

ಕಮಾಆ 3378 ಸಿಒಎಂ 2014

ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸಭಾಂಗಣ-2

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಆಯೋಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ದ್ವಾರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ-2, 3ನೇ ಅಂತಸ್ತು, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಡಾ|| ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ವಿಧಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1

ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ www.kic.gov.in

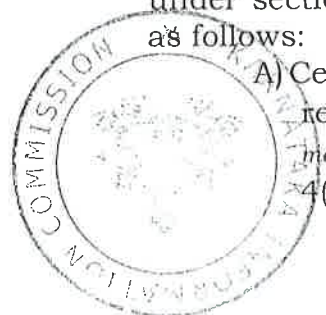
(ಶ್ರೀ ಉಮಾಪತಿ.ಎಸ್. ವಿರುದ್ಧ 1) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ನಿಗಮ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು)

ಆದೇಶ

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30.01.2016

1. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಹಾಜರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿ.ಶಶಿಕಲಾ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು,(ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಶಾಖೆ) ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ನಿಬಂಧಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ನಂ.1, ಆಲಿ ಆಸ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರು ಹಾಜರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
2. ದಿನಾಂಕ 16-12-2015ರಂದು ಆಯೋಗವು ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ.30-09-2015ರಂದು ಆಯೋಗವು ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02.05.2015ರಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿ.ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು(ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್.ಶಾಖೆ) ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ನಿಬಂಧಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ನಂ.1, ಆಲಿ ಆಸ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರು ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪತ್ರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್.ಎಕ್ಸ್.ಎಂ.ಸಿ/ಮಾಹ/26/2014-15 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 05.04.2015ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಆದರೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23.09.2015ರಂದು ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 2005ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 2(ಹೆಚ್)(ಡಿ)(ii) ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮುಚಿತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ನಿಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಗಣನೀಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನೆರವು ಪಡೆದು ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಕರಣ 2 ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿಧಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸದರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಆಯೋಗವೂ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ, ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 05.04.2015 ಅಥವಾ 23.09.2015ರ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿ.ಶಶಿಕಲಾ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು,(ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್.ಶಾಖೆ) ನಂ.1, ಆಲಿ ಆಸ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿತ್ತು.
3. ಆಯೋಗವು ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, Information sought for by the complainant was from the PIO of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,Bangalore.Information sought for was in respect of "Karnataka State Souhardha Co-operative Society Ltd." said to have been constituted under section 53 of the Karnataka SouhardhaSahakari Act, 1997 and it is as follows:

A) Certified copy of the list of records duly catalogued and indexed as required to be maintained by the above institution (above institution means office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore) under section 4(1)(a) of the RTI Act,2005.



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Handwritten signature or initials.

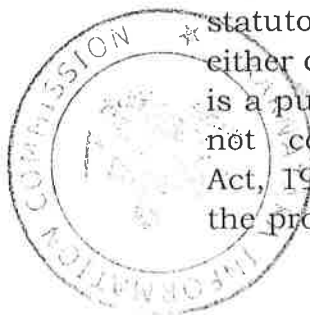
B) Certified copy of all information booklet as required to be published by the above institution (*above institution here also means office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore*) under section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005.

Note: The complainant has not impleaded the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as a respondent, but, the office has registered the complaint against him. The complaint appears to be not registered against the proper persons against whom the complaint is filed.

4. The PIO of the office of the Registrar of co-operative societies transferred the application to Managing Director, Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Co-operative Ltd, Nirmana Bhavan Dr.Rajakumar Road, Ist Block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560010 and he turn issued endorsement stating that it was not a public authority and RTI Act was not applicable. Then, the applicant preferred an appeal u/s 19(1) of the RTI Act to the President of the Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd (KSSFCL) and he confirmed the endorsement of the MD stating that the application/appeal was not maintainable as Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd. (KSSFCL) was not a public authority and RTI Act was not applicable to it.
5. Thereafter, this complaint is filed u/s 18(1) of the RTI Act seeking the declaration that the Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Co-operative Ltd., (KSSFCL) is a public authority. He has also sought for a direction to it to comply with section 4(1)(b) of the Act.
6. Heard and proceeded for orders.
7. Now the following pointarise for consideration:
Whether the complainant is entitled for the reliefs of declaration and directions as sought for in his complaint under section 18(1) of the RTI Act, 2005?
8. The decision of the Commission on the above point is in negative for the reasons stated hereinafter.

