namely:—

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

¹[(a) cost of petrol required for their respective motor car in excess of the cost of ³[²[seven hundred and fifty litres]²]³ of petrol paid by the Government; and]¹

1. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.

2. Substituted by Act 19 of 1997 w.e.f. 1.9.1997

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

¹[(b) the first two hundred rupees of the aggregate monthly charges for the consumption of electricity and water in the residence.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 19.7.1976.

(2) All other charges for the maintenance and upkeep of the residence provided under sub-section (1) of ¹[section 4]¹ and the motor car provided under section 10G including the cost of repairs thereof, the salaries and allowances of the drivers and cleaners of such motor cars, rates and taxes and all expenditure for the layout and the maintenance of the gardens included in such residence, shall be borne by the State Government.

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

10J. Salary to the Government Chief Whip.- There shall be paid to each Government Chief Whip a salary of ⁴[³[²[¹[thirty five thousand rupees] ¹]²]³]⁴ per mensem.

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.14.08.2008.

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

²[**10K. Salary to the Opposition Chief Whip.-** There shall be paid to each Opposition Chief Whip a salary of ⁴[³[thirty five thousand rupees]³]⁴ per mensem.]¹]²

1. Omitted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

2. Deemed to have been Inserted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f 04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

10L. Conveyance for the Government Chief Whip.- (1) The State Government may provide a suitable motor car for the use of each Government Chief Whip. 2) There shall be paid to each Government Chief Whip a conveyance allowance ¹[equal to the cost of ⁴[³[²[one thousand litres]²]³]⁴ of petrol]¹ per mensem.]²

1. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.

2. Substituted by Act 19 of 1997 w.e.f. 1.9.1997.

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f 04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

²[**10M. Conveyance for the Opposition Chief Whip.-** (1) The State Government may provide a suitable motor car for the use of each Opposition Chief Whip. (2) There shall be paid to each Opposition Chief Whip a conveyance allowance equal to the cost of ⁴[³[one thousand litres]³]⁴ of petrol per mensem.]¹]²

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978.

2. Deemed to have been Inserted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

10N. Charges payable by the Government Chief Whip ²[,and the Opposition Chief Whip]².- (1) ²[Each Government Chief Whip and each Opposition Chief Whip]² shall in respect of the residence and the motor car allotted for his use under sub-section (1) of ¹[section 4]¹ ²[and section 10L or section 10M, as the case may be, liable to pay]² the following charges, namely:—

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.
2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

¹[(a) cost of petrol required for their respective motor cars in excess of the cost of ³[²[seven hundred and fifty litres]²]³ of petrol paid by the Government; and]¹

1. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.
2. Substituted by Act 19 of 1997 w.e.f. 1.9.1997.
3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f 04.07.2011.

¹[(b) the first two hundred rupees of the aggregate monthly charges for the consumption of electricity and water in the residence.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 19.7.1976.

(2) All other charges for the maintenance and upkeep of the residence provided under sub-section (1) of ¹[section 4]¹ and the motor car provided under section 10L including the cost of repairs thereof, the salaries and allowances of the drivers and cleaners of such motor cars, rates and taxes and all expenditure for the layout and the maintenance of the gardens included in such residence, shall be borne by the State Government.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

¹[100. Application of Act to Whips.- If a Minister or a Minister of State or a Deputy Minister is appointed as a Government Chief Whip, he shall not be entitled to any salary or allowances specified in this Act and he shall be governed by the provisions of the Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956.

1. Sections 100 to 10Q Inserted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 23.3.1972.

10P. Government to bear electricity and water charges in certain other cases.- In respect of the residence of the Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition ¹[,the Government Chief Whips and Opposition Chief Whips]¹ who does not avail the facility of furnished residence, monthly charges in excess of two hundred rupees for consumption of electricity and water together in his residence shall be borne by the State Government.

1. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

10Q. Deductions in respect of house rent etc.- There shall be deducted every month from the salary payable to the Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Chairman the Deputy Speaker, a Leader of the Opposition ¹[the Government Chief Whips and Opposition Chief Whips]¹,—

(a) a sum equal to ten per cent of his salary as house rent if he is, in occupation of a residence provided by the State Government;

(b) a sum equal to two and a half percent of his salary as rent of the furnishings of his residence if the same has been furnished by the State Government.]¹

1. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 1.1.2009.

11. ¹[Salary ²[x x x]²]¹ of members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.- ³[(1)]³ There shall be paid to every member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council ⁴[a salary of ⁸[⁷[⁶[twenty five thousand rupees]⁶]⁷]⁸ per mensem]⁴ which shall accrue to him from the day on which he is declared duly elected, or, in the case of a member nominated by the Governor to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, from the date on which he is so nominated, or, if such declaration or nomination is made before the vacancy occurs, from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

1. Substituted by Act 10 of 1960 w.e.f. 1.1.1960.
2. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.
3. Re-numbered by Act 8 of 1967 w.e.f. 10.8.1967.
4. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.
5. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.
6. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 1.1.2009.
7. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.
8. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

Provided that the salary ¹[x x x]¹ shall not be paid until the member has made and subscribed the oath or affirmation referred to in Article 188 of the Constitution of India.

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978. ¹[Provided further that,—

(i) in the case of a member of a new Legislative Assembly constituted after a general election, the salary ²[x x x]² shall be paid only from the date of commencement of the duration of that Assembly or if the old Legislative Assembly has been dissolved before the aforesaid date, then from the date of such dissolution; and

1. Inserted by Act 17 of 1957 w.e.f. 1.11.1956.
2. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.

(ii) in the case of a member of the Legislative Council, the salary ¹[x x x]¹ shall be paid only from the date on which his term of office as a member of the said Council commences.]¹

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.

¹[Provided also that where a person who is already a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council, is elected or nominated as a member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly, he shall be paid

salary ²[x x x]² as a member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, only from the date on which he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council, as the case may be.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 10 of 1960 w.e.f. 1.1.1960

2. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.

¹[(2) Any member entitled to any salary ²[x x x]² under sub-section (1) may relinquish the whole or any portion thereof at any time by intimating in writing to the Speaker in the case of a member of the Legislative Assembly and to the Chairman in the case of a member of the Legislative Council: Provided that any relinquishment made by a member in respect of any salary ²[x x x]² may be cancelled by him at any time with prospective effect by writing to the Speaker or Chairman accordingly.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 8 of 1967 w.e.f. 10.8.1967.

2. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.

¹[11A. Pension to the members etc.- ²[(1) With effect from the date of commencement of ³[the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 2009]³ there shall be paid to every person who has served for a period of five years as,-

(i) a member of the Legislative Council; or

(ii) a member of the Legislative Assembly; or

(iii) partly as a member of the Legislative Assembly and partly as a member of the Legislative Council,

a pension at the rate of 8[4[3[forty thousand]4 rupees]3]8 per mensem for the remainder of his life:

⁹[³[XXX]³]⁹

Provided further that service as such member for a part of the year exceeding six months shall be treated as a full year for the purpose of calculating additional pension:

Provided also that where a member ¹⁰[elected for the first time]¹⁰ has been prevented from serving as such for five years on account of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, he shall be deemed to have served as member for five years: Provided also that a person who was a member of the first Legislative Council and whose term was terminated by lots drawn before he could serve the full term of six years, shall be deemed, irrespective of the period for which he held office, to have served as member for five years:

Provided also that where a person is declared as elected by a court in an election petition and was not able to serve as a member during the pendency of the election petition, shall be deemed, irrespective of the period of actual service, to have served as a member for five years:

6[5[“Provided also that where the election of a person is set aside by the Court in an election petition due to technical reasons not attributed to such person and for this reason was not able to serve as a member during the period of five years, shall be deemed irrespective of the period of actual service, to have served as a member for five years.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this proviso technical reason means inclusion of certain voters in the voter list after the issue of notification of election by the Election Commission of India]5]6

Provided also that where a person is declared as elected in a bye-election or is nominated as a member in the middle of a term and was not able to serve the full term, he shall be deemed, irrespective of the period of actual service, to have served as a member for five years: Provided also that where a member resigns ¹[XXX]¹, he shall be deemed to have served as member for five years.

1. Omitted by Act 6 of 2011 w.e.f. 05.02.2011.

10[Provided also that where any person has served for more than five years there shall be paid to him an additional pension at the rate of rupees one thousand per mensem for every subsequent completed year.]10

7[Explanation.- For the purpose of this sub-section, a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council includes,-

(1) a person who prior to the 1st day of November 1956 represented any of the areas which with effect on and from the said date have become part of the new State of Karnataka, as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of the State of which the said areas were part:

Provided that in the case of a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council he shall be eligible for the pension if during his membership of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, he permanently resided in any area which forms part of the State of Karnataka.

(2) a person who was a member of the following (before the first day of January, 1952) namely:-

- (a) The Constituent Assembly;
- (b) The Mysore Representative Assembly;
- (c) The Mysore Legislative Assembly;

(d) The Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of any State (including an Indian State) or Province, Which or any area of which now forms part of the State of Karnataka. Provided that no such pension shall be paid to a person unless,-

(i) in the case of a person who served as a member representing a territorial Constituency, he represented; and

(ii) in the case of any other member, he permanently resided during such membership in, any area which now forms part of the State of Karnataka]7

Provided that in the case of a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council he shall be eligible for the pension if during his membership of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, he permanently resided in any area which forms part of the State of Karnataka.]2

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978.
2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.
3. Deemed to have been Substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.
4. Substituted by Act 22 of 2012 w.e.f. 28.04.2012.
5. Inserted by Act 7 of 2013 w.e.f. 15.01.2013
6. deemed to have been substituted by Act, 8 of 2014. with effect from 1st August, 1990
7. deemed to have been substituted by Act, 8 of 2014. with effect from 24th August, 2005.
8. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015
9. Omitted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015
10. Inserted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

1[(1A X X X)]1

1. Deemed to have been omitted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

(2) Where any person entitled to pension under sub-section (1),—

(i) is elected to the Office of the President or Vice-President of India or is appointed to the office of the Governor of any State or the Administrator of any Union territory; or (ii) is appointed or elected to the office of a Minister, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, a Chairman, Speaker, a Deputy Chairman, a Deputy Speaker, a Leader of the Opposition 1[, a Government Chief Whip or a Opposition Chief Whip] 1,

(iii) becomes a Member of the Council of State, or the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of a State or Union Territory or any Legislative Council of a State; or

(iv) is employed on a salary in any State Government or Central Government or any Corporation owned or controlled by any State Government or the Central Government or any local authority or becomes otherwise entitled to any remuneration from such Government, Corporation or local authority, such person shall not be entitled to any pension under sub-section (1) for the period during which he continues to hold such office or as such member, or is so employed or continues to be entitled to such remuneration: Provided that where the salary payable to such person for holding such office or being such member or so employed or where the remuneration referred to in clause (iv) payable to such

person is in either case less than the pension payable to him under sub-section (1), such person shall be entitled to receive only the balance as pension under that sub-section.

1. Deemed to have been Substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

¹[(3) x x x]¹

1. Omitted by Act 16 of 1987 w.e.f. 1.4.1987.

(4) In computing the number of years, for the purpose of sub-section (1), the period during which a person has served in any one or more of the following capacities namely, a Minister, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, a Parliamentary Secretary, the Chairman, the Speaker, a Leader of the Opposition ¹[,a Government Chief Whip or a Opposition Chief Whip]¹ by virtue of his membership of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, shall also be taken into account. 1. Deemed to have been Substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

¹[(5) Every member entitled to pension under ²[xxx]² sub-section (1),-

1. Inserted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.

2. Omitted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

(i) shall be provided with one ¹[non transferable pass for him and his companion which shall entitle them]¹ at any time to travel by road transport services of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation ¹[from the ordinary place of residence of such member]¹ in Karnataka ²[to any place in the State of Karnataka or outside the State]² and back ³[x x x]³ in such class of accommodation therein as may be prescribed;

1. Substituted by Act 19 of 1997 w.e.f. 1.9.997.

2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

3. Omitted by Act 4 of 1997 w.e.f. 12.12.1996.

⁴[³[²[¹[(ii) shall for every financial year be entitled to receive in such manner and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed, a sum of rupees one lakh per annum payable in two equal installments in the months of April and October for the purpose of travelling either single or with a companion in one or more journeys by air or by railway in India..] ¹]²]³]⁴

1. Omitted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

2. Deemed to have been Inserted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009

3. Substituted by Act 22 of 2012 w.e.f. 28.04.2012

4. Substituted by Act 8 of 2013 w.e.f. 17.01.2013.

11B. Family Pension.- ¹[(1) Where a member dies before the expiry of his term or where a person eligible for pension under section 11-A dies, there shall be

paid to his family, a family pension at the rate of fifty percent of 3²[pension admissible]²³ under section 11A per mensem.]¹

1. Shall be and shall be deemed to have been substituted by act 27 of 2009 w.e.f. 1.1.2009.
2. Substituted by Act 22 of 2012 w.e.f 28.04.2012.
3. Substituted by Act 8 of 2013 w.e.f. 17.01.2013.

²¹[(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the family of the deceased person, who was a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly whether he was in receipt of pension or not shall be entitled for family pension at the rate specified under sub-section (1)]¹²

1. Inserted by Act 6 of 2011 w.e.f. 05.02.2011.
2. Substituted by Act 8 of 2014 w.e.f. 22.02.2014

Explanation.—For the purposes ¹[of sub-sections (1) and (2)]¹ ‘family’ means, the following relatives of the deceased member, namely:—

- (a) wife or the husband;
- (b) minor sons; and
- (c) unmarried minor daughters.

(2) The family pension admissible under sub-section (1) shall be payable in the following order,-

(a) wife or husband; and

(b) the eldest among the minor sons or unmarried minor daughters, where the deceased member has no surviving spouse:

Provided that where the recipient of the family pension dies or marries or ceases to be a minor, the pension payable shall thereafter be paid to the person next lower in the order of preference.

1. Substituted by Act 6 of 2011 w.e.f. 05.02.2011.

11C. Sumptuary allowance.- (1) The Leaders of the Opposition shall be paid a sumptuary allowance of ³²¹[two lakh rupees]¹²³ per annum.

1. Substituted by Act 14 of 2001 w.e.f. 1.12.2000.
2. Substituted by Act 6 of 2011 w.e.f.05.02.2011.
3. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

(2) The Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker ²[the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]² shall be paid a sumptuary allowance of ⁴³²¹[two lakh rupees]²³⁴ per annum.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 14 of 2001 w.e.f. 1.12.2000.
2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.
3. Substituted by Act 6 of 2011 w.e.f.05.02.2011.
4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

12. Travelling and daily allowances of, and medical ¹[and other]¹ facilities to, members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.- Subject to such conditions as may be determined by rules made under this Act,—

1. Inserted by Act Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.

¹(a) there shall be paid to the members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council traveling allowance for journeys at the rate of twenty five rupees per kilometre irrespective of mode of journey subject to such conditions as may be prescribed or fixed traveling allowance rupees one thousand five hundred for each meeting in lieu of traveling allowance calculated on the basis of distance traveled in kilometers.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹(b) there shall be paid,—

1. Clause (i) and (ii) Substituted by Act 27 of 1957 w.e.f. 1.6.1957.

(i) to all members daily allowance for attending the meetings and for the prescribed number of days of holidays, intervals or absence between meetings at the rate of ⁴[³[¹[²[two thousand rupees]²]³]⁴ per-diem within the State and ⁴[³[²[two thousand five hundred rupees and five thousand rupees per diem for stay in hotel or other registered establishment providing boarding and lodging at scheduled tariffs subject to production of bills and also one thousand five hundred rupees towards local transport]²]³]⁴ per-diem outside the State in India;]

1. Substituted by Act 5 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.

2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

3. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f.04.07.2011.

4. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

(ii) to all members ¹[x x x]¹ daily allowance ²[for two days before the commencement of meetings and for two days after the day of conclusion of the meetings]²];¹

1. Omitted by Act 26 of 1981 w.e.f. 9.4.1981.

2. Substituted by Act 19 of 1974 w.e.f. 27.5.1974.

¹(iii) In respect of study tours abroad the T.A. claims of the members shall be regulated as per G.O.No. FD 3 SRA 2011, dated: 15.11.2011 as amended from time to time.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹[²[(c) ³[⁴[Every member or on ex-member]⁴ and the members of his family who are residing with and are dependent on him shall be entitled,—]³

1. Substituted by Act 8 of 1967 w.e.f. 10.8.1967.

2. Substituted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.7.1976.

3 Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.

4. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

(i) free of charge to such accommodation in hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the State Government ¹[or in hospitals or dispensaries notified by the Karnataka Legislature]¹ and to such medical attendance and treatment as may be prescribed;

1. Inserted by Act 19 of 1997 w.e.f. 1.9.1997.

(ii) subject to rules made by the State Government to reimbursement of expenses incurred by him for medical attendance and treatment obtained at any other place.]²

¹“(iii) every ex-member who is in receipt of the pension under section 11A shall be entitled to fixed medical allowance of ²[rupees five thousand]² per month, subject to the condition that the said amount shall be deducted in the medical reimbursement claim if any during the said month.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 22 of 2012 w.e.f. 28.4.2012.

2. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

²[¹(iv) Every person who is drawing family pension under section 11B shall be entitled to rupees two thousand five hundred per month as fixed medical allowance.]¹²

1. Inserted by Act 8 of 2013 w.e.f. 17.01.2013.

2. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

(cc) ¹[Every member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council shall be entitled to receive in the prescribed manner, a sum of 5[4[3[2[rupees forty thousand]5 per month]3]4 as constituency Traveling Allowance]2]¹

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.

Again Substituted by Act 1 of 2004 w.e.f. 1.04.2003.

2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.8.2005.

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

4. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f.04.07.2011.

5. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹[(ccc) Every member including a Minister, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, a Chairman, a Speaker, a Deputy Chairman, a Deputy Speaker, a Leader of the Opposition and ³[a Government Chief Whip and a Opposition Chief Whip] ³ shall, for every financial year, be entitled to receive in such manner and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed, a sum of rupees ⁴[²[two lakh rupees]²]⁴ in two equal instalments payable in the months of April and October for the purpose of travelling either single or with a companion in one or more journeys by air or by any class or by any railway in India. A member shall not be entitled to any travelling or daily allowance for such journeys.]¹

1 Substituted by Act 16 of 1992 w.e.f. 1.11.1990.

2 Substituted by Act 14 of 2001 w.e.f. 1.12.2001.

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

4. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f.04.07.2011.

¹[(d) members entitled to travelling allowance under clause (a) may, during the days of halt in the City of Bangalore, other than during the period when their attendance is required in connection with the meetings, be provided with fully furnished accommodation on payment of ²[rent as specified by the Board from time to time]²]¹

1. Substituted by Act 27 of 1957 w.e.f. 1.6.1957. 2. Substituted by Act 1 of 2004 w.e.f. 1.04.2003.

¹[(dd) members may during the days of halt in New Delhi be provided with accommodation in the ²[Karnataka Bhavan]² on payment of such rates of rent as the State Government may, from time to time, by order, specify;]¹

1. Inserted by Act 18 of 1968 w.e.f. 24.10.1968.

2 Adapted by the Karnataka Adaptation of Laws Order, 1973 w.e.f. 1.11.1973.

¹[(e) there shall be paid to the members of a committee, in respect of journeys undertaken by the committee,—

(i) with the approval of the Chairman, where the committee is a committee of the Members of the Legislative Council only;

(ii) with the approval of the Speaker, where the committee is a committee of the Members of the Legislative Assembly only; and

(iii) with the approval of the Chairman and the Speaker, where the committee is a committee of members of both Houses, of the Legislature, travelling allowance for journeys by train and for journeys by road whether within the State or outside the State in India, at the rates specified in clause (a) ²[and for journeys by air within the state and outside the state in India actual air fare shall be paid]² and for journeys by air outside the State in India at the rate of one and one-fifth times the single air fare paid for such journeys and such insurance premium as may be prescribed for insurance against accidents during such journeys by air and daily allowance of rupees fifteen per diem for the days of halt at any place within the State and at rupees twenty-five per diem for the days of halt at any place outside the State: Provided that where one-fifth of the single air fare payable under this clause exceeds rupees thirty, the amount so payable shall be limited to rupees thirty.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.7.1976.

2. Inserted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

¹[(f) there shall be paid to a member who is the Chairman of any Committee of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council or of both in respect of journeys outside the State in India in connection with his duties as Chairman of the Committee,—

(i) travelling allowance for journeys by train and journeys by road at the rates specified in clause (a) and for journeys by air at the rate of one and one-fifth times the, single air fare paid for such journeys: Provided that where one-fifth of the single air fare payable exceeds rupees thirty, the amount so payable shall be limited to rupees thirty;

(ii) such insurance premium as may be prescribed for insurance against accidents during journeys by air;

(iii) daily allowance at rupees twenty-five per diem; and (iv) such charges as may be prescribed towards transportation at the place of his stay for attending the conference of the Chairmen of such Committees.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 13 of 1976 w.e.f. 1.3.1975.

¹[(g)²[a member including a Minister, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, the Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker, a Leader of the Opposition and ⁴[a Government Chief Whip and a Opposition Chief Whip] ⁴ shall be entitled]² to have a telephone installed ³[at Government cost at the place of his choice.]³ The expenditure in respect of initial deposit, installation and rental charges shall be borne by the State Government. Where a member has a telephone installed at his own cost ³[at such place,]³ the rental charges in respect thereof shall be borne by the State Government;

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 1.4.1978.

2. Substituted by Act 5 of 1979 w.e.f. 27.12.1978.

3. Substituted by Act 31 of 1979 w.e.f. 17.10.1979.

4. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

¹[(h) every member shall be paid an allowance of,—

²[(i) ⁵[⁴[³ [twenty thousand rupees] ³]⁵ per month towards meeting the expenditure incurred by him on telephone and cell phone calls]²

(ii) ⁵[³[forty thousand rupees]³]⁵ per month as constituency allowances;

(iii) ⁴[³ [five thousand rupees] ³]⁴ per month on postal charges;

(iv) ⁴[³ [ten thousand rupees]³]⁴ as the salary of the Personal Assistant and the Room Boy of the Member; in the discharge of his duties as a member]¹

1. Substituted by Act 14 of 2001 w.e.f. 1.12.2000.

2. Substituted by Act 24 of 2005 w.e.f. 24.08.2005.

3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

4. Substituted by Act 32 of 2011 w.e.f. 04.07.2011.

5. Substituted by Act 18 of 2015 w.e.f. 30.04.2015

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, ‘meeting’ means a meeting of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council or of any committee of the said Assembly or Council or of both.

¹[**12A. x x x**]¹

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 01.04.1978.

13. Minister, ¹[a Minister of State,]¹ Deputy Minister, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, ²[Speaker, Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition ⁵[the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]²]⁵not to draw salaries as members.- (1) A Minister, ¹[a Minister of State,]¹ a Deputy Minister, ³[the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker]³, ⁴[or the Leaders of the Opposition ⁵[the Government Chief Whips or the Opposition Chief Whips]⁴]⁵ shall not, while he draws the salary and allowance for his office, be

entitled to any salary or allowance as a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council, as the case may be.

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1978 w.e.f. 26.12.1978.
2. Substituted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.07.1976.
3. Substituted by Act 3 of 1975 w.e.f. 14.10.1974.
4. Inserted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.07.1976. 5. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

¹[Provided that the Deputy Chairman or the Deputy Speaker who does not avail the facility provided under section 10B shall be entitled to the allowances specified in clauses (a) and (b) of section 12 as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, as the case may be:

Provided further that he shall also be entitled to the allowances admissible under section 8 or under clause (f) of section 12, as the case may be;]¹

1. Inserted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 14.10.1974.

¹[(1A) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the Leader of the Opposition ²], the Government Chief Whips or the Opposition Chief Whips] ² who does not avail the facility provided in section 10F or section 10K, as the case may be, shall be entitled to the allowances specified in clauses (a), (b), (e), (f) of section 12 as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council or as a Chairman of any committee of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council or of both.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.07.1976.
2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

(2) The ¹[Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the ²[Speaker, the Deputy Speaker,]¹ the Leaders of the Opposition ³],the Government Chief Whips or the Opposition Chief Whips]²³ shall not during the tenure of his office practise any profession or engage in any trade or undertake for remuneration, any employment other than his duties as ¹[Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the ²[Speaker, the Deputy Speaker,]¹ the Leaders of the Opposition or the Government Chief Whips]², as the case may be.

1. Substituted by Act 3 of 1975 w.e.f. 14.10.1974.
2. Substituted by Act 72 of 1976 w.e.f. 19.07.1976.
3. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

¹[(3) x x x]¹

1. Omitted by Act 3 of 1975 w.e.f. 14.10.1974.

¹[13A. Grant of advances for the purchase of Motor Cars, Motor cycles.-

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, every member shall be entitled to the grant of an advance for the purchase of a motor car or a motor cycle.

1. Section 13A and 13B inserted by Act 38 of 1985 w.e.f. 1.04.1985.

13B. Recovery of dues.- Any amount due to the Government or the Legislature Secretariat from a person who is or was a member of the Legislature may, without prejudice to any other mode of collection be recovered,—

- (a) from his salary payable under section 11;

(b) from his pension payable under section 11-A; (c) as if it were an arrear of land Revenue.”

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, a member of the Legislature includes a Minister, Minister of State, Deputy Minister, Chairman, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of the Opposition ¹[,the Government Chief Whips or the Opposition Chief Whips.]¹

1. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f.1.1.2009.

1[13C. Establishment of Benevolent Fund.—(1) There shall be constituted a fund called the Karnataka Legislators’ Benevolent Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund).

1. Inserted by Act 16 of 1992 w.e.f. 8.05.1992.

(2) The Fund specified in sub-section (1) shall consist of,—

(a) such amount as may be contributed by any member or former member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly or the Karnataka Legislative Council;

(b) such amount as may be contributed or gifted or donated to the Fund by the Government or any other persons;

(c) the interest earned on the amount in the said Fund.

(3) The Fund shall be operated or administered or maintained by an authority called the Karnataka Legislators’ Benevolent Fund Authority in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

2[(4) The Karnataka Legislative Assembly Benevolent Fund Authority shall consist of,-

1. Sub-section (4) and (4A) Substituted by Act 30 of 1998 w.e.f. 24.11.1998.

(a) The Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly Chairman

(b) The Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Karnataka Member

(c) Leader of opposition in the Legislative Assembly Member

(d) The Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Assembly shall be the Secretary of the Authority.

(4A) The Karnataka Legislative Council Benevolent Fund Authority shall consist of,—

(a) The Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council Chairman

(b) The Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Karnataka. Member

(c) Leader of opposition in the Legislative Council Member

(d) The Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council Shall be the Secretary of the Authority.]²

(5) The amount at credit in the said Fund shall subject to such rules as may be prescribed, be applied or invested or expended for the benefit or for the welfare of,—

(i) persons who are entitled to pension under section 11A;

(ii) the family of persons who die while serving as members of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council;

(iii) the family of persons referred in clause (i) after their demise;

Note.—For the purpose of this section, family shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the explanation to sub-section (1) of section 11B.]¹

¹[13D. Facilities to the recognised groups.- (1) The recognised group shall be entitled to telephone and such secretarial facilities as may be prescribed in this behalf: Provided that such facilities shall not be provided to such Leader or Deputy Leader as the case may be, who,-

(i) is provided with similar telephone and secretarial facilities by virtue of holding any office of, or representation in a Legislature Committee or other Committee, Council, Board, Commission or other body established by the Government; or

(ii) is provided with similar telephone and secretarial facilities in any other capacity by the Government or a local authority or a Corporation owned or controlled by the Government or any local authority.

(2) The facilities admissible under sub-section (1) shall be co-terminus with the term of the Leader or Deputy Leader as the case may be of the recognised group.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 22 of 2012 w.e.f. 28.04.2012.

14. Saving.- Nothing in this Act shall prevent a retired Government servant from drawing his pension in addition to any salary or allowances to which he may be entitled under this Act.

15. Power to make rules.- (1) The State Government may, by notification in the ¹[Karnataka Gazette]¹, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

1. Adapted by the Adaptations of Laws Order 1973 w.e.f. 1.11.1973.

¹[(1A) Any rule under this Act may be made to have effect retrospectively, and if any such rule is made, a statement specifying the reasons for making such a rule shall be laid before both Houses of the State Legislature along with the rule under sub-section (2).]¹

1. Inserted by Act 18 of 1968 w.e.f. 1.11.1956.

¹[(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following both Houses agree in making any modification in

the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 10 of 1960 w.e.f. 1.01.1960

¹(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any other law, rule or order, all rules, notifications and orders which may or are required to be made or issued under this Act, relating to the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition 2[the Government Chief Whips and the Opposition Chief Whips]2, in respect of their salary, allowances, pensions, medical bills, accommodation, personal staff, journeys and facilities of all types to which they are entitled, shall be made or issued by the Secretary, Karnataka Legislature with the approval of the Special Board, consisting of the Chairman, the Speaker, the Chief Minister and the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs after consultation with the Finance Department and with such person, body, authority or a department of the State Government as may be prescribed.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 14 of 1985 w.e.f. 29.09.1984.

2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 16 of 2009 w.e.f..1.1.2009.

16. Repeal of Mysore Ordinance No. 3 of 1956 and savings.- The Mysore Legislature Salaries Ordinance, 1956, is hereby repealed; but any rules made, anything done and any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been made, done, or taken under this Act, as if this Act had come into force on the first day of November 1956 and all rules made under the said Ordinance shall be laid, as soon as may be, after the passing of this Act, before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of one month which may be comprised in one session or in two or more sessions and if, before the expiry of the said period, either House of the State Legislature makes any modification in the rules or directs that any rule shall not have effect and, if the modification or direction is agreed to by the other House, the rules shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be.

* * * * *

**THE KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE (PROHIBITION OF SIMULTANEOUS
MEMBERSHIP) ACT, 1956**

KARNATAKA ACT NO. 3 OF 1957

An Act to provide for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Karnataka of his seat in one House or the other.

Whereas it is necessary to provide, in accordance with article 190 of the Constitution of India for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Karnataka of his seat in one House or the other.

Be it enacted by the Karnataka State Legislature in this Seventh year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short Title and Commencement.- This Act may be called the Karnataka Legislature (Prohibition of Simultaneous membership) Act, 1956.

2. Definitions.- In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-

- (1) "Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly of the State of Karnataka;
- (2) "Council" means the Legislative Council of the State of Karnataka;
- (3) "House" means the Assembly or the Council.

3. Vacation of Seats by persons when elected as members of both the Assembly and Council.-

(1) Any person who is chosen a member of both the Assembly and the Council and who has not taken his seat in either House may by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary of each of the House or to any person authorised by the Governor in this behalf, within ten days from the date of publication in the Karnataka Gazette of the declarations that he has been so chosen or, if such publications have been made on different dates, within ten days from the letter of such dates, intimate in which of the Houses the wishes to serve, and thereupon, his seat in the House in which he does not wish to serve shall become vacant.

(2) In default of such intimation within the aforesaid period his seat in the Assembly / Council shall, at the expiration of that period, become vacant.

(3) Any intimation given under sub-section (1) shall be final and irrevocable.

4. Vacation of Seats by persons already members of one House on election to the other House.- (1) If a person who is already a member of the Assembly and has taken his seat in the Assembly is chosen a member of the

Council, his seat in the Assembly shall on the publication, in the Karnataka Gazette of the declaration that he has been so chosen, become vacant.

(2) If a person who is already a member of the Council and has taken his seat in the council is chosen a member of the Assembly his seat in the council shall on the Publication in the Karnataka Gazette of the declaration that he has been so chosen, become vacant.

1[KARNATAKA]1 ACT No. 4 OF 1957

(First published in the 1[Karnataka Gazette]1 on the Twenty-fourth Day of January, 1957.)

THE 1[KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE]1 (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) ACT, 1956.

(Received the assent of the Governor on the Fifteenth day of January, 1957.)

(As amended by Act, 35 of 1962, 34 of 1964, 72 of 1976, 22 of 1989, 20 of 1991, 22 of 2000 and 17 of 2006)

An Act to declare certain offices of profit not to disqualify their holders for being chosen as, or for being members of the 1[Karnataka Legislative Assembly]1 and the 1[Karnataka Legislative Council]1.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare that certain offices should not, under certain conditions, disqualify or be deemed to have disqualified, the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, members of the 1[Karnataka Legislative Assembly]1 and the 1[Karnataka Legislative Council]1;

BE it enacted by the 1[Karnataka State]1 Legislature in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Adapted by the Karnataka Adaptations of Laws Order, 1973 w.e.f. 01.11.1973.

