1. (i) 2. (ii) 3.

1. (i) 2. (ii) 3.
ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜದ ಜೀವನ

ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವಾಲಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ, 1944 (ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮಕ್ಕೆ XXXVIII) ಸಂಗ್ರಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಜಿನ್ನಾಬಾದ್, 1944ರಿಂದ 1950ರ ಮೇ ಚಿತ್ರಪ್ರಕಾಶನ (ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮಕ್ಕೆ XXXVIII),

(i) "ಸದ್ವ್ಯಾಮಿ ಅಜಿತ್ ಸಾರ್" ಅವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಚಿತ್ರ (committal) ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹಸ್ತಾಲ ಮೂಲದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ii) ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವ ಸೋಮಕ್ಕೆ, 1908ರ ವೈದ್ಯನೇತ್ರ ಒಲಂಬತ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪತ್ಯದ ಚಿತ್ರ XXXVIIIಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

(iii) ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮೂಲದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದರು. 2002ರ ಸೋಮಕ್ಕೆ XXXVIII, ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮೂಲದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಿಸಲು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿದರು.

ಅನುಭವ ಅಂತರ್ಭಾಷೆ ಲಾಂಗಡಿ

ಆಫ್ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಅಂತರ್ಭಾಷೆಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜೋತುವುದು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಕ್ತ ಅನೃತೊರು

ಪುಷ್ಕರಿಯ

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್ಎಸ್

ಕೆಡ್ಗೋವಡ್ಳು

ಕೆಡ್ಗೋವಡ್ಳು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗೆ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.-(3) ನಂತರ ಅನ್ವಯದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಿವರಣೆ, ಸಂಪೂರ್ವವಲಯದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ, ಇದು ವಿವರವನ್ನು ನಾಡಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮುಖತೆಯುದ್ದರೂ.

3. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.-(1) ನಂತರ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಮಾನ ಆಧಾರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಆಧಾರಾಧಿಕಾರಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು (ಕೆಲವು ಇತರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಒ�
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6. (1)
នៅពេលសមាជិកប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរនៅឆ្នាំ 1947 នេះ អគ្គៈអាល់ ចៅបុត្រភាព គោក្រោយ មេកូន មានការអនើប ដោយ ប៉ុន្តែ អគ្គៈអាល់ ត្រូវបាន បំពេញជាអនុម័ត ដើម្បីប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ ដោយ ប៉ុន្តែ អគ្គៈអាល់ កំលោងសម័យ បានគោរព ៗដូចជា អគ្គៈអាល់ កំពុងប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។

2) បន្ទាប់ពីប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេររបស់ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានបញ្ចប់ ជាមួយនឹងការបង្កើត សេវាសិទ្ធិឆ្នាំ 1947 រួមជាងនេះ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានកើតឡើងនៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ក្នុងរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ដោយ ប៉ុន្តែ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានបញ្ចប់ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។ បច្ចេកវិទ្យាមន្ត្រី បានប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ ក្នុងសម័យ សម័យ សម័យមន្ត្រី ដោយ ប៉ុន្តែ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានបញ្ចប់ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។

8. ដំប្រាស់ ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ មន្ត្រី ជាមួយនឹង សេវាសិទ្ធិ រួមជាងនេះ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានកើតឡើងនៅឆ្នាំ 1947 រួមជាងនេះ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានបញ្ចប់ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។ បច្ចេកវិទ្យាមន្ត្រី បានប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ ក្នុងសម័យ សម័យ សម័យមន្ត្រី ដោយ ប៉ុន្តែ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានបញ្ចប់ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។

9. បញ្ហារបស់ សេវាសិទ្ធិ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។ (1) ដំប្រាស់ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានបញ្ចប់ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។ បច្ចេកវិទ្យាមន្ត្រី បានប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ ក្នុងសម័យ សម័យ សម័យមន្ត្រី ដោយ ប៉ុន្តែ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានបញ្ចប់ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។

(2) ដំប្រាស់ អគ្គៈអាល់ បានបញ្ចប់ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។ បច្ចេកវិទ្យាមន្ត្រី បានប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ ក្នុងសម័យ សម័យ សម័យមន្ត្រី ប្រកួតបោះឆ្នេរ នៅឆ្នាំ 1947 ។
13. ಆನ್ನಡಿಯ ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಮಾರುತ ನಂಬಿದೆ ಇದು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಭಾರತಪ್ರಾಣ.–

(1) ಈ ಆನ್ನಡಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಉಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರೆಯಲು ಹೊಸ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧನಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಪಡೆಗಳು‌ ನೆಲೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಆದರೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧನಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಲೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧನಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಪಡೆಗಳು‌ ಮಾರುತ ನಂಬಿದೆ ಇದು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಭಾರತಪ್ರಾಣ.