REASONS

9. The case of the complainant is that (a) Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd (KSSFCL) is since constituted under 53 of the Karnataka Souhardha Sahakari Act, (b) it is discharging statutory duties cast under Karnataka Souhardha Sahakari Act and that it is a 'State' under Art.12 of the Constitution, (c) it is receiving financial aid from the Government and statutory contribution from all the Co-operatives and (d) it is controlled either directly or indirectly by the Registrar of Co-operatives and therefore, it is a public authority. His contention is not acceptable as the Societies are not constituted under Section 53 of the Karnataka Souhardha Sahakari Act, 1997. They are only registered under chapter II of the Act, subject to the provisions of Section 17 of the Act and some persons become members



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of the society as per chapter III and the management of the society will be as per chapter IV.

10. It is necessary to extract the relevant provision and which reads as follows:

53. Other forms of State aid to co-operative societies.- Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the State Government may,— (a) give loans or make advances to co-operative societies; (b) guarantee the repayment of principal and payment of interest on debentures issued by a co-operative society; (c) guarantee the repayment of share capital of a co-operative society and dividends thereon at such rates as may be specified by the State Government; (d) guarantee the repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans and advances to a co-operative society; and (e) give financial assistance in any other form, including subsidies, to any cooperative society.

The provision is not applicable as in the said provision there is a mention about 'other forms of the aid given by the State to the co-operative societies' not about establishment of the Federation or Cooperative Societies. Therefore, on this ground the complainant cannot claim that the respondent Federation is a Public Authority.

11. Regarding proving of substantial finance by the Government, the respondents themselves produced audit reports for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 and they have not disclosed any substantial financing by the Government except a meagre amount of loan. Hon'ble Supreme Court in Thalappalam case held as follows

38. Merely providing subsidiaries, grants, exemptions, privileges etc., as such, cannot be said to be providing funding to a substantial extent, unless the record shows that the funding was so substantial to the body which practically runs by such funding and but for such funding, it would struggle to exist. The State may also float many schemes generally for the betterment and welfare of the cooperative sector like deposit guarantee scheme, scheme of assistance from NABARD etc., but those facilities or assistance cannot be termed as "substantially financed" by the State Government to bring the body within the fold of "public authority" under Section 2(h)(d)(i) of the Act.



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But, there are instances, where private educational institutions getting ninety five per cent grant-in-aid from the appropriate government, may answer the definition of public authority under Section 2(h)(d)(i).

Here there are no subsidiaries, grants, exemptions, privileges etc., and the loan advanced is repayable by the federation to the Government and therefore it cannot be said the respondent Federation is substantially financed by the Government.. Therefore, as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court in THALAPPALAM case, from the very meagre amount of loan, the respondent cannot be said to be not in existence and that on this ground the respondent is not a public authority.

12. *Regarding the contention that the respondent is discharging statutory duties cast under Karnataka Souhardha Sahakari Act and that it is a State under Art.12 of the Constitution is concerned, it is necessary to extract Article 12 of the Constitution of India which reads as follows:*

12. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

13. The said provision is not applicable as the respondent organisation is neither the Government and Parliament of India nor the Government and the Legislature of the State and so also not a local or other authorities. The statutory and non-statutory bodies can be considered as a 'State' provided they get financial resources from the government and "have deep pervasive control of government and with functional characters. Our Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the similar facts and circumstances as reflected in this case that is in the Thalappalam case has held as below:

15. We can, therefore, draw a clear distinction between a body which is created by a Statute and a body which, after having come into existence, is governed in accordance with the provisions of a Statute. Societies, with which we are concerned, fall under the later category that is governed by the Societies Act and are not statutory bodies, but only body corporate within the meaning of Section 9 of the Kerala Cooperative Societies Act having perpetual succession and common seal and hence have the power to hold property, enter into contract, institute and defend suites and other legal



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proceedings and to do all things necessary for the purpose, for which it was constituted. Section 27 of the Societies Act categorically states that the final authority of a society vests in the general body of its members and every society is managed by the managing committee constituted in terms of the bye-laws as provided under Section 28 of the Societies Act. Final authority so far as such types of Societies are concerned, as Statute says, is the general body and not the Registrar of Cooperative Societies or State Government.

