

No. C-30012/02/2014-Vig.  
Government of India  
Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation  
(Vigilance Section)


8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi-110 003.

Dated: 20/8/2014.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Notification regarding furnishing of information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns, Rules, 2014 in exercise of powers conferred by section 59 read with the sections 44 and 45 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a D.O letter No. 407/12/2014-AVD-IV(B) dated 7.8.2014 of Sh. Bhaskar Khulbe, Additional Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training, alongwith its enclosures on the subject mentioned above for information and compliance.

  
(K. NARAYANA REDDY)  
Under Secretary (Admn.)  
Tel. No. 2436 8612

Distribution

1. All officers of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
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Additional Secretary  
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U.S.(A) / P.S.

Q. 1/14

भारत सरकार  
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कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय  
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Dated: 1st August, 2014

5 AUG 2014

D.O.No. 407/12/2014-AVD-IV(B)

Dear Secretary.

As you are aware, the Lokpal & Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014) came into force on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2014. A copy of the said Act is enclosed for ready reference (Annexure-I).

2 Section 44 of the said Act requires furnishing of information relating to assets and liabilities. (i) by the public servant (as defined in the Act) on the occasion of entering upon office, and (ii) by the public servant holding his office as such within a period of thirty days from the date of coming into force of the said Act. It also requires, inter alia, the filing of annual returns of assets and liabilities by all public servants to the competent authority on or before 31<sup>st</sup> July of each year.

3. In this regard, I would like to mention that different sets of rules framed by the President/Central Government in exercise of the powers under the Constitution or the relevant Acts of Parliament, such as the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964; the All-India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968; the Railways Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966, etc. will require to be amended/modified in consonance with the provisions of section 44 of the Lokpal & Lokayuktas Act. As it was not possible to complete the process of harmonizing within the time-limit of 30 days, the Central Government notified the Lokpal & Lokayuktas (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2014 in the Official Gazette dated 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 (Annexure-II). This Order provided that the modification or amendment to the relevant rules referred to above, shall be carried out within a period not exceeding 180 days from the date on which the Act came into force. This time limit has been further extended by ninety days by a subsequent order dated 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2014 (Annexure-III).

4. Government has now notified the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Rules, 2014 in exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 read with sections 44 and 45 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. A copy of the notification containing the said Rules is enclosed (Annexure-IV).

5. I shall be grateful if you could kindly ensure that necessary follow-up action in terms of these Rules is taken, for harmonising the provisions of the relevant rules relating to all categories of public servants (as defined in the Act) falling under the jurisdiction/ administrative /cadre control of your Ministry/Department and also for ensuring compliance with these Rules by all officers and staff in your Ministry/Department and in various organisations/PSUs under the control of your Ministry/Department as requested in this Department's communication F.No.11013/3/2014-Estt(A) dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2014 (Annexure-V).

With regards

Yours sincerely,

Bhaskar Khulbe

(Bhaskar Khulbe)

Encl: As above

Secretary.

M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation,  
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

1) pl open a new file on the subject  
2) pl circulate to all concerned  
- with ready  
Sd/ (Vig)

10/7/2014  
5/8/14

JSA  
5/8/14



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 1] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, जनवरी 1, 2014/पौष 11, 1935 (शक)  
No. 1] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 2014/PAUSA 11, 1935 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 1st January, 2014/Pausa 11, 1935 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 1st January, 2014, and is hereby published for general information:—

### THE LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS ACT, 2013 (No. 1 OF 2014)

[1st January, 2014.]

An Act to provide for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS the Constitution of India established a Democratic Republic to ensure justice for all:

AND WHEREAS India has ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption:

AND WHEREAS the Government's commitment to clean and responsive governance has to be reflected in effective bodies to contain and punish acts of corruption:

NOW, THEREFORE, it is expedient to enact a law, for more effective implementation of the said Convention and to provide for prompt and fair investigation and prosecution in cases of corruption.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

## PART I

### PRELIMINARY

Short title,  
extent,  
application  
and  
commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India.
- (3) It shall apply to public servants in and outside India.
- (4) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