(2) ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ (1ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ) ವಿಧಾನ ಆಧಾರದ ಗಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧನಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಠಮೋದಣದಿಂದ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧನಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಲೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧನಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಪಡೆಗಳು‌ ಮಾರುತ ನಂಬಿದೆ ಇದು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಭಾರತಪ್ರಾಣ.

(3) ಆನ್ನಡಿಯ ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಹೊಸ ಕಳ್ಳದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ. ಮೂಲಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿರಿಯಾಗೂ.
(5) ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ರಮವೂ ಕೋರುವಂತೆ, ಎರಡುವೇಳೆಂದರೆ, ಕಾರಣದ ವಿವರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದುಗಳ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂದರೆ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ (5) ವಿಭಾಗ.
(4) ಇದು, ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವಿದೆ. ಸರ್ವವುಂಟಿದರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವಿದೆ. ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲದ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವಿದೆ.
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಣೆಯಾಗಿ, ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವಿದೆ. ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲದ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವಿದೆ.
(6) ಎಂಬುರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಣೆಯಾಗಿ, ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವಿದೆ. ಸರ್ವವುಂಟಿದರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವಿದೆ.


ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
(2ನೇ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರತಿ)


5. 2, 3, 4 ಎಂದು 4-೫ ರಫಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದ ಅಪಾರ ಮೇಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳು ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಗುಣಾಂಕಗಳು ಅನುಮೋದ್ಧರ್ತೆಯತ್ತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಗುಣಾಂಕಗಳು ಅನುಮೋದ್ಧರ್ತೆಯತ್ತವಾಗಿ.
A Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 in its application to the State of Karnataka.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 (Ordinance No. XXXVIII of 1944), in its application to the State of Karnataka for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

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

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 2022.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of section 2.- In the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the said ordinance) in section 2, in sub section (3) the following shall be inserted at the end, namely:-

"Principal District and Session judge or Trial Court, including Committal Court in their respective jurisdiction."

3. Amendment of sections 3,4,5,6,8,9,9A,10,11,13 and 14.- In section 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of the said ordinance wherever the words “the District Judge” occurs the words “Principal District Judge and Session Judge or Trial Court including Committal Court” shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 3.- In section 3 of the said ordinance, for subsection (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“(2) The provisions of order XXXVIII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply to the proceedings for an order of attachment under this Ordinance as they apply to suits by the Government
and Criminal Prosecution by the Government against the accused persons.”

5. **Amendment of Schedule.**- In the Schedule to the said Ordinance,-

(i) for item 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"2. An offence punishable under chapters XVII and XVIII of the Indian penal code"

(ii) Item 3 and 4 shall be omitted.
STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

It is considered necessary to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 (Ordinance No.XXXVIII of 1944), in its application to the State of Karnataka to make provision regarding,

(i) redefining the words “District Judge” to include “Principal District and Session judge or trail court including committal court”,

(ii) application of order XXXVIII of the first schedule to the Code of Civil and Procedure, 1908 for attachment of the property of the accused persons; and

(iii) matters connected in this regard

Under the prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) State Government has no role in the investigation of proceedings. only agency authorized to investigate and attach the proceeds of crime is Enforcement Directorate. The Enforcement Directorate takes cases from State Government on selective basis as per their own will.

We have very large number of cased of Economic Offences registered every year and are helpless as provisions of attachment are absent in presently available laws.

Application of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1944 after required amendment as proposed will help in restoring the properties (Non-public) of the victims of Economic Offences.

Hence, the Bill.
FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

There is no extra expenditure involved in the proposed legislative measure.