1. Short title.- This Act may be called the 1[Karnataka Legislature]1 (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1956.

2. Definitions.- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Committee” means any Committee, Commission, Council, Board or any other body of one or more persons whether statutory or not, set up by the Government of India or the Government of any State;

(b) “Compensatory allowance” means such sum of money as the Central Government, or the Government of any State, as the case may be, may determine as being payable to the Chairman or any other member of a Committee by way of travelling allowance, daily allowance, sitting fee, conveyance allowance or house rent allowance for the purpose of enabling the Chairman or other member to recoup any expenditure incurred by him in attending any meeting of a Committee or performing any other function as a member of a Committee.

(c) “Statutory body” means any corporation, board, company, society or any other body of one or more persons, whether incorporated or not, established, registered or formed by or under any Central Law or the law of any State for the time being in force or exercising powers and functions under any such law.

3. Removal of certain disqualifications.- It is hereby declared that the following offices shall not disqualify and shall be deemed never to have disqualified, the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being members of the 1[Karnataka Legislative Assembly]1 or the 1[Karnataka Legislative Council]1:

2(a) the offices of the Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker, the Minister of State, the Deputy Minister, the Parliamentary

Secretary, the leaders of the Opposition or the Government Chief Whip in the Legislative Assembly or in the Legislative Council.]²

1. Adapted by the Karnataka Adaptations of Laws Order, 1973 w.e.f. 01.11.1971.

2. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 17 of 2006 w.e.f. 24.1.1957

(b) the offices held in the National Cadet Corps raised and maintained under the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (Central Act XXXI of 1948), in the Territorial Army raised and maintained under the Territorial Army Act, 1948 (Central Act LVI of 1948), and in the Auxiliary Air Forces Act, 1952 (Central Act LXII of 1952);

¹[(bb) the office of a member of the Home Guards constituted under the ¹[Karnataka]¹ Home Guards Act, 1962;]¹

1. Inserted by Act 35 of 1962 w.e.f. 27.12.1962.

¹[(bbb) (xxx)]¹

1. Omitted by Act 17 of 2006 w.e.f. 4.11.2006.

¹[(c) (xxx)]¹

1. Omitted by Act 17 of 2006 w.e.f. 4.11.2006.

¹[(c1) the offices of the President and the Vice-President of a Municipal Council under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964.

(c2) the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor of a Municipal Corporation constituted under the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976.

(c3) the offices of Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha of the Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Grama Panchayats constituted under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993.]

¹¹. Substituted by Act 17 of 2006 w.e.f. 4.11.2006

¹[(d) the offices of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, President, Vice-President, Director, of the Governing body or a Member by whatever name any of the aforesaid office is called, of any Committee (by whatever name called) or of any Society registered under any other law relating to registration of societies.]¹

1. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 17 of 2006 w.e.f. 24.1.1957

* * * *

NOTIFICATION

Bangalore dated 16/18th October 1965 [No. HD 354 PEG 65]

S. O. 3354.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Karnataka Village Defence Parties Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 34 of 1964), the Government of Karnataka hereby specified the 1st day of November 1965 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in the whole of the State of Karnataka.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

M.S. Shankar Rao

Secretary Home Department.

KARNATAKA ACT No. 4 OF 1985

(First published in the Karnataka Gazette Extraordinary on the Eleventh day of February,
1985)

THE KARNATAKA LOKAYUKTA ACT, 1984

(Received the assent of the President on the Sixteenth day of January, 1985)

(As amended by Acts 15 of 1986, 31 of 1986, 1 of 1988, 30 of 1991 and 25 of 2010.)

An Act to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for making enquiries into administrative action relatable to matters specified in List II or List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, taken by or on behalf of the Government of Karnataka or certain public authorities in the State of Karnataka (including any omission or commission in connection with or arising out of such action) in certain cases and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for making enquiries into administrative action relatable to matters specified in List II or List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, taken by or on behalf of the Government of Karnataka or certain public authorities in the State of Karnataka (including any omission or commission in connection with or arising out of such action) in certain cases and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto;

BE it enacted by the Karnataka State Legislature in the Thirty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Karnataka Lokayukta Act, 1984.

(2) It shall come into force on such ¹[date]₁ as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

1. The Act came into force on 15.1.1986 by notification. Text of the notification is at the end of the Act.

2. Definitions.-In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(1) "action" means administrative action taken by way of decision, recommendation or finding or in any other manner and includes wilful failure or omission to act and all other expressions ¹[relating to]₁ such action shall be construed accordingly;

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(2) "allegation" in relation to a public servant means any affirmation that such public servant,-

(a) has abused his position as such public servant to obtain any gain or favour to himself or to any other person or to cause undue harm or hardship to any other person;

(b) was actuated in the discharge of his functions as such public servant by personal interest or improper or corrupt motives;

(c) is guilty of corruption, favoritism, nepotism, or lack of integrity in his capacity as such public servant; or

(d) has failed to act in accordance with the norms of integrity and conduct which ought to be followed by public servants of the class to which he belongs;

(3) "Chief Minister" means the Chief Minister of Karnataka;

(4) "competent authority" in relation to a public servant means,-

(a) in the case of Chief Minister or a member of the State Legislature, the Governor acting in his discretion;

(b) in the case of a Minister or Secretary, the Chief Minister;

(c) in the case of a Government servant other than a Secretary, the Government of Karnataka;

(d) in the case of any other public servant, such authority as may be prescribed;

(5) "corruption" includes anything made punishable under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code or under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947;

(6) "Government servant" means a person who is a member of the Civil Services of the State of Karnataka or who holds a civil post or is serving in connection with the affairs of the State of Karnataka and includes any such person whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, the Government of another State, a local authority or any person, whether incorporated or not, and also any person in the service of the Central or another State Government or a local or other authority whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Karnataka;

(7) "Governor" means the Governor of Karnataka;

(8) "grievance" means a claim by a person that he sustained injustice or undue hardship in consequence of maladministration;

(9) "Lokayukta" means the person appointed as the Lokayukta under section 3;

(10) "maladministration" means action taken or purporting to have been taken in the exercise of administrative functions in any case where,-

(a) such action or the administrative procedure or practice governing such action is unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory; or

(b) there has been wilful negligence or undue delay in taking such action or the administrative procedure or practice governing such action involves undue delay;

(11) "Minister" means a member of the Council of Minister for the State of Karnataka, but excluding the Chief Minister;

(12) "public servant" means a person who is or was at any time,-

(a) the Chief Minister;

(b) a Minister;

(c) a member of the State Legislature;

(d) a Government Servant;

(e) the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman (by whatever name called) or a member of a local authority in the State of Karnataka or a statutory body or corporation established by or under any law of the State Legislature, including a cooperative society, or a Government Company within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 and such other corporations or boards as the State government may, having regard to its financial interest in such corporations or boards, by notification, from time to time, specify;

(f) member of a Committee or Board, statutory or non-statutory, constituted by the Government; and

(g) a person in the service or pay of,-

(i) a local authority in the State of Karnataka;

(ii) a statutory body or a corporation (not being a local authority) established by or under a State or Central Act, owned or controlled by the State Government and any other board or corporation as the State Government may having regard to its financial interest therein, by notification from time to time, specify;

(iii) a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, in which not less than fifty one per cent of the paid up share capital is held by the State Government, or any company which is a subsidiary of such company;

(iv) a society registered or deemed to have been registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, which is subject to the control of the State Government and which is notified in this behalf in the official Gazette;

(v) a co-operative society;

(vi) a university;

Explanation.- In this clause, "Co-operative Society" means a co-operative society registered or deemed to have been registered under the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959, and "university" means a university established or deemed to be established by or under any law of the State Legislature,

(13) "Secretary" means the Chief Secretary, an Additional Chief Secretary, a Principal Secretary, a Secretary, or a Secretary-II to the Government of Karnataka and includes a Special Secretary, an Additional Secretary and a Joint Secretary;

1. Substituted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f. 23.07.2010.

(14) "Upalokayukta" means a person appointed as Upalokayukta under section 3.

3. Appointment of Lokayukta and Upalokayukta.- (1) For the purpose of conducting investigations and enquiries in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Governor shall appoint a person to be known as the Lokayukta and one or more persons to be known as the Upalokayukta or Upalokayuktas.

(2) (a) A person to be appointed as the Lokayukta shall be a person who has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court or that of the Chief Justice of a High Court and shall be appointed on the advice tendered by the Chief Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of Karnataka, the Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council, the Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, the Leader of the Opposition in the Karnataka Legislative Council and the Leader of the Opposition in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

(b) A person to be appointed as an Upalokayukta shall be a person who has held the office of a judge of a High Court and shall be appointed on the advice tendered by the Chief Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of Karnataka, the Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council, the Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, the Leader of the Opposition in the Karnataka Legislative Council and the Leader of the Opposition in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

(3) A person appointed as the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe, before the Governor, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation in the form set out for the purpose in the First Schedule.

4. Lokayukta or Upalokayukta not to hold any other office.-The Lokayukta or Upalokayukta shall not be a members of the Parliament or be a member of the Legislature of any State and shall not hold any office of trust or profit (other than his office as Lokayukta or Upalokayukta) or be connected with any political party or carry on any business or practice any profession and accordingly, before he enters upon his office, a person appointed as the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall,-

(a) if he is a member of the Parliament or of the Legislature of any State, resign such membership; or

(b) if he holds any office of trust or profit, resign from such office; or

(c) if he is connected with any political party, sever his connection with it; or

(d) if he is carrying on any business, sever his connection (short of divesting himself of ownership) with the conduct and management of such business; or

(e) if he is practising any profession, suspend practice of such profession.

5. Term of office and other conditions of services of Lokayukta and Upalokayukta.- (1) A person appointed as the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that,-

(a) the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his office;

(b) the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta may be removed from office in the manner provided in section 6.

(2) On ceasing to hold office, the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall be ineligible for further employment to any office of profit under the Government of Karnataka or in any authority, corporation, company, society or university referred to in item (g) of clause (12) of section 2.

(3) There shall be paid to the Lokayukta and the Upalokayukta every month a salary ¹[equal to that of the Chief Justice of a High Court and that of a Judge of the High Court respectively]¹.

²[Proviso x x x]²

1. Substituted by Act 30 of 1991 w.e.f. 1.1.1991.

2. Omitted by Act 15 of 1986 w.e.f. 4.12.1985.

(4) The allowances payable to and other conditions of service of the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall be such as may be prescribed:

Provided that,-

(a) in prescribing the allowances payable to and other conditions of service of the Lokayukta, regard shall be had to the allowances payable to and other conditions of service of the Chief Justice of India;

(b) in prescribing the allowances payable to and other conditions of service of the Upalokayukta, regard shall be had to the allowances payable to and other conditions of service of a Judge of the High Court:

1[(c) no dearness allowance shall be payable either to the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 15 of 1986 w.e.f. 4.12.1985.

Provided further that the allowances payable to and other conditions of service of the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(5) the administrative expenses of the office of the Lokayukta and Upalokayukta including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of persons serving in that office, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

6. Removal of Lokayukta or Upalokayukta.- (1) The Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the Governor passed after an address by each House of the State Legislature supported by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than twothirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the Governor in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

(2) The procedure of the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehavior or incapacity of the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta under subsection (1) shall be as provided in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 in relation to the removal of a Judge and accordingly the provisions of that Act shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in relation to the removal of the Lokayukta and Upalokayukta as they apply in relation to the removal of a Judge.

7. Matters which may be investigated by the Lokayukta and an Upalokayukta.- 1(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Lokayukta may investigate any action which is taken by or with the general or special approval of,-

(a) (i) the Chief Minister;

(ii) a Minister;

(iii) a member of the State Legislature;

(iv) the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman (by whatever name called) or a member of an authority, board or a committee, a statutory or nonstatutory body or a corporation established by or under any law of the State Legislature including a society, co-operative society or a Government company within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, nominated by the State Government;

in any case where a complaint involving a grievance or an allegation is made in respect of such action.

(b) any other public servant holding a post or office carrying either a fixed pay, salary or remuneration of more than rupees twenty thousand per month or a pay scale the minimum of which is more than rupees twenty thousand, as may be revised, from time to time in any case where a complaint involving a grievance or an allegation is made in respect of such action or such action can be or could have been, in the opinion of the Lokayukta, recorded in writing, the subject of a grievance or an allegation.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f. 23.07.2010.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, an Upalokayukta may investigate any action which is taken by or with the general or specific approval of, any public servant not being the Chief Minister, Minister, Member of the Legislature, secretary or other public servant referred to in sub-section (1), in any case where a complaint involving a grievance or an allegation is made in respect of such action or such action can be or could have been, in the opinion of the Upalokayukta, ¹[recorded in writing]¹ the subject of a grievance or an allegation;

1. Inserted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f. 23.07.2010.

¹[(2A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta may investigate any action taken by or with the general or specific approval of a public servant, if it is referred to him by the State Government.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(3) Where two or more Upalokayuktas are appointed under this act, the ¹[Lokayukta]¹ may, by general or special order, assign to each of them matters which may be investigated by them under this Act:

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

Provided that no investigation made by an Upalokayukta under this Act, and no action taken or things done by him in respect of such investigation shall be open to question on the ground only that such investigation relates to a matter which is not assigned to him by such order.

¹[(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) to (3) ²[when the office of a Upalokayukta is vacant by reason of his death, resignation, retirement, removal or otherwise or]² when an Upalokayukta is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, his function may be discharged by the other Upalokayukta, if any and if there is no other Upalokayukta by the Lokayukta.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

2. Inserted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f. 23.07.2010.

8. Matters not subject to investigation.- (1) Except as hereinafter provided, the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall not conduct any investigation under this Act in the case of a complaint involving a grievance in respect of any action,-

(a) if such action relates to any matter specified in the second Schedule; or

(b) if the complainant has or had, any remedy by way of appeal, revision, review or other proceedings before any tribunal, ¹[court, officer or other authority and has not availed of the same.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 1 of 1988 w.e.f. 25.2.1988.

(2) The Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall not investigate,-

(a) any action in respect of which a formal and public inquiry has been ordered with the prior concurrence of the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta, as the case may be;

(b) any action in respect of a matter which has been referred for inquiry, under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 with the prior concurrence of the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta, as the case may be;

(c) any complaint involving a grievance made after the expiry of a period of six months from the date on which the action complained against becomes known to the complainant; or

(d) any complaint involving an allegation made after the expiry of five years from the date on which the action complained against is alleged to have taken place;

Provided that he may entertain a complaint referred to in clauses (c) and (d) if the complainant satisfied that he had sufficient cause for not making the complaint within the period specified in those clauses.

(3) In the case of any complaint involving a grievance, nothing in this Act shall be construed as empowering the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta to question any administrative action involving the exercise of a discretion except where he is satisfied that the elements involved in the exercise of the discretion are absent to such an extent that the discretion can prima facie be regarded as having been improperly exercised.

9. Provisions relating to complaints and investigations.- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any person may make a complaint under this Act to the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta.

¹[Provided that in case of a grievance, if the person aggrieved is dead or for any reason, unable to act for himself, the complaint may be made or if it is

already made, may be prosecuted by his legal representatives or by any other person who is authorized by him in writing in this behalf.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f. 23.07.2010.

(2) Every complaint shall be made in the form of a statement supported by an affidavit and in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Where the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta proposes, after making such preliminary inquiry as he deemed fit, to conduct any investigation under this Act, he,-

(a) shall forward a copy of the complaint ¹[and in the case of an investigation initiated suo-motu by him, the opinion recorded by him to initiate the investigation under sub-section (1) or (2), as the case may be, of section 7;]¹ to the public servant and the competent authority concerned;

(b) shall afford to such public servant an opportunity to offer his comments on such complaint; ¹[or opinion recorded under sub-section (1) and (2) of section 7 as the case may be]¹

1. Inserted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f. 23.07.2010.

(c) may make such order as to the safe custody of documents relevant to the investigation, as he deems fit.

(4) Save as aforesaid, the procedure for conducting any such investigation shall be such, and may be held either in public or in camera, as the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta, as the case may be, considers appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

(5) The Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta may, in his discretion, refuse to investigate or cease to investigate any complaint involving a grievance or an allegation, if, in his opinion,-

(a) the complaint is frivolous or vexatious or is not made in good faith;

(b) there are no sufficient grounds for investigating or, as the case may be, for continuing the investigation; or

(c) other remedies are available to the complainant and in the circumstances of the case it would be more proper for the complainant to avail of such remedies.

(6) In any case where the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta decides not to entertain a complaint or to discontinue any investigation in respect of a complaint he shall record his reasons therefor and communicate the same to the complainant and the public servant concerned.

(7) The conduct of an investigation ¹[under this Act against a public servant]¹ in respect of any action shall not affect such action, or any power or duty of ¹[any

other public servant]¹ to take further action with respect to any matter subject to the investigation.

10. Issue of search warrant, etc.- (1) Where in consequence of information in his possession, the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta,-

(a) has reason to believe that any person,-

(i) to whom a summon or notice under this Act, has been or might be issued, will not or would not produce or cause to be produced any property, document or thing which will be necessary or useful for or relevant to any inquiry or other proceeding to be conducted by him;

(ii) is in possession of any money, bullion, jewelry or other valuable article or thing and such money, bullion, jeweller or other valuable article or thing represents either wholly or partly income or property which has not been disclosed to the authorities for the purpose of any law or rule in force which requires such disclosure to be made; or

(b) considers that the purposes of any inquiry or other proceedings to be conducted by him will be served by a general search or inspection,

- he may by a search warrant authorise any Police Officer not below the rank of an 1[Inspector of Police to conduct a search or carry out an inspection in accordance therewith and in particular to]¹

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(i) enter and search any building or place where he has reason to suspect that such property, document, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing is kept;

1[(ia) search any person who is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be made.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(ii) break open the lock of any door, box, locker, safe, almirah or other receptacle for exercising the powers conferred by sub-clause (i) where the keys thereof are not available.

(iii) seize any such property, document, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing found as a result of such search;

(iv) place marks of identification on any property or document or make or cause to be made extracts or copies therefrom; or

(v) make a note or an inventory of any such property, document, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 relating to search and seizure shall apply, so far as may be, to searches and seizures under sub-section (1).

(3) A warrant issued under sub-section (1) shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be a warrant issued by a court under section 93 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

11. Evidence.- (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, for the purpose of any investigation (including the preliminary inquiry if any, before such investigation) under this Act, the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta may require any public servant or any other person who, in his opinion, is able to furnish information or produce documents relevant to the investigation to furnish any such information or produce any such document.

(2) For the purpose of any such investigation (including the preliminary inquiry) the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall have all the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;

(f) such other matters as may be prescribed.

(3) Any proceeding before the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

(4) No person shall be required or authorised by virtue of this Act to furnish any such information or answer any such question or produce so much of any document,-

(a) as might prejudice the affairs of the State of Karnataka or the security or defence or international relations of India (including India's relations with the Government of any other country or with any international organisation);

(b) as might involve the disclosure of proceedings of the Cabinet of the State Government or any Committee of that Cabinet,

and for the purpose of this sub-section, a certificate issued by the Chief Secretary certifying that any information, answer or portion of a document is of the nature specified in clause (a) or clause (b), shall be binding and conclusive.

(5) For the purpose of investigation under this Act no person shall be compelled to give any evidence or produce any document which he could not be compelled to give or produce in proceedings before a court.

12. Reports of Lokayukta, etc.- (1) If, after investigation of any action ¹[x x x]₁ involving a grievance has been made, the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta is satisfied that such action has resulted in injustice or undue hardship to the complainant or to any other person, the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall, by a report in writing, recommend to the competent authority concerned that such injustice or hardship shall be remedied or redressed in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the report.

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(2) The competent authority to whom a report is sent under sub-section (1) shall, within one month of the expiry of the period specified in the report, intimate or cause to be intimated to the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta the action taken on the report.

(3) If, after investigation of any action ¹[XXX]₁ involving an allegation has been made, the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta is satisfied that such allegation ²[is substantiated]₂ either wholly or partly, he shall by report in writing communicate his findings and recommendations along with the relevant documents, materials and other evidence to the competent authority.

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

2. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(4) The Competent authority shall examine the report forwarded to it under sub-section (3) and within three months of the date of receipt of the report, intimate or cause to be intimated to the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta the action taken or proposed to be taken on the basis of the report.

(5) If the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta is satisfied with the action taken or proposed to be taken on his recommendations or findings referred to in sub-sections (1) and (3), he shall close the case under information to the complainant, the public servant and the competent authority concerned; but where he is not so satisfied and if he considers that the case so deserves, he may make a special report upon the case to the Governor and also inform the competent authority concerned and the complainant.

¹[(6) The Lokayukta shall present annually a consolidated report on the performance of his functions and that of the Upalokayukta under this Act to the Governor.]¹

1. Substituted by Act 1 of 1988 w.e.f. 25.2.1988.

(7) On receipt of the special report under sub-section (5), or the annual report under sub-section (6), the Governor shall cause a copy thereof together with an explanatory memorandum to be laid before each House of the State Legislature.

(8) The Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta may at his discretion make available, from time to time, the substance of cases closed or otherwise disposed of by him which may appear to him to be of general, public, academic or professional interest in such manner and to such persons as he may deem appropriate.

13. Public servant to vacate office if directed by Lokayukta, etc.- (1) Where after investigation into a complaint the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta is satisfied that the complaint involving an allegation against the public servant ²[is substantiated]² and that the public servant concerned should not continue to hold the post held by him, the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta shall make a declaration to that effect in his report under sub section (3) of section 12. ¹[Where the competent authority is the Governor, State Government or the Chief Minister, it may either accept or reject the declaration. ³[after giving an opportunity of being heard]³ In other cases, the competent authority shall send a copy of such report to the State Government which may either accept or reject the declaration.]¹ ³[after giving an opportunity of being heard]³ If it is not rejected within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the report ¹[or the copy of the report, as the case may be]¹ it shall be deemed to have been accepted ²[x x x]² on the expiry of the said period of three months.

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

3. Omitted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

4. Inserted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f.23.07.2010.

(2) If the declaration so made is accepted or is deemed to have been ¹[accepted]¹ the fact of such acceptance or the deemed acceptance ¹[shall, immediately be intimated by registered post by the Governor, the State Government or the Chief Minister, if any of them is the competent authority and the State Government in other cases]¹ then, notwithstanding anything contained in any law, order, notification, rule or contract of appointment, the public servant concerned shall, with effect from the ¹[date of intimation of such acceptance or of]¹ the deemed acceptance of the declaration,-

(i) if the Chief Minister or a Minister resign his office of Chief Minister, or Minister, as the case may be;

1[(ii) if a public servant falling under items (e) and (f), but not falling under items (d) and (g) of clause (12) of section 2, be deemed to have vacated his office; and]1

(iii) 1[if a public servant falling under items (d) and (g) of clause (12) of section 2]1 be deemed to have been placed under suspension by an order of the appointing authority;

Provided that if the 1[public servant]1 is a member of an All India Service as defined in section 2 of the All India Services Act, 1951 (Central Act 61 of 1951) the State Government shall take action to keep him under suspension in accordance with the rules or regulations applicable to his service.

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

14. Initiation of prosecution.- If after investigation into any complaint the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta is satisfied that the public servant has committed any criminal offence 1[and should be prosecuted]1 in a court of law for such offence, then, he may pass an order to that effect and initiate prosecution of the public servant concerned and if prior sanction of any authority is required for such prosecution, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any law, such sanction shall be deemed to have been granted by the appropriate authority on the date of such order.

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

15. Staff of Lokayukta, etc.- 1[(1) There shall be such officers and employees as may be prescribed to assist the Lokayukta and the Upalokayutha or the Upalokayuktas in the discharge of their functions under this Act.]1

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(2) The categories, recruitment and conditions of service of the officers and employees referred in sub-section (1) including such special conditions as may be necessary for enabling them to act without fear in the discharge of their functions, shall be such as may be prescribed in consultation with the Lokayukta 1[x x x]1.

1. Omitted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta may for the purpose of conducting investigations under this Act utilise the services of,-

1[(a) any officer or investigating agency of the State Government; or

(aa) any officer or investigating agency of the Central Government 2[with the prior concurrence of the Central Government and State Government;]2 or]1

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

2. Substituted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f.23.07.2010.

(b) ¹[any person or any other agency.]¹

1. Deemed to have been substituted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f.01.08.2006.

¹[(4) The officers and other employees referred to in sub-section (1) shall be under the administrative and disciplinary control of the Lokayukta.

Provided that ²[when the office of the Lokayukta is vacant by reason of his death, resignation, retirement, removal or otherwise or]² when Lokayukta is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Upalokayukta or if there are more than one Upalokayukta, the senior among them may discharge the functions of the Lokayukta under this sub-section]¹

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

2. Inserted by Act 25 of 2010 w.e.f.23.07.2010.

16. Secrecy of information.- (1) Any information obtained by the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta or members of his staff in the course of or for the purpose of any investigation under this Act and any evidence recorded or collected in connection with such information, shall be treated as confidential and no court shall be entitled to compel the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta or any public servant to give evidence relating to such information or produce the evidence so recorded or collected.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to the disclosure of any information or particulars referred to therein,-

(a) for the purposes of this Act or for the purposes of any action or proceedings to be taken on such report under section 12;

(b) for purposes of any proceedings for an offence under the Official Secrets Act, 1923, or an offence of giving or fabricating false evidence under the Indian Penal Code or for purposes of trial of any offence under section 14 or any proceedings under section 17; or

(c) for such other purposes as may be prescribed.

17. Intentional insult or interruption to or bringing into disrepute the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta.- (1) Whoever intentionally insults or causes any interruption to the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta while the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta is conducting any investigation or inquiry under this Act shall, on conviction be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever, by words spoken or intended to be read, makes or publishes any statement or does any other act, which is calculated to bring the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta into disrepute, shall, on conviction, be punished with simple

imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.

(3) The provisions of section 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall apply in relation to an offence under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) as they apply in relation to an offence referred to in sub-section (1) of the said section 199, subject to the modification that no complaint in respect of such offence shall be made by the Public Prosecutor except with the previous sanction of the Lokayukta or the concerned Upalokayukta:

(4) The Court may for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment impose a lesser sentence of imprisonment and fine.

17A. Power to punish for contempt.- The Lokayukta or Upalokayukta shall have, and exercise the same jurisdiction, powers and authority in respect of contempt of itself as a High Court has and may exercise, and, for this purpose, the provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 (Central Act 70 of 1971) shall have effect subject to the modification that the references therein to the High Court shall be construed as including a reference to the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta, as the case may be.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 1 of 1988 w.e.f. 25.2.1988.

18. Protection.- (1) No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta or against any officer, employee, agency or person referred to in section 15 in respect of anything which is in good faith done while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties under this Act.

(2) No proceedings of the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall be held to be bad for want of form and except on the ground of jurisdiction, no proceedings or decision of the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta shall be liable to be challenged, reviewed, quashed or called in question in any court of ordinary Civil Jurisdiction.

19. Conferment of additional functions on Upalokayukta.- (1) The Government may, by order, in writing and after consultation with an Upalokayukta, confer on the Upalokayukta powers to hold, in such manner and through such officers, employees and agencies referred to in section 15 as may be prescribed, enquiries against Government servants and persons referred to in item (g) of clause (12) of section 2¹ [other than those falling under clauses (ii) and (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 7]¹, in disciplinary or 2[other proceedings transferred under sub-section (3) of section 26 commenced]² in furtherance of the recommendations of the Upalokayukta or otherwise.

1. Inserted by Act 1 of 1988 w.e.f. 25.2.1988.

2. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(2) Where powers are conferred on an Upalokayukta under sub-section (1) such Upalokayukta shall exercise the same powers and discharge the same functions as he would in the case of any investigation ₁[made on a complaint]₁ involving a grievance or an allegation, as the case may be, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

20. Prosecution for false complaint.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, whoever makes any false and frivolous or vexatious complaint under this Act shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years and with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees but which may extend to five thousand rupees.

(2) No court, except a court of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate First Class shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1).

₁[(2A) No such court shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1) except on a complaint made by a person against whom false, frivolous or vexatious complaint was made after obtaining the previous sanction of the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta as the case may be]₁

1. Inserted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(3) The prosecution in relation to an offence under sub-section (1) shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor and all expenses connected with such prosecution shall be borne by the State Government.

21. Power to delegate.- The Upalokayukta may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, by general or special order, in writing, direct that the functions and powers conferred by section 19 may also be exercised or discharged by such of the officers, employees or agencies referred to in section 15 as may be specified in the order.

22. Public servants to submit property statements.- (1) Every public servant referred to in sub-section (1) of section 7, other than a Government servant, shall within three months after the commencement of this Act and thereafter before the 30th June of every year submit to the Lokayukta in the prescribed form a statement of his assets and liabilities and ₁[those of the]₁ members of his family.

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(2) If no such statement is received by the Lokayukta from any such public servant within the time specified in sub-section (1), the Lokayukta shall make a report to that effect to the competent authority and send a copy of the report to the public servant concerned. If within two months of such report the public servant

concerned does not ¹[submit such statement the Lokayukta, shall publish or cause to be published the name of such public servant]² in three newspapers having wide publication in State.

1[Explanation]¹.- In this section "family of a public servant" means the spouse and ¹[such children and parents of the public servant as are dependent on him]¹

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

23. Power to make rules.- (1) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such rules may provide for,-

(a) the authorities to be prescribed under sub-clause (d) of clause (4) of section 2;

(b) the allowances and pensions payable to and other conditions of service of the Lokayukta and an Upalokayukta;

(c) the form and manner in which ¹[a complaint]¹ may be made;

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(d) the powers of a civil court which may be exercised by the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 11;

(e) the salary, allowances, recruitment and other conditions of service of the staff and employees of the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta under sub-section (2) of section 15;

(f) enquiries against ¹[Government servants]¹ under section 19;

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

(g) any other matter for which rules have to be made ¹[or are necessary]¹ under this Act.

1. Substituted by Act 31 of 1986 w.e.f. 16.6.1986.

1[(2A) Any rule made under this Act may be made with retrospective effect and when such a rule is made the reasons for making the rule shall be specified in a statement laid before both Houses of the State Legislature, subject to any modification made under sub-section (3) every rule made under this Act shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.]¹

1. Inserted by Act 30 of 1991 w.e.f. 8.8.1991.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total

period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that, any such modification or annulment, shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

24. Removal of doubts.- (1) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorising the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta to investigate any action which is taken by or with the approval of,-

(a) any Judge as defined in section 19 of the Indian Penal Code;

(b) any officer or servant of any civil or criminal court in India;

(c) the Accountant General for Karnataka;

(d) the Chief Election Commissioner, the Election commissioners and the Regional commissioners referred to in Article 324 of the Constitution and the Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka State;

(e) the Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly or the Chairman of the Karnataka Legislative Council, and

(f) the Chairman or a member of the Karnataka Public Service Commission.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to the provisions of any other enactment or any rule or law under which any remedy by way of appeal, revision, review or in any other manner is available to a person making a complaint under this Act in respect of any action and nothing in this Act shall limit or affect the right of such person to avail of such remedy.

25. Removal of difficulties.- Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Governor may, by order, make such provision as he may consider necessary or expedient,-

(i) for bringing the provisions of this Act into effective operation;

(ii) for continuing the enquiries and investigations against Government servants and persons referred to in item (f) of clause (12) of section 2 pending before the Government or any other authority including the Karnataka State Vigilance Commission constituted under the Karnataka State Vigilance Commission Rules, 1980 by the Lokayukta or an Upalokayukta.