## PART II

### LOKPAL FOR THE UNION

#### CHAPTER I

##### DEFINITIONS

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
  - (a) "bench" means a bench of the Lokpal;
  - (b) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Lokpal;
  - (c) "competent authority", in relation to—
    - (i) the Prime Minister, means the House of the People;
    - (ii) a member of the Council of Ministers, means the Prime Minister;
    - (iii) a member of Parliament other than a Minister, means—
      - (A) in the case of a member of the Council of States, the Chairman of the Council; and
      - (B) in the case of a member of the House of the People, the Speaker of the House;
    - (iv) an officer in the Ministry or Department of the Central Government, means the Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department under which the officer is serving;
    - (v) a chairperson or members of any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established or constituted under any Act of Parliament or wholly or partly financed by the Central Government or controlled by it, means the Minister in charge of the administrative Ministry of such body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or autonomous body;
    - (vi) an officer of any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established or constituted under any Act of Parliament or wholly or partly financed by the Central Government or controlled by it, means the head of such body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or autonomous body;
    - (vii) in any other case not falling under sub-clauses (i) to (vi) above, means such Department or authority as the Central Government may, by notification, specify:

Provided that if any person referred to in sub-clause (v) or sub-clause (vi) is also a member of Parliament, then, the competent authority shall be—

(A) in case such member is a member of the Council of States, the Chairman of the Council: and

(B) in case such member is a member of the House of the People, the Speaker of the House:

(d) "Central Vigilance Commission" means the Central Vigilance Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003;

45 of 2003

(e) "complaint" means a complaint, made in such form as may be prescribed, alleging that a public servant has committed an offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;

49 of 1988

(f) "Delhi Special Police Establishment" means the Delhi Special Police Establishment constituted under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946;

25 of 1946

(g) "investigation" means an investigation as defined under clause (h) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973:

2 of 1974

(h) "Judicial Member" means a Judicial Member of the Lokpal;

(i) "Lokpal" means the body established under section 3:

(j) "Member" means a Member of the Lokpal;

(k) "Minister" means a Union Minister but does not include the Prime Minister;

(l) "notification" means notification published in the Official Gazette and the expression "notify" shall be construed accordingly;

(m) "preliminary inquiry" means an inquiry conducted under this Act;

(n) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act:

(o) "public servant" means a person referred to in clauses (a) to (h) of sub-section (1) of section 14 but does not include a public servant in respect of whom the jurisdiction is exercisable by any court or other authority under the Army Act, 1950, the Air Force Act, 1950, the Navy Act, 1957 and the Coast Guard Act, 1978 or the procedure is applicable to such public servant under those Acts:

45 of 1950

46 of 1950

62 of 1957

30 of 1978

(p) "regulations" means regulations made under this Act;

(q) "rules" means rules made under this Act:

(r) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Act;

(s) "Special Court" means the court of a Special Judge appointed under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

49 of 1988

49 of 1988

(2) The words and expressions used herein and not defined in this Act but defined in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

(3) Any reference in this Act to any other Act or provision thereof which is not in force in any area to which this Act applies shall be construed to have a reference to the corresponding Act or provision thereof in force in such area.

## CHAPTER II

## ESTABLISHMENT OF LOKPAL

Establishment  
of Lokpal.

3. (1) On and from the commencement of this Act, there shall be established, for the purpose of this Act, a body to be called the "Lokpal".

(2) The Lokpal shall consist of—

(a) a Chairperson, who is or has been a Chief Justice of India or is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or an eminent person who fulfils the eligibility specified in clause (b) of sub-section (3); and

(b) such number of Members, not exceeding eight out of whom fifty per cent. shall be Judicial Members:

Provided that not less than fifty per cent. of the Members of the Lokpal shall be from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and women.

(3) A person shall be eligible to be appointed,—

(a) as a Judicial Member if he is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or is or has been a Chief Justice of a High Court;

(b) as a Member other than a Judicial Member, if he is a person of impeccable integrity and outstanding ability having special knowledge and expertise of not less than twenty-five years in the matters relating to anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, finance including insurance and banking, law and management.

(4) The Chairperson or a Member shall not be—

(i) a member of Parliament or a member of the Legislature of any State or Union territory;

(ii) a person convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude;

(iii) a person of less than forty-five years of age, on the date of assuming office as the Chairperson or Member, as the case may be;

(iv) a member of any Panchayat or Municipality;

(v) a person who has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Union or a State,

and shall not hold any office of trust or profit (other than his office as the Chairperson or a Member) or be affiliated with any political party or carry on any business or practise any profession and, accordingly, before he enters upon his office, a person appointed as the Chairperson or a Member, as the case may be, shall, if—

(a) he holds any office of trust or profit, resign from such office; or

(b) he is carrying on any business, sever his connection with the conduct and management of such business; or

(c) he is practising any profession, cease to practise such profession.