AARAGA JNANENDRA
Minister for Home

M.K. VISHALAKSHI
Secretary (I/c)
Karnataka Legislative Assembly
ANNEXURE

Extract of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944
(Ordoinance No.XXXXVIII of 1944)

2. Interpretation.- (3) The functions of a District Judge under this Ordinance shall, in a Presidency town, be exercised by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court.

3. Application for attachment of property.- (1) Where the State Government or, as the case may be, the Central Government, has reason to believe that any person has committed (whether after the commencement of this Ordinance or not) any scheduled offence, the State Government or, as the case may be, the Central Government may, whether or not any Court has taken cognizance of the offence, authorise the making of an application to the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the said person ordinarily resides or carries on business, for the attachment, under this Ordinance of the money or other property which the State Government or, as the case may be, the Central Government believes the said person to have procured by means of the offence, or if such money or property cannot for any reason be attached, or other property of the said person of value as nearly as may be equivalent to that of the aforesaid money or other property.

(2) The provisions of Order XXVII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply to proceedings for an order of attachment under this Ordinance as they apply to suits by the Government.

(3) An application under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by one or more affidavit, stating the grounds on which the belief that the said person has committed any scheduled offence is founded, and the amount of money or value of other property believed to have been procured by means of the offence. The application shall also furnish

(a) any information available as to the location for the time being of any such money or other property, and shall, if necessary, give particulars, including the estimated value, of other property of the said person;

(b) the names and addresses of any other persons believed to have or to be likely to claim, any interest or title in the property of the said person.

4. Ad interim attachment.- (1) Upon receipt of an application under Section 3, the District Judge shall, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing he is of the opinion that there exist no prima facie grounds for believing that the person in respect of whom the application is made has committed any scheduled offence or that he has procured thereby any money or other property, pass without delay an
ad interim order attaching the money or other property alleged to have been so procured, or if it transpires that such money or other property is not available for attachment, such other property of the said person of equivalent value as the District Judge may think fit:

Provided that the District Judge may if he thinks fit before passing such order, and shall before refusing to pass such order, examine the person or persons making the affidavit accompanying the application.

(2) At the same time as he passes an order under sub-section (1), the District Judge shall issue to the person whose money or other property is being attached, a notice, accompanied by copies of the order, the application and affidavits and of the evidence, if any, recorded, calling upon him to show cause on a date to be specified in the notice why the order of attachment should not be made absolute.

(3) The District Judge shall also issue, accompanied by copies of the documents accompanying the notice under sub-section (2), to all persons represented to him as having or being likely to claim, any interest or title in the property of the person to whom notice is issued under the said sub-section calling upon each such person to appear on the same date as specified in the notice under the said sub-section and make objection if he so desires to the attachment of the property or any portion thereof on the ground that he has an interest in such property or portion thereof.

(4) Any person claiming an interest in the attached property or any portion thereof may, notwithstanding that no notice has been served upon him under this section, make an objection as aforesaid to the District Judge at any time before an order is passed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) as the case may be, of Section 5.

5. Investigation of objections to attachment.- (1) If no cause is shown and no objections are made under Section 4 on or before the specified date, the District Judge shall forthwith pass an order making the ad interim order of attachment absolute.

(2) If cause is shown or any objections are made as aforesaid the District Judge shall proceed to investigate the same, and in so doing, as regards the examination of the parties and in all other respects he shall, subject to the powers of a court in hearing a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and any person making an objection under Section 4 shall be required to adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment he had some interest in the property attached.

(3) After investigation under sub-section (2), the District Judge shall pass an order either making the ad interim order of attachment absolute or varying it by releasing a portion of the property from attachment or withdrawing the order:
Provided that the District Judge shall not

(a) release from attachment any interest which he is satisfied that the person believed to have committed a scheduled offence has in the property, unless he is also satisfied that there will remain under attachment an amount of the said person's property of value not less than that of the property believed to have been procured by the said person by means of the offence, or

(b) withdraw the order of attachment unless he is satisfied that the said person has not by means of the offence procured any money or other property.

6. Attachment of property of mala fide transferees.- (1) Where the assets available for attachment of a person believed to have committed scheduled offence are found to be less than the amount or value which he is believed to have procured by means of such offence, and where the District Judge is satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, that there is reasonable cause for believing that the said person has, after the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed, transferred (whether after the commencement of this Ordinance or not) any of his property otherwise than in good faith and for consideration, the District Judge may by notice require any transferee of such property (whether or not he received the property directly from the said person) to appear on a date to be specified in the notice and show cause why so much of the transferee's property as is equivalent to the proper value of property transferred should not be attached.