26. Repeal and savings.- (1) The Karnataka State Vigilance Commission Rules, 1980 and the Karnataka Public Authorities (Disciplinary Proceedings against Employees) Act, 1982 (Karnataka Act 31 of 1982) and the Karnataka Lokayukta Ordinance, 1984 (Karnataka Ordinance 1 of 1984) are hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal any act or thing done under the said rules or Act or Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done under this Act and may be continued and completed under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

(3) All enquiries and investigations and other disciplinary proceedings pending before the Karnataka State Vigilance Commission constituted under the Karnataka State Vigilance Commission Rules, 1980 and which have not been disposed of, shall stand transferred to and be continued by the Upalokayukta as if they were commenced before him under this Act.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act initially the staff of the Lokayukta shall consist of the posts of the Secretary and other Officers and employees of the Karnataka State Vigilance Commission constituted under the Karnataka State Vigilance Commission Rules, 1980 immediately before the commencement of this Act and appointments to the said posts are hereby made by the transfer of the Secretary and other officers and employees of the State Vigilance Commission holding corresponding posts. The salaries, allowances and other terms and conditions of services of the said Secretary, officers and other employees shall, until they are varied, be the same as to which they were entitled to immediately before the commencement of this Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 3 (3)]

I having been appointed as Lokayukta/Upalokayukta do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[See section 8 (i) (a)]

(a) Action taken for the purpose of investigating crimes relating to the security of the State.

(b) Action taken in the exercise of powers in relation to determining whether a matter shall go to a court or not.

(c) Action taken in matters which arise out of the terms of a contract governing purely commercial relations of the administration with customers or suppliers, except where the complainant alleges harassment or gross delay in meeting contractual obligations.

(d) Action taken in respect of appointments, removals, pay, discipline, superannuation or other matters relating to conditions of service of public

servants but not including action relating to claims for pension, gratuity, provident fund or to any claims which arise on retirement, removal or termination of service.

(e) Grant of honours and awards.

(The above translation of the ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಲೋಕಾಯುಕ್ತ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1984 (1985ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 4) was published in part IV-B of the Official Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 23.03.1985 as No. 158 under clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India.)

* * * *

NOTIFICATION

I

Bangalore, dated 15th January, 1986 [No. DPAR 24 KLU 85 (I)]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Karnataka Lokayukta Act, 1984 (Karnataka Act 4 of 1985) the Government of Karnataka here by appoints the fifteenth Day of January 1986 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,
Sd/-
Secretary to Government,
Department of Personnel and
Administrative Reforms.

II

NOTIFICATION

No. DPAR 147 SLU 2010(P), Bangalore, Dated: 2nd August, 2010

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Karnataka Lokayuktha (Amendment) Act, 2010 (Karnataka Act No. 25 of 2010) the Government of Karnataka hereby appoints the 23rd July 2010, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

[P.MARKANDEYA]
Under Secretary to Government,
Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms
(Service Rules-2)

* * * * *

**THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SECOND
AMENDMENT) ACT 1985**

AN

ACT

Further to amend the Constitution of India

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and Commencement:- (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Fifty-Second Amendment) Act, 1985.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Amendment of Article 101- In Article 101 of the Constitution in Sub-clause (a) of clause (3), for the words brackets and figures, "clause (1) of Clause (2) of Article 102," shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of Article 102:- In Article 102 of the Constitution:-

(a) for the brackets, figures and words"

(2) For the purposes of this article", the words Explanation:- For the purposes of this clause" shall be substituted

(b) the following clause shall be inserted at the end, namely:-

"(2) A person shall be disqualified for being a Member of either House of Parliament if he is so disqualified under the "Tenth Schedule".

4. Amendment of Article 190:- In article 190 of the Constitution, in Sub-clause (a) of clause (3), for the words, brackets and figures " clause (1) of the article 191", the words, brackets and figures "clause (1) of clause (2) of Article 191" shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of Article 191:- In Article 191 of the constitution:-

(a) for the brackets, figure and words "(2) for the purposes of this Article", the words "Explanation:- For the purposes of this clause" substituted.

(b) the following clause shall be inserted at the end namely:-

"(2) A person shall be disqualified for being a Member of Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a States, if he is so disqualified under the Tenth Schedule".

TENTH SCHEDULE

[Article 102 (2) and 191 (2)]

Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection

1. Interpretation:- In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires:-

(a) "House" means either House of Parliament of the Legislative Assembly or as the case may be, either House of the Legislature of a State.

(b) "Legislature Party", in relation to a Member of a House belonging to any political party in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 or as the case may be, paragraph 4, means the group consisting of all the members of that House for the time being belonging to political party in accordance with the said provisions;

(c) "Original political party", in relation to a member of a House means the political party to which he belongs for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2.

(d) "paragraph" means the paragraph of this Schedule.

2. Disqualification on ground of defection:- (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3,4 and 5 a Member of a House belonging to any Political Party shall be disqualified for being a Member of the House.

(a) If he has voluntarily given up his Membership of such political party; or

(b) If he votes or abstains from voting in such house contrary to any direction issued by the political party to which he belongs or by any person or authorised by it in this behalf without obtaining, in either case, the prior permission of such political party, person or authority and such voting or abstention has not been condoned by such political party person or authority within fifteen days from the date of such voting or abstention.

Explanation- For the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,-

(a) an elected Member of a House shall be deemed to belong to the political party, if any, by which he was set up as a candidate for election as such Member:

(b) a nominated Member of House shall,-

(i) where he is a member of any political party on the date of his Nomination as such Member, be deemed to belong to such political party;

(ii) in any other case be deemed to belong to the political party of which he becomes, or as the case may be, first becomes a Member before the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat after complying with the requirements of Article 99, or as the case may be, Article 188.

(2) An elected Member of a House who has been elected as such other wise than as a candidate set up by any political party shall be disqualified for being a Member of the House if he joins any political party after such election.

(3) A nominated Member of a House shall be disqualified for being a Member of the House, if he joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat after complying with the requirements of Article 99 or as the case may be, Article 188.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provision of this paragraph, a person who, on the commencement of the Constitution (Fifty second Amendment) Act, 1985 is a Member of a House (whether elected or nominated as such) shall

(i) Where he was a Member of a political party immediately before such commencement, be deemed for the purposes of Sub-paragraph,(i) of this paragraph to have been elected as Member of such House as a candidate set up by such political party;

(ii) In any other case, be deemed to be an elected Member of the House who has been elected as such otherwise than as a candidate set up by any political party for the purposes of Sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph or, as the case may be, deemed to be a nominated Member of the House for the purposes of Sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph.

3. Disqualification on ground of defection not to apply in case of split,-

Where a Member of house makes a claim that he and any other Members of his Legislature party constitute the group representing a faction which has arisen as a result of split in this original political party and such group consists of not less than one third of the Members of such Legislature Party:-

(a) he shall not be disqualified under Sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph (2) on the ground:-

(i) that he has voluntarily given up his Membership of his original political party; or

(ii) that he has voted or abstained from voting in such house contrary to any direction issued by such party or by any person or authority authorised by it in that behalf without obtaining the prior permission of such party, person or authority and such voting or abstention has not been condoned by such party, person or authority within fifteen days from the date of such voting or abstention and

(b) from the time of such split, such faction shall be deemed to be the political party to which he belongs for the purposes of Sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 and to be his original political party for the purposes of this paragraph.

4. Disqualification on ground of defection not to apply in case of Merger- (1) A Member of a House shall not be disqualified under Sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 where his original political party merges with another political party and he claims that he and any other Members of his original political party.

(a) have become Members of such other political party or as the case may be, of a few new political party formed by such merger; or

(b) have not accepted the merger and opted to function as a separate group, and from the time of such merger, such political party or group as the case may be shall be deemed to be the political party to which he belongs for the purposes of Subparagraph (1) of paragraph 2 and to be his original political party for the purposes of this Sub-paragraph.

(2) For the purposes of Sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, the merger of the original political party of a Member of a House shall be deemed to have taken place if, and only if not less than two thirds of Members of the Legislature party concerned have agreed to such merger.

5. Exemption:- Notwithstanding anything contained in this Schedule, a person who has been elected to the office of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker of the house of the People or the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States or the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State or the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Council of a State shall not be disqualified under this Schedule,-

(a) If he, by reason of this election to such office, voluntarily gives up the Membership of the political party to which he belonged immediately before such election and does not so long as he continues to hold such office thereafter, rejoin that political party or become a Member of another political party; or

(b) If he, having given up by reason of his election to such office his Membership of the political party to which he belonged immediately before such election, rejoins such political party after he ceases to hold such office.

6. Decision on questions as to disqualification on grounds of defection.-

(1) If any question arises as to whether a Member of a House has become subject to disqualification under this Schedule, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Chairman or, as the case may be, the Speaker of such House and his decision shall be final;

Provided that where the question which has arisen is as to whether the Chairman or the Speaker of a House has become subject to such disqualification, the question shall be referred for the decision of such Member of the House as the House may elect in this behalf and his decision shall be final.

(2) All proceedings under Sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph in relation to any question as to disqualification of a Member of a House under this Schedule shall be deemed to be proceedings in Parliament within the meaning of Article 122

or as the case may be, proceedings in the Legislature of a State within the meaning of Article 212.

7. Bar of Jurisdiction of Courts.- Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, no court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of any matter connected with the disqualification of a Member of a House under this Schedule.

8. Rules.- (1) Subject to the provisions of Sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, the Chairman or the Speaker of a House may make rules for giving effect to the provisions of this Schedule, and in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the forgoing, such rules may provide for-

(a) the maintenance of registers or the other records as to the political parties, if any, to which different Members of the House belong.

(b) the report which the Leader of a Legislature Party in relation to a Member of a House shall furnish with regard to any condonation of the nature referred to in clause (b) of Sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 in respect of such member, the time within which and the authority to whom such report shall be furnished.

(c) the reports which a political party shall furnish with regard to admission to such political party of any Members of the House and the officer of the house to whom such reports shall be furnished; and

(d) the procedure for deciding any question referred to in Sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 including the procedure for any inquiry which may be made for the purpose of deciding such questions.

(2) the rules made by the Chairman or the Speaker of a House under Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be laid as soon as may be after they are made before the House for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and shall take effect upon the expiry of the said period of thirty days unless they are sooner approved with or without modifications or disapproved by the House and where they are so approved, they shall take effect on such approval in the form in which they were laid or in such modified form, as the case may be, and where they are so disapproved, they shall be of no effect.

(3) The Chairman or the Speaker of a house may, without prejudice to the provision or Article 105 or, as the case may be Article 194, and to any other power which he may have under this Constitution direct that any wilful contravention by any person of the rules made under this paragraph may be dealt within the same manner as a breach of privilege of the House.

LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

Notification No.LAW 43 LGR 79, Bangalore dated

12th April 1979.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 read with Section 11A of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules:-

1. Short title and Commencement:- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Legislators Pension Rules, 1979.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of December, 1978.

2. Definitions:- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "Act" means the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957);

(b) "Council" means the Karnataka Legislative Council;

(c) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(d) "House" means the Karnataka Legislative Council

(e) "Pensioner" means a person who is eligible to receive pension under the Act.

(f) "rules" means the Karnataka Legislators Pension Rules, 1979; and

(g) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Karnataka Legislative Council and include the Under Secretary (Accounts) of the Karnataka Legislative Council.

3. Sanctioning Authority:- The Secretary shall be the authority competent to sanction pension to the persons entitled under the Act.

4. Application:- Application for the grant of pension or family pension these rules shall be made to the Secretary in form I or II as the case may be. The application shall be accompanied by three copies of the passport size photograph of the applicant and four sets of his or her specimen signature duly attested by a Gazette Officer of the State Government.

5. Sanction of Pension:- On receipt of the application and on being satisfied about the eligibility of the applicant for the pension in accordance with section 11A or section 11B of the Act, the Secretary make an order in Form III or Form IV sanctioning the amount of pension or family pension and communicate such order to the person concerned and to the Accountant General, Karnataka.

6. Claim and Payment of Pension:- Pension or Family Pension shall be claimed in Form V or Form VI and it shall be paid by the Secretary by cheque or credited to the Account of the Pensioner concerned, in Bank if he so desires.

7. Change of Address:- It shall be the duty of the pensioner to intimate to the Secretary the change, if any, of his residence, lasting for more than three months.

8. Date of payment of pension:- The pension sanctioned under these rules shall be payable from the date specified in the order and it shall not be commuted for a lumpsum. The pension shall become due for payment only on the expiry of the month to which it relates.

9. Death of Pensioner:- In the event of the death of the pensioner, his legal heir shall be entitled to receive the amount of pension due till the date of his death including unpaid arrears.

10. Mistake in the calculation of the pension period:- A pension sanctioned to any person under these rules is liable to be cancelled or modified if it is found that there has been any error in the evaluation of the period of his eligibility for the grant of pension.

11. Over payment of irregular payment, etc.- If any over payment is made, the amounts so over paid shall be adjusted in the subsequent payments or recovered as arrears of Land Revenue.

12. Recovery of dues if any:- Dues, if any, towards arrears of Legislator's Home Rent, Guest Charges, Telephone charges, Car Hire Charges, Loss of Library Books or any other dues to the Legislature Secretariat from the pensioner when he was a Member of the House shall without prejudice to any other mode of recovery permissible under any law may be recovered from the pension payable to him.

13. Decision of the Secretary is final:- The decision of the Secretary on all matters covered by these rules shall be final.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub: Payment of Legislator's Pensions through Public Sector Banks in Karnataka

- Read:**
- 1) Correspondence resting with D.O. letter No. Secy:KLS 174/90 dated 26.11.1990 of the Secretary, Karnataka Legislature.
 - 2) Letter No. GA/NB/No. 476/CA 164 (II) (20-MLA) 90-91 dated 20.8.90 of Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
 - 3) Letter No. PM/G.III/117 dated 22.11.90 of Accountant General, Bangalore.

PREAMBLE:

Under the existing procedure, the Legislator's pension is being paid by means of cheques drawn on the Reserve Bank by the Legislative Assembly Secretariat. The pensioners have to prefer their claims by presenting a bill every month and the cheques will be drawn after passing the bill. The cheques will be sent to the respective Bank as desired by the pensioners. This is causing enormous delay in the Legislators getting their pension, since they are residing in all parts of the State and also some of them are living outside the State. They are, therefore, requesting repeatedly, to introduce a scheme of payment through Nationalised Banks as is done in the case of pensions of Ex-Members of Parliament and service pensions. The proposal has been examined in consultation with the Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore, and the following scheme is drawn up with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India and the Accountant General (A&E), Karnataka, Bangalore.

Govt. Order No. FD 2 TTC 89, Bangalore, Dated 1.4.1991

In the circumstances explained above, Government is pleased to introduce the scheme of payment of pension through Public Sector Banks to Ex-Legislators in the State of Karnataka. The scheme shall come into force from 1st June 1991.

1. Scope and Applicability:

(i) The scheme will cover all pensioners of the State Legislature and the family pension payable to the families of deceased sitting members of the Legislature. The scheme will be operated through the branches of the State Bank of India, subsidiaries of the State Bank of India, and all the 20 Nationalised Banks in the metropolitan city of Bangalore and through branches of State Bank of India, State Bank of Mysore, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Union Bank of India, Indian Bank, State Bank of Hyderabad, Vijaya Bank and Corporation Bank in the rest of Karnataka.

(ii) Pension will be paid through Banks by credit to the pensioners savings/current account at Banks branch selected by him. Pension will be credited

to the pensioners account on the day following the last day of the month, since under Rule 8 of the Karnataka Legislators Pension Rules, 1979, pension shall become due for payment only on the expire of the month to which it relates. Exceptionally, if for any reasons the pension cannot be credited on the first working day of the following month, it must be ensured that a credit is given as soon as possible thereafter, and in any case, before the 7th of the month succeeding the month for which the pension is due. No bills will be required to be submitted for this purpose. Every pensioner availing of this facility will open savings / current account in his own name, unless he is already having one. Credit to joint account is not permissible. Pension will not be paid in cash or through a joint or an either or survivor account. The account of the pensioner to which his pension is credited will not be allowed to be operated upon by the holder of the power of attorney on his behalf.

2. The detailed procedure to be followed for transfer of pension payment work to banks and accounting of pension payments under the scheme is outlined below:

(i) The pension payment order (both halves) will be prepared and forwarded by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat to the concerned District Treasuries for arranging payment through Nationalised Banks. The Accountant General (A&E), Karnataka will in thrm authorise the District Treasuries to honour the PPOs forwarded by the Karnataka Legislature Secretariat. Each of the Public Sector Banks will nominate the link branch in the headquarters of each District for co-ordinating the work connected with disbursement and accounting of pension payments by their various branches in the District income and addresses of the link branch shall be communicated to the District Treasury Officer concerned, the Accountant General (A&E) Karnataka Director of Treasuries, Bangalore, the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council with the complete list of other branches in the district and their addresses.

(ii) On receipt of information specified above, the Treasury Officer will send a copy of the special seal of the Treasury together with his specimen signature countersigned by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India/State Bank of India or its subsidiaries conducting Government business at the station, to the Manager / Agent of the link branch of each bank by name under registered cover. The Pension Payment Orders (both halves) received by the District Treasury Officer from the Secretary Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat, shall be sent by him under his special seal to the nominated link branch of the Public Sector Banks under intimation to the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat and the Accountant General (A&E), Karnataka and the Director of Treasuries, Bangalore. The documents will be sent to the link branch through a message or under registered

post. The pensioner will be advised to approach the Bank specified by him for receiving future pension payments.

(iii) While forwarding the above documents, the month up to which the pension has been paid by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat and the month from which pension payment is to be arranged by the branch of the concerned Public Sector Banks will be clearly indicated, Pension Payment Orders received by the District Treasury upto 15th of the month would be forwarded by the District Treasury to the link branch of the concerned Public Sector Banks latest by 25th of the month to facilitate commencement of Pension Payment by the Public Sector Banks paying branch on the first of the next month.

(iv) Each District Treasury will maintain a record of all the pension payment orders forwarded by it to the link branch of the Public Sector Banks. The duplicate of the forwarding memos received from the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat will be retained in the District Treasury.

3. Transmission of Pension Payment Orders by link branch to paying branch:

(i) The banks will maintain at their link branch a register in the form prescribed in Annexure-A to serve as an index of the pension payments authorised to be made through the Public Sector Banks.

(ii) The link branch will verify the special seal and signature of the Treasury Officer forwarding the Pension Payment Order with the special seal and specimen signature on record with the link branch. The Pension Payment Orders (both halves) and any other documents received from the Treasury will thereafter be forwarded by the link branch to the branch selected by the pensioner hereinafter referred to as the paying branch within 3 days.

4. Functions of Paying Branch:

On receipt of documents from the link branch as indicated above and before commencing payment of pension, the paying branch will

- (i) Advise the pensioner through a letter in the form as in Annexure-D to appear at the branch for his identification.
- (ii) Obtain an undertaking from the pensioner in the form as in Annexure-E that excess payment credited to his / her account due to delay in receipt of any material information or any bonafide error and any arrears due to the Karnataka Legislature can be recovered by the Bank.
- (iii) Obtain in the case of new pensioner, specimen signature or thumb impression as the case may be, in the space provided for the purpose in the disburser's portion of the pension payment order and hand over pensioner's portion of the PPO to him / her.

- (iv) The process of identification comprises checking of signatures and photograph of pensioners with those received with the pension payment Order. The pensioner has also to produce his personal copy of the letter of the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Assembly forwarding the Pension Payment Order. The personal identification of the pensioner as prescribed in the preceding paragraph will be only for the first time of pension at the paying branch. In cases of temporary inability to appear in person in consequence of the pensioner's bodily illness or infirmity, verification may be carried out as above as soon as the pensioner recovers from illness. In case the photograph is not available on the disburser's portion, the paying branch will in due course obtain new photograph from the pensioner (which can be attested by any officer of the Reserve Bank of India or Public Sector Bank) and complete the disburser's portion.
- (v) No bills will be required to be submitted by the pensioner for drawing the pension through a Bank; the payment of pension after deduction of tax will be made by the Bank by credit to Savings / Current account of the pensioner on the first working day following the last working day of the previous month to which the pension relates. If in exceptional cases the pension could not be credited on the first working day of the following month, it must be ensured that it is credited as soon as possible and in any case not later than the 7th of the month following the month for which pension is due.
- (vi) The paying branch will be responsible for deduction of income-tax at source from the pension payments in accordance with the rates prescribed from time to time. In case of pensioners from whose pension income tax has been so deducted, the branch paying will issue in April each year a Certificate of tax deducted in the form prescribed in the Income Tax Rules.
- (vii) The paying branch will maintain a detailed record of pension payments made by it from time to time in the form prescribed in Annexure-B, Every payment will also be entered on the disburser's portion of the pension payment order and authenticated by the authorised officer of the paying branch.
- (viii) Each paying branch will send advice of pension payments by it to its link branch by the 10th of the month, certificate of payment will be recorded on the advice sent. The paying branch will prepare a scroll in quaduplicate (in the form prescribed in Annexure-B). Where the link branch and the paying branch are the same, the payment scrolls will be prepared in triplicate. Retaining one copy of the scroll for its own

records, the paying branch will forward other copies of the scroll along with the advice. The advice will also be supported by necessary certificates submitted by the pensioners.

Note: When the pension is paid in a separate scroll may be prepared and sent superscribing "PENSION TO EX-LEGISLATORS".

5. Functions of the Link Branch:

On receipt of advice and scrolls along with the supporting documents from the paying branches in triplicate the link branch will consolidate them. Two copies of scroll along with the summary sheet will be sent by the link branch to the Reserve Bank of India / State Bank of India or its subsidiary banks transacting State Government business at the district headquarters by the 15th of each month.

6. Reimbursement to Banks:

(i) On receipt of scroll etc. from the public Sector Bank, Reserve Bank of India /the State Bank of India or its subsidiary Banks conducting State Government business shall check the scroll to ensure that they are complete in all respects and are accompanied by the relevant certificate in respect of each payment included therein. Thereafter, the net amount of pensions disbursed by Public Sector Bank will be reimbursed to the Public Sector Bank by Reserve Bank of India / the State Bank of India or its subsidiary bank by debit to the State Government account. A copy of the debit advice together with both copies of the scroll and other supporting documents received from the Banks will be sent to the Treasury Officer.

(ii) The paying / reimbursing Bank shall ensure that no excess reimbursement is claimed / made. However, if excess reimbursement is made to the paying bank due to any reason and the amount involved is less than Rs. 1000/- the same may be adjusted through the Pension Payment scroll of the succeeding month by the paying bank putting a short claim to the extent of the excess amount involved with suitable remarks therefore, where, however the amount excess reimbursed is Rs. 1,000 or more, the reimbursing bank may prepare immediately an error scroll for that amount for crediting the excess to Government account and recovering the same from the banks to which excess reimbursement had been made.

(iii) The Treasury Officer will check the correctness of the totals and thereafter incorporate the transaction in his accounts to be submitted to the Accountant General along with the original copy of the scroll and related documents. The duplicate copy of the scroll will be retained in the Treasury.

Note: When the pension is paid, a separate scroll may be prepared and sent superscribing "PENSION TO EX-LEGISLATORS".

(iv) The Treasury Officer will be responsible for accounting of the gross pensions and deductions towards Income-tax while rendering the treasury accounts to the Accountant General.

(v) On receipt of the treasury accounts, the Accountant General will adjust the transaction in the usual manner.

7. Certificates to be furnished by the Pensioner

1. Life Certificate:

Pensioners will be required to submit a life certificate once a year in the month of November in the form prescribed in Annexure-C. Officers of the Reserve Bank of India and of the Public Sector Banks are authorised to give Life Certificates for this purpose. In case a pensioner is unable to obtain a life. Certificates from an authorised public sector bank officer on account of serious illness / incapacitation etc., an intimation to that effect supported by a medical certificate from a registered medical practitioner about his / her inability to appear in person may be sent by him / her to the officer in charge of the paying branch so that the may nominate an officer to visit the pensioner at his / her residence / hospital for the purpose of recording the Life Certificate.

8. Declaration to be furnished by the Pensioners:

(i) A declaration in the form prescribed in Annexure-I, shall be furnished every quarter during January, April, July and October of each year.

(ii) In case of widow / widower recipients of family pension, no certificate of nonremarriage is required to be furnished by her / him. An undertaking will however be obtained from the widow / widower at the time commencing of pension to the effect that in the event of her / his remarriage she / he would report the fact of remarriage to the pension disbursing officer promptly. In the case of other recipients of family pension i.e. minor sons and unmarried minor daughters, the certificate of nonmarriage / not attaining the age of majority is required to be furnished by the recipient yearly i.e. in November for the drawal of pension for the month of November. The paying branch will indicate compliance of these requirements on the advise and scroll sent to the link branch.

9. Transfer of Pensions:

(i) Application for transfer of pension may fall under any of the following categories:

1. Transfer from one paying branch to another of the same public sector bank at the same station or in same district; or
2. Transfer from one Public Sector Bank to another at the same station (such transfer is to be allowed only once in a financial year); or

3. Transfer from one place to another in a different district; or
4. Transfer of pension payment orders from one state to another.

(ii) Requisitions falling under category - I above may be entertained by the Public Sector Bank itself. The paying branch will indicate on the disburser's portion of the Pension payment Order the month up to which the payment has been made and will thereafter return the disburser's portion of the pension payment Order to the link branch. On receipt, the link branch will make necessary entries in the register maintained by it in the form in Annexure-A and forward the Pension Payment Order (disburser's portion) to the other paying branch for making future pension payments under intimation to the District Treasury of the change.

(iii) In respect of case falling under categories 2 & 3 above, the paying branch will return its link branch both the portions of the Pension Payment Order to the District Treasury Officer indicating the month up to which pension payment has been made. On receipt, the District Treasury Officer will take necessary action for payment of the pension at a branch of Public Sector Bank as per the pensioners request.

(iv) In a case falling under category 4, the paying branch will return through its link branch both the portions of pension payment Order to the District Treasury Officer indicating the month up to which Pension Payment has been made. On their receipt, the District Treasury Officer will take necessary action to return both halves of the pension payment orders to the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council for taking further action.

(v) To avoid the risk of overpayment at the time of transfer the paying branch of the Public Sector Bank shall record on both the halves of the Pension Payment order a certificates as 'certified that payment of pension up to the end of has been made and that this Pension payment order consists of" continuation sheets" for recording disbursements.

(vi) Except for the reasons stated above, the transfer of a pension from one payment point to another will not ordinarily be permitted.

10. Arrears of Pension on Death of Pensioner:

Pension can be drawn for the day of the pensioner's death. On death of a pensioner, the paying branch will receive Death Certificate of the pensioner and work out any arrears due to the deceased or over payment if any, made to him. It will immediately take action to recover the over payments from the deceased's account for which banks would have obtained an undertaking from the pensioner's (as provided in para 4(ii) above). For payment of arrears if any to legal heir of the deceased pensioner, in case a valid nomination by the deceased pensioner exists, payment will be made to the nominee as per the nomination and if the deceased

pensioner has not submitted any nomination, the banks will seek the advise of the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council through the District Treasury Officer furnishing, information regarding the date of death of the pensioner, amount of arrears due in respect of the deceased pensioner, and particulars of claimants claiming payment and the authority, if any, on which their claim is based.

11. Revision of Pension:

In cases where the amount of pension is revised for some reason, payments at the revised rate, including arrears, if any, may be arranged in the following manner:

- (a) On receipt of an amendment letter from the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat (through Treasury Officer) indicating (i) the revised rate of pension (ii) the date(s) from which the revised rate is effective, the link branch of the concerned Public Sector Bank will transmit that letter urgently to the concerned paying branch under advice to the pensioner after subjecting the amendment letter to the requisite verification and after making necessary correction in the Index Register of Pension Payments (Annexure-A) maintained by the link branch. The paying branch will, on receipt of the amendment letter, carry out the requisite corrections on both the halves of the affected pension payment order, under attestation by the Branch Manager or Incharge, quoting thereon as authority the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat letter and endorsement by Treasury Officer. The pensioner's half of the pension payment order will be obtained by the paying branch from the pensioner for making these corrections. Simultaneously, a note to the effect that necessary corrections have been made in both the halves of the pension payment order will also be made on the amendment letter.
- (b) Before making payment, the paying branch will draw up a due drawn statement of pension, as in form as in Annexure-F. Further action to pay the pension at revised rates based on the amended pension payment Order, from the date the revision takes effect, along with arrears, if any, will then be taken by the paying branch. In cases, however, where the statement of arrears due for payment or of the overpaid amount due for recovery referred to the Treasury Officer for precheck, the paying branch may commence pension payments at the revised rates, as indicated in the amendment letter, the paying branch will of course ensure that the due and drawn statements are received back from the Treasury Officers promptly and on their receipt payment of arrears etc., or recovery of amounts overpaid, if any is made expeditiously.
- (c) An Account of the recoveries made on the advice of the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat towards dues to Karnataka

Legislative Council Secretariat will be maintained in the "Remarks" column of the Register of Payment of pension (Annexure-B).

- (d) One copy of the due and drawn statement duly verified by the Treasury Officer, will also be furnished by the Treasury Officer, under a registered cover with acknowledgment due to the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat, to enable the latter to watch the recovery of the due to Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat in all cases

12. Family Pensions:

(i) Under Rule 11 (B) of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, pensions and Allowances Act 1956 as amended, where a Member dies before the expiry of his term, there shall be paid to his family a family pension at the rate of Rs. 500/- per mensem for the remaining period for which such member would have, but for his death continued as Member. In view of this provision, separate Pension Payment orders indicating the person to whom the pension has to be paid and the period up to which it is to be paid will be issued by the Legislative Council Secretariat. The Accounting procedure at the Treasury and the Bank will be the same as prescribed for the payment of Legislators Pensions detailed above.

(ii) Payment of Family Pension will be made by credit to savings / current account of the recipient (not a joint or either or survivor accounts) which may be opened if the recipient does not already have one. Additionally an undertaking similar to the one referred to above will be obtained by the paying branch from the recipient before the family pension is paid.

(iii) The paying branch will be responsible for obtaining certificate of non marriage / non remarriage from the recipient in the form prescribed in Annexure-G. Family pensioners are required to submit a life certificate once in a year in the month of November in the form prescribed in Annexure-C. Officers of the Reserve Bank of India and of Public Sectors Banks are authorised to give life certificate for the purpose. In case a family pensioner is unable to obtain a life certificate from an authorised Public Sector Bank Officer, on account of serious illness incapacitation etc., an intimation to this effect supported by a Medical Certificate from a registered medical practitioner about his / her inability to appear in person may be sent by him / her to the officer in charge of the paying branch so that the latter may nominate an officer to visit the pensioner at his / her residence / hospital for the purpose of recording life certificate.

(iv) When pension ceases to be payable to a pensioner / recipient of a family pension on expiry of the period for which it is sanctioned / death of the pensioner etc., the paying branch will make necessary entries in the Pension Payment Order and its records and return it to be District Treasury Officer through the link branch for further action.

13. Miscellaneous:

13. Miscellaneous :

(i) If all pages for entering monthly payments in the disburser's / pensioners portion of pension payment order got fully used up, the paying branch may attach extra sheet(s) with similar columns for noting further payments. A suitable entry will be made by the paying branch on the Pension Payment Order (disburser's / Pensioner's portion), whenever, a continuation sheet is added specifying the number of pages on the sheet.

(ii) The banks will indemnify the Government against any wrong or overpayment to pensioners and execute necessary indemnity bond in the form as in Annexure-II. To safeguard their own interests the banks may obtain an undertaking from the pensioner in the form as in Annexure-E that excess payment credited to the account of the pensioners can be recovered by the Bank.

(iii) The accounts record and register; maintained in the branches of the banks making pension payments and also in the link branch shall be open to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

(iv) If both the halves of a pension payment order are reported to have been lost in transit due to floods etc., before commencement of Pension Payment, the paying branch to which the matter is reported will address to the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council through the usual channel i.e. the link branch, Treasury etc., requesting for issue of a duplicate pension payment order in favour of the concerned pensioner. Before initiating action in this behalf, the paying branch will however verify from the register of pension payment (Annexure-B) that no payment has already been made to the Pensioner and confirm this fact to the District Treasury Officer while writing for a duplicate Pension Payment Order. The paying branch will also take the following further action before commencing payment in such cases on receipt of duplicate Pension Payment Order.