Appointment  
of Chairperson  
and Members  
on  
recommendations  
of Selection  
Committee.

4. (1) The Chairperson and Members shall be appointed by the President after obtaining the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of—

(a) the Prime Minister—Chairperson;

(b) the Speaker of the House of the People—Member;

(c) the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People—Member;

(d) the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him—Member;

(e) one eminent jurist, as recommended by the Chairperson and Members referred to in clauses (a) to (d) above, to be nominated by the President—Member.

(2) No appointment of a Chairperson or a Member shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Selection Committee.

(3) The Selection Committee shall for the purposes of selecting the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal and for preparing a panel of persons to be considered for appointment as such, constitute a Search Committee consisting of at least seven persons of standing and having special knowledge and expertise in the matters relating to anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, policy making, finance including insurance and banking, law and management or in any other matter which, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, may be useful in making the selection of the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal:

Provided that not less than fifty per cent. of the members of the Search Committee shall be from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and women:

Provided further that the Selection Committee may also consider any person other than the persons recommended by the Search Committee.

(4) The Selection Committee shall regulate its own procedure in a transparent manner for selecting the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal.

(5) The term of the Search Committee referred to in sub-section (3), the fees and allowances payable to its members and the manner of selection of panel of names shall be such as may be prescribed.

5. The President shall take or cause to be taken all necessary steps for the appointment of a new Chairperson and Members at least three months before the expiry of the term of the Chairperson or Member, as the case may be, in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Act.

6. The Chairperson and every Member shall, on the recommendations of the Selection Committee, be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and hold office as such for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier:

Provided that he may—

(a) by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office: or

(b) be removed from his office in the manner provided in section 37.

7. The salary, allowances and other conditions of service of—

(i) the Chairperson shall be the same as those of the Chief Justice of India;

(ii) other Members shall be the same as those of a Judge of the Supreme Court:

Provided that if the Chairperson or a Member is, at the time of his appointment, in receipt of pension (other than disability pension) in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, his salary in respect of service as the Chairperson or, as the case may be, as a Member, be reduced—

(a) by the amount of that pension: and

(b) if he has, before such appointment, received, in lieu of a portion of the pension due to him in respect of such previous service, the commuted value thereof, by the amount of that portion of the pension:

Filling of vacancies of Chairperson or Members.

Term of office of Chairperson and Members.

Salary, allowances and other conditions of service of Chairperson and Members.

Provided further that the salary, allowances and pension payable to, and other conditions of service of, the Chairperson or a Member shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Restriction on employment by Chairperson and Members after ceasing to hold office.

8. (1) On ceasing to hold office, the Chairperson and every Member shall be ineligible for—

(i) reappointment as the Chairperson or a Member of the Lokpal;

(ii) any diplomatic assignment, appointment as administrator of a Union territory and such other assignment or appointment which is required by law to be made by the President by warrant under his hand and seal;

(iii) further employment to any other office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of a State;

(iv) contesting any election of President or Vice-President or Member of either House of Parliament or Member of either House of a State Legislature or Municipality or Panchayat within a period of five years from the date of relinquishing the post.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a Member shall be eligible to be appointed as a Chairperson, if his total tenure as Member and Chairperson does not exceed five years.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, it is hereby clarified that where the Member is appointed as the Chairperson, his term of office shall not be more than five years in aggregate as the Member and the Chairperson.

Member to act as Chairperson or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances.

9. (1) In the event of occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the President may, by notification, authorise the senior-most Member to act as the Chairperson until the appointment of a new Chairperson to fill such vacancy.

(2) When the Chairperson is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence on leave or otherwise, the senior-most Member available, as the President may, by notification, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Chairperson until the date on which the Chairperson resumes his duties.

Secretary, other officers and staff of Lokpal.

10. (1) There shall be a Secretary to the Lokpal in the rank of Secretary to Government of India, who shall be appointed by the Chairperson from a panel of names sent by the Central Government.