(2) Where the said transferee does not appear and show cause on the specified date, or where after investigation in the manner provided in sub-section (2) of Section 5, the District Judge is satisfied that the transfer of the property to the said transferee was not in good faith and for consideration, the District Judge shall order the attachment of so much of the said transferee's property as is in the opinion of the District Judge equivalent to the proper value of the property transferred.

8. Security in lieu of attachment.- Any person whose property has been or is about to be attached under this Ordinance may at any time apply to the District Judge to be permitted to give security in lieu of such attachment and where the security offered and given is in the opinion of the District Judge satisfactory and sufficient, he may withdraw or, as the case may be refrain from passing, the order of attachment.

9. Administration of attached property.- (1) The District Judge may, on the application of any person interested in any property attached under this Ordinance and after giving the agent of the State Government or, as the case may be, the
Central Government an opportunity of being heard, make such orders as the District Judge considers just and reasonable for?

(a) providing from such of the attached property as the applicant claims an interest in, such sums as may be reasonably necessary for the maintenance of the applicant and of his family, and for the expenses connected with the defence of the applicant where criminal proceedings have been instituted against him in any Court for a scheduled offence;

(b) safeguarding so far as may be practicable the interests of any business affected by the attachment, and in particular, the interests of any partners in such business.

(2) Where it appears to the District Judge to be just and convenient, he may be order appoint a receiver to manage any property attached under this Ordinance in accordance with such instructions as the District Judge may think fit to give; and where a receiver is so appointed, the provisions of rules 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Order XL of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be applicable.

9-A. Administration of attached property where Court ordering attachment has ceased to exercise jurisdiction of India.- Where any property has been attached under this Ordinance by order of a District Judge made before the 15th day of August, 1947, and such District Judge has after that date ceased to exercise jurisdiction in the territories to which this Ordinance extends, that order of attachment shall be deemed to be an order made by the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court taking cognizance of the scheduled offence is situate, and all function of the District Judge under this Ordinance in regard to the attached property shall be exercised by that District Judge.

10. Duration of attachment.- An order of attachment of property under this Ordinance shall, unless it is withdrawn earlier in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, continue in force?

(a) where no Court has taken cognizance of the alleged scheduled offence at the time when the order is applied for, for one year from the date of the order under sub-section (1) of Section 4 or sub-section (2) of Section 6, as the case may be, unless cognizance of such offence is in the meantime so taken, or unless, the District Judge on application by the agent of the State Government or, as the case may be, the Central Government thinks it proper and just that the period should be extended and passes an order accordingly; or

(b) where a Court has taken cognizance of the alleged scheduled offence whether before or after the time when the order was applied for until orders are passed by the District Judge in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance after the termination of the criminal proceedings.
Comments

Termination of criminal proceedings? Continuation of attachment? Under an order to be passed? by the District Judge as provided in Cl.10(b) must be only in that case in which cognizance has been taken within the prescribed period of three months mentioned in Cl.10(a) or within that period (after 3 months) as extended by the order of the District Judge upon an application specifically made for such extension. Prabhakar DattatrayaHaval v. State of Maharashtra. 1991 Cri.L.J. 2106.=1991 (1) Bom CR 522 = 1991(2) Mah LR 606 (Bom.)

11. Appeals.- (1) The State Government or, as the case may be, the Central Government or any person who has shown cause under Section 4 or Section 6 or has made an objection under Section 4 or has made an application under Section 8 or Section 9 if aggrieved by any order of the District Judge under any of the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance, may appeal to the High Court within thirty days from the date on which the order complained against was passed.

(2) Upon any appeal under this section the High Court may, after giving such parties as it thinks proper an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders as it thinks fit.

(3) Until an appeal under this section is finally disposed of by the High Court, no Court shall, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 or Section 13, order the withdrawal or suspension of any order of attachment to which the appeal relates.

13. Disposal of attached property upon termination of criminal proceedings.- (1) Upon the termination of any criminal proceedings for any scheduled offence in respect of which any order of attachment of property has been made under this Ordinance or security given in lieu thereof, the agent of the State Government as, the case may be, the Central Government shall without delay inform the District Judge, and shall where criminal proceedings have been taken in any Court, furnish the District Judge with a copy of the judgment or order of the trying Court and with copies of the judgments or orders, if any, of the appellate or revisional Courts thereon.