(v) In cases in which pensioner's portion of the Pension Payment Order is lost, worn or torn and if it is sought to be renewed, the paying branch will forward the request of the pensioner along with the disburser's portion / both the halves of the Pension Payment Order as the case may be to the concerned Treasury Officer through the link branch for renewal by the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat. In order that payment of pension is not unnecessarily delayed, in such cases in the absence of disburser's portion of the Pension Payment Order, care may be taken to send the connected documents to the Treasury Officer immediately after payment for a month is made so as to leave sufficient time with the Treasury Officer to do the needful and return the documents by the time payment for the next month becomes due. The Treasury Officer will also be reminded by the paying branch in cases where the return of the documents is unduly delayed.

- (a) The fact that no payment is to be made against the original pension payment order will be prominently mentioned in the remarks column of the register of payment of pension (Annexure-B) while noting therein the particulars of the duplicate Pension payment order.
- (b) A declaration from the pensioner to the effect that he has not already received any payment against the original pension payment order and also an undertaking from him to the effect that he will surrender to the paying branch the original pension payment order if traced out later, and will not claim any payment on its strength will be obtained from the pensioner and kept on record it will ensure that no payment has been made to the pensioner on the basis of original pension payment order during the period following the report made to the District Treasury Officer as regards its reported loss.

14. Special features of Legislators Pension:

- (i) No Dearness Allowance / Temporary Increase is admissible on Pension.
- (ii) No portion of pension is commutable.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

R. SRIDHARAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

To,

The Compiler, Karnataka Gazette for publication in the next issue of the Gazette and to supply 2,000 printed copies to the Treasury and Accounts Rules Section (Room No.249-B) of Finance Department.

Copy to:

1. The Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Government of India, 7th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan, Khan Market, New Delhi - 110003.
2. The Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), New Delhi.
3. The Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, Central Officer, Department of Government and Bank Accounts, C-7, Bandra - Kurla complex, Bandra East. Bombay-400051. (with 100 copies).
4. The Secretary to Governor, Government of Karnataka
5. The Secretary to Chief Minister

6. The Chief Secretary to Government / The Additional Chief Secretary to Government
7. The Secretary, Karnataka Legislature (with 1000 copies)
8. The Accountant General (Accounts), Karnataka, Bangalore.
9. The Accountant General (Audit-I and II), Karnataka, Bangalore
10. The Director of Treasuries, Bangalore
11. The District Treasury Officers / The Treasury Officer, State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore.
12. The Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Nrupathunga Road, Bangalore.

ANNEXURE - I

DECLARATION

(a) I declare that I am not in receipt of any salary / remuneration from any State or the Central Government or any Corporation owned or controlled by any State or the Central Government.

(b) I declare that I have not been re-elected to the Parliament or the Karnataka State Legislature and I am not a sitting Member of the Parliament or the Karnataka Legislative Assembly / Council or any other State.

ANNEXURE - A

Index register of pension payments authorised through branches of the banks

Ref : Para 3 (1)

Name of Pensioners	Number of the pension payment Order (P.P.O)	Monthly amount of pension	Branch at which the payment is to be made	Date from which pension payment will commence	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Note: 1) Each entry should be attested by the nominated Officer of the link branch of the Banks.

2) Additional entries may be provided under Reserve Bank's Instructions.

ANNEXURE - B
Register of Payment of Pensions

Ref : Para 4 (1)

Name of the Pensioner	No. of the pension payment order (P.P.O)	Period for which the pension is paid	Amount of pension	Recovery of over payment if any	Income tax deductions	Net amount paid in the P.P.O	Allocation of pension as indicated	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note: 1) Each entry should be attested by the nominated Officer of the Branch at which the payments is made.
2) Additional entries may be provided under Reserve Bank Instructions.

ANNEXURE - C

Ref. para 7(1)

Certificate to be submitted by pensioner

I. Life Certificate

Certificate that I have seen the pensioner holder of pension
payment order No. (name of the pensioner)
..... and that he is alive on this date.

NAME

Place:

Designation

Date:

of Authorised Officer

ANNEXURE - D

Ref: para 4(1)

..... Bank
..... (Name of Branch)
..... Station
No.

Date

To

Shri / Smt
.....
.....

Sub: Payment of Pension through Public Sector Banks.

Sir / Madam,

Your Pension papers including pensioner's half of P.P.O. have been received in this branch. You are requested to call urgently at this branch for personal identification and bring with you the following documents on any working day in between to

- (i) Personal copy of the letter issued by the Secretary, Karnataka Legislature Secretariat forwarding your P.P.O. to the Treasury Officer.
- (ii) Non-employment / non-reelection certificate in the form enclosed.
- (iii) In the case of Family Pensioners Certificate of non-remarriage of a widow / widower or of non-marriage by daughters who have not attained the age of 21 years (Form enclosed).
- (iv) Undertaking for refund of excess amounts, (If any) overpaid (form enclosed)
- (v)
- (vi)
- (vii)

2. Your photo has not been received along with P.P.O. You are requested to bring with you a joint passport size photo of yourself and your spouse.

3. You are also required to open a savings / current account in your name (not Joint or an either or survivor account) with this branch unless you are already having one. For this purpose, the requisite forms for opening a new account are also enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

(Manager / Branch-in-charge)

(Strike out if not applicable)

ANNEXURE - E

Specimen of Letter of undertaking

Ref: para 4(ii)

The Branch Manager,
..... Bank (name of Bank)
..... Branch (Name of Branch)

Dear Sir,

Payment of Pension under P.P.O.
No. through your Office.

In consideration of your having at my request agreed to make payment of pension due to me every month, by credit to my account with you, I, the undersigned, agree and undertake to refund or make good any amount to which I am not entitled or any amount which may be credited to my account in excess of the amount to which I am or would be entitled and any dues to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat to be recovered from my pension. I further hereby undertake and agree to bind myself and my heirs, successors, executors and administrators to indemnify the bank from and against any loss, suffered or incurred by the bank in so crediting my pension to my account under the scheme and to forthwith pay the same to the bank and also irrevocably authorise the bank to recover the amount due by debit to my said account / deposits belonging to me in the possession of the bank.

Yours faithfully,

Signature:
Name:
Address:

Date:

Witness:

- (i) Signature:
Name:
Address:
- (ii) Signature:
Name:
Address:

ANNEXURE - F
DUE AND DRAWN STATEMENT

Ref : Para 11 (b)

Name of the Pensioner

Month	Amount due as per K.L.C.S. Treasury Officers Revised authority letter Pension Rs.	Amount drawn Pension Rs.	Balance payable (+) Recoverable (-) Pension Rs.
1	2	3	4
	Total		
	Net amount recoverable	A	
		B	
		A-B	

(Rupees (in words) only)

Checked and found correct
Treasury Officer

Branch Manager / Incharge

ANNEXURE - G

Certificate of Non-remarriage / non-Marriage

I hereby declare that I am not married and that I have not been married during the past year.

OR

* I hereby declare that I have not remarried and I undertake to report such an event promptly to the Treasury / Bank.

[* applicable only for widow recipient of family pension and to be furnished only once]

Place:

Signature

Date :

Name of the Pensioner

P.P.O. No.

I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the above declaration is correct.

Place:

Signature of a responsible Officer

Date:

or a well known person.

Name:

Designation:

ANNEXURE - H

(See Para 13 (ii))

Forms of Indemnity Bond to be executed by Public Sector Banks in connection with payments of pensions on behalf of the Government of Karnataka.

This Indemnity executed at this day of Two Thousand by banking company established.

(Name of the Banks)

under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 / State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 / the Banking companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and having its Head Office at (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank" which terms shall unless repugnant to the context, include its successors and assigns) finally binds themselves in favour of the Governor of Karnataka for any loss caused to the Government for any wrong or overpayments made for the payments of pension.

2. WHEREAS the Government of Karnataka (hereafter referred to as "the Government") have decided to provide facility to certain pensioners of the Government to receive their pension at any branch of the bank in terms of the orders issued in this behalf by the Government in force from time to time and subject to the Banks agreeing to indemnify the Governor of Karnataka against any loss caused to the Government of account of a wrong or overpayment that may be made by the Bank.

3. AND WHEREAS the Bank has agreed to arrange payments on behalf of the Government to such pensioners by credit to their savings / current accounts and to indemnify the Government by executing this indemnity.

4. NOW THIS INDEMNITY WITNESSES that in pursuance of the said agreement the Bank does hereby covenant with, and undertake to, the Governor of Karnataka and his successors in office that in consideration of the Governor of Karnataka agreeing to pay to the Bank from time to time the amounts of the pensions due to and paid by the Bank to the said pensioners of the Government who are the constituents of the Bank, the Bank hereby agrees and undertake to refund to the Governor of Karnataka on demand and without demand any amount which is so paid to the Bank by the Governor of Karnataka if it is found or established not to have been paid wholly or in part to the pensioners concerned by the Bank or any amount, which has been paid to a pensioner including any person drawing a family pension, beyond the date on which the pension, including any family pension, was or is due, or any amount which has been wrongly paid or any

amount which has been paid otherwise than, or in excess of, the authority granted and instructions issued to the Bank by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

5. The Bank hereby agrees that the amount of money so to be refunded / repaid when demanded by the Government from the bank as due and payable to the Government by the Bank on account aforesaid shall be conclusive as to the amount due, and the liability of the Bank to pay the said amount to the Government.

6. The Bank hereby agrees with and undertakes to the Governor of Karnataka and his successors in office that it shall furnish to the authority specified or nominated in this behalf by the Governor of Karnataka such information relating to the pensions in question which have been paid by the Bank as may be called for by such authority from time to time having regard to the provisions of any law which may for the time being be in force or the practice among bankers in regard to the secrecy of their information relating to their customer's accounts.

7. The stamp duty payable on the documents will be paid by the Governor of Karnataka.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE BANK HAS CAUSED THESE PRESENTS to be executed on its behalf the day and year first herein above written.

SIGNED AND DELIVERED BY on behalf of the Bank in the presence of

(1)

(2)

Witness

Karnataka Legislature Secretariat

NOTIFICATION

No. Acts-1/26/RA/2007, Bangalore, Dated: 11th July, 2007

**THE KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE (PENSIONERS MEDICAL ATTENDANCE)
RULES, 2007**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 read with Section 12(c) of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957), the Special Board of the Karnataka Legislature hereby makes the following rules, namely-

1. Short title and commencement:-

(i) These rules may be called the Karnataka Legislature (Pensioners Medical Attendance) Rules, 2007.

(ii) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the 24th day of August 2005.

2. Definitions:- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "authorised medical attendant" means

- (i) in the case of pensioners residing in places where there are Government hospitals or dispensaries, the Medical Officers, incharge of such hospitals or dispensaries.
- (ii) in the case of pensioners residing in places where there are no Government hospitals or dispensaries, the Medical Officers, whether Gazetted or Non-Gazetted, incharge of local fund dispensaries, health units or health centres, at such places; and
- (iii) in the case of pensioners suffering from tuberculosis and receiving treatment at the Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha, the Chief Medical Officer of the said Institute;

Provided that honorary specialists, honorary Medical Officers, part-time specialists and part-time Medical Officers shall not be deemed to be authorised medical attendants.

b) 'Medical Attendance' means attendance at a Government hospital or dispensary including such pathological, bacteriological, radiological or other methods of examination for the purpose of diagnosis as are available in the Government Hospitals and are considered necessary by the authorised medical attendant and such consultation with a specialist in Government employment within the State or other medical officer similarly in Government employment within the State as the authorised medical attendant certifies to be necessary to such extent and in such

manner as the specialist or medical officer may, in consultation with the authorised medical attendant, determines.

c) 'Pensioner' means an Ex-Member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly/ Karnataka Legislative Council/Mysore Representative Assembly. The term also means Pensioner to whom these Rules apply and who has fallen ill.

d) "Principal Secretary" means the Principal Secretary of the Karnataka Legislature and includes the Secretary of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council, Deputy Secretary of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council and any Under Secretary of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council.

e) "Treatment" means use of medical, x-ray, surgical and other investigation facilities available at Government hospitals or Dispensaries in which a Pensioner is treated and includes -

- (i) the employment of such pathological, bacteriological, radiological or other methods as are considered necessary by the authorised medical attendant;
- (ii) the supply of such medicines, vaccines, sera or other therapeutic substances as are ordinarily available in the hospital or dispensary.
- (iii) the supply of such medicines, vaccines, sera or other therapeutic substances as the authorised medical attendant may certify in writing to be essential for the recovery, or for the prevention of serious deterioration in the condition of the pensioner and which are not ordinarily available with the authorised medical attendant;
- (iv) treatment of confinement cases of 'pensioner' ;
- (v) Such accommodation as is ordinarily provided in the hospitals and accommodation in the ward of the highest class available at the time of admission of the patient in hospital;
- (vi) In the case of pensioner who is an in-patient in a hospital, such nursing and diet as is ordinarily provided to inpatients by the hospital.

Explanation: For the purpose of sub-clause(3) above prescription of expensive drugs, tonics, laxatives and other elegant and proprietary preparations for the use of pensioners when drugs of equal therapeutic value are available in the hospital or dispensary is prohibited.

3. Charges for Medical Attendance:-

- (i) A pensioner shall be entitled free of charge to medical attendance and treatment by the authorised medical attendant.

(ii) No pensioner shall be entitled to reimbursement of fee charged by dentists or opticians except for extraction of teeth or for eye diseases requiring medical treatment and prescription of glasses. The cost of glasses shall not be borne by the Government.

(iii) No pensioner shall be entitled to free treatment at any Government Hospital for venereal diseases or any diseases brought about by his intemperance or for reimbursement of any charges if any levied for such treatment.

(iv) No fee charged for sterilization of instrument used in connection with operations performed on the Members shall be reimbursed.

(v) **Reimbursement of expenses incurred at any hospital or dispensary maintained by the State Government or in any notified hospital or dispensary:** Where a pensioner incurs expenses for the medical attendance and treatment obtained by him and by the members of his family at any hospital or dispensary maintained by the State Government or in any notified hospital or dispensary he shall be entitled for reimbursement of the expenses incurred therein. The expenses shall be inclusive of the charges for accommodation at the place where such treatment is taken.

(vi) **Reimbursement of expenses incurred at any place other than in a hospital or dispensary maintained by the State Government and other than a notified hospital or dispensary:** In respect of expenses incurred by a pensioner for the medical attendance and treatment obtained by him in any place other than in a hospital or dispensary maintained by the State Government and other than in a hospital or dispensary he shall be entitled to reimbursement of the expenses incurred to the same extent as he is entitled under these rules for reimbursement of expenses incurred by him for medical attendance and treatment obtained in Government hospital or dispensary. The expenses shall be inclusive of the charges for accommodation at the place where such treatment is taken.

Explanation:- For the purpose of this rule, "Members of family" means the husband or wife, son, unmarried daughter, father and mother and "mother-in-law/father-inlaw in case of female Ex-members of Legislature"

Note: Necessary dependency certificate should be enclosed, if the patient is other than the spouse.

4. Claims for reimbursement of medical charges

(1) All claims for refund of expenses incurred on account of purchase of special medicines should be accompanied by an "Essentiality Certificate" in Form - A from the authorised medical attendant, and countersigned by the Superintendent in charge of the Government hospitals in Bangalore,

Mysore, Hubli or Bellary, and by the District Surgeon or any other Medical Officer authorised by the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, in other places. The counter-signing officer shall satisfy himself that the authorised medical attendant has complied with these rules and has verified the medicines with reference to the lists of Non-reimbursable medicines specified by the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services from time to time.

- (2) Claims for reimbursement for the expenses incurred in connection with medical charges shall be preferred in Form B and shall be sent to the Principal Secretary, within a period of one year. Claims preferred after the said period of one year will not be entertained. The expenditure relating to medical charges shall be debited against the allotment of the State Legislature under the head "2011" Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature-02, State/Union Territory; Legislature".
- (3) The Karnataka Legislators (Pensioners Medical Attendance) Rules, 1990 are hereby repealed.

By order and in the name of the Special Board,

D'SOUZA ROBINSON
Principal Secretary,
Karnataka Legislature.

ನಮೂನೆ - ಎ

ಮಾಜಿ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾದ ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ
 ಎಂಬವರು ರವರೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ/ಡಿಸ್ಪನ್ಸರಿ ಸಲಹಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಶುಶ್ರೂಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು,
 ಈ ರೋಗಿಯ ಚೇತರಿಗೆ/ತೀವ್ರ ಖಾಯಿಲೆಯಿಂದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು ನನ್ನಿಂದ
 ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು
 ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ/ಡಿಸ್ಪನ್ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಜು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಂಕು ತಡೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ, ಹಾಗೂ
 ಅಗ್ಗದ ದರದ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದ ನಿಗದಿತ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಈ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ
 ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂ.	ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ದಪ್ಪ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಮೊತ್ತ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ

ಅಧಿಕೃತ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಸಹಿ

ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಮೊಹರು

ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲು ರುಜು

ಮತ್ತು ಹುದ್ದೆ

ಸೂಚನೆ: ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ದಯಮಾಡಿ ತಪ್ಪದೇ ತುಂಬುಬುದು.

ನಮೂನೆ-ಬಿ

ನಿಯಮ 4(2)

ಮಾಜಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಕೋರಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ನಮೂನೆ

1	ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಜಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು (ದಪ್ಪ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	
2	ರೋಗಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	
	ವಯಸ್ಸು	
	ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಸಕರೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧ	
	ವಿವಾಹಿತರೆ/ಅವಿವಾಹಿತರೆ	
	ಸೂಚನೆ: ರೋಗಿಯು ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಸಕರ ಪತಿ/ಪತ್ನಿ ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಜಿ ಶಾಸಕರನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾ ರೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ತಪ್ಪದೇ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸುವುದು.	
3	ಮನೆಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿಳಾಸ	
4	ರೋಗಿಯು ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಳ	
5	ಖಾಯಿಲೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಅವಧಿ	
6	ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಕೋರಿದ ಮೊತ್ತದ ವಿವರ	
7	ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಕೋರಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	
8	ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವ ಅಡಕಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ	

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಘೋಷಣೆ

ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ರೋಗಿಯು ನನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲದೆ, ನನ್ನೊಡನೆ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ನೀಡಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ಸರಿ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಘೋಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ :

ವಿಧಾನಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಸಕರ ಸಹಿ

FORM-1

(See rule 4)

THE KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Form of application for the grant of pension to former Legislators of Karnataka
Legislature.

1. Name of the applicant
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

2. Father's name (Husband's name
in the case of a married woman
applicant)

3. Permanent residential address
showing the Village and District

4. Particulars of the period during
which he was a member
of the Karnataka Legislature after
the 1st day of January, 1952.

Assembly:

From.....

To

(1)

(2)

(3)

Council:

From

To

(1)

(2)

(3)

5. Identification Marks
 - (1)
 - (2)
6. Whether three copies of the photographs are enclosed.
7. Whether four specimen signatures, duly attested, are enclosed:
8. Whether the applicant desires the pension to be paid by cheque or to be credited to his account in a Bank and if so, the name of the Bank, place and Account number to be specified.

Specimen signature should be attested by a Gazetted Officer of the State Government.

9. Whether the applicant is in receipt of any salary remunerations or pension either from any State or the Central Government or from any Corporation owned or controlled by any State or Central Government.

I certify that all the particulars furnished above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Place:.....

Signature of the Applicant.

Date:

To

The Secretary,
Karnataka Legislative Council
Vidhana Soudha,
BANGALORE.

ಕುಟುಂಬ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನದ ಅರ್ಜಿ

ನಿಯಮ 11(ಎ)

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ
ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ

1.	ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಂಗತ ಮಾಜಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು	:	
2.	ದಿವಂಗತ ಮಾಜಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪತಿ / ಪತ್ನಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	:	
3.	ಮಾಜಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಿಧನ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ	:	
4.	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ 4 ಭಾವ ಚಿತ್ರ (ಪಾಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಳತೆ)	:	
5.	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ 3 ಮಾದರಿ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ 2 ಗುರುತುಗಳು	:	
6.	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕೃತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಖಾತೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಳಾಸ	:	
7.	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಅರ್ಜಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಇತರೆ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು	:	
ಎ.	ದಿವಂಗತ ಮಾಜಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅವಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು	:	
ಬಿ.	ಮರಣ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ (ಮೂಲ)	:	
ಸಿ.	ಒಂದು ಭಾವ ಚಿತ್ರ, ಗುರುತುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾದರಿ ಸಹಿಯನ್ನು ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರವರಿಂದ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು	:	
ಡಿ.	ವಂಶವೃಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ	:	
ಇ.	ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ನೀಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಿರಾಕ್ಷೇಪಣಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ	:	

ಘೋಷಣೆ

ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ನೀಡಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ಸರಿಯಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಘೋಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ :

ಕುಟುಂಬ ಪಿಂಚಣಿದಾರರ ಸಹಿ

ಕುಟುಂಬ ಪಿಂಚಣಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

ದಿನಾಂಕ:

FORM-III

(See rule 5)

KARNATAKA LEGISLATOR'S PENSION PAYMENT ORDER

L.F.P.O. NO. of200

Abstract : Pension Grant of Legislator's pension

..... son/wife of

Sri

Reference : From Sri / Smt

application, dated

ORDER

Under section 11a of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pension and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957), sanction is hereby accorded to the payment of Legislator's pension of Rs. (Rupees) per mensem to Sri/Smt residing at with effect from till death and subject to the rules, as amended, from time to time.

2. The Pensioner was a Member of the Karnataka Legislative Council

3. The identification marks of the pensioner are

(1)

(2)

4. The pension is payable by cheque by the Secretary/The Pension is to be credited to his account in

5. The expenditure is debitable to ""

6. This order is liable for cancellation or modification under rule 10 of the Rules.

To

Sri/Smt

.....

Copy to :

The Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore.

FORM-IV

(See Rule 5)

KARNATAKA LEGISLATOR'S FAMILY PENSION PAYMENT ORDER

F.P.P.O. NO. of19

Abstract : Family pension- Grant of Legislator's
 Family Pension to Sri/Smt
 Son/Wife/Daughter of
 Sri

Reference : From Sri / Smt
 application, dated

ORDER

Under section 11B of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pension and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957), sanction is hereby accorded to the payment of Legislator's Family pension of Rs. 500 (Rupees Five hundred) only per mensem to Sri/Smt with effect from till death and subject to the rules, as amended, from time to time.

2. The Pensioner Spouse/Father/Mother was a Member of the Karnataka Legislative Council / from

3. The identification marks of the pensioner are

(1)

(2)

4. The Pension is payable by cheque by the Secretary/The Pension is to be credited to his account in

5. The expenditure is debitable to "....."

6. This order is liable for cancellation or modification under rule 10 of the Rules.

Sri/Smt

.....

To :

The Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore.

FORM - V

(See Rule 6)

FORM FOR CLAIMING LEGISLATOR'S PENSION

Name of the Pensioner

(Former M.L.C.)

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Permanent Residential Address

Pension Payment Order No.

(Head of account)

Name of the Pensioner,

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Received the sum of Rs..... (Rupees
.....) being my pension in accordance with the Legislators Pension
payment Order No..... of 200..... for the month/months of 200.

.....

for the month/months of 200

Net Rupees

Dated the 200

Passed for Rs

Rupees

Signature STAMP

Secretary

Legislative Council Secretariat.

Thumb impression.

DECLARATION

I declare that I am not in respect of any salary/remuneration either from any State or the Central Government or from any Corporation owned or controlled by any State or the Central Government.

I declare that I have not been re-elected to the Parliament or the Karnataka Legislative Assembly / any other State Legislature and I am not a sitting member of the Parliament or the Karnataka Legislative Assembly / or of any other State Legislatures.

Signature of the pensioner.

AUTHORISATION

(In the case of a pensioner who desires that the pension amount to be credited to his Bank Account)

Please pay to Bank (Branch) Account No.....

Signature of the Pensioner.

FORM-VI

(See Rule 6)

FORM FOR CLAIMING LEGISLATOR'S FAMILY PENSION

Name of the Pensioner

Name of the late M.L.C or
with the member)

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Permanent Residential Address

Family Pension Payment
Order NO.

(Head of account)

.....

.....

Name of the Pensioner,
(IN BLOCK LETTERS) .

Received the sum of Rs. 500 (Rupees Five hundred) only being my pension
in accordance with the Legislators family pension payment Order No.....
of. 73, for the month/months of 200.

Net Rupees.

The 200.....

Date

Passed for Rs

Rupees

Secretary
Legislative Council Secretariat.

Signature or STAMP
Thumb impression.

DECLARATION

I declare that I am not a major

I declare that I am not married

Signature of the Pensioner

AUTHORISATION

(in the case of Pensioner who desires the pension amount to be credited to his Bank Account)

Please pay to Bank (Branch) (Account No.....)

Signature of Pensioner,

By order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka.

A. NEELAKANTARYA,
Under Secretary to Government,
Department of Law and Parly. Affairs.

Personnel and Administrative Reforms Secretariat

Notification No. DPAR 3 KLU 84.

Bangalore, dated 8th July 1985.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Karnataka Lokayukta Act, 1984 (Karnataka Act 4 of 1985) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules, namely-

1. Title and Commencement;- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Lokayukta Rules, 1985.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definition:- In these rules unless the context otherwise required.-

(a) "Act" means the Karnataka Lokayukta Act, 1984 (Karnataka Act 4 of 1985);

(b) "Complainant" means a person who makes a complaint under Section 9 of the Act;

(c) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(d) "Schedule" means the schedule appended to the rules;

(e) "Section" means the section of the Act.

(2) All other words and expressions used in these rules but not defined shall have the same meaning respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Competent Authority:- For the purpose of Sub-clause (d) of clause (4) of section 2, in respect of the Public Servant specified in column 3 of the schedule, the appointing authority or the authority specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the Schedule shall be competent authority.

4. Complaint:- (1) Every complaint shall be made in Form I, signed by the Complainant and shall be supported by his affidavit in Form II duly sworn to before any Judicial Magistrate First Class, Notary Public or any Gazetted Officer duly authorised to administer oaths.

(2) The complaint may be presented in person to the Secretary Lokayukta or may be sent by registered post.

5. Scrutiny and registration of Complaints:- A Complaint presented shall be scrutinised and registered in the register to be maintained for the purpose. If the Secretary of the Lokayukta is of the opinion that the complaint is not in conformity with the provisions of the Act and the rules or is otherwise defective, he shall issue a notice to the complainant in Form - III to rectify the defects within the time specified in the notice. The Secretary of Lokayukta may however, for sufficient

cause, extend the said period. If the complainant does not rectify the defects within the time, specified in the notice or within the extended time the complaint shall be placed before the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta as the case may be, who may pass such orders thereon as he deems fit.

6. Allowance and Conditions of Service of Lokayukta and Upalokayukta:- The allowances, pension and other conditions of service of Lokayukta shall be on par with those applicable to the Chief Justice of India. The allowance, pension and other conditions of service of Upa-Lokayukta shall be on par with those applicable to a judge of a High Court.

7. Property Statement:- The Statement of assets and liabilities under section 22 shall be in Form-IV.

SCHEDULE

(Vide Rule 3)

Sl. No.	Competent Authority	Public Servant
1	2	3
1.	Chancellor	1. Vice-Chancellor of a University established or deemed to be established by or under any law of the State Legislature.
2.	Government of Karnataka	2(a) Mayor, Deputy Mayor of a Corporation, established for a City and the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1977). (b) Chairman or Vice-Chairman (by whatever name called) of a statutory body or a Corporation established by or under any law of State Legislature.
3.	Divisional Commissioner	3(a) President or Vice-President (by whatever name called) of a city Municipality. (b) A person in the Service or pay a City Municipality.
4.	Deputy Commissioner	4(a) President or Vice-President (by whatever name called) of a Town Municipality. (b) A person in the service or pay of a Town Municipality.
5.	Managing Director (by what ever name called of a Company	5. A person other than the Chief Executive Officer in the Service of a Company registered under the Companies Act 1956, in which not less than fifty-one percent of paid up share capital is held by the State Government or any Company which is a subsidiary of such Company.
6.	(a) The Chief Executive Officer of Corporation not being a local authority	6(a) Person other than Chief Executive Officer of a Corporation not being a local authority established by or under any State or Central Act owned or Controlled by the State Government.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (b) Chairman or President (by what ever name called) of the said Corporation | (b) The Chief Executive Officer which is in service or pay of the said Corporation. |
| 7. Inspector General of Registration | 7. Persons in the service or pay of Societies registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 and notified of under item (iv) of item (d) of clause (ii) of Section 2. |
| 8. (a) Registrar of Co-operative Societies | 8 (a) Person in the service or pay of a Co-operative Society whose area of operation extends beyond a District. |
| (b) Co-operative Societies | (b) Persons in the service or pay of a Co-operative Society Whose area of operation extends upto a District. |
| 9. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies | 9. Persons in the service or pay of a Co-operative Society whose area of operation extends beyond a taluk but not upto a District. |
| 10. Vice-Chancellor of a University | 10. Person in the service or pay of a University, on the teaching side, including Registrar, Controller of Examinations and Bursar. |
| 11. Registrar of the University | 11. Person in the service or pay of a University, on the Non-teaching side and other employees. |
| 12. Chairman, Karnataka Public Service Commission | 12. Officers and employees of the Karnataka Public Service Commission other than the Secretary. |

FORM NO. I (COMPLAINT)

[(See Rule 4 (1))]

Before the Lokayukta / Upalokayukta for Karnataka

1. Name and Address of the Complainant for all correspondence in respect of the complaint;

2. Name and Address of the Public Servant complained against;

3. Brief facts relating to the action complained of; (complainant's affidavit in the Form-II to be enclosed);

4. If the complaint or the person for whom he is acting is aggrieved, the nature of the grievance should be specifically mentioned;

5. Name and Address of the witness when the complainant desires to examine in support of the allegations;

6. Particulars of the documents relied upon by the complainant in support of the allegation.

7. If the documents relied upon or their true copies are available with the complainant they should be enclosed and details thereof should be furnished;

8. If the documents relied upon are not in the custody of or cannot be produced by the complainant, the office or other place or individual from whom they may be secured should be specified.

9. Did the complainant make a complaint previously to Lokayukta or the Upa-Lokayukta or any other authority for redressal of his grievance, in respect of the action now complained of against the public servant mentioned in column (3).

(Particulars to be furnished together with the result of the previous complaint).

10. Remarks, If any:

Note:- Copies of affidavit and documents shall be enclosed in duplicate for office use and in as many sets as there are public servants complained against.

Signature or the thumb mark of the
Complainant.

Place:

Dated:

FORM NO. II-(COMPLAINANT'S AFFIDAVIT)

[See Rule 4(1)]

BEFORE THE LOKAYUKTA / UPALOKAYUKTA FOR KARNATAKA

I..... son of Shri Aged years
profession..... resident of Taluk
District at present at Taluk
District do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:-

1. That I am the complainant in this case.

2. I have enclosed hereto a complaint making allegations against
Sri/Srimathi The contents of my complaint may be read as
part and parcel of this affidavit.

3. That the Statements of this complaint petition have been read by/ read
over to me and understood by me and that I declare and affirm that they are true to
the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Dated

Signature of the Deponent.

..... solemnly affirmed before me this day of
..... 2004 at

Signature.

FORM NO. III

[See Rule 5]

BEFORE THE LOKAYUKTA / UPALOKAYUKTA FOR KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

To

Sri/Srimathi

Sri/Madam..... (Complainant)

Reference: Your Complaint dated

Your complaint is defective on account of the following defects:-

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

It will not be registered unless the defects are rectified. They should be rectified on or before., (date)

Yours faithfully

Bangalore

Date:

Secretary to Lokayukta

Karnataka, Bangalore.

FORM No. IV

(See Rule 7)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year

1. Name of the Public Servant:

2. Present Post held:

3. Present monthly income:

4. CASH:

(a) held in whose name:

(b) in what form i.e., shares debentures

Bank deposits:

(c) value:

(d) name of Bank or Company:

5. LAND:

(a) nature and extend and location of land:

(b) buildings and Sites with extent of location:

(c) income from (a) and (b):

Moveable Properties:

(a) kind of moveable property:

(b) how acquired:

(c) approximate value:

7. Details of Insurance Policies and Providend Fund of the Members of the family:

8. LIABILITIES:

(a) nature of Liability:

(b) amount

(c) name and address of the Creditor.

N.B.- Information in respect of column 4 to 8 is to be furnished in respect of himself a Members of his family.