(2) There shall be a Director of Inquiry and a Director of Prosecution not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India or equivalent, who shall be appointed by the Chairperson from a panel of names sent by the Central Government.

(3) The appointment of officers and other staff of the Lokpal shall be made by the Chairperson or such Member or officer of Lokpal as the Chairperson may direct:

Provided that the President may by rule require that the appointment in respect of any post or posts as may be specified in the rule, shall be made after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(4) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of Secretary and other officers and staff of the Lokpal shall be such as may be specified by regulations made by the Lokpal for the purpose:

Provided that the regulations made under this sub-section shall, so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the President.



## CHAPTER III

## INQUIRY WING

11. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the Lokpal shall constitute an Inquiry Wing headed by the Director of Inquiry for the purpose of conducting preliminary inquiry into any offence alleged to have been committed by a public servant punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988:

Inquiry Wing.

49 of 1988

Provided that till such time the Inquiry Wing is constituted by the Lokpal, the Central Government shall make available such number of officers and other staff from its Ministries or Departments, as may be required by the Lokpal, for conducting preliminary inquiries under this Act.

(2) For the purposes of assisting the Lokpal in conducting a preliminary inquiry under this Act, the officers of the Inquiry Wing not below the rank of the Under Secretary to the Government of India, shall have the same powers as are conferred upon the Inquiry Wing of the Lokpal under section 27.

## CHAPTER IV

## PROSECUTION WING

12. (1) The Lokpal shall, by notification, constitute a Prosecution Wing headed by the Director of Prosecution for the purpose of prosecution of public servants in relation to any complaint by the Lokpal under this Act:

Prosecution Wing.

Provided that till such time the Prosecution Wing is constituted by the Lokpal, the Central Government shall make available such number of officers and other staff from its Ministries or Departments, as may be required by the Lokpal, for conducting prosecution under this Act.

(2) The Director of Prosecution shall, after having been so directed by the Lokpal, file a case in accordance with the findings of investigation report, before the Special Court and take all necessary steps in respect of the prosecution of public servants in relation to any offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

49 of 1988

(3) The case under sub-section (2), shall be deemed to be a report, filed on completion of investigation, referred to in section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

2 of 1974

## CHAPTER V

## EXPENSES OF LOKPAL TO BE CHARGED ON CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

13. The administrative expenses of the Lokpal, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the Chairperson, Members or Secretary or other officers or staff of the Lokpal, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and any fees or other moneys taken by the Lokpal shall form part of that Fund.

Expenses of Lokpal to be charged on Consolidated Fund of India.

## CHAPTER VI

## JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF INQUIRY

14. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Lokpal shall inquire or cause an inquiry to be conducted into any matter involved in, or arising from, or connected with, any allegation of corruption made in a complaint in respect of the following, namely:—

Jurisdiction of Lokpal to include Prime Minister, Ministers, members of Parliament, Groups A, B, C and D officers and officials of Central Government

(a) a person who is or has been a Prime Minister:

Provided that the Lokpal shall not inquire into any matter involved in, or arising from, or connected with, any such allegation of corruption against the Prime Minister,—

(i) in so far as it relates to international relations, external and internal security, public order, atomic energy and space;

(ii) unless a full bench of the Lokpal consisting of its Chairperson and all Members considers the initiation of inquiry and at least two-thirds of its Members approves of such inquiry:

Provided further that any such inquiry shall be held *in camera* and if the Lokpal comes to the conclusion that the complaint deserves to be dismissed, the records of the inquiry shall not be published or made available to anyone;

(b) any person who is or has been a Minister of the Union;

(c) any person who is or has been a member of either House of Parliament;

(d) any Group 'A' or Group 'B' officer or equivalent or above, from amongst the public servants defined in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 when serving or who has served, in connection with the affairs of the Union;

49 of 1988.

(e) any Group 'C' or Group 'D' official or equivalent, from amongst the public servants defined in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 when serving or who has served in connection with the affairs of the Union subject to the provision of sub-section (1) of section 20;

49 of 1988.