In the light of the above facts and circumstances of the case and the above judgment, the contention of the complainant cannot be accepted.

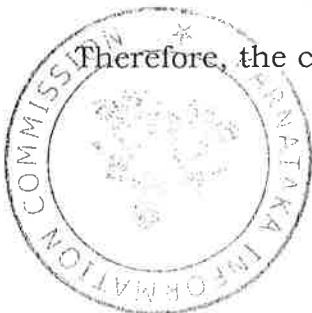
14. *Regarding the contention that respondent Federation is controlled either directly or indirectly by the Registrar of cooperatives is concerned as per section 26 of the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959*

26. Final authority in a co-operative society.- (1)
Subject to the provisions of this Act, the rules and the bye-laws, the final authority of a co-operative society shall vest in the general body of members: Act or the rules or the bye-laws.

Section 26 of the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 is similar to the Section 27 of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act and in the similar facts and circumstances that is in the Thalappalam case our Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held as below:

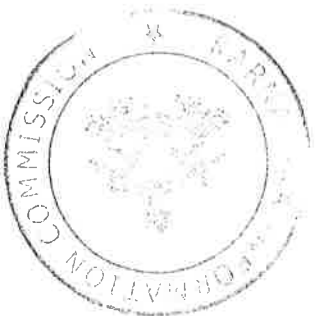
Section 27 of the Societies Act categorically states that the final authority of a society vests in the general body of its members and every society is managed by the managing committee constituted in terms of the bye-laws as provided under Section 28 of the Societies Act. Final authority so far as such types of Societies are concerned, as Statute says, is the general body and not the Registrar of Cooperative Societies or State Government.

Therefore, the contention of the complainant cannot be accepted.



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15. Coming to the information sought is concerned, his request is the list of records duly catalogued and indexed as required to be maintained by the office of the *Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore* under section 4(1)(a) and 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005. The PIO of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore was expected to have furnished copy of the list of records duly catalogued and indexed in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore, if available. If not available an endorsement accordingly could have been issued. Which means, the information that was expected to be available in the office of the Registrar only was to have been furnished. Therefore, transfer of the application to the Managing Director of Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd., itself is improper.
16. The complainant ought to have challenged the decision of the PIO office of the *Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore* before the FAA who is senior officer of the PIO instead of waiting for the reply from the MD of the Federation and then challenge the decision of the Managing Director of Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd, before its President.
17. Whatever the case may be, the complainant challenged the decision of the Managing Director of Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd., dated 23-10-2013, before the President of Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd under section 19(1) of the RTI Act on 07-03-11-2013 and he decided it as an application by rejecting the request of the complainant on the ground that the application under RTI Act was not maintainable as the RTI Act was not applicable to the organization.
18. If at all the complainant is aggrieved by the decision of the President of Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd., the Second Appeal under section 19(3) of the Act could have been filed before this Commission as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeals 10787-788/2011 (CIC vs State of Manipur) instead of complaint under section 18(1) of the RTI Act.
19. Regarding the other aspects of the case are concerned, the relief of declarations are granted only by the civil courts. The Commission has no power to do so. However, it may peruse the available documents in the file and also the provision of Section 2(h) of the RTI Act and find out if the organization is a public authority or not. Accordingly the Commission has perused the law and the documents. It is made out that the respondent is not a public Authority and provisions of the RTI Act are not applicable and that the question of designation of PIO as per Section 5 of the RTI Act has not arisen.