I do hereby solemnly declare that the information furnished above is true and correct.

Station:

Signature of Public Servant

Date:

Designation.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,
G.K. SANGORAM,
 Under Secretary to Government,
 Department of Personnel and Admn. Reforms (Service Rules).

Personnel and Administrative Reforms Secretariat

NOTIFICATION

NO. DPAR 78 KLU 85

Bangalore, dated 26th December 1985.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Karnataka Lok Ayukta Act, 1984 (Karnataka Act. No. 4 of 1985) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Karnataka Lokayuktha Rules, 1985 namely:-

1. Title and Commencement:- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Lokayukta (Amendment Rules, 1985).

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Amendment of rule 6:- In rule 6 of the Karnataka Lokayukta Rules 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), after the words "The allowances" at the two places where they occur the words, "excluding the Dearness Allowances" shall be inserted.

3. Insertion of new Rules 6A and 6B:- After rule 6 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:-

6A. Official residence to Lokayukta and Upalokayukta:

(1) The Lokayuktha and Upalokayuktha shall be entitled to the use of free furnished Official residence throughout the term of their office and for a further period of one month or for such extended period not exceeding two months as may be determined by the Government.

(2) The Official residence shall be maintained by the Government.

(3) If the Lokayuktha or Upalokayuktha dies while in service then the Members of the family of the Lokayuktha or Upalokayuktha shall be entitled to the use of Official residence for a period of three months after such death

(4) If the Lokayuktha or Upalokayuktha is not provided with the official residence immediately after his appointment he shall be entitled for reimbursement of the actual rent paid by him for the accommodation, if any, secured by him till the date of getting the Official residence.

Explanation:- (1) For the purpose of this rule and rule 68, "family" means wife or husband of the Lokayuktha or Upa Lokayuktha or their dependent children, parents, brothers and unmarried sisters.

(2) "Official residence" means an accommodation owned or taken on hire by requisition or otherwise, by the Government and allotted to the Lokayuktha or Upalokayuktha free of rent.

(3) "Maintenance" in relation to an official residence includes payment of local taxes but excludes the charges incurred on account of consumption of water and electricity.

6B. Penal rent for overstay after the Lokayuktha or Upalokayuktha ceases to hold office etc:- If the Lokayuktha or Upalokayuktha or the members of his family continue to occupy the Official residence beyond the period specified under rule 6A, penal rent at the rate of fifty percent of the salary which the Lokayuktha or Upalokayuktha would have received had he continued in office shall be paid for each month of such overstay.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka.

K. JAYASHEELA,
Under Secretary to Government
Dept. of Personnel &
Administrative Reforms.
(Service Rules-II)

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS SECRETARIAT

Notification No. DPAR 6 KLU 86

Bangalore, dated 16th April 1986

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Karnataka Lokayuktha Act, 1984 (Karnataka Act 4 of 1985), the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Karnataka Lokayuktha Rules, 1985, namely:-

1. Title and Commencement:- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Lokayuktha (Amendment) Rules, 1986.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Amendment of Rule 2:- In Sub-Rule (1) 2 of the Karnataka Lokayuktha Rules, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(cc) "Registrar" means Registrar to the Lokayuktha and includes an Additional Registrar, a Deputy Registrar and an Assistant Registrar."

3. Amendment of Rule 4:- For Sub-Rule (2) of rule 4 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2) The complaint may be presented in person or sent by registered post to the Registrar. Such complaint shall be acknowledged by the Registrar specifying the name and designation of the Public Servant against whom such complaint is made."

4. Substitution of Rule 5:- For Rule 5 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted namely:-

"5. Scrutiny and registration of Complaints:-

(1) On receipt of a complaint, the Register shall cause the particulars thereof to be entered in "the Register of Complaints" in form II-A.

(2) If the Registrar is of the opinion that any such complaint is not in conformity with the provisions of the Act or the Rules or is otherwise defective, he shall issue a notice to the complainant in Form No. III to rectify the defect within the time specified in the notice:

Provided that the Registrar may extend the time specified in the notice for sufficient cause.

(3) All complaints shall be place before the Lokayuktha or the Upalokayuktha as the case may be, for orders, but complaints regarding which action has been taken under Sub-Rule (2) shall be placed only after the expiry of

the period of time stipulated in the notice of the extended period, whether or not any defect pointed out by the Registrar has been rectified.

(4) Every person making a complaint under Sub-Rule (1) shall be informed of the gist of the orders passed under sub-rule (3), if no further action on the complaint is to be taken".

5. AMENDMENT OF FORM No. 1:- In Form No. 1 to the said rules for item 9, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"9. Were the facts stated in item 3 the subject matter of any previous complaint to any authority including the Lokayuktha or the Upalokayuktha or of any suit; petition or other proceedings whatsoever before a Court of Law of other Tribunal or an Officer of a Government. If so give particulars of the remedy sought or given".

6. Insertion of new form II-A:- After form II to the said rules, the following form shall be inserted namely:-

"FORM NO. II-A

(See Rule (i)

XXX

7. Substitution of new Form for Form No. III:- For Form No. II to the said rules, the following Form shall be substituted namely:-

FORM No. III

(See Rule 5)

**BEFORE THE LOKAYUKTHA/UPALOKAYUKTHA FOR KARNATAKA,
BANGALORE**

To

Sri/Srimathi.....

Sir/Madam

Subject: With reference to your Communication dated

on the above subject, I have to state that the same has been found to suffer from the following effects:-

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

You are hereby required to rectify the defects pointed out above, within days from the date of receipt of this letter by you, failing which the said communication shall be placed for orders before the Lokayuktha/Upakakayuktha.

Yours faithfully,

Bangalore

Dated:

Registrar to the Lokayuktha

Karnataka, Bangalore"

8. Substitution of new Form for Form IV:- For the Form No. IV to the said rules, the following form shall be substituted namely:-

FORM No. IV**(See Rule 7)**

Statement of Assets and Liabilities filed by (here specify the name and designation of the Public Servant) for the year.....

(Note:- Every column appearing in the Form has to be filled in) in words, not by dashes and dots.

1. The permanent address (with Telephone No. (If any) of the Public Servant:
2. Names of the Members of the Family of the Public Servant and his relationship with each of them:
3. Present monthly income:

A. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Public Servant.**4. Cash and other Liquid Assets:**

- (a) Cash
- (b) Bank Deposits
- (c) Bank Accounts
- (d) Post Office Accounts
- (e) National Savings Certificates and other certificates obtained through the Post Office.
- (f) Units of Unit Trust of India
- (g) Government and other Securities
- (h) Shares, Debentures or Deposits in companies
- (i) Money advanced to others as loan
- (j) Insurance Policies and Provident Funds
- (k) Other investment not being invested in Immovable Property.

Note: The above details shall be in tabular form indicating the date, cost and source of acquisition the particulars of the assets sufficient to identify them and the person with whom or place where they are kept.

5. Movable Property other than that covered by Item 4

- (a) Jewellery and Bullion
- (b) Vehicles
- (c) Video Cassette Players
- (d) Refrigerators
- (e) Air Conditioners

- (f) Television Sets
- (g) Video Cassette Recorder
- (h) Antiques
- (i) Silverware
- (j) Business Concerns
- (k) Livestock
- (l) Other Household goods including furniture costing more than 5000 each.

6. Immoveable Property

- (a) Agricultural Lands
- (b) Non-Agricultural Lands which have not have been built upon
- (c) Buildings
- (d) Other Immovable Property.

Note: The information to be given shall be in tabular form stating the cost, date and source of the acquisition of the property and the interest Public Servant therein its situation and particulars sufficient to identify it.

7. LIABILITIES.

- (a) Nature, extent and other particulars of liability and the date when it was incurred.
- (b) Name and address of the person to whom the public servant is liable.

8. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Members of the family of the Public Servant.

(Here give the details of property as required by item 4 to 7, separately for each member of the family.)

I do hereby solemnly declare that the information furnished above is true, and that nothing relevant has been omitted therefrom

Station:

Signature of the Public Servant

Designation.....

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

.....

Joint Secretary to Government

Department of Personnel &

Administrative Reforms (Service Rules)

Personnel and Administrative Reforms Secretariat.

Notification No. DPAR, 6 KLO, 86

Bangalore, dated 19th June, 1986

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Karnataka Lokayuktha Act 1984 (Karnataka Act 4 of the 1985) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Karnataka Lokayuktha Rules, 1985; namely:-

Title and Commencement:- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Lokayuktha (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986.

2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Substitution of form II-A:- For form II-A of Karnataka Lokayuktha Rules, 1986, the following shall be substituted; namely:-

FORM NO II-A

(See Rule 5 (i))

Register of Complaints

1. Sl. No.
2. Date of receipt of the complaint
3. Complainant's name and address
4. Name and address of the Public Servant complained against
5. If the Public Servant complained against a Government employee, the Group of Service to which he belongs.
6. Whether the Complaint contains an allegation or grievance
7. Date of Final Disposal
8. Result
9. Manner of implementation of final order.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

M. MOHAMMED PEER

Under Secy to Govt.,

Dept. of Personnel and Admn.

Reforms, (Service Rules-2) G.S.R-170

Section-1B

CENTRAL ACTS AND ORDINANCES

LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

Notification No. Law 16 LCA 85

Bangalore, dated 15th May, 1985.

Ordered that the Constitution (Fifty-Second Amendment) Act, 1985 published in Part II, Section I of the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary dated 15th February, 1985 be republished in the Karnataka Gazette for general information.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

V.RAMACHANDRA RAJU,

Under Secretary to Government

Department of Law and Parliamentary

Affairs, (Publication Section)

Assented to on 15th February 1985

Act No. 1985

THE KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
(DISQUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS ON GROUND OF DEFECTION) RULES,
1986.

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Short Title.- These rules may be called the Karnataka Legislative Council (Disqualification of Members on ground of Defection) Rules, 1986.

2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires;

(a) 'Bulletin' means the Bulletin of the Legislative Council;

(b) 'Committee' means the Committee of Privileges of Karnataka Legislative Council;

(c) 'Date of commencement', in relation to these rules means the date on which these rules take effect under Sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule;

(d) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules;

(e) 'House' means the Karnataka Legislative Council;

(f) 'Leader' in relation to a Legislature Party, means a Member of the party chosen by it as its Leader and includes any other Member of the party authorised by the party to act in the absence of the Leader as, or to discharge the functions of, the Leader of the Party for the purposes of these rules;

(g) 'Member' means a Member of the Karnataka Legislative Council;

(h) 'Secretary' means the Secretary to the Karnataka State Legislative Council and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

(i) 'Tenth Schedule' means the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

3.1 Information to be furnished by Leader of a Legislature Party.- (1) The leader of every Legislature Party (Other than a Legislature Party consisting of only one Member) shall, within thirty days after the first sitting, within thirty days after its formation, or in either case within such further period as the Chairman may for sufficient cause allow, furnish the following to the Chairman, namely :-

(a) a Statement (in writing) containing the names of Members of such Legislature Party together with other particulars regarding such Members as in Form 1 and the names and designations of the Members of such party who have been authorised by it for communicating with the Chairman for purposes of these rules.

(b) a copy of the rules and regulations (whether known as such or as constitution or by any other name) of the political party concerned; and

(c) where such Legislature Party has any separate set of rules and regulations (whether known as such or as Constitution or by any other name) also a copy of such rules and regulations.

(2) Where a Legislature Party consists of only one Member such Member shall furnish a copy of the Rules and Regulations mentioned in clause (b) of Sub-Rule (1) to the Chairman, within thirty days after the first sitting of the House or, where he has become a Member of the House after the first sitting within thirty days after he has taken his seat in the House or in either case within such further period as the Chairman may for sufficient cause allow.

(3) In the event of any increase in the strength of a Legislature Party consisting of only one Member, the provisions of Sub-rule (1) shall apply in relation to such Legislature Party as if such Legislature Party had been formed on the first date on which its strength increased.

(4) Whenever any change takes place in the information furnished by the Leader of a Legislature Party under Sub-rule (1) or by a Member under Sub-rule (2), he shall within thirty days thereafter or within such further period as the Chairman may for sufficient cause allow furnish in writing information to the Chairman with respect to such change.

(5) In the case of the House in existence on the date of commencement of these rules, the reference in sub-rules (1) and (2) to the date of the first sitting of the House shall be constructed as a reference to the date of commencement of these Rules.

(6) Where a Member belonging to any political party votes or abstains from voting in the Council contrary to any direction issued by such political party or by any person or authority authorised by it in this behalf, without obtaining, in either case, the prior permission of such political party, persons or authority, the Leader of the Legislature Party concerned or where such Member is the Leader, or as the case may be, the sole member of such Legislature Party, such Member shall, as soon as may be after the expiry of fifteen days from the date of such voting or abstention inform the Chairman as in Form II whether such voting or abstention has or has not been condoned by such political party, person or authority.

Explanation.- A member may be regarded as having abstained from voting only when he, being entitled to vote, voluntarily refrained from voting.

4. Information, etc., to be furnished by Members.- (1) Every Member who has taken his seat in the House before the date of Commencement of these rules shall furnish to the Secretary within thirty days from such date or within such further period as the Chairman may for sufficient cause allow a Statement of particulars and declaration as in Form III.

(2) Every Member who takes his seat in the House after the commencement of these rules shall, before making and subscribing on oath or affirmation under article 188 of the Constitution and taking his seat in the House deposit with the Secretary his election certificate or, as the case may be, a certified copy of the

notification nominating him as a Member and also furnish to the Secretary a Statement of particulars and declaration as in Form III.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this Sub-rule "Election Certificate" means the certificate of election issued under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and the rules made thereunder.

(3) A summary of the information furnished by the Members under this rule shall be published in the Bulletin and if any discrepancy therein is pointed out to the satisfaction of the Speaker necessary corrigendum shall be published in the Bulletin.

5. Register of Information as to Members.- (1) The Secretary shall maintain as in Form IV, a register based on the information furnished under rules 3 and 4 in relation to the Members.

(2) The information in relation to each Member shall be recorded on a separate page in the Register.

6. References to be by Petition.- (1) No reference of any question as to whether a Member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule shall be made except by a petition in relation to such Member made in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(2) A petition in relation to a Member may be made in writing to the Chairman by any other Member.

Provided that a petition in relation to the Chairman shall be addressed to the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary shall :-

(a) as soon as may be after the receipt of petition under the proviso to sub-Rule (2) make a report in respect thereof to the House; and

(b) as soon as may be after the House has elected a Member in pursuance of the proviso to Sub-Paragraph (1) of Paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule place the petition before such Member.

(4) Before making any petition in relation to any Member, the petitioner shall satisfy himself that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a question has arisen as to whether such Member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule.

(4) Every petition:-

(a) Shall contain a concise Statement of the material facts on which the petitioner relies; and

(b) Shall be accompanied by copies of the documentary evidence, if any, on which the petitioner relies and where the petitioner relies on any information furnished to him by any person, a Statement containing the names and address of such persons and the gist of such information as furnished by each such person.

(5) Every petition shall signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), for the verification of pleadings.

(6) Every annexure to the petition shall also be signed by the petitioner and verified in the same manner as the petition

7. Procedure.- (1) On receipt of a petition under rule 6, the Chairman shall consider whether the petition complies with the requirements of that rule.

(2) If the petition does not comply with the requirements of rule 6, the Speaker shall dismiss the petition and intimate the petitioner accordingly.

(3) If the petition complies with the requirements of rule 6, the Speaker shall cause copies of the petition and of the annexures there to be forwarded-

(a) to the Member in relation to whom the petition has been made; and

(b) where such Member belongs to any Legislature Party and such petition has not been made by the Leader thereof, also to such Leader and such Member or Leader shall, within seven days of the receipt of such copies, or within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow forward his comments in writing thereon to the Speaker.

(4) After considering the comments, if any, in relation to the petition received under Sub-rule (3) within the period allowed (whether originally or on extension under that Sub-rule), the Chairman may either proceed to determine the question or, if he is satisfied having regard to the nature and Circumstances of the case that it is necessary or expedient so to do, refer the petition to the Committee for making a preliminary inquiry and submitting a report to him.

(5) The Chairman shall, as soon as may be after referring a petition to the Committee under Sub-rule (4), intimate the petitioner accordingly and make an announcement with respect to such reference in the House, or, if the House is not then in Session, cause the information as to be reference to be published in the Bulletin.

(6) Where the Chairman makes a reference under Sub-rule (4) to the Committee, he shall proceed to determine the question as soon as may be after receipt of the report from the Committee.

(7) The procedure which shall be followed by the Chairman for determining any question and the Procedure which shall be followed by the Committee for the purpose of making a preliminary inquiry under Sub-rule (4) shall be, so far as may be, the same as the procedure for inquiry and determination by the Committee of any question as to breach of privilege of the House by a Member, and neither the Speaker nor the Committee shall come to any finding that a Member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule without affording a reasonable opportunity to such Member to represent his case and to be heard in person.

8. Decision on Petitions :- (1) At the conclusion, with respect to a petition in relation to the Speaker as they apply with respect to a petition in relation to any other Member and for this purpose, reference to the Chairman in these Sub-rules shall be construed as including references to the Member elected by the House under the proviso to Sub-Paragraph (1) of Paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule.

8. Decision on Petitions.- (1) At the conclusion of the consideration of the petition, the Chairman or, as the case may be, the Member elected under the proviso to Sub- Paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule shall be order in writing;

(a) dismiss the petition, or

(b) declare that the Member in relation to whom the petition has been made has become subject to the disqualification under the Tenth Schedule and cause copies of the order to be delivered or forwarded to the petitioner, the Member in relation to whom the petition has been made and to the Leader of the Legislature Party, if any, concerned.

(2) Every decision declaring a Member to have become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule shall be reported to the House forthwith if the House is in Session, and if the House is not in Session, immediately after the House reassembles.

(3) Every decision referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be published in the Bulletin and notified in the Official Gazette and copies of such decision shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the Election Commission of India and the State Government.

9. Directions as to detailed working of these rules.- The Chairman may, from time to time, issue such directions as he may consider necessary in regard to the detailed working of these rules.

FORM I

[See Rule 3 (1)]

Legislature Party		Name of the Corresponding Political Party		
Sl. No.	Name of the Member in (block letters)	Father's/ Husband's name	Permanent Address	Name of the Constituency from which elected
1	2	3	4	5

Date:

Signature of the Leader of the
Legislature Party

FORM - II

[See Rule 3 (5)]

To

The Chairman,
Karnataka Legislative Council.

Sir,

At the sitting of the House held on (date) during voting on (Subject matter)

Sri MLC
(Division NO.)
Member of
(Name of Political Party)
and Member of
.....
(Name of Legislature party) has
voted / abstained from voting.

I, (name
of the Member) MLC
(Division No.
.....) Member of
.....
.....
(Name of Political Party) and
Leader of / Sole Memembr of
.....
(Name of Legisalture Party)
Voted / adstained from Voting.

Contrary to the direction issued by (+person authority/party) without obtaining the prior permission of the said+person/authority/party.

2. On (date) the aforesaid matter was considered by (+person/authority/party) and the said voting*/abstention was condoned+/was not condoned by him+it.

Yours faithfully

Date:

(Signature)

+ Strike out in in appropriate words / portions

* (Here mention the name of the person/authority/party as the case may be, who had issued the direction)

FORM - III

(See Rule 4)

1. Name of the Member (in block letters)

2. Father's/Husband's Name:

3. Permanent Address:

4. Date of Election/Nomination:

5. Bangalore Address:

6. Party affiliation as on

(i) Date of Election/Nomination

(ii) The *28th February, 1985

(iii) Date of signing this form

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the information given above is true and correct.

In the event of any change in the information above, I undertake intimate the Chairman, immediately.

Signature/Thumb

Date:

Impression of Member

* To be filled in only member elected or nominated before the 1st March 1985 being the date of commencement of the Constitution (52nd Amendment) Act, 1985

FORM - IV**[See Rule 5 (1)]**

Name of the Member Legis- (in block letters)	Father's Husband's / Name	Parmanent Address	Bangalore Address	Date of Election/ Nomination	Date of taking seat in the Council	Date of Commence ment of term of Officer	Name of Political Party to which he belongs	Name of Legis- lature party to which he belongs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Secretary
Karnataka Legislative Council

**THE KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE (Members
Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1957.**

(As amended upto 9th April 1981)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957), and in supersession of rules published in Notification No. Ld-1333-LA-86-56-1, dated 28th December, 1956, and Notification No., LAW 31 LGR 57, dated the 17th June, 1957, the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. These rules may be called the Karnataka Legislature (Member's Travelling Allowance) Rules 1957.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- 1) "Council" means the Karnataka Legislative Council,
- 2) "Committee" means a select Committee of the Assembly; or the Council or any Committee constituted under the Council or Council Rules or a Committee appointed by the speaker or the Chairman;
- 3) "Day" means a calendar day, beginning and ending at Midnight;
- 4) "House" means the building in which the meeting is held;
- 5) "Member" means a Member of the Assembly or the Council and includes the Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman;
- 6) "Mofussil Member" means a Member whose ordinary place of residence is outside the Municipal limits of the place at which meeting is held;
- 7) "Ordinary place of residence" means the place (within the state) where a Member ordinarily resides for atleast six months in the year.
- 8) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the State Legislature and includes the Under Secretary of the State Legislature;
- 9) "Session" means the whole period elapsing between and including the day for which the Assembly or Council, as the case may be is summoned to meet and the day on which it is prorogued or adjourned **sine die**.
- 10) All other expressions shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956.

3.1) Subject to the provisions of the succeeding rules a Member may draw daily allowance for any day on which he attends a meeting.

2) For the purpose of determining the days of attendance at meetings under Subrule (1), an attendance register shall be maintained by the Secretary in which every Member shall sign his name on every day on which he attends a meeting.

4. Save as otherwise provided in rule 8, no mofussil Member may draw Daily Allowance in addition to Travelling Allowance for the day of journey unless he attends a meeting.

5. No Member whose ordinary place of residence is within the municipal limits of the place at which the meeting is held may draw travelling allowance for attending the meeting.

6. A mofussil Member shall be entitled to Travelling Allowance to and from his ordinary place of residence for attending any meeting.

7.1) A mofussil Member who proceeds to the place of a meeting not being ware of the postponement or cancellation of the meeting due to nonreceipt of intimation regarding its postponement or cancellation shall be entitled to the Travelling Allowance from and to his ordinary place of residence and to Daily Allowance for one day, and daily allowance in accordance with rule 8 provided the Member satisfies the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, that he did not receive intimation of the postponement or cancellation of the meeting before he left his ordinary place of residence.

2) A mofussil Member who proceeds to the place of a meeting but is prevented from attending the meeting consequent on its postponement for want of quorum, shall be entitled to the Travelling Allowance from and to his ordinary place of residence and to Daily Allowance for the day of meeting and daily allowance in accordance with rule 8. In such a case, the Secretary shall issue a certificate that the Member was present at the place of meeting and that the meeting did not take place for want of quorum.

8. A mofussil Member shall be entitled to draw daily allowance for two days before and two days after the day of the meeting and where a meeting extends for more than one day, for the day before the commencement of the meeting provided such Member attends on the day of commencement of the meeting, and the day after the day of conclusion of the meeting provided such member attends on the day of conclusion of the meeting, irrespective of the hour of arrival at, or departure from the place of meeting.

Provided further that if a Member is by illness or other cause prevented from attending on the day of commencement of the meeting or on the day of conclusion of the meeting, he shall be entitled to Daily Allowance under this rule, if he is present at the place of the meeting on such day and as explained his absence to the satisfaction of the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be.

9. A mofussil Member who is prevented from attending any meeting of the Assembly or Council or a Committee may draw daily allowance for the day or days of his absence, if-

i) he stayed at the place of the meeting one each day of such absence, and

ii) he has explained such absence to the satisfaction of the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be;

Provided that where Daily Allowance is drawn under the authorisation of the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, for days of absence the allowance shall be drawn at the following rates:-

- a) for the first six days of absence in a Session, at full rates;
- b) for a further twelve days of absence in a Session, at half rates;
- c) for days of absence in excess of eighteen days in a Session, no allowance;

["Provided further that nothing in this rule shall be applicable to a Member suspended from the service of the Assembly or Council, except, when such suspension is for a specific period"]

10. 1) In case of adjournments in the course of a meeting or intervals or holidays between meetings of five days or less, if a Member leaves the place of meeting, he may draw either the daily allowance admissible to him under clause (b) (i) of section 12 for the period of adjournment interval or holidays or the travelling allowance admissible to him under clause (a) of section 12 for the journey performed to and from his usual place of residence, whichever is less. [and a Member other than a mofussil Member may draw daily allowance admissible under subclause (i) clause (b) of Section 12 for the period of adjournment, interval or holidays]

Provided that every such member attends the sitting on the day before the adjournment, interval or holidays, as well as on the day of the re-Assembly; Provided further that if a Member is by illness or other cause prevented from attending on the day before the adjournment, interval or holidays, or on the day of the re-Assembly, he shall be entitled to draw the allowance under the Sub rule if he is present at the place of the meeting on such day and has explained his absence to the satisfaction of the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be.

- 2) In the case of adjournments or intervals or holidays between meetings of more than five days a mofussil Member may return to his ordinary place of residence in the intervening period and may draw Travelling Allowance, and the Daily Allowance permissible under section (b) (ii). If he stays at the place of meeting he may draw Daily Allowance, but the amount drawn shall not exceed the amount which he would have drawn as, travelling allowance had he returned to his ordinary place of residence plus the daily allowance admissible under the rule 8 for two days after the day of adjournment and two days before the day of re-Assembly of the meeting.

Explanation: For the purpose of this Rule, the expression "Intervals or holidays between the meetings" include any interval or holiday between

- i) a meeting of the Assembly or Council and of a Committee thereof; or
- ii) a meeting of a Committee and of the same or another Committee or of the Assembly or Council.

11. In the case of intervals of three days or less between the conclusion or commencement of a meeting of the Assembly or Council or a Committee thereof and the or conclusion, as the case may be, of a meeting of a Committee constituted by the state Government, for attendance at which travelling and Daily Allowance are payable by the State Government a mofussil Member may draw allowance for the period. If he returned to his ordinary place of residence, he may draw Travelling Allowance but the amount so drawn shall in no case exceed the amount which would have been admissible if he had elected to stay at the meeting place and draw Daily Allowance at the rates prescribed for attendance at the meetings of the Committees appointed by the State Government.

12. During a continuous series of meetings exceeding a period of twenty one days, mofusil Member may absent himself from the place of meeting and return once to his ordinary place of residence and may draw Travelling Allowance for the purpose of journeying from the place of attendance at the meetings of Committees appointed by meeting and from his ordinary place of residence provided the said journeys are actually performed and he attends a meeting of the same series after his return from his ordinary place of residence.

Provided further that the amount of Travelling Allowance admissible under this rule shall not exceed the total of the daily allowance payable for a period of 7 days or the actual number of days of his absence, whichever is less.

Explanation: In this rule, 'continous series of meetings' means a continuous series of meetings without an adjournment or interval exceeding seven days.

[Provided that the meetings of the Legislative Council from the 28th February 1959 to 2nd May 1959, with intervals between 19th March 1959 to 30th March 1959 and 4th April 1959 to 15th April 1959 shall be deemed to be continuous series of meetings of the Legislative Council for purposes of this rule and the Travelling and Daily Allowances paid to the Members in respect of the said meetings shall be deemed to have been validly paid.]

12A. Free furnished accommodation provided under clause (a) and clause (d) of Section 12 to a Member, means a provision of accommodation with facilities such as chairs, tables, carpets cots, mattresses, chest of drawers and like equipments, water and lighting facilities, crockery, cutlery and linen].

13. 1) Subject to the provisions of the succeeding Sub-rules, for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance payable to a Member a journey between two places shall be held to be performed by the shortest of two or more practicable routes, or by the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short.

- 2) The shortest practicable route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling. In case of doubt, the State Government shall, in consultation with the Speaker and the Chairman, declare which shall be regarded as the shortest of two or more practicable routes between any two places.
 - 3) If a Member travels by a route which is not the shortest, but is cheaper than the shortest his Travelling Allowance should be calculated by the route by which the journey is actually made.
 - 4) Where the place to which a Member has to travel is connected partly by rail and partly by road, the Member may perform the journey by the most expeditious mode of conveyance, whether by road and rail or by road or rail, as he deems fit, but the Travelling Allowance shall be limited to road mileage for the portion connected by Road and Railway fare for the portion connected by Rail.
- 14.1) In respect of journeys by road, a Member be entitled to draw Travelling Allowance at the rate specified in clause (a) of section 12, irrespective of the mode of conveyance used for the journey.
- 2) In calculating Travelling Allowance for journeys by road, fractions of a mile shall be omitted from the total of a bill for any one journey but not from the various items which make up the bill.
- 14A. A Member who is the Chairman of any Committee of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council are both shall for attending the conference of the Chairman of such Committees held outside the State in India he paid towards transportation charges.
- i) Rs. 50 (Fifty only) per day for each day of his stay at the place of the conference;
 - and
 - ii) if the conference is held at Delhi, an additional sum of Rs. 50 (fifty only) for the journeys from the Airport to Karnataka Bhavan and back
- 15.1. A Member shall before claiming Travelling Allowance for the journey from his usual place of residence to the place of meeting or for the return journey from the place of meeting to his usual place of residence, fill in and sign forms "B" and "C" respectively and deliver the same at the Office of the Secretary.
2. A Member shall have his Travelling Allowance bills prepared at the Office of the Secretary, if he so desires.
 3. all claims Travelling and Daily Allowance prepared after the expiry of one year from their becoming due shall be regarded as time barred.

Provided that such allowance be admitted if the Member claiming such allowances furnishes reasons to the satisfaction of the Secretary for not claiming them before the said period of one year.

16. In special cases to tours, the Secretary may sanction and disburse without preaudit advances to the Members of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, subject to condition that such advances are adjusted in full by the Members of the Committee on completion of the tours. Such advances shall not exceed ninety percent of the Travelling Allowance admissible for the tours.

17. The payment of T.A/D.A to the Members of Legislature will be made by cheques, issued by the Secretary Karnataka Legislature. The Members of the Legislature may encash these cheques either at the Reserve Bank of India or through their Own Bankers.

(Inserted by G.O. No. FD 53 RFC 67, dated 20th June 1967)

18. The T.A. and D.A due to the Members may be paid by Cheques firstly for their inward journey as soon as Members arrive at the place of the meeting. Thereafter in two or more installments at the end of each period of fifteen days in any continuous series of meetings and finally on the last day of the continuous series of meetings.

19. The amounts due from Members to the Government on account of Guest House charges, cost of Library books, Telephone call charges and amenities provided to such Members like boarding, etc., shall on the orders of the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, deducted from the amount payable to such Members under these rules.

20. Travelling Allowance bill shall be drawn in Form 'A' annexed to these rules, stamped, if necessary, and signed by the Members concerned and delivered at the Office of the Secretary, Karnataka Legislature, for counter signature. The Travelling Allowance bills so presented shall, subject to the provisions of rule 22, be countersigned by the Secretary

21. A Member shall record in his Travelling Allowance bill a certificate that he has actually performed the journeys for which Travelling Allowance is claimed and that he has not in any other capacity drawn Travelling Allowance for the same day.

22. Whenever bills of Members are countersigned by the Secretary, he shall accept the declaration and certificates furnished by the Members as regards the facts of the journey on which the claim is found as correct, satisfy himself that the claim is in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules, and shall countersign the bill and approve payment of such amount as is admissible under the Act and these rules. The Secretary shall not be competent to question the necessity of any journey or halts by a Member.

23. The Travelling and Daily Allowance due to a deceased Member may be paid to the claimant of the estate of the deceased Member without the production of the usual legal authority.

- a) Where the sum claimed is less than five hundred rupees if the Deputy Commissioner or Collector of the District in which the Member has his ordinary place of residence, after such enquiry as he deems sufficient into the claimant's right and title, certifies the claimant to be the proper person to receive such payment, and
- b) Where the claim is in excess of the five hundred rupees under the orders of the State Government on the execution of an indemnity bond with such sureties as they may requires.