(2) Where it is reported to the District Judge under sub-section (1) that cognizance of the alleged scheduled offence has not been taken or where the final judgment or order of the Criminal Court is one of acquittal, the District Judge shall forthwith withdraw any orders of attachment of property made in connection with the offence, or where security has been given in lieu of such attachment, order such security to be returned.

(3) Where the final judgment or order of the Criminal Courts is one of conviction, the District Judge shall order that from the property of the convicted person attached under this Ordinance or out of the security given in lieu of such
attachment, there shall be forfeited to Government such amount or value as is found in the final judgment or order of the Criminal Courts in pursuance of Section 12 to have been procured by the convicted person by means of the offence, together with the costs of attachment as determined by the District Judge and where the final judgment or order of the Criminal Courts in pursuance of Section 12 to have been procured by the convicted person by means of the offence, together with the costs of attachment as determined by the District Judge and where the final judgment or order of the Criminal Courts has imposed or upheld a sentence of fine on the said person (whether alone or in conjunction with any other punishment), the District Judge may order, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, that the said fine shall be recovered from the residue of the said attached property or of the security given in lieu of attachment.

(4) Where the amounts ordered to be forfeited or recovered under sub-section (3) exceed the value of the property of the convicted person attached, and where the property of any transferee of the convicted person has been attached under Section 6, the District Judge shall order that the balance of the amount ordered to be forfeited under sub-section (3) together with the costs of attachment of the transferee's property as determined by the District Judge shall be forfeited to Government from the attached property of the transferee or out of the security given in lieu of such attachment; and the District Judge may order, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, that any fine referred to in sub-section (3) or any portion thereof not recovered of the transferee or out of security given in lieu of such attachment.

(5) If any property remains under attachment in respect of any scheduled offence of any security given in lieu of such attachment remains with the District Judge after his orders under sub-section (3) and (4) have been carried into effect, the order of attachment in respect of such property remaining shall be forthwith withdrawn or as the case may be, the remainder of the security returned, under the orders of the District Judge.

(6) Every sum ordered to be forfeited under this section in connection with any scheduled offence other than one specified in item I of the Schedule to this Ordinance shall, after deduction of the costs of attachment as determined by the District Judge, be credited to the Government being a Government referred to in the said Schedule or local authority to which the offence has caused loss, or where there is more than one such Government or local authority, the sum shall, after such deduction as aforesaid, be distributed among them in proportion to the loss sustained by each.

14. Bar to other proceedings.- Save as provided in Section 11 and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law,

(a) no suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Court
(i) in respect of any property ordered to be forfeited under Section 13 or which has been taken in recovery of fine in pursuance of an order under that section, or

(ii) while any other property is attached under this Ordinance, in respect of such other property

by any person upon whom a notice has been served under Section 4 or Section 6 or who has made an objection under sub-section (4) of Section 4; and

(b) no Court shall, in any legal proceedings or otherwise, pass any decree or order, other than a final decree in a suit by a person not being a person referred to in clause (a), which shall have the effect of nullifying or affecting in any way any subsisting order of attachment of property under this Ordinance, or the right of the District Judge to hold security in lieu of any such order of attachment.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

Offences in connection with which property is liable to be attached

2. An offence punishable under section 406 or section 408 or section 409 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the property in respect of which the offence is committed is property entrusted by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's dominions or the Central or a State Government or a department of any such Government or a local authority or a corporation establish by or under a Central, provincial or State Act, or an authority or a body owned or controlled or aided by Government or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or a society aided by such corporation, authority, body or Government company or a person acting on behalf of any such Government or department or authority or corporation or body or Government company or society.

3. An offence punishable under section 411 or section 414 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the stolen property in respect of which the offence is committed is property such as is described in the preceding item and in respect of which an offence punishable under section 406 or section 408 or section 409 of the said Code has been committed.

4. An offence punishable under section 417 or section 420 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the person deceived is His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's dominions or the Central or State Government or a department of any such Government or a local authority or a corporation established by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act, or an authority or a body owned or controlled or aided by Government or a Government
company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) or a society aided by such corporation, authority, body or Government Company or a person acting on behalf of any such Government or department (or authority or corporation or body or Government company or society).


5. Any conspiracy to commit or any attempt to commit or any abetment or any of the offences specified in items 2, 3, 4 and 4-A.