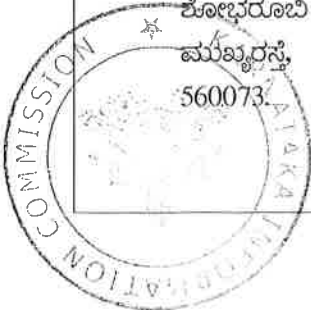
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20. The Commission has the power to receive the complaint under section 18(1) of the RTI Act from any person who is aggrieved under (a) to (f) of the said section and by invoking sub-section(2)of the said Section decides if there are reasonable grounds to enquire and then by following the procedure as reflected in sub-section (3) and (4) decides the complaint. If the Commission is of the opinion that the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, has, **without any reasonable cause**, refused to receive an application for information or has not furnished information within the time specified under sub-section (/) of section 7 or malafidely denied the request for information or knowingly given incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or destroyed information which was the subject of the request or,obstructed in any manner in furnishing the information, it shall impose a penalty of two hundred and fifty rupees each day till application is received or information is furnished, so however, the total amount of such penalty shall not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees. The Federation had reasonable ground for not considering the application filed by the complainant under section 6 of the RTI Act and the said reasonable ground was that it was not a public authority and RTI Act was not applicable to it. Here the complainant also has not sought for an order to impose penalty. The reliefs sought for by him are foreign to the section 18(1) and Section 20 of the RTI Act and the complainant is not entitled to any reliefs which are sought for in the complaint.
21. Viewed from any angle and for reasons stated in the above paragraphs, this complaint is liable to be dismissed and accordingly the following order is passed.
22. ಆಯೋಗವು ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ “ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ನಿಗಮ, “ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಭವನ್” ಡಾ|| ರಾಜಾಕುಮಾರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, 1ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್, ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು” ರವರು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 2005ರ ಕಲಂ 2(ಹೆಚ್)ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
23. ಆಯೋಗದ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ರುಜುವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30.01.2016 ರಂದು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದೆ.

(ಎಲ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ)

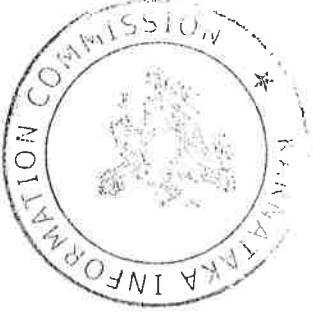
ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು

ಕಮಾಆ 3378 ಸಿಒಎಂ 2014	ಕಮಾಆ 3378 ಸಿಒಎಂ 2014
1. ಶ್ರೀ ಉಮಾಪತಿ.ಎಸ್, ನಂ.7062, ಶೋಭರೂಬಿ ಅಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್, ತುಮಕೂರು ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, ನಾಗಸಂದ್ರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560073.	2. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿ.ಶಶಿಕಲಾ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು,(ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಶಾಖೆ) ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ನಿಬಂಧಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ನಂ.1, ಆಲಿ ಆಸ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560 052.



ಕರೂಆ 3378 ಸೀಁಁ 2014	ಕರೂಆ 3378 ಸೀಁಁ 2014
3. ಶ್ರೀ ಶರಣಗೌಡ ಜಿ ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ನಿಗಮ, "ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಭವನ್" ಡಾ ರಾಜಾಕುಮಾರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, 1ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್, ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಲೂರು-560010.	4. ಶ್ರೀ ಁ.ಕೆ.ಆಯ್ಯಪ್ಪ, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ. ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು, ನಂ.1, ಆಲಿ ಆಸ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಲೂರು-560 001.

1. ಢಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಁಲ್ಲಾ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಢಾಹಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು, ವಿಳಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಢೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
2. ಪ್ರಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಁಲ್ಲರೂ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಢಾಡುವಾಗ/ಢಾಹಿತಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವಾಗ ಁಲ್ಲಾ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಢೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.



"ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ"
 Kalyaneshwari B S
 ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ 29/3
 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಢಾಹಿತಿ ಆಯೋಗ
 ಬೆಂಗಲೂರು