24. All payments of travelling and other allowances made and anything done or any action taken in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Rules, 1956, before the commencement of these rules, shall be deemed to have been validly made, done or taken, as if the said rules had been made under the provisions of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pension and Allowances Act, 1956.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಭತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದರ ಸಲುವಾದ ನಮೂನೆ 'ಎ'
(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ (ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ) 1957ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ
ನಿಯಂಧನೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 20ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ)

ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು ಯಾವ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ/ಉಪವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲಾಯಿತು.

ಮಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಉಪವೇಶನ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳ ದಿನಾಂಕ..... ರಿಂದ

ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ :

2011. ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲಗಳು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
- ಬಿ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ
ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ
ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು
3. ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು-ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಪಾವತಿಯಾದ ತಿಂಗಳೂ

ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ ಕೋಡ್: 2011-02-101-0-05

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ/ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ವಿವರಗಳು ಹೊರಡುವುದು ತಲುಪುವುದು				ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು	ರೋಡ್ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಜ್ (ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವಾದ ಅಂತರ)		ದಿನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ದಿನ ಭತ್ಯೆ				ಷರಾ
	ಕಾರೀಖು	ನಿಲ್ಕಾಣ	ಕಾರೀಖು	ನಿಲ್ಕಾಣ		ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೀಟರುಗಳ ದೂರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು	ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಗೆ ರೂ.ದರ		ದಿನ ಒಂದರ ದರ	ದಿನ ಭತ್ಯೆ	ರೂ.	ಪೈ.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
							ರೂ. ಪೈ.		ರೂ. ಪೈ.	ರೂ. ಪೈ.			

ದೃಢೀಕರಣಗಳು

- (1) ನಾನು ಯಾ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಭತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಯೋ ಆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣವನ್ನು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಭತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.
- (2) ಯಾವ ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿನ ಭತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉಪವೇಶನವು (ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್) ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.
- (3) ಸದರಿ ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ದಿನಭತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ವಿಧಾನಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ರುಜು

ಕಿಲೋ ಮೀಟರಿಗೆ ಆಗುವ ವೆಚ್ಚ (8ನೆಯ ಕಲಮು) ... ಖಜಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭರ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದುದು

ದಿನಭತ್ಯೆ (11ನೆಯ ಕಲಮು)

(ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ: ಓಚರಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ರೂ.ಗಳು

ವಿಮಾನಯಾನದ ದರ / ವೆಚ್ಚ ...

ರೈಲು ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ದರ / ವೆಚ್ಚ ... ತಾರೀಖು _____

ಪ್ರಾಸಂಗಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚ ...

ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗು ...

ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುವುದೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳು

- (1) ಶಾಸಕರ ಕಾರುಗಳ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಹಣ
- (2) ಶಾಸಕರ ಗೃಹದ ವಸತಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಹಣ
- (3) ಶಾಸಕರ ಗೃಹದ ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ಕರೆಯ ಹಣ ... ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ
- (4) ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮುಂಗಡ

ವಜಾಮಾಡುವ ಮೊಬಲಗು ...

ನಿವ್ವಳ ಮೊಬಲಗು . .. ಅಕೌಂಟರೆಟ್

..... ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಂಪು

ವಿಧಾನಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ರುಜು

1. ಎದುರು ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿದ ರೂ.ಗಳು
(ಅಕ್ಷರದಲ್ಲಿ) ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು
2. ಸದಸ್ಯರು _____ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ
ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ/ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಮುನ್ನಡೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಭತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು
ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ತಾರೀಖು _____

ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಪರಿಷತ್ತು

FORM B

ನಮೂನೆ ಆ

KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ

(See rule 15 of the Karnataka, Legislature

(Member's Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1957)

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ (ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಭತ್ಯೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ)

ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ, 1957 ಇದರ 15ನೇ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ)

I hereby furnish the following particulars in respect of my forward journey for purposes of preparation of my T.A. Bill and declare that the particulars furnished are correct

ನಾನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಭತ್ಯೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

1. Name of the Member in Block Letters

1. ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು (ದಪ್ಪ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

2. Place of permanent residence

2. ಖಾಯಂ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ

3. Date of arrival at place of Meeting

3. ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ

4. Particulars of journey performed by Rail/Road

4. ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ವಿವರಗಳು ರೈಲು ಮೂಲಕವೆ ? ರಸ್ತೆ ಮೂಲಕವೆ ?

5. Addresses at place of meeting.

5. ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಳಾಸ

Member
Karnataka L.A/L.C

To
The Secretary
Karnataka Legislature
Bangalore.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ /
ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯ

FORM C

ನಮೂನೆ ಇ

KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ

(See rule 15 of the Karnataka, Legislature

(Member's Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1957)

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ (ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಭತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ)

ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ, 1957 ಇದರ 15ನೇ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ)

I hereby furnish the following particulars relating to my journey and stay at the place of the meeting for preparation of my T.A. Bill and declare that the particulars furnished are correct.

ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಭತ್ಯೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಕ್ಕೂ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಗಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ವಿವರಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

A. Journey Particulars

ಆ. ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ವಿವರಗಳು

1. Name of the Member

1. ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು

2. Place of permanent residence

2. ಖಾಯಂ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ

3. Date of arrival at the place of Meeting

3. ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ

4. Particulars of journey performed either/or by Rail/Road

4. ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ವಿವರಗಳು

ರೈಲು ಮೂಲಕವೆ ? ರಸ್ತೆ ಮೂಲಕವೆ ?

5. Proposed date of departure from the place of meeting.

5. ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ಹೊರಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ :

B. CLAIM OF D.A.

ಆ. ದಿನಭತ್ಯದ ಕೇಳಿಕೆ

6. The number of days the Member has attended the Session/Committee Meeting
6. ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ / ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಒಟ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
7. Date and name of the other committees, if any attended during the period of the Session/Committee and if D.A. has been claimed for the Same.
7. ಅಧಿವೇಶನ / ಸಮಿತಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ (ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ)ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಿನ ಭತ್ಯೆಯವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಿರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ದಿನಾಂಕ
8. Whether the Member had gone to his place of residence during days of adjournment intervals or holidays or stayed at the place of meeting
8. ಸಭೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ವಿರಾಮ ಅಥವಾ ರಜೆಯ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ ? ಅಥವಾ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೇ ?
9. Other particulars if any
9. ಇತರ ವಿವರಗಳು (ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ)

Place.....

ಸ್ಥಳ

Date

ದಿನಾಂಕ

Member, Legislative Council

ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಹಿ.

To
The Secretary
Karnataka Legislative Council
Bangalore.

**THE KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE (MEMBERS, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE)
RULES, 1968**

(As amended up to 1st Sept. 1997)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 (Mysore Act 2 of the 1957), the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Title and Commencement:- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Legislature (Members medical Attendance) Rules, 1968.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the tenth day of August 1967.

2. Definitions:- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "authorised medical attendant" means

- (i) in the case of Members residing in places where there are Government Hospitals or Dispensaries, the Medical Officers, whether Gazetted or Non- Gazetted, incharge of such Hospitals or Dispensaries.
- (ii) In the case of Members residing in places where there are no Government Hospitals or Dispensaries, the Medical Officers, whether Gazetted or Non- Gazetted, in charge of local fund dispensaries, health units or health centres, at such places;
- (iii) In the case of Members suffering from Tuberculosis and receiving treatment at the Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha, the Chief Medical Officer of the said Institute);

Provided that honorary Specialists, honorary Medical Officers part-time specialists and part-time Medical Officers shall not be deemed to be authorised Medical Attendants.

- b) "Controlling Officer" for the purpose of claims for reimbursement of expenditure incurred in connection with Medical Attendance, means the Secretary Karnataka Legislature.
- c) "Form" means a form appended to these rules.
- d) "Medical attendance" means attendance at a Government Hospital or Dispensary including such pathological, Bacteriological, Radiological or other methods of examination for the purpose of diagnosis as are available in the Government Hospital and are considered necessary by the authorised Medical Attendant, and such consultation with a specialist in Government employ within the state or other medical officer similarly in Government employ within the state as the authorised medical attendant certifies to be necessary to such extent and in such manner as the

specialist or medical officer may, in consultation with the authorised medical attendant, determine;

- e) "Member" means a Member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly or the Karnataka Legislative Council, and includes a Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council.
- f) "Patient" means a Member to whom these rules apply and who has fallen ill;
- g) "Secretary" means a Secretary of the State Legislature and includes the Deputy Secretary of the State Legislature, and any under Secretary of the State Legislature.
- h) "Treatment" means use of all Medical, X-ray and Surgical facilities available at a Government Hospital or Dispensary in which a Member is treated and includes
 - (i) The employment of such pathological, bacteriological, radiological or other methods as are considered necessary by the authorised Medical Attendant;
 - (ii) the supply of such Medicines, vaccines, sera or other therapeutic substances as are ordinarily available in the Hospital or Dispensary.
 - (iii) the supply of such medicines, vaccines, sera or other therapeutic substances as the authorised Medical Attendant may certify in writing to be essential for the recovery, or for the prevention of serious deterioration in the condition of the Member and which are not ordinarily available with the authorised medical Attendant;
 - (iv) treatment of confinement cases of Member;
 - (v) Such accommodation as is ordinarily provided in the Hospital and accommodation in the ward of the highest class available at the time of admission of the patient in Hospital;
 - (vi) In the case of a Member who is an in Patient in a Hospital such nursing and diet as is ordinarily provided to inpatients by the Hospital.

Explanation: For the purposes of Sub-clause (iii) prescription of expensive drugs, tonics, laxatives or other elegant and proprietary preparations for the use of Members when drugs of equal therapeutic value are available in the Hospital or Dispensary is prohibited.

3. Charges for Medical Attendance:- (1) A Member shall be entitled free of charge to Medical Attendance and treatment by the authorised medical attendant. Medical Officer shall not charge any fees from or for Members for whom they are authorised Medical Attendants.

- (2) No Member shall be entitled to any free Service by Dentists or Opticians except for eye diseases requiring Medical Treatment and prescription of glasses and for removal of teeth. The cost of glasses shall not be borne by the Government.
- (3) No Member shall be entitled to free treatment at any Government Hospital for venereal diseases or any diseases brought about by his intemperance.
- (4) No fee shall be charged for sterilisation of instruments used in connection with operations performed on the Members.

4. Special Treatment in certain cases:- If an authorised Medical Attendant is of the opinion that the case of the patient is such serious or special nature as to require medical attendance by some persons other than himself or that the patient requires anti-rabic treatment, he may, with the approval of the Director of Health Services (which shall be obtained before hand unless the delay involved entails danger to the health of the patient), send the patient to the nearest specialist or other Medical Officer in Government Employment by whom, in his opinion, Medical Attendance is required for the patient or in the case of anti-rabic treatment, to be nearest place where such treatment is available or if the patient is too ill to travel, summon such specialists or other medical officer to attend upon the patient.

5. Reimbursement of Medical Expenses

1. The refund of the cost of preparations which are not Medicines but are primarily foods, tonics, toilet preparations or disinfectants is not admissible under these Rules. List of items for which refund is not admissible under these rules will be issued by the Director of Health Services from time to time.

Provided that the cost of any therapeutic substance included in such list, which is prescribed by the authorised Medical Attendant as absolutely essential for the recovery of the patient shall be reimbursed by Government, if the Government after consultation with the Director of Health services is satisfied that such therapeutic substances was absolutely essential for the recovery of the patient , and makes an order to that effect.

2. Sales Tax paid by Members while purchasing Special Medicines, from the market is refundable, Packing and postage charges paid by the Members for purchasing Special Medicines from out-stations are not refundable.
3. If an ambulance is used to convey a patient to a place of treatment or to convey a patient from one Hospital to another Hospital for purposes of Medical examination the charges incurred by the Member on that account are refundable.

4. The cost of Ayurvedic and Unani preparations (other than preparations specified from time to time by the Director of Health Services as admissible) is refundable to the Members.
5. Refund in the respect of dentures, where necessary shall be allowed up to a maximum of fifty rupees in each case subject to production of a certificate by the authorised Medical Attendant, where the dentures are made of Special Material like gold or silver, their cost shall not be borne by the Government.

(5A) Treatment for Tuberculosis; Treatment of a Member suffering from Tuberculosis at the Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha, shall be deemed to be treatment in Government Medical Hospital and the Member in such a case shall be entitled to get refund of the Ward charges and reimbursement of medical expenses admissible under these rules.

5A Reimbursement of expenses incurred at any place other than in a Government of notified Hospital or Dispensary: In respect of expenses incurred by a Member for the Medical Attendance and treatment obtained by him and Members of his family in any hospital or dispensary Maintained by the State Government, or in any hospital or dispensary notified by the Karnataka Legislature, he shall be entitled for reimbursement of the expenses incurred thereon. The expenses shall be inclusive of the charges for accommodation in the place where such treatment is taken.

5A (i) Reimbursement of expenses incurred at any place other than in a Government Hospital or Dispensary and other than Hospital and Dispensary notified by the Karnataka Legislature: In respect of expenses incurred by a Member for the Medical Attendance and treatment obtained by him in any place other than in a Hospital or Dispensary maintained by the State Government and other than Hospital or Dispensary notified by the Karnataka Legislature he shall be entitled to reimbursement of the expenses incurred to the same extent as he is entitled under these rules for reimbursement of expenses incurred by him for Medical Attendance and treatment obtained in such Hospital or Dispensary. The expenses shall be inclusive of the charges for accomodation in the place where such treatment is taken.

Explanation: For the purpose, of this rule, "Member of family" means husband, wife, son, unmarried daughter, father and mother; and "mother-in-law/father-in-law in case of only-female Members of Legislature".

3. Validation:- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Karnataka Legislature (Members Medical Attendance) Rules, 1968 as amended by these rules, the reimbursement of medical expenses to Members of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council sanctioned by the Government prior to the coming into force of these rules shall be deemed to have been validly sanctioned.

6. Claims for reimbursement of Medical Charges

- (1) All claims for refund of expenses incurred on account of the purchase of special medicines should be accompanied by an "essentiality certificate" . In Form A from the authorised medical attendant, and countersigned by the Dean or Vice-Dean incharge of the Government Hospital in Bangalore, Mysore Hubli or Bellary, and by the District Surgeon or any other Medical Officer authorised by the Director of Health Services in other places. The counter signing officer shall satisfy himself that the authorised medical attendant has complied with these rules, the verification of medicines being made with reference to the lists of Non-reimbursable Medicines specified by the Director of Health Services from time to time.
- (2) Claims for reimbursement for the expenses incurred in connection with medical charges shall be preferred in form B and shall be sent to the Secretary, within a period of one year claims preferred after the said period of one year will be subject to pre-audit by the Accountant General. The expenditure relating to medical charges shall be debited against the allotment of the State Legislature under the head "18 Parliament, State/ Union Territory Legislature-B, State/Union Territory; Legislature".

FORM A

(Vide Rule 6 (1))

ESSENTIALITY CERTIFICATE

I certify that Shri/Smt. Member. Karnataka Legislative Assembly / Karnataka Legislative Council, has been under my treatment for disease from to at the Hospital / Dispensary / my consulting room and that the under mentioned Medicines prescribed by me in this connection were essential for the recovery / prevention of serious deterioration in the condition of the Patient. The Medicines are not stocked in the Hospital/Dispensary for supply to Private patients and do not include proprietary preparations for which cheaper substances of equal therapeutic value are available non preparations which are primarily foods, toilets or disinfectants.

Sl.No	Name of Medicines	Price	
		Rs.	Ps.

Signature and Designation of
Authorised Medical Attendant.

Date.....

Counter-Signature of the
Medical Officer.

In the case of confinement the words 'during pregnancy' or 'child birth' may as the case may be substituted for the word 'disease'.

FORM B

(Vide Rule 6(2))

Application Form for claiming Refund of Medical Expenses

1. Name of the Member ...
(in block letters)
2. Full residential address ..
3. Place at which the Patient fell ill ...
4. Nature of illness and its duration ...
5. Details for the amount claimed ...
6. Total amount claimed ...
7. List of enclosure ...

Declaration to be signed by the Member

I hereby declare that the Statements in this application are true to the best of my Knowledge and belief.

.....

Signature of the Member

Date :

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
NOTIFICATION
No.Acts-III/903/MRA/LA/2013, Bangalore, Dated 28-03- 2014

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause V of Rule (3) of the Karnataka Legislature (Pensioners Medical Attendance) Rules, 2007 the Special Board of the Karnataka Legislature hereby amends the Notification No.Acts-1/26/MRA/LA/2007-08, Bangalore, Dated 26th February 2008 with immediate effect, namely,

In the said Notification under the headings:-

ii) Private Hospitals in Bangalore, after Sl.No. 33 and entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted namely:-

34. Karnataka Nephrology and Transplant Institute Lakside Medical Centere & Hospital 33/4, Meaneen Avenue, Bangalore-42.
35. Narayana Hrudayalaya No.258/A, Bommasandra Industrial Anekal Taluk, Bangalore-158
36. Sagar Hospitals Jayanagar, Bangalore
37. Shekar Netrayalaya, J.P.Nagar, 3rd phase, Bangalore.
38. Trinity Hospital & Heart Foundation, Basvanagudi, Bangalore.
39. Bhagwan Mahveer Jain Hospital, Millar Road, Bangalore
40. Hi-tech Kidney Stones Hospital, Bangalore.
41. Bangalore Children's Hospital, Bangalore
42. Rajashekar Hospital, J.P.Nagar, Bangalore.
43. K.R.Hospital, 979, 25th Main Road, BSK 1st Stage, 50ft. Road, Bangalore.
44. Vyddehi Hospital, 82, EPIP Area, Whitfield, Bangalore.
45. Bangalore Kidney Stone Hospital, Bangalore.
46. Shifa Hospital ,Queens Road, Bangalore.
47. Curie Centre of Oncology, Kormanagala, Bangalore.
48. Bangalore West Lions Hospital, J.C.Road, Bangalore.
49. Sri Krishna Sevashrama Hospital, Jayanagara, Bangalore
50. Bhagvan Jain Netrayala, Sheshadripuram, Bangalore.
51. Nu Trust BKF Chand Nefro Urology Centre, Padmanabhanagra Bangalore.
52. Devi Eye Hospital, Kormangala Bangalore.
53. D.G.Hospital, Padmanabhanagar, Bangalore
54. Gayathri Hospital, Vijayanagar, Bangalore.
55. Acura Speciality Hospital, Kormangala, Bangalore.
56. Vinayaka Hospital, Hanumanthanagar, Bangalore
57. Karthik Nethrayala, N.R.Colony, Ashoknagar, Bangalore.
58. North Side Hospital & Dignostic Centre Sahakaranagar, Bangalore
59. Punya Hospital Channapatnna Bangalore Rural Dist.
60. St.Theresas Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore
61. Mediscope Hospital Pvt.Ltd., Pillanna Garden, Bangalore.
62. Pristine Hospital, No.877, Modi Hospoital Road, West of Chord Road, 2nd Stage, Bangalore.
63. Jayashree Nursing Home, No.4, 4th Cross, 4th Block Kumarapark West, Bangalore.
64. Curad My Centre for Diabetes, No.33, 11 Main Road, Near Vyalikaval Police Station Bangalore.
65. Dr.Ramesh Hospital , 4th Clock Rajajinagar, Bangalore.

66. Prabha Eye Clinic & Research Centre No.504, Jayanagar, Bangalore.
67. Vittalal International Institute of Ophthalmology, Hoskerekhalli, Bangalore.\
68. Retina Institute of Karnataka, 5th Main Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
69. Sudarshan Netralaya Sampige Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
70. City Hospital Chord Road, Rajajinagar, Bangalore
71. Koshys Hospital, Raghavendra Nagar, Tambuchettypalya, Ramamurthy Nagar Bangalore.
72. Vishwabharathi Hospital Pvt. Ltd, 3rd Main, Hanumanthanagar, Bangalore.
73. Harsha Hospital Husur Road, Bommasandra, Bangalore
74. Suguna Hospital, Dr.Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Bangalore
75. B.G.S.Globel Hospital , BGS health & Education City Uttrahalli Road, Kengeri Bangalore.
76. Mahveer Eye Hospital. Sirur Park, Sheshadripuram, Bangalore.
77. Dr.M.C.Modi Charitable Eye Hospital, M.C.Modi Road, Mahalakshmpuram Bangalore.
78. Sunayana Eye Hospital, Jayanagar, Opp. 4th T.Block, Bangalore.
79. Fortis Hospital Cunnigham Road, Bangalore.
80. Fortis Hospital Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore.
81. Jeevani health & Medicare Pvt.Ltd., Magadi MainRoad, Dasarahalli, Bangalore.
82. Shanakara Eye Hospital, HAL Airport Road, Kundanahalli gate, Bangalore.
83. Sagar Hospital, DSI, Shavige Malleswara Hills, Kumaraswamy layout, Bangalore.
84. Vikram Hospital, Millar Road, Bangalore.
85. Vikram Hospital, Mysore.
86. Vasan Eye Care Hospital. 1st Block Rajajinagar, Bangalore.
87. Vasan Eye care Hospital, Opp.Pizza Hut, Koramangala Bangalore.
88. Vagus Super Speciality Hospital 18th cross, Malleswaram Bangalore.
89. Panecia Hospital Pvt. Basweshwaranagar, Bangalore.
90. Dr.Agarwals Eye Hospital, N.S.Palya, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore.
91. Abhya Eye Hospital, BSK 3rd Stage, Bangalore.
92. Sapthagiri Hospital, No.15, Hessargatta Main Road, Bangalore.
93. Indus Estside Hospital, Jnanabharathi Layout, Bangalore.
94. Sahaya Holitic Intergtative Hospital Pvt. Ltd., T.Mariyappa Road, 1st Block Jayanagar Bangalore
95. Vijayanagar Global Hospital, Near Main Bustand, MCRoad, Bangalore-40
96. Vijaya Nethralaya Super Speciality Eye Hospital, 5th Cros Malgala Nagarbhavi,Bangalore.
97. Sri Eye Care Laser & Surgical Centre, KHM Blcok, Ganganagar, Bangalore.
98. Anand Diagnostic Centre, Infantry Road, Bangalore.
99. Thatagath Hear Centre, Bangalore
- 100 Kanva Diagnostic Centre, Rajajinagar, Bangalore
101. Padmashree Medicare Pvt. Ltd., Vijayanagar. Bangalore.
102. V.Diagnostic Laboratory, Malleswaram Bangalore.
103. Santosh Diagnostic St.John Church Road, Bangalore.
104. Ragavas Diagnostic & Research Centre Sadguru complex jayanagar Bangalore.
105. Clumax Diagnostic & Research Centre Lakshmi Towers Jayanagar, Bangalore.
106. Chanre Diagnostic laboratory Malleswaram Bangalore.
- 107 .Isha Diagnostic centre Sampige Road, Malleswaram Bangalore.
108. colombia Asia hospital,yeshavanthpur,bengaluru.
109. colombia Asia hospital,Ballary Road,Bangalore.

110. Apollo Hospital, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore.
111. M.S.Ramaiah Memorial Hospital, Bangalore.
112. Sparsha Hospital, Hosur Road, Bangalore.
113. H.C.G. Institute of Oncology Bangalore.
114. Fortis Hospital Sheshadripuram And Cunningham Road , Bannerghatta Road, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore.
115. M.S. Ramaiah Teaching And Medical Hospital, Bangalore.
116. Spandana Re-habilitation Center, Nandini Lay-out Bangalore.
117. Gunasheela Hospital And Meternity Home, Basavanagudi , Bangalore.
118. Chord Road Hospital, Vijayanagara, Bangalore.
119. Metropolis Lab Malleswaram, Bangalore.
120. Apoorva Diagnostic , Bangalore.

iii) Private Hospitals in Other Districts: after Sl.No.23 and entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted namely:-

24. R.L.Jalappa Hospital & Research Centre, Kolar
25. Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, Raichur
26. B.G.S.Appolo Hospital, Kuvempunagar, Mysore
27. J.SS Medical College Hospital Mysore
28. Siddhartha Medical College Hospital, Tumkur
29. PVS Medical Surgical & Cardic Hospital Chitradurga
30. Karudi Hospital & Research Centre Bagalkote
31. A.J Hospital & Research Centre , Mangalore
32. Omega Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Mangalore
33. City Hospital & Research & Diagnostic Centre Kadri , Mangalore
34. Gopalagowda Shanthaveri Memorial Hospital Mysore.
35. Chethan Nursing Home, Malandur Road, Chikkamagalur
36. Poornima Hospital & Meternity Centre, Mulbagal, Kolar
37. R.K. Nursing Home Chintamanai, Kolar,
38. Mallikarjuna Nursing Home , Shimoga
39. Malanadu Hospital & Institute of Oncology, Shimoga
40. Basveshwarwa Hospital Shimoga
41. Malage Hospital, Theerthalli, Shimoga
42. Manjunatha Health Care Hospital Kolar.
43. New Kolar Nursing Home, Kolar
44. New Kamadenu Nursing Home Kolar,
45. Srinivasa Nursing Home, M.B. Rd. Kolar
46. Babu Nursing Home Pandavapura Mandya
47. New pragathi Nursing Home Mandya
48. Archana Nursing Home Mandya
49. Annapurna Nursing Home, Gangavathi Koppala
50. Patil Nursing Home., Koppala
51. Al-Ameen Medical College Hospital, Bijapur
52. BLED medical College, Bijapur
53. CSI Redfrene Hospital Hassan
54. Mangala Nursing Home Hassan
55. Bharthi Nursing Home Hassan
56. Keshva Nethralaya, Hassan

57. Kasturba Hospital, Tumkur
58. Devi Hospital, Tumkur
59. Adarsha Nursing Home, Tumkur
60. Ashraya Hospital, Chikkamagalur
61. Holy Cross Hospital, Chikkamagalur
62. Balaji Nursing Home, Kadur, Chikkamagalur
63. Padma Nayanalya M.M.Joshi Eye Clinic, Hubli
64. Shakuntala Memorial Hospital, Husur, Hubli
65. Bharath Institute of Oncology, Hebbal Mysore.
66. City Central Hospital, Davanagere
67. Ravi Nursing Home, Davanagere
68. Vijayshri Accident & Orthocare, Udupi
69. Hitech Medicare Hospital, Udupi
70. Vinay Hospital, Kundapura, Udupi
71. City Nursing Home, Karkala, Udupi
72. Janatha Hospital & Research Centre, Hassan
73. Nandini Nursing Home, K.R.Road Mandya
74. Latha Nursing Home, Davanagere
75. Kaveri Nursing Home, Mandya
76. S.S.M.Super speciality Hospital, Hassan
77. Gandhi Hospital, Udupi
78. Bidrai Ashwini Hospital, Bijapur
79. Bagalkot Medical College, Bagalkot
80. Kamashi Hospital, Mysore
81. CSI hold worth Memorial Hospital, Mysore
82. Jayashree Nursing Home, Hassan
83. Dr.N.R.Acharya memorial Hospital, Koteshwara, Udupi
84. Navarathna Surgical & Maternity Nursing Home, Kolar
85. Viajy Hospital Tumkur,
86. Sanjivini Sahakari Hospital, Hassan
87. B.Siddaramnna Hospital Tumkur
88. Athena Hospital, Mangalore
89. Aruna Hospital, Tumkur
90. Vinayaka Hospital, Tumkur
91. Bapuji Nursing Home, Tumkur
92. Kadli Ningamma Hospital, Davanagere
93. Manohar Saigowda Hospital, Mulbagal Kolar
94. Manasa Hospital, Guribidnaur, Kolar
95. Prashanth Medical Service, Nehru nagar, Mandya
96. Suraksha Nursing Home, mandya
97. Annaporna Hospital KMRoad, Chikkamagalur
98. Jayapriya Hospital, Hubli
99. Patil Nursing Home, Gulbarga
100. Hemavathi Hospital, Hassan
101. Chitra Hospital & Prasad Memorial Medical centre, Mysore
102. Daddannavar Hospital & Research centre, Bagalkot
103. Khaja Bandenawaz Teaching & General Hospital, Gulbarga

104. Sampige Nursing Home, Hassan
105. Laskshmi Nursing Home, Hassan
106. Suguna Nursing Home, Kolar
107. Bharthi Hospital, K.R.Extn. Tumkur
108. Chaitanya Hospital SSPuram Tumkur
109. Chinmay Hospital Kundapura Udupi
110. Malnadu Nursing Home, KRPuram Hassan
111. Ashwini Nursing Home PJExtn Davangere
112. Venkateshwara Nursing Home Srinivasapura
113. Ashraya Hospital Davanagere]
114. City medical Center Davanagere
115. Shilpashri Nursing Home, Mandya
116. Pragathi Hospital Tumkur
117. Smt.Savithamma 7 Sri Shanasappa Hospital, Arsikere Hassan
118. ETCM Hospital, Kolar
119. Rajiv Hospital Hassan
120. Chandrakala Hospital & Institute of Medical Research Jayalakshmiapuram Mysore
121. Dr.N.K.Thimmaiah Hospital, Kuvempunagar, Tumkur
122. Akshya Nursing Home, Gowripet , Kolar
123. Doddamane Hospital Tumkur
124. Belgaum Cancer Hopsital, Belgaum
125. Benaka Health Centre, Dakshina Kannada
126. Dr.K.Narasimhaiah Hospital Gandhinagar, Tumkur
127. Pragathi Speciality Hospital Puttur D.K.
128. Mangala Nur5sing Home & Kidney foundation, Mangalore
129. Nalwada Multispeciality Hospital & Research Centre, Hosur, Hubli
130. Shushrusha Nursing Koppala
131. Dr.Lodaya Hospital Haveri
132. Sri Satya sai Hospital, Chikkamagalur
133. Adarsha Hospital Udupi
134. Venkateshwara Nursing Home, Hassan
135. B.J.Lingegowda Hospital, Channapattanna
136. Ravi poli clinic & maternity Shimoga
137. Nagesh Hospital, Channarayapattanna, Hassan
138. Krupa Nursing Home, Mandya
139. Vivakandanda & maternity Home, Shimoga
140. Shivakrupa Hospital Chikkodi, Belgaum
141. Chetan Hospital Puttru D.K.
142. Suneetha Nurshing Home Chitradurga
143. uday Nursing Home Chitradurga
144. Rajalakshmi Nursing Home Tumkur
145. Nandini Diagnostic Centre& Hospital Raichur
146. Yenepoy Hospital, Mangalore
147. Pavan Nurwshing Home, Srinivapura Kolar
148. Manjunath Hospital, Chikkabalapur Kolar
149. Danush Hospital Chintamani, Kolar
150. Tejeswini Hospital Mangalore

151. S.D.M.College of medical Science & Hospital Dharwad
152. Deccan Hospital Chinthamani, Kolar
153. Dr.Nukapur Hospital, KSRTC Bustand Kolar
154. S.D.Jayaram Hopsital & Research Centre Mandya
155. Jayashri Nursing Home Tumkur
156. Shilpa Diagnostic Nurshing Home Davanagere
157. Mahalakshmi memorial Hosptial, Sirsi, U.K.
158. Patanjali Hospital Dharmashalaroad, Chitradurga
159. SS Institute of Medical Science & Research Centre, Davanagere
160. Adithya Orthopedic & Trauma Centre Tumkur
161. Akshya Hospital Tumkur
162. Patil medicare Multispeciality Hospital Bagalkot
163. Meena Nurshing Home Bhadravathi Shimoga
164. RSL Nursing Home Chintamani Kolar
165. Dandin Hospital, Bagalkot
166. Kelagar medical Centre, Rannibennur, Haveri
167. Sanjo Hospital Srinivasapura Mandya
168. City Hospital Shimoga
169. Dr.R.B.patil Hopsital Hubli
170. Basweshwara Medical College & Hospital Chitradurga
171. Usha Hospital Shimoga
172. Surabi Hospital & I.C.U Mandya
173. Hegde Health Complex, Shimoga
174. Ashraya Nurshing Home, Bijapur
175. Choudhri Hospital, Bijapur
176. Vivekananda Memorial Hospital H.D.Kote, Mysore
177. Hoysala Hospital, Hassan
178. Shantha clinic, Gokak, Belgaum
179. new citgy Multispeciality Hospital, Udupi
180. Subbaiah Hospital Shimoga
181. Mahesh Hospital, Bramavara, Udupi
182. Devi Nursing Home, Kundapura Udupi
183. Mathrushri Hospital Chintamani, Chikkabalapur
184. Nayana Hospital, Bhadravathi Shimoga
185. Pooja Hospital, Channapattanna Ramanagar
186. Danamma Super Speciality Hospital Bellary
187. Kaveri Hospital, Mysore
188. M.K.Bhandari Hopspital, Raichur
189. Manasa Hospital Chikkabalapur
190. Bijapur Kidney Foundation. Bijapur
191. Shushrutha Multispeciality Hospital Hubli
192. Bhavi Hospital Bagalkot
193. Girija Clinic , puttur D.K.
194. Vijaya Hospital, Belgaum
195. Sridevi Multispeciality Hosptal Honnavar, U.K.
196. Balanku Orthopedic Meternity Hospital, Raichur
197. Anuradha Nurshing Home Theerthalli Shimoga

198. Durga Hopsital Bhadravathi Shimoga
199. Shushroosha Dr.GVPandit Memorial Hopsital, Haveri
200. S.R.Nethralaya Eye Hopsital, Udupi
201. Danush Hopsital Bagalkot
202. Maruthi nethralaya Gadag
203. Yash Hospital, Belgaum
204. vivus Hospital, Medekeri, Kodagu
205. Vivekananda General Hospital Hubli
206. Mudnur hospital Bijapur
207. Bhargi Hospital, Bagalokot
208. Thirumala Hopsital chelkare Chitradurga
209. Coloumbia Asia Hospital Mysore
210. Nanjappa life care Shimoga
211. Nirmala hospital Shimoga
212. Lalthi Hospital Udupi
213. Mahaveer Medical Centre, Puttur D.K.
214. Dr. Handral Nurshing Home , Haveri
215. Mavintop Hospital Davanegere
216. Renuka Eye Hospital, Haveri
217. St.Joseph Hopsital Mysore
218. Vaatsyala Hospital Mandya
219. Suchethana Hospital Davanagere
220. Dr.R.G. Karudigmath memorial nursing home Badami Bagalkot
221. Drishti Eye clinic Davangere
222. Visvaseva samthi charitable hospital Sirsi U.K.
223. RNS Hospital mudeshwara North Canara
224. Lakshmi Hopsital Kadur, Chikmagalur
225. Basavraj Hospital Hiriyyur Chitradurga
226. Shankar eye hospital Shimoga
227. Shrusutha eye clinic Davanegere
228. TSS Shripad hegde kadave I.M.S. Sirsi U.k.
229. Adarsha Hopsital Kundapur Udupi
230. Kshema Orthiopedic Hosital Hubli
231. Bhate Hospital Chikkodi Belgaum
232. Lakshmi srinivas Nursing Home chalkere Chitradurga
233. Charaka Hospital Tumkur
234. Maruthi Hospital kadur, Chikkamagalur
235. Shanthi Hopsital Bagalkot
236. Kiran Diagnostic Centre Chitradurga
237. srinivasa Diagnostic Centre Kolar
238. Mandya Diagnostic Centre Mandya
239. Guruja Diagnostic Centre Koppal
240. Ambli Diagnostic Centre Tumkur
241. Hubli Scan centre Hubli
242. baba House, Gulbarga
243. Das Diagnostic scanning Centre Hassan
244. Bhagwan Pathology Mysore

245. Dr.Karigowda laboratory Bijapur
246. N.M.R. Scan centre Hubli
247. Dr. jeevnavar Laboratory blood bank Hubli
248. Karnataka Cardio Diagnostic Centre Mysore
249. Sukshema Hospital Davanagere
250. T.M.A.Pai Hospital,Manipal,Udupi.