(f) any person who is or has been a chairperson or member or officer or employee in any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or trust or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established by an Act of Parliament or wholly or partly financed by the Central Government or controlled by it:

Provided that in respect of such officers referred to in clause (d) who have served in connection with the affairs of the Union or in any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or trust or autonomous body referred to in clause (e) but are working in connection with the affairs of the State or in any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or trust or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established by an Act of the State Legislature or wholly or partly financed by the State Government or controlled by it, the Lokpal and the officers of its Inquiry Wing or Prosecution Wing shall have jurisdiction under this Act in respect of such officers only after obtaining the consent of the concerned State Government;

(g) any person who is or has been a director, manager, secretary or other officer of every other society or association of persons or trust (whether registered under any law for the time being in force or not), by whatever name called, wholly or partly financed by the Government and the annual income of which exceeds such amount as the Central Government may, by notification, specify;

(h) any person who is or has been a director, manager, secretary or other officer of every other society or association of persons or trust (whether registered under any law for the time being in force or not) in receipt of any donation from any foreign source under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 in excess of ten lakh rupees in a year or such higher amount as the Central Government may, by notification, specify.

42 of 2010.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of clauses (f) and (g), it is hereby clarified that any entity or institution, by whatever name called, corporate, society, trust, association of persons, partnership, sole proprietorship, limited liability partnership (whether registered under any law for the time being in force or not), shall be the entities covered in those clauses:

Provided that any person referred to in this clause shall be deemed to be a public servant under clause (c) of section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

49 of 1988.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Lokpal shall not inquire into any matter involved in, or arising from, or connected with, any such allegation of corruption against any member of either House of Parliament in respect of anything said or a vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof covered under the provisions contained in clause (2) of article 105 of the Constitution.

49 of 1988 (3) The Lokpal may inquire into any act or conduct of any person other than those referred to in sub-section (1), if such person is involved in the act of abetting, bribe giving or bribe taking or conspiracy relating to any allegation of corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against a person referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided that no action under this section shall be taken in case of a person serving in connection with the affairs of a State, without the consent of the State Government.

60 of 1952 (4) No matter in respect of which a complaint has been made to the Lokpal under this Act, shall be referred for inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

*Explanation.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that a complaint under this Act shall only relate to a period during which the public servant was holding or serving in that capacity.

49 of 1988 15. In case any matter or proceeding related to allegation of corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been pending before any court or committee of either House of Parliament or before any other authority prior to commencement of this Act or prior to commencement of any inquiry after the commencement of this Act, such matter or proceeding shall be continued before such court, committee or authority.

Matters pending before any court or committee or authority for inquiry not to be affected.

16. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act,—

(a) the jurisdiction of the Lokpal may be exercised by benches thereof:

(b) a bench may be constituted by the Chairperson with two or more Members as the Chairperson may deem fit:

(c) every bench shall ordinarily consist of at least one Judicial Member:

(d) where a bench consists of the Chairperson, such bench shall be presided over by the Chairperson:

(e) where a bench consists of a Judicial Member, and a non-Judicial Member, not being the Chairperson, such bench shall be presided over by the Judicial Member:

(f) the benches of the Lokpal shall ordinarily sit at New Delhi and at such other places as the Lokpal may, by regulations, specify.

(2) The Lokpal shall notify the areas in relation to which each bench of the Lokpal may exercise jurisdiction.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Chairperson shall have the power to constitute or reconstitute benches from time to time.

(4) If at any stage of the hearing of any case or matter it appears to the Chairperson or a Member that the case or matter is of such nature that it ought to be heard by a bench consisting of three or more Members, the case or matter may be transferred by the Chairperson or, as the case may be, referred to him for transfer, to such bench as the Chairperson may deem fit.

Constitution of benches of Lokpal.

Distribution of business amongst benches.

17. Where benches are constituted, the Chairperson may, from time to time, by notification, make provisions as to the distribution of the business of the Lokpal amongst the benches and also provide for the matters which may be dealt with by each bench.

Power of Chairperson to transfer cases.

18. On an application for transfer made by the complainant or the public servant, the Chairperson, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the complainant or the public servant, as the case may be, may transfer any case pending before one bench for disposal to any other bench.

Decision to be by majority.

19. If the Members of a bench consisting of an even number of Members differ in opinion on any point, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairperson who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other Members of the Lokpal and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Lokpal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### PROCEDURE IN RESPECT OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY AND INVESTIGATION

Provisions relating to complaints and preliminary inquiry and investigation.