Ayurvedic, Yoga & Naturopathy, Homeopathy, Unani

1. Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Hospital udupi
2. Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Hospital, Hassan
3. I-AIIM Health care Centre yelahanka Bangalore
4. Shanthigiri Ayurveda & Sidda Hospital, Adugudi Bangalore
5. Aitreya Ayurveda Medical college Doddabalapur Bangalore
6. Srikalabyrehwara ayurveda medical college vijayanagar, bangalore
7. Ayurveda hospital Domlur Bangalore
8. Sahaya holisitc integertive hospital, Bangalore
9. Jayanagar Nature cure hospital, Bangalore
10. Jindal Nature Cure hopsital, bangalore
11. SDM Nature cure Hopsital Ujeri Dharmasthala
12. Soukya sahaya Homeopathi hospital
13. Dr. Baksons homeiopathy medical centre
14. Institute of Unani Medicine
15. Calcuit Unani research Hospital

By Order and in the name of the Special Board.

P. OMPRAKASHA

Secretary,

Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

**THE KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE (PRESIDING OFFICERS) MEDICAL,
ATTENDANCE RULES, 1959.**

(As corrected upto 30th November, 1982)

In exercise of the Powers conferred by Section 15 of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1957), the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following Rules:

1. (1) These Rules may be called the Karnataka Legislature (Presiding Officers) Medical Attendance Rules, 1959.
- (2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the First day of November, 1956.
2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires.
 - (b) "Authorised medical attendant" means the Superintendent, Bowring Hospital, Bangalore Unless by general or Special Order Government designates any other Medical Officer as the authorised medical Attendant.
 - (c) Government means the State Government.
 - (d) "Medical Attendance" means attendance in a Government Hospital or at the residence of the Speaker or Chairman (Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman or Leaders of Opposition or Government Chief Whips) or at the consulting Room maintained by the authorised medical attendant by arrangement with and includes.
 - (i) such pathological bacteriological, radiological or other methods of examination for the purposes of diagnosis are available in any Government or Laboratory in the State and are considered necessary by the authorised medical attendant.
 - (ii) Such consultation with any other medical officer or Specialist in the service of the Government as the authorised medical attendant certifies to be necessary to such extent and in such manner as the medical officer or the specialist may in consultation with the authorised medical attendant, determine.
 - (e) "State" means the State of Karnataka.
 - (f) "Nurse" means a Qualified nurse holding a certificate or a Diploma recognised by the Director of Medical Services in Karnataka.
 - (g) "Patient" means Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, Government Chief Whip who required medical attendance and treatment.

- (h) "Treatment" means the use of all medical and surgical facilities available at the Government hospital in which a patient is treated and includes;
- (i) the employment of such Pathological, bacteriological, radiological or any other methods as are considered necessary by the authorised medical attendant.
 - (ii) dental treatment where the diagnosis of the physiological or other disability from which a patient is suffering indicates that the treatment are real source of disturbance provided it is of a major kind such as treatment of jaw bone disease, wholesale removal of teeth etc.

Explanation: Surgical operation needed for the removal of adonotomes and impacted wisdom tooth also fall under the category of dental treatment of a major kind. Treatment of gum boils comes under oral surgery of the mouth and as such it is admissible under the Rules. Treatment for pyorrhos and gingivitis of teeth is however not covered.

- (iii) the supply of such medicines, vaccines Sera or other therapeutic substances as are ordinarily available in Government hospitals in the State.
- (iv) the supply of such medicines vaccines Sera or other therapeutic substances not ordinarily so available as the authorised medical attendant may certify in writing to be essential for the recovery of or for the prevention of serious deterioration in the condition of the patient.
- (v) an independent room in the hospital ward of the hospital to which the patient is admitted and where no independent room is available such accommodation as is available and is suited to his status.
- (vi) the services of such nurses as are ordinarily employed by the hospital to which the patient is admitted.
- (vii) such special nursing as the authorised medical attendant may certify in writing to be essential for recovery of or for the prevention of or serious deterioration in the condition of the patient having regard to the nature of the disease and
- (viii) the medical attendance described in sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) but does not include diet, or provision at the request of the patient or accommodation superior to that described in sub-clause (v)

Explanation: In the case of hospitals where the tariff is inclusive of diet charges, twenty percent of such tariff shall be reckoned as charges for diet.

3. (1) The Speaker, Chairman (Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip) shall be entitled free of charge to medical attendance by the authorised medical attendant.
- (2) Where Speaker, Chairman (Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip) is entitled under subrule (1) free of charges to medical attendance, any amount paid by him on account of such medical attendance shall (on an application being made in the form as in form as in appendix) and on production of a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant in this behalf be reimbursed to the Speaker, Chairman, (Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip) by Government. The amount to be reimbursed shall be drawn by the Speaker, Chairman, (Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, or Government Chief Whip) from the treasury on a salary bill, supported by proper receipts and vouchers in respect of each item of expenditure incurred by him (including essentiality certificate in the case of special medicines) and the expenditure on this account shall be debited to the allotment in the State Budget - under 25 General Administration.
4. (1) Whenever special medicines are prescribed an essentiality certificate in Form 'A' (or form 'B' as the case may be) shall be issued by the authorised medical attendant.
- (2) Expensive drugs, laxatives or other proprietary preparations for which cheaper substitutes of equal therapeutic value are available shall not be prescribed.
- (3) Preparations including tonics which are primarily foods, toilets, disinfectants, appliances, dressings, etc., specified in the list of inadmissible preparations in (Appendix 11) shall not be prescribed.
5. (1) The members of the family of the Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip shall be entitled free of charge of medical attendance and treatment on the scale and conditions allowed to the Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip himself under these Rules. This concession does not include medical attendance or treatment other than.
 - (i) at a Government Hospital or
 - (ii) at the Consulting Room maintained by the authorised medical attendant by arrangement with him, provided that in serious cases where the

authorised medical attendant consider removal of the member of the family to the hospital dangerous or injurious to life, medical attendance and treatment at the residence shall be allowed.

- (2) No travelling Allowance shall be allowed to members of the families for any journey perform to consult authorised medical attendant.
- (3) Medical attendance and treatment, referred to in sub-rule (1) shall include confinement in a hospital and pre-natal and past-natal treatment of the wife of Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip.

Explanation : A certificate by Speaker or Chairman Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip that a person is a member of the family of the Speaker, Chairman. Deputy Speaker. Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip who is residing with and is dependent on the Speaker or Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip shall be sufficient authority for receiving the benefits under these rules.

6. (1) When the place at which Speaker or Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip falls ill, is not the headquarters of the authorised medical attendant.
 - (a) The Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of the Opposition or Government Chief Whip shall be entitled to travelling allowance for the journey to and from such headquarters, or
 - (b) If the Speaker or Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of the Opposition, Government Chief Whip is too ill to travel, the authorised medical attendant shall be entitled to travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place where the patient is :

Provided that the Speaker or Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of the Opposition, Government Chief Whip shall not be entitled to travelling allowance for a journey for attendance by a dentist or an oculist.

- (2) An application for travelling allowance under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant stating that medical attendance was necessary and of the application under clause (b) of that sub rule that the Speaker or Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, or Government Chief Whip was too ill to travel.
7. (1) If the authorised Medical attendant is of opinion that the case of Speaker or Chairman Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, or Government Chief Whip is of such a serious or special nature as to require medical attendance by some person other than himself he may with the

approval of the Director of Medical Services in Karnataka which shall be obtained before hand unless the delay involved entitles danger to the health of the patient.

- (a) Send the patient to the nearest specialist or other medical officer in the State as provided for in a clause (d) of rule 2 by whom in his opinion medical attendance is required to the patient.
 - (b) If the patient is too ill to travel, summon such special or other medical officer to attend upon the patient.
- (2) Where a patient is sent to a specialist or on production of a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant in this behalf, be entitled travelling allowance for the journey to and from the headquarters of the Specialist or other medical officer.
- (3) A specialist or other medical officer summoned under Clause (b) of sub rule (1) shall on production of a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant in that behalf be entitled to travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place where the patient is:

7. A Reimbursement of Expenses incurred at any place other than in a Government Hospital or Dispensary : (In respect of expenses incurred by the Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whips for the medical attendance and treatment obtained by him in any place other than in a Hospital or dispensary maintained by the Government or under rule 8 or 8A he shall be entitled to reimbursement of the expenses incurred to the same extent as he is entitled under these rules for reimbursement of expenses incurred by him for medical attendance and treatment obtained in such Hospital or dispensary. The expenses shall be inclusive of the charges for accommodation in the place where such treatment is taken.

8. (1) The Speaker or Chairman, Deputy Speaker Deputy Chairman. Leader of the Opposition or Government Chief Whip, may at his option receive treatment either at his residence or at Government hospital.
- (2) Where Speaker or Chairman Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip receiving treatment at his residence under rule (1) he shall be entitled to receive towards the cost of the treatment incurred by him a sum equivalent to the cost of such treatment as he would have been entitled to receive free of charge, under these rules if he had not been treated at his residence.
- (3) A claim for any amount admissible under sub-rule (2) shall be accompanied by a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant, stating the amount of the cost of similar treatment referred to in sub rule (2)

- 8-A (1) When the Speaker, the Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip while on duty outside the State but within India falls ill and has to receive urgent medical attendance, all amounts paid by him in respect of such treatment shall on an application being made in the Form in Appendix I be reimbursed to him by Government and when he has not made any payment the amount payable for such treatment shall if he so desires, be paid direct by Government such reimbursement or payment shall be subject to the conditions specified in sub-rules (2) and (3) of this rule. The claim shall be supported by receipts and vouchers in respect of each item of expenditure incurred by the Speaker or the Chairman.
- (2) The medical attendance and treatment secured shall be to the same extent and on the same scale as the Speaker or the Chairman or the Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip would have been eligible if he had been at the time of illness within the State and for the purpose of any registered medical practitioner selected by the Speaker, the Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip to attend on him during the illness shall discharge the functions of an authorised medical attendant under these rules.
- (3) The seriousness of the illness or the nature of the illness of the Speaker, the Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, or Government Chief whip is such as to require a medical attendant to travel with him the traveling allowances and incidental charge of the medical attendant shall be paid by the Government.
- (4) The claim shall be supported by proper receipts vouchers and shall be countersigned by the authorised medical attendants to the effect that the treatment was necessary and the charges are reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case.
- (5) The extent to which the medical expenses incurred by the Speaker or the Chairmen, the Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, or Government Chief Whip while on duty outside India shall be reimbursed, shall be determined by special orders of Government provided that such expenses shall be payable only in respect of illness during the tour and to the extent the Speaker, the Chariman, the Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, Government Chief Whip would have been entitled to free medical attendance if he had fallen ill within the State.
- (6) If the nature of illness of the Speaker, chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, Government Chief Whip is such as to require treatment outside India and such treatment is not available anywhere in India, the extent to which the medical expenses incurred by

the Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, or Government Chief Whips outside India shall be reimbursed, shall be determined by special orders of the Government. Such reimbursement shall not be made except on production of a certificate in writing from the Director of Health and Family Welfare that such treatment is not available anywhere in India.

Explanation :Medical expenses for the purpose of this clause includes the travelling and incidental charges of the Speaker, Chairman Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition, or Government Chief Whip and where the Director of Health and Family Welfare certifies that the nature of the illness is such the patient requires the attendance of any attendant the travelling and incidental charges of the attendant.

9. Any charge of service rendered in connection with but not included in medical attendance on or treatment of a patient entitled, free of charge to Medical attendance or treatment under these rules, shall be determined by the authorised medical attendant and paid by the patient.

10. Relaxation of provisions: Where the Government is satisfied that the operation of any of these rules causes undue, hardship in any particular case, it may, by order dispense with or relax the requirements of that rule, to such extent and subject to such conditions as it may consider necessary for dealing with any case in a just and equitable manner.

APPENDIX-I

Form of application for claiming refund of medical expenses incurred in connection with medical attendance and or treatment of the Speaker the Chairman, the Deputy Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, Leader of Opposition or Government Chief Whip and his family.

N.B :Separate form should be used for each patient.

1. Name of the Speaker / Chairman / Deputy Speaker / Deputy Chairman / Leader of Opposition / Government Chief Whip.

2. Actual Address :

3. Name of the patient and his / her relationship to the Speaker / Chairman / Deputy Speaker / Deputy Chairman / Leader of Opposition / Government Chief Whip.

N.B. In the Case of children state age also.

4. Place at which the patient fell ill :

5. Details of the amount claimed :

I. Medical Attendance :

(i) Fees for consultation indicating

(a) The name and designation of the medical officer consulted and the hospital or dispensary to which attached.

(b) the number and dates of consultations and the fee paid for each consultation.

(c) the number and dates of injections and the fee paid for each injection

(d) Whether consultations and or injections were had at the hospital at the consulting room of the medical officer or at the residence of the patient.

II. Charges of pathological, bacteriological radiological or other similar test undertaken during diagnosis indicating

(a) the name of the hospital or laboratory where the tests were undertaken and

(b) Whether the tests were undertaken on the advice of the authorised medical attendant, if so, a certificate to that effect should be attached.

(iii) Cost of medicines purchased from market. List of medicines, Cash memos and the essentially certificate should be attached.

II Hospital treatment

Name of the Hospital

Charges for hospital treatment indicating separately the charges for

(i) Accommodation:

State whether it was an independent Room in the Hospital ward or where no independent room was available it was other accommodation suited to the status of the Speaker / Chairman / Deputy Chairman / Leader of Opposition / Government Chief Whip.

(ii) Diet

(iii) Surgical operation or medical treatment or confinement.

(iv) Pathological, bacteriological, radiological or other similar tests indicating.

(a) the name of the hospital or laboratory at which undertaken.

(b) Whether undertaken on the advice of the medical officer in charge of the case at the hospital. If so, a certificate to that effect should be attached.

(v) Medicines

(vi) Special Medicines

List of Medicines, cash memos and the essentially certificate should be attached.

(vii) Ordinary nursing

- (viii) Special nursing i.e., nurses specially engaged for the patients. State whether they were employed on the advice of the medical officer incharge of the case at the Hospital at the request of the Chairman / Deputy Chairman/ Speaker / Deputy Speaker leader of opposition Government Chief Whip.

In the former case a certificate from the medical officer in charge of the case and countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital should be attached.

-
- (ix) Ambulance charges

(State the journey to and from undertaken).

-
- (x) Any other charges eg., charges for electric light, Fan, heater, airconditioning etc., State also whether the facilities referred to use a part of the facilities normally, provided to all patients and no choice was left to the patient.
-

III. Consultation with Specialists

Free paid to specialist or a medical officer other than the authorised Medical attendant indicating :

- (a) The name and designation of the specialist or medical officer consulted and the hospital to which attached.
- (b) number and dates of consultation and the fee charged for each consultation.
- (c) Whether Consultation was had at the hospital, at the Consulting Room of the Specialist or Medical Officer or at the residence of the patient.
- (d) Whether the specialist or Medical Officer was consulted on the advice of the authorised medical attendant and the previous approval of the Director of Medical Services in Karnataka was obtained. If so, a certificate to that effect should be attached.

6. Total Amount claimed

7. List of enclosures

220

Note :

- (1) If the treatment was received by the the Speaker / Chairman / Deputy Speaker / Deputy Chairman / Leader of Opposition / Government Chief Whip at his/ her residence under rule / provision to rule 5(1) (ii). The Karnataka Legislature (Presiding Officer) Medical Attendance Rules 1959 give particulars of such treatment and attach a certificate from the authorised medical attendant as required by these rules.
- (2) If treatment was received at a hospital other than a Government Hospital, necessary details and the certificate of the authorised medical attendant that the requisite treatment was not available in any nearest Government hospital should be furnished.

Declaration to be signed by
Speaker / Chairman / Deputy Speaker / Deputy
Chairman / Leader of Opposition /
Government Chief Whip.

I here by declare that the statements in this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that the person for whom medical expenses were incurred is wholly dependent upon and residing.

Date

Signature of the Speaker /
Chairman / Deputy Speaker /
Deputy Chairman / Leader of
Opposition / Government Chief Whip.

FORM A**(To be completed in the case of patient who is not admitted to
hospital for treatment)**

Certificate granted to Shrimathi / Sri / Kumari
husband / wife / son / daughter / father / mother /
 brother / sister / of Shrimathi / Sri

I, Dr. hereby certify :-

- (a) That I charged Rs.
 (Rupees only) for
 consultation (s) only at
 my consulting room / at the residence of the patient.
- (b) that I charged Rs..... (Rupees
 only) for administering
 Intra-Venous /
 Intra-Muscular / Subcutaneous injection only at my
 consulting room / residence of the patient.
- (c) that the injections administered were not for immunising or prophylactic
 purposes.
- (d) that the patient has been under treatment at hospital / my
 consulting room, and that the undermentioned medicines prescribed by
 me in this connection were essential for the recovery / prevention of
 serious deterioration in the condition of the patient. The medicines are not
 stocked in the hospital for supply to private
 patients and do not include preparations which are primary foods, toilets
 or disinfectants.

NAME OF MEDICINES

Sl.	Name and Quantity	price
No.		Rs. Ps.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

-
- (e) that the patient is / was suffering from. and is / was under my treatment from to
- (f) that the patient was / was not treated for :
- (i) immunising and prophylactic purposes.
 - (ii) Sterility or sterilization
 - (iii) General diseases and delirium treatments.
- (g) that is was / was not a case of :
- (i) pre-natal or post-natal, routine checkups
 - (ii) testing of eye-sight for glasses.
- (h) that the X-ray, laboratory tests, etc., dated for which the expenditure of Rs. was incurred were necessary and were undertaken on my advice at the which is a Government hospital / laboratory.
- (i) that the patient did not require / required hospitalisation.
- (j) that I am of equivalent rank / immediately junior in rank to the A.M.A., and attached to the same hospital as he is viz., the hospital
- (k) that the ointment / mixture, entered item. under certificate no. (d) on reverse, could not be dispensed at the Government hospital / laboratory and the patient was advised to purchase it from market.
- (l) that I referred the patient to the hospital which is the nearest Government / Stated-aided / maintained by local authority / private hospital from the place where the patient fell ill which in my opinion could provide the necessary and suitable treatment.

(m) that I referred the patient to Dr. Specialist / M.E. in Government Employment in the for specialist consultation and that the necessary approval of the as required under the rules was obtained vide his letter / memo No. dated

Signature and Designation of the
Medical Officer and the hospital
dispensary to which attached.

Place.

Date.....

I Name of the hospital to be given here.

N.B. Certificates not applicable should be struck off. Certificate (c) is compulsory and must be filled in by the Medical Officer in all cases.

Certificate granted to Shrimathi / Sri / Kumari.
Wife / Son / Daughter of Sri. Speaker / Chairman
for.....

1. Deputy Speaker / Deputy Chairman / Leader of Opposition / Govt. Chief Whip.
2. Substituted under notification NO. LAW 63 LGR 79, dated 11th June 1979.

FORM B

(to be completed in the case of patients who are admitted to Hospital treatment).

"Certificate granted to Shrimathi / Sri / Kumari. husband
/ wife / son / daughter / father / mother / brother / sister or Shrimathi / Sri.
..... Speaker / Chairman or

(Deputy Speaker / Deputy Chairman.
Leader of opposition / Govt. Chief Whip)

PART A

(To be signed by the Medical Officer-in charge of the case at the Hospital)

I, Dr. hereby certify.

- (a) that the patient was admitted to Hospital on the advice of / on my advice.
..... (name of Medical Officer.)
- (b) that the patient has been under treatment at. and that the undermentioned medicines prescribed by me in this connection were essential for the recovery / prevention of serious deterioration in the condition of the patient. The medicines are not stocked in the for supply to private patients and do not include propriety preparation for which cheaper substances of equal therapeutic value are available, nor preparations which are primarily food, toilets or disinfectants.

Sl. No	Names of medicines	price
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

- (c) that the injection administered were/were not for immunising or prophylactic purposes.
- (d) That the patient is / was suffering from and is / was under my treatment from to
- (e) that the X-ray, Laboratory tests, etc., for which an expenditure of Rs. Was incurred were necessary and were undertaken on my advice at (Name of the Hospital or Laboratory)
- (f) that I called in Dr. for specialist consultation and that the necessary approval of the Director of Medical Services in Karnataka as required under the rules was obtained.

Signature and designation of
the Medical Officer-in-charge of the case
of the Hospital.

PART-B

I certify that the patient has been under treatment at the Hospital and that the services of the special nurses for which an expenditure of Rs. was incurred vide bills and receipts attached were essential for the recovery / prevention of serious deterioration in the condition of the patient.

Signature of the Medical Officer-in-charge
of the case at the Hospital

Countersigned

Medical Superintendent
..... Hospital

I certify that the patient has been under the treatment at the Hospital and that the facilities provided were the minimum which were essential for the patient's treatment.

Medical Superintendent,
..... Hospital.

Place.

Date.

N.B. Certificates not applicable should be struck off. Certificate (d) is compulsory and must be filled in by the Medical Officer in all cases).

KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE (TELEPHONE TO MEMBERS) RULES, 1979.

(Notification No. LAW 44 LGR 79 dt. 28/31-3-79)

1. Title and Commencement:- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Legislature (Telephone to Members) Rules, 1979.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the First day of April, 1978.

2. Definitions.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (i) 'member' means a member of the Assembly or the Council and includes a Minister, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, the Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker, a Leader of the Opposition and a Government Chief Whip.
- (ii) 'residence' means the place where a member ordinarily resides and from which he claims travelling allowances for attending meetings of the Legislature or any Committee thereof:
- (iii) 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the State Legislature and includes such other officer of the Legislature Secretariat as may be specified in this behalf by the Chairman and the Speaker.

3. Applicability.- These rules shall apply to all members including the Ministers, the Ministers of State, the Deputy Ministers, the Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of Opposition and the Government Chief Whips.

4. Installation Charges, etc., (1) Expenditure on account of the initial deposit, Installation and rental charges of the telephone installed under clause (g) of Section 12 of the Act shall be borne by the Government.

(2) Every member shall bear all other charges on account of local call or trunk-call or charges for re-connection, shifting or otherwise.

5. Reimbursement.- (1) Every members shall be entitled for reimbursement of the initial deposit amount and installation and rental charges of the telephone as specified in rule 4, on an application made to the Secretary. Such application shall be accompanied by the demand note or the bill, as the case may be, evidencing installation of the Telephone or quarterly rent there to along with the receipt in token of having paid the amount. The payment of telephone charges of members of Legislature shall be paid by cheques by the Secretary;

Provided that such reimbursement shall be allowed,-

(a) towards installation charges, in the case of Telephones installed on or after the 1st April, 1978;

(b) towards rentals, in the case of Telephone installed whether prior to or after the 1st April, 1978, but with effect from the said date only.

(2) The reimbursement of the amount paid by the member towards installation of Telephone at his residence shall be allowed for not more than once during his term or consecutive terms as member.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE**FORM 1**

(See Rule 3)

Application for Motor Car /Motor Cycle/Scooter Purchase Advance to Members of Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council.

1. Name of the Applicant
(in Block Letters).
2. Applicant's Designation
3. District Station
4. (i) Salary
(ii) Other Allowances
5. Anticipated price of Motor Car/Motor Cycle.
6. Amount of advance required
7. Date/Month of expiry of term
8. Number of instalments in which the advance is desired to be repaid.
9. Whether the intention is to purchase.-
 - (a) A new or an old Motor Car/Motor Cycle.
 - (b) If the intention is to purchase Motor Car/Motor Cycle through a person other than a regular or reputed dealer or agent.
10. Are any negotiation or Preliminary enquiries being made so that delivery of the Motor Car/Motor Cycle may be taken within one month from the date of drawal of the advance.
11. (a) Certified that the information given above is complete and true.
(b) Certified that I have not purchased the Motor Car / Motor Cycle on account of which I apply for the advance that I shall complete negotiations for the purchase of pay finally and take possession of the Motor Car/Motor Cycle before the expiry of one month from the date of drawal of the advance that I shall insure the Motor Car/Motor Cycle with General Insurance Corporation of India or any Subsidiary Company thereto in accordance with the rules and that I shall abide by the rules relating to the grant of advances to the Members of Karnataka Legislature for the Purchase of Motor Car/Motor Cycles.

Applicant's Signature

FORM II

[See Rule 6(2)]

Form of Agreement to be executed before drawing an advance for the purchase of Motor Vehicle.

AN AGREEMENT made on day of
 two thousand and
 BETWEEN
 (here in after called the Borrower, which expression shall include his heirs, administrators, executors and legal representatives) of the one part and the Governor of Karnataka (hereinafter referred to as sanctioning authority which expression shall include his successors in Office) of the other part. Whereas the Borrower has under the provisions of Legislators Scooter Rules 1985 of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Grant of Advance to the Members of Legislature for purchase of Motor Car and Motor Cycle) Rules 1985, (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules which expression shall include any amendments there for the time being in force) applied to the Sanctioning Authority for a loan of Rs. for the purchase of a motor vehicle and whereas the Sanctioning Authority has agreed to lend the said amount to the Borrower on the terms and conditions hereinafter contained NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the parties hereto that in consideration of the sum of Rs. to be paid by Borrower, the Borrower hereby agrees with the sanctioning authority (1) to pay the sanctioning authority the said amount with interest, and Penal interest if any, leviable calculated according to the said Rules by monthly deduction from his salary pensions and allowances as provided in the said Rules and hereby authorises the sanctioning authority to make such deductions and

(2) within one month from the date of payment of the said sum to expend the full amount of the said loan in the purchase of a motor vehicle to or if the actual price paid is less than the loan to repay the difference, the sanctioning authority forthwith, and (3) to execute a document hypothecating the said motor vehicles to the sanctioning authority as security for the amount lent to the Borrower as aforesaid and interest and penal interest, If any, leviable in the form provided by the said Rules AND IT IS HEREBY LASTLY, AGREED AND DECLARED THAT IF THE MOTOR VEHICLE has not been purchased and hypothecated as aforesaid within one month from the date of the payment of the said sum or if the Borrower within that period becomes insolvent or cease to be the member or dies, the whole amount of the loan and interest and penal interest, if any, leviable, accrued thereon shall immediately become due and payable.

In witness whereof the BORROWER AND for and on behalf of the Governor have hereunto set their hands the day and year first before written.

Signed by the said in the presence of

.....
.....
.....

(Signature of witness)

.....

(Signature and designation
of the Borrower).

Signed by (Name and designation).

.....
for and on behalf of the Governor of
Karnataka in the Presence of
.....
.....
.....

(Signature of witness)

.....

(Signature and designation
of the Officer).

* Name and designation of the Borrower.

FORM III

[See Rule 6(2)]

Form of Mortgage Bond for Motor Vehicle**(Car or Motor Cycle) Advance**

This Indenture made this.....day of.....Two thousand and
 BETWEEN.....(hereinafter called "the Borrower" which expression shall include heirs, administrators, executors and legal representatives) of the one part and the Governor of Karnataka (hereinafter called the 'Sanctioning authority' which expression shall include his successors in office) of the other part, WHEREAS the Borrower has applied for and has been granted advance of Rupees.....to purchase a motor car/Motor Cycle on the terms of the Motor Car/Motor Cycle/Scooter rule 1985. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Grant of Advance to Members for Purchase of Motor Car and Motor Cycle) Rules, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Rules" which expression shall include any amendment thereof or addition thereto for the time being in force) AND WHEREAS one of the conditions upon which the said advance has been granted to the Borrower is that the Borrower will hypothecate the said motor-Car/Motor Cycle to the Government as security for the amount lent to the Borrower, And Whereas, the Borrower has purchased with or partly with the amount so advanced as aforesaid the motor Car/ Motor Cycle particulars whereof re-set out in the schedule hereunder written.

Now this Indenture witnesseth has in pursuance of the said agreement and for the consideration aforesaid the Borrower both hereby coavenent to pay to the sanctioning authority the sum of Rs.....aforesaid by equal payments of Rs.....each on the first day of every month and will pay interest on the sum for the time being remaining due and owing calculated according to the said rules and the Borrower both agree that such payments may be recovered by monthly deductions from his salary, pensions and allowances in the manner provided by the said Rules, and the Borrower both hereby assign and transfer unto the sanctioning authority the Motor Car/Motor Cycle the particulars whereof are set out in the Schedule hereinto written by way of security for the said advance and the interest thereon as required by the said Rules.

And the Borrower both hereby agree and declare that he has paid in full the purchase price of the said Motor-car/Cycle and that the same is his absolute property and that he has not pledged and so long as any money remains payable to the Sanctioning authority in respect of the said advance will not sell, pledge or part within property in or possession of the said Motor-car/Motor cycle. PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that if any of the said instalments of

principle or interest, shall not be paid or recovered in manner aforesaid within ten days after the same is due or if the Borrower shall die or at any time ceases to be a member of LA/LC or if the Borrower shall sell or pledge or part with the property in possession of the said Motor-car/Motor cycle or become insolvent or make any composition or arrangement with his creditors or if any person shall take proceedings in execution of any decree or judgment against the Borrower the whole of the said principal sum which shall then be remaining due and unpaid together with interest thereon calculated as aforesaid shall forthwith become payable and it is HEREBY AGREED and declared that the sanctioning authority may on the happening of any of the events hereinbefore mentioned seize and take possession of the said Motor car/Motor Cycle and either by public auction or private contract and may out of the sale moneys retain the balance of the said advance then remaining unpaid and any interest due thereon calculated as aforesaid and all costs, charges, expenses and payments properly incurred or made in maintaining, defending or realising sanctioning authority rights hereunder and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to the Borrower, his executors, administrators or personal representatives PROVIDED FURTHER that the aforesaid power of taking possession on selling of the said motor Car / Motor Cycle shall not prejudice the right of the sanctioning authority, to use the Borrower or his personal representatives for the said balance remaining due and interest or in the case of the motor Car / Motor Cycle being sold the amount by which the net sale proceeds fall short of the amount owing AND the Borrower hereby further agrees that so long as any moneys are remaining due and owing to the sanctioning Authority, he the Borrower will insure and keep insured the said motor Car / Motor Cycle against loss or damage by fire, theft or accident with the General Insurance Corporation of India or any subsidiary company thereto and will produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Audit officer that the said Corporation or the Company whom the said motor Car / Motor Cycle is insured have received notice that the sanctioning authority is interested in the policy AND hereby further agrees that he will not permit or suffer the said motor Car / Motor Cycle to be destroyed or injured or to deteriorate in a greater degree than it would deteriorate by reasonable wear and tear thereof AND further that in the event of any damage or accident happening to the said motor Car / Motor Cycle . the Borrower will forthwith have the same repaired and made good.

THE SCHEDULE

Description of Motor-Car / Motor Cycle .

Maker's Name

Discription

No. of Cyclinders

Engine Number

Chassis No.

Cost Price.

In witness where of the said (Borrower's name) has hereinto his hand the day year first above written Signed by the said in the presence of

1.

.....

2.

.....

Signature of witnesses

Signature & Designation

& their designation

of the Borrower

KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE

No. KLAS/ACTS-I/28/Act/97-98

Legislative Assembly Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha, P.B. No. 5074,
Bangalore-560 001, dated : 29-11-1998**NOTIFICATION - 2**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957), the Secretary, Karnataka Legislature Assembly with the approval of the Special Board hereby makes the following Rules further to amend, the Karnataka Legislature salaries, pensions & Allowances (Grant of advance to the Members of Legislature for purchase of Motor Car or Motor Cycle) (Amendment) Rules, 1985, namely :-

1. Short Title and Commencement : (i) These rules may be called the Karnataka Legislature salaries, pensions & Allowance (Grant of Advance to the Members of Legislature for purchase of Motor Car or Motor Cycle) Rules, 1985.

(ii) They shall come in to force at once.

2. Amendment of Rule 2.- In sub-rule(2) of rule 2 of the Karnataka Legislature, Salaries, Pensions & Allowances, (Grant of Advance to the Members of Legislature for purchase of Motor Car or Motor Cycle) Rules 1985, after the words "Sanctioning Authority Means" for the words Board consisting of the Chairman, Legislative Council and the Speaker, Legislative Assembly "the words" the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Assembly/the Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Council, as the case may be shall be substituted.

By order of the Special Board.

YAKUB SHARIFF,
Secretary,
Karnataka Legislative Assembly,
Secretariat.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

Sub : Waiving off of outstanding dues in respect of Motor Car Advance to the Members of Legislature, in case of death.

- READ: 1) U.O. Note No. Acts-I/MCA/WPI/LA-LC/96-97, dated 5th February 1997.
 2) U.O. Note No. Acts-I/MCA/WPI/LA-LC/96-97, dated 2nd August 1997.
 3) Letter No. FD 469-Exp-7-97, dated 3rd September 1997.

PREAMBLE :

Under the provisions of Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Grant of Advance to the Members of Legislature for purchase of motor car and motor cycle) Rules, 1985, the members of Karnataka Legislature are granted, the Motor Car Advance for purchase of a Motor Car and the same is being recovered along with interest from the salary of concerned members as per the provisions of the said Rules.

In some of the cases, on the event of death of the Hon'ble members, the legal heirs of deceased members have requested the Hon'ble Board to waive off the outstanding balance and interest thereon in respect of the Motor Car Advance drawn by the deceased members.

Information from different States has been obtained in this behalf. In the States of Punjab and Mizoram there is a provisions to waive off the outstanding dues in respect of Motor Car Advance drawn by the members in the event of death. Therefore the Hon'ble Board has taken a decision to extend the benefit of "Waiving off" of the Motor Car Advance dues outstanding in the name of members of Karnataka Legislature also in the event of death during their term of Membership of the Houses of Legislature, w.e.f. 1-2-1996.

The Government in Finance Department was requested to accord its concurrence for the above proposal. The Finance Department has agreed to the said proposal vide their letter read at (3) above.

ORDER No. ADM-I/99/Accts-I/MCA/97

Bangalore, dated : 8th September, 1997

The Board, after considering the matter in depth, is pleased to accord its sanction for waiving off outstanding Motor Car Advance amount including interest thereon drawn by the Hon'ble Members of Karnataka Legislature, in the event of their death during their tenure of Membership w.e.f. 1-2-1996. Necessary amendments to the relevent rules incorporating the above provisions shall be issued separately.

This order issues in concurrence with Finance Department vide their letter No. FD-469/Exp-7-97, dated 3rd September 1997.

By Order and in the name
of the Board.

YAKUB SHARIFF,
Secretary,
Karnataka Legislature

FORM NO. 'C'

Covered by budget allotment Noted on page of the ECF Bill No.

Salary/Medical/Telephone Bill of Member of Legislative Council

Name of the Member Shri/Shrimathi

Constituency.....

Head of Account Month of200

211. State Legislature Voucher No 0

1. Legislative Council Secretariat the list of payment

2. Salaries : Members other than Chairman for

Deputy Chairman

(Voted)

Salary

Salary Rs. 20,000=00

Allowance Rs. 45,500=00

For the month of..... Monthly rate

Less Deductions : Amount

1. Lodging Charges....

Rs. 2000-00

2. Small Savings...

3. Car Advance ...

4. Telephone ...

5. Car Hire Charges ...

6. Other Deductions ...

Total Deductions

Net Amount payable

Rupees

Date

Please pay :-

By cheque to payee's account in

Not payable Before 1st Proximo

pay Rupees (.....)

Date

Under Secretary,
Karnataka Legislative Council

Drawn Rs by Cheque No.

Datedfor Rs.

Under Secretary,
Karnataka Legislative Council

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No. DPAR 2 HWP 91

Karnataka Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, Dated: 20.9.1994.

CORRIGENDUM

In the Notification of even No. dated 11.11.1993, publishing the Table (Order) of Precedence of the persons named therein (subsidiary Warrants in line with the Central Table of Precedence), the following shall stand corrected:-

- a. In the main Notification, the date of the superseded earlier Notification No. DPAR 1 HWP 79 shall be read as "29th July 1982" instead of "29th July 1979".
- b. In article 25 "Principal Secretaries to the Government of Karnataka" are to be added deleting "Revenue Commissioner" from that Table. In article 26 "Commissioners and Secretaries to Government" shall be substituted by "Secretaries to Government of Karnataka".
- c. Notes 1 to 11 under the articles in the Table as published on 11.11.93 shall be substituted by the notes 1 to 12 of the Warrant of Precedence published by the Government of India on 26.7.1979. The existing not 12 shall be renumbered as 13".
- d. The entries in each article of the Table are arranged in the alphabetical order.

2. The corrected Table will read as enclosed.

By Order and in the Name of
Governor of Karnataka,

H.F.S. KNIGHT

Director, State Hospitality Organisation
& Ex-officio State Protocol Officer and
Deputy Secretary to Government, D.P.A.R.

To:

The Compiler, Karnataka Gazette for publication in the Gazette.

CC:-

1. All the Principal Secretaries to the Government
2. All the Secretaries to the Government/Secretary to C.M.

3. Joint Secretary, Union Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi
4. Accountant General I & II Karnataka, Bangalore
5. All the Divisional Commissioners
6. All the Heads of Departments
7. Secretary to His Excellency the Governor
8. Secretary, State Legislature.
9. All the Deputy Commissioners of Districts
10. All the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishad
11. Registrar General Karnataka High Court
12. Secretary, K.P.S.C.
13. Resident Commissioner, Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi
14. Registrars of Lokayukta/C.A.T./K.A.T.
15. Sub-Area Commander (Brigadier) Karnataka & Goa Sub-Area Bangalore.
16. Air Officer Commanding, Airforce Trag. Command, Hebbal
17. Chairman, S.S.B. (Navy) Bangalore
18. Deputy Secretary/Private Secretary to the C.M.
19. Secretary/Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Deputy C.M.
20. Private Secretaries to Speaker, L.A./Chairman L.C./All the
Ministers/opposition Leaders/Ministers of State/Deputy Chairman
L.C./Deputy Speaker, L.A./Chief whips to Government L.A./L.C.
21. P.S. to the worshipful Mayor B'lore.
22. P.S. to Dy. Mayor, B'lore
23. Registrars of all Universities in Karnataka
24. P.S. to CS/ACS
25. Spare Copies.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN KARNATAKA STATE

1. President
2. Vice President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governor of Karnataka
5. Former Presidents
- 5A. Deputy Prime Minister
6. Chief Justice of India, Speaker of the Lok Sabha
7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union, Chief Minister of Karnataka Deputy
Chairman, Planning Commission Former Prime Ministers
Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Loka Sabha
7. Bharat Ratna Holders
8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and plentipotentiary and High Commissioners of
Common Wealth Countries accredited to India
Chief Ministers of other states Ex-Governors of Karnataka Governors of other
states.
9. Judges of the Supreme Court
10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
Deputy Chief Minister of Karnataka State
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
Member of the Planning Commission
Ministers of State of the Union
11. Attorney General of India
Cabinet Secretary
Chief Election Commissioner
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
12. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
13. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
14. Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council

- Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court
Lokayukta, Karnataka State, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly
15. Cabinet Ministers of Karnataka
Deputy Ministers of the Union Ex Chief Ministers
Former Chief Justices of High Court
Leaders of the Opposition of Karnataka Legislature, Mayor of Bangalore
 16. Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant General of Equivalent rank
 17. Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal
Chairman, Karnataka Administrative Tribunal
Chairman, Minorities Commission
Chairman, Scheduled Castes Schedules Tribes Commission,
Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
Chief Justices of High Courts of other States
Puisne Judges of Karnataka High Court
Upalokayukta, Karnataka State
 18. Cabinet Ministers of other states
Chairman, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission
Chairman and Speakers of other State Legislatures
Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speakers of Karnataka State Legislature
Government Chief Whips of Karnataka
Ministers of State of Karnataka
 19. Deputy Ministers of Karnataka State
 20. Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speakers of the Legislatures of other States,
Former Judges of Karnataka High Court Ministers of State of other States
Puisne Judges of High Courts of other States
 21. Members of Karnataka Legislative Assembly
Members of Karnataka Legislative Council
Members of Parliament
 22. Deputy Ministers of other States

23. Army Commanders/Vice Chiefs of the Army, staff or Equivalent rank in other services

Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka/Additional Chief Secretaries to the Government of Karnataka and Officers of equivalent cadre.

Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (Government of India)

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Government of India)

Members, Minorities Commission (Govt., of India)

Members, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission (Government of India)

Officer of the rank full General or Equivalent rank

Secretary General/Secretary Rajyasabha/Lok Sabha

Secretary, Minorities Commission (Government of India)

Secretary to the President

Secretary to the Prime Minister

Secretary, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Commission (Government of India)

Secretaries and Special Secretaries to the Government of India (including Officers holding the office ex-officio)

Solicitor General

Vice Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal/Karnataka Administrative Tribunal

24. Director General of Police, Karnataka Officers of the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.

25. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and Officers or equivalent rank of Karnataka

Additional Solicitor General

Advocate General of Karnataka

Chairman, K.P.S.C

Chairman, Tariff Commission

Charged, Affairs & Acting High Commissioner a pled and a dinterim

Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General

Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Deputy Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council (during their visit to Karnataka)

Development Commissioner, Karnataka, Director, Central Bureau of Investigation

Director General, Border Security Forces

Director General, Central Reserve Police

Director, Intelligence Bureau

Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories (during their visit to Karnataka)

Members, Central Administrative Tribunal/Karnataka Administrative Tribunal

Members, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

Members Union Public Service Commission

Ministers of Union territories and Executive

Councillor, Delhi (During their visit to Karnataka)

Principal Secretaries to the Government of Karnataka Principal Staff Officers of the Armed Forces of the Rank of Major General or equivalent rank

Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in the Union Territories and chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council (during the visit to Karnataka)

26. Additional D.G.Ps and Inspectors General of Police including Police Commissioner, Bangalore

Divisional Commissioners of Divisions

Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and Officers of equivalent rank

Members of K.P.S.C.

Officers of the rank of Major-General or Equivalent rank

Retired Chief Secretaries to the Govt., of Karnataka Secretaries to the Government of Karnataka and Officers of Equivalent rank

27. Accountant General, Karnataka

Additional Commissioners of Police: Deputy Inspectors General of Police/Additional Secretaries to the Government of Karnataka and Officers of equivalent rank

Brigadier, Headquarters, Karnataka and Goa Sub-Area Collector of Central Excise Karnataka/Post Master General, Karnataka Commissioner of Income Tax, Karnataka District and Sessions Judge

General Manager, Telecommunications

Secretary Karnataka Legislature

Vice Chancellors of Universities in Karnataka

28. Brigadier and Officers holding equivalent rank in IAF and Indian Navy

Deputy Commissioners of District (in their respective districts)

Joint Secretaries to Government of Karnataka and equivalent cadre

Members, State Planning Board

Other Major Heads of Departments

29. Colonel and Officers of equivalent rank of defence forces.

Deputy Secretaries to the Government of Karnataka and equivalent cadres

Lt. Colonel and Officers of equivalent rank of defence Forces. Other Minor, Joint and Additional Heads of Departments

Special Deputy Commissioners and other equivalent cadres Superintendents of Police of Districts

30. IAS and IPS Officers of Junior Scale, Deputy Directors (Senior Scale) and equivalent cadres, Assistant Commissioners of Sub-Divisions and equivalent cadres.

Note: 1.

The order in this Table of precedence is meant for State and ceremonial occasions and has no application in the day-to-day business of Government.

Note: 2.

Persons in the Table of Precedence will take rank in order of the Number of the articles. **The entries in the same article are arranged alphabetically. Those included in the same article will take precedence interse according to date of entry into that article.** However, where the dignitaries of difference States and Union Territories included in the same article are present at a function outside their States or Union Territories and there is difficulty in ascertaining their dates of entry, they may be assigned precedence interse in the alphabetical order of the name of States and Union Territories concerned after those whose precedence is determined according to date of entry into that article.

Note: 3.

In article 7, the former Prime Ministers will take precedence over the Cabinet Ministers of the Union and the Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The Chief Ministers of States within their respective States

will take precedence over the Cabinet Ministers of the Union in Official functions held in the respective States.

Note: 4. In article 8

- a) Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioner or Common Wealth Countries accredited to India will en block rank above Governors of State outside their respective states.
- b) Governors of States outside respective States will enblock rank above Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States.

Note: 5

The Minister of External Affairs may assign appropriate ranks to foreign dignitaries and Indian Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Ministers Plenipotentiary during their visit to India.

Note: 6

Notwithstanding the Procedure laid down in Note 2, the rank interse and precedence of the persons in Article 10 shall be assigned in the following order.

1. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
2. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
3. Ministers of State of the Union and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters.
4. Deputy Chief Ministers of states.
5. Members of the Planning Commission

However, the Deputy Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States will always rank below all other dignitaries in this article.

Note: 7

The Chairmen of State Legislative Councils will rank above the Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in cases where they were elected on the same date.

Note: 8

When Members of Parliament are invited en block to major state functions, the enclosures reserved for them should be next to the Chief Justice, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Ambassadors etc.,

Note: 9

Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Chairman of the Delhi Metropolitan Council Delhi, will take precedences over Ministers and Executive Councillors, included in the same article.

Note: 10. In Article 23

- a. Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs other than the Foreign Secretary between themselves, will take precedence in the order of their seniority in Grade I of the Indian Foreign Service and both of them will take precedence after the Foreign Secretary;
- b. Members of the Minorities Commission and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission will always take precedence over the Secretaries of these commissions;
- c. In official functions held at Delhi/New Delhi, Army Commanders/Vice Chief of the Army Staff or equivalent in other Service will always rank after Secretaries to the Government of India.

Note 11. In Article 25

- a. Additional Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs among themselves will take precedence in the order of their seniority in Grade II of the Indian Foreign Service;
- b. Additional Solicitor General will take precedence above the Advocate General of States;
- c. Lieutenant Governors will take precedence over the Chief Ministers and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, and the latter will take precedence over Speakers of Legislative Assemblies and Chairman Metropolitan Council, Delhi;
- d. Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories and Deputy Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council will take precedence after Ministers of Union Territories and Executive Councillors, Delhi.

Note: 12

For the purpose of Article 26, the posts equivalent to the posts of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India will be determined by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: 13. In Article 23 to 28-

The present practice of introducing the Senior-most representatives of the Defence Services and the Director General of Police in the order of relative seniority of service and the Force they represent i.e., in the order of Army, Navy, Air Force and police- and NOT in the order of the position of the individual officers in the Table of Precedence, should continue on the occasion of inter-services parades on the Republic Day and the Independence Day.

On all other occasions the representative of the Defence Services and the Director/Inspectors General of Police may be introduced in the order of the Position of individual officer in the Table of Precedence and not as a group.

H.F.S. KNIGHT

Director, State Hospitality Organisation
and Ex-Officio State Protocol Officer and
Deputy Secretary to Govt., DPAR.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ

ಲಘು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಭಾಗ - 2

(ಸಾಂಸದೀಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ)

ಬುಧವಾರ, 22ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್, 2000

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 58

ವಿಷಯ : ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆಸುಇ : 180 : ಶಿಸನೇ : 99, ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-2-2000 ದಂತೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸಕರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ "ಸಿ" ವೃಂದದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರ ವೇತನ ಮತ್ತು ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳ ಪಾವತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಯಾಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು : ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರುಗಳು : ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಬಟವಾಡೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. 01-02-2000 ದಿನಾಂಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆಸುಇ : 180 : ಶಿಸನೇ : 99 ನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ).

ಯಾಕೂಬ್ ಷರೀಫ್
ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ

ಗೆ.

ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ,

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆಸುಇ 180 ಶಿಸನೇ 99, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-2-2000

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : 1. ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-11-1996 ರ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 90 ಸಿಸನೇ 96.

2. ದಿನಾಂಕ 16-12-1996 ರ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆಸುಇ 90 ಶಿಸನೇ 96.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ

ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ (1) ಮತ್ತು (2) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಾದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 18-9-1997 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳು ತಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಬಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲೆಯಿಂದ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಆದೇಶ

ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯ ತರುವಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-11-1996 ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ 16-12-1996ರ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆಸುಇ 90 ಶಿಸನೇ 96 ನ್ನು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ "ಸಿ" ವೃಂದದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದರನ್ವಯ ಕ್ರಮ 'ಃ' ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ವೇತನ ಮತ್ತು ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಣ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಟವಾಡೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವರು. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರ ಕಛೇರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮರುಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಸೃಜಿಸಲಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಹೊಸ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು :-

(1) 2011-02-101-0-02-ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರ ಸಂಬಳಗಳು

(2) 2011-02-102-0-09-ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರ ಸಂಬಳಗಳು.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 188 : ಪ್ರಕಾಅಇ : 2000, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-02-2000 ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಸಹಮತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಗಣಪತಿ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
(ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ).

ಇವರಿಗೆ : ಸಂಕಲನಕಾರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1, ದಿನಾಂಕ 2-2-2000ದ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆದೇಶದ 1,000 (ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ) ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ (ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ-ಬಿ) ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು :-

1. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
2. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1
3. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1
4. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
5. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು : ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
6. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರುಗಳು
7. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರುಗಳು
8. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1
9. ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಶಾಖೆ (ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿ.18 : 2000)
10. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ವೆಚ್ಚ-5), ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1
11. ಕಡತ : ಬಿಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 90 ಶಿಸನೇ 96

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,

ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ,

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-11-96

ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಚೇರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಅವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ :

- (1) ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸುವುದು ;
- (2) ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ :-

(1) ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು : ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು : ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಥವಾ ಶೀಘ್ರಲಿಪಿಗಾರರು ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನೇಮಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ಈ ರೀತಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ನೌಕರರು ತಮ್ಮ ವೇತನ ಮತ್ತು ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಾದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪಡೆಯುವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಆ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುವರು.

(3) ಈ ನೌಕರರು ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಇವರುಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(4) ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಅನುಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು, ಯಾವುದೇ ಲೋಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡದಂತೆ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಎನ್. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

(ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ)

ಇವರಿಗೆ

1. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ (ಮುಖಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ)
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ
3. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
4. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
5. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮುಖ್ಯಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
6. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
7. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರುಗಳು
8. ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಶಾಖೆ (ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿ 661:96)
9. ಕಡತ : ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಇವರ ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ವಿಸಸ/ಕಾ/ ಶಾರಶಾ/918/ಶಾಆಸನೀ/2013, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 24-07-2013.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಇವರು ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವರಾಜ ರಾಯರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಇವರು ದಿ: 31-05-2013 ರಂದು ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರಿಂದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಗ್ರೂಪ್-ಡಿ ದರ್ಜೆ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ದಿನಾಂಕ 15-07-2013 ರಂದು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಕೋರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಯೋಜನೆ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ವಯ, ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ತುರ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 180 ಶಿಸನೇ 2013, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 24-09-2013

ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಲಕಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶಾಸಕರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದಂತೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಥವಾ ಶೀಘ್ರಲಿಪಿ ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ / ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜನೆ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ / ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅವರ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಭರಿಸುವುದು.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 732 ವೆಚ್ಚ-12 / 2013 ದಿ: 16-09-2013 ರ ಸಹಮತಿಯನ್ವಯ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

(ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
(ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ)

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

1. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲಕರು (ಎ & ಇ) / (ಆಡಿಟ್-1) (ಆಡಿಟ್-2), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-01
2. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ
3. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್
4. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
5. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
6. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
7. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು / ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು
8. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು-1,2, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
9. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
10. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಗದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ನಂ. 16/4, ಅಲಿ ಆಸ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560052
11. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಗದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ
12. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ 2)/ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಸೇವೆಗಳು-1)
13. ಶ್ರೀ ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ ಬಂಗೇರ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ವಿಶೇಷಾಧಿಕಾರಿ C/o ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಗದೀಶ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟರ, ಶಾಸಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ನಂ.31, ಮಧುರಾ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್, ನಾಗಶೆಟ್ಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ-580020
14. ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಕರು / ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು

S.K. VENKAYA REDDY
Secretary to Government
Department

TELEPHONE: No. 2200 204
Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore – 1
Dated : 3rd February 1997.

D.O.No.LAW/LS(R)320/97

Dear Sir Sabhahit,

Sub : Execution of Warrants of Arrest against the members of the Legislature.

Recently, the Additional Munisff and JMFC, Kundapur, Dakshina Kannada sent warrants of arrest against two members of the Karnataka Legislature to the office of the Hon'ble Speaker for execution. The Secretary, Karnataka Legislature has addressed a letter to the Law Department requesting to apprise the position of execution of summons and warrants on Members of Legislature, to the Judicial Officers of State/District Judiciary (Either to subordinate Judiciary).

I am herewith enclosing a copy of a circular issued by the Government of India, Minister of Home Affairs indicating the procedure regarding service of warrants or summons. The Government of India in para 3 of its communication has requested to follow the same procedure in respect of the members of the State Legislature. It is kindly requested, to consider, circulating the said letter amongst the members of the District Judiciary.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sri V.G. Sabhahit,
Registrar General,
High Court of Karnataka
Bangalore.

No.I/16012/25/95-IS(D.III)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi- 110 001.

Dated, the 19th June, 1996

To

Chief Secretaries,

ALL State Governments/UTs.

Subject : Procedure regarding service of warrants/summons and other Legal processes on Members of Parliament.

I am directed to say that instances have been brought to the notice of this Ministry where copies of the summons issued by Magistrates requiring the attendance of the Members of Parliament in Courts in certain cases, have been forwarded to the Speaker of Lok Sabha or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat or to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat for effecting service on the Members Concerned. In this regard., attention is invited to article 105(3) of the Constitution of India which provides that in respect of matters other than those covered by clause 2 of article 105, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and the members and Committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and until so defined shall be those of that House and of its members and Committees immediately before the coming into force of section 15 of the Constitution (Fortyfourth Amendment) Act, 1978. One of the privileges is that no service of summons can be effected upon the Members when they are within the precincts of the Parliament. If necessary, the permission of Speaker Lok Sabha is required to be obtained for the services of a summon or a legal process within the precincts of the House on any person whether a Member of Lok Sabha or a stranger vide Rule 233 of Rules for Procedure & Conduct Business in Lok Sabha-Seventh Edition, 1989 (hereinafter briefly referred to as ALSR) Similarly, in the case of a Member of the Rajya Sabha, permission of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha will have to be obtained with simultaneous intimation to the speaker, Lok Sabha.

2. In view of the above position the appropriate procedure would be before the warrants/summons/legal process to be served direct on the Members concerned outside the precincts of the Parliament i.e. at their residence or at some other place presents of the House means and includes the Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify vide the definition in LSR. In an exceptional case, if at all it becomes necessary to seek the

Speaker/Chairman permission to serve warrants/summons and other legal processes Civil or Criminal, within the precincts of the House, the Speaker/Chairman should be addressed through the Ministry of Home Affairs and the authority issuing the legal process should send along with it a brief statement containing a word reasoned request setting out the ground why it has become necessary in serve the process within the precincts of the House.

3. It may be pointed out that the same procedure should be followed for effecting services of summon upon Member of the State Legislature who enjoy the same privileges under article 194(3) of the Constitution of India.

4. It is requested that the above procedure may be brought to the notice of all Courts, Civil and Criminal in the State in order to ensure that service of Warrants/ summons/legal processes of Members on Parliament/Members of State legislature is effected in accordance with the above procedure.

A.K. PAITANDY

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

No.I/16012/25/95-Is(D.III)Dated, the 19th June 1996.

Copy for information to:-

1. Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi w.r.t. their O.M. No. 16/76/95-LBI/ Priv. dated the 8th December, 1995.
2. Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs New Delhi.
4. Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs Department of legal Affairs.
5. Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Justice.

A.K. PAITANDY

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 48 ಶಿಸನೇ 98

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 2ನೇ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1998

ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಛೇರಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : 1) ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 90 ಶಿಸನೇ 96, ದಿನಾಂಕ 16-12-96.

2) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 90 ಶಿಸನೇ 96, ದಿನಾಂಕ 26-02-1997

ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ (1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಮತಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ 2-3 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (2)ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪುನರ್ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26-02-1997ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆಸುಇ 90 ಶಿಸನೇ 96ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-11-1996ರ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆಸುಇ 90 ಶಿಸನೇ 91ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ 4 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಗಣಪತಿ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಸಿಆಸುಇ (ಶಿಷ್ಯಾಚಾರ).

ಇವರಿಗೆ

1. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ (ಮುಖಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ)
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಮುಖಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ)
4. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಾರ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
5. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
6. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
7. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
8. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು : ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ
9. ಕಡತ : ಬಿಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ವಿದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : ಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕವಿಸಸ/ಪ.ಜಾ./ಪ.ಪ./12/ಅ.ಪ್ರ/ 2008-09

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ :

12ನೇ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 05 ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಂದಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ವಿದೇಶ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೂರು ಬಾರಿ ಸ್ವದೇಶ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ, ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಆದೇಶ.

**ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕವಿಸಸ/ಆ-1/103/ಅ.ಪ್ರ.ಮಾ./2009,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06ನೇ ಜೂನ್, 2009**

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1) ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅವರ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ;

2) ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ವಿದೇಶ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ ;

3) ಸಮಿತಿಯು ದೂರದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ಮಧ್ಯೆ (enroute) ಇರುವ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ;

4) ವಿದೇಶಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 15 ದಿನಗಳು ಮೀರದಂತೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ;

5) ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಖರ್ಚು-ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು (ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಭತ್ಯೆ / ದಿನ ಭತ್ಯೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎಫ್‌ಡಿ 9 ಎಸ್‌ಆರ್‌ಎ 2000, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20-11-2003ರನ್ವಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

6) ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು / ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಕಾನಮಿ ದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (economy class) ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ;

7) ಅಂತಿಮ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವಾಗ ಅಗತ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ವಿಮಾನಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಪಾಸ್ ಹೋಗುವ ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ರೆಂಟಲ್ ರಸೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಆದೇಶದನ್ವಯ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಭತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ;

8) ವಿದೇಶಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ / ನೌಕರರ (ವರದಿಗಾರರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿತಿಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ;

9) ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ;

10) ವಿದೇಶಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪೀಠಾಸೀನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ (ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು / ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು) ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ;

11) ವಿದೇಶಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರ / ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ವಿಶೇಷ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ,

ಎಸ್.ಬಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 31 ಹೆಚ್.ಪಿ.ಎ. 2018

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 28.07.2018

ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ

- ವಿಷಯ :** ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸಕರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಪಾಲಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.
- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ :** 1) ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವರ ಪತ್ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 13-10-2015.
2) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 12 ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಪಿ 2014, ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-01-2018.
3) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 20 ರಾರಾಆ 2014 (ಭಾಗ), ದಿನಾಂಕ 27-06-2012
4) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 58 ರಾರಾಆ 2008, ದಿನಾಂಕ 29-09-2009.

1. ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅನೇಕ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಗಳನ್ನು/ಆದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ವಿಷಾದವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

2. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಜಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (1) ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 13.10.2015ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ 2014ರ ಆದ್ಯತಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಸಂಸತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ/ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ಯಥಾಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಅವಶ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು 2015ರ ಆದ್ಯತಾ ಸೂಚಿಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 21 (ಎ) ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾರನ್ನು ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೃಹ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯದ ಆಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಗೃಹ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯವು “as per the practice the person who has served more than one term continuously are placed higher in the Table of Precedence (ToP)” ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ್ಯತಾಸೂಚಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವಾಗ, ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (2)ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯನ್ವಯ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಂತರ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ವಿಂಗಡನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (2) ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಂತೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸದೇ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ತೀವ್ರ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (3) ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ “ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳ ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ “ಶಾಸಕರು (ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್) ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸಕರು (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ)” ಎಂದು ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ “ಶಾಸಕರು, ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ” ಎಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು “ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು” ಎಂದು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

4. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮುಖ್ಯಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಶಾಸಕರು, ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಇವರ ಘನತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (2) ಮತ್ತು (3) ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಗಳನ್ವಯ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಲು ಪುನಃ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

(1) ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ 2ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆದ್ಯತಾಸೂಚಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವಾಗ, ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.

(2) ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (3)ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿದಂತೆ "ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳ ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ " ಶಾಸಕ (ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್) ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸಕರು (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ)" ಎಂದು ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

(3) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(4) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ನೌಕರರಿಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

5. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂತಹ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಮಾರುಕಳಿಸದಂತೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

(ಟಿ.ಎಂ. ವಿಜಯ ಭಾಸ್ಕರ್)
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು :

- 1) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು.
- 2) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು / ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು.
- 3) ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ರಾಜಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 4) ನಿವಾಸಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭವನ, ನವದೆಹಲಿ.
- 5) ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ.
- 6) ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್.
- 7) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
- 8) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರುಗಳು.
- 9) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
- 10) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
- 11) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು.
- 12) ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ / ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.

ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ :

- 1) ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
- 2) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಿಆಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
- 3) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಿಆಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ (ರಾಜಕೀಯ)