20. (1) The Lokpal on receipt of a complaint, if it decides to proceed further, may order—

(a) preliminary inquiry against any public servant by its Inquiry Wing or any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to ascertain whether there exists a *prima facie* case for proceeding in the matter; or

(b) investigation by any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) when there exists a *prima facie* case:

Provided that the Lokpal shall if it has decided to proceed with the preliminary inquiry, by a general or special order, refer the complaints or a category of complaints or a complaint received by it in respect of public servants belonging to Group A or Group B or Group C or Group D to the Central Vigilance Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003:

45 of 2003.

Provided further that the Central Vigilance Commission in respect of complaints referred to it under the first proviso, after making preliminary inquiry in respect of public servants belonging to Group A and Group B, shall submit its report to the Lokpal in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-sections (2) and (4) and in case of public servants belonging to Group C and Group D, the Commission shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003:

45 of 2003.

Provided also that before ordering an investigation under clause (b), the Lokpal shall call for the explanation of the public servant so as to determine whether there exists a *prima facie* case for investigation:

Provided also that the seeking of explanation from the public servant before an investigation shall not interfere with the search and seizure, if any, required to be undertaken by any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) under this Act.

(2) During the preliminary inquiry referred to in sub-section (1), the Inquiry Wing or any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) shall conduct a preliminary inquiry and on the basis of material, information and documents collected seek the comments on the allegations made in the complaint from the public servant and the competent authority and after obtaining the comments of the concerned public servant and the competent authority, submit, within sixty days from the date of receipt of the reference, a report to the Lokpal.

(3) A bench consisting of not less than three Members of the Lokpal shall consider every report received under sub-section (2) from the Inquiry Wing or any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment), and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the public servant, decide whether there exists a *prima facie* case, and proceed with one or more of the following actions, namely:—

(a) investigation by any agency or the Delhi Special Police Establishment, as the case may be;

(b) initiation of the departmental proceedings or any other appropriate action against the concerned public servants by the competent authority;

(c) closure of the proceedings against the public servant and to proceed against the complainant under section 46.

(4) Every preliminary inquiry referred to in sub-section (1) shall ordinarily be completed within a period of ninety days and for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a further period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

(5) In case the Lokpal decides to proceed to investigate into the complaint, it shall direct any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to carry out the investigation as expeditiously as possible and complete the investigation within a period of six months from the date of its order:

Provided that the Lokpal may extend the said period by a further period not exceeding of six months at a time for the reasons to be recorded in writing.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) shall, in respect of cases referred to it by the Lokpal, submit the investigation report under that section to the court having jurisdiction and forward a copy thereof to the Lokpal.

(7) A bench consisting of not less than three Members of the Lokpal shall consider every report received by it under sub-section (6) from any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) and after obtaining the comments of the competent authority and the public servant may—

(a) grant sanction to its Prosecution Wing or investigating agency to file charge-sheet or direct the closure of report before the Special Court against the public servant:

(b) direct the competent authority to initiate the departmental proceedings or any other appropriate action against the concerned public servant.

(8) The Lokpal may, after taking a decision under sub-section (7) on the filing of the charge-sheet, direct its Prosecution Wing or any investigating agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to initiate prosecution in the Special Court in respect of the cases investigated by the agency.

(9) The Lokpal may, during the preliminary inquiry or the investigation, as the case may be, pass appropriate orders for the safe custody of the documents relevant to the preliminary inquiry or, as the case may be, investigation as it deems fit.

(10) The website of the Lokpal shall, from time to time and in such manner as may be specified by regulations, display to the public, the status of number of complaints pending before it or disposed of by it.

(11) The Lokpal may retain the original records and evidences which are likely to be required in the process of preliminary inquiry or investigation or conduct of a case by it or by the Special Court.

(12) Save as otherwise provided, the manner and procedure of conducting a preliminary inquiry or investigation (including such material and documents to be made available to the public servant) under this Act, shall be such as may be specified by regulations.

21. If, at any stage of the proceeding, the Lokpal—

(a) considers it necessary to inquire into the conduct of any person other than the accused; or

(b) is of opinion that the reputation of any person other than an accused is likely to be prejudicially affected by the preliminary inquiry,

the Lokpal shall give to that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the preliminary inquiry and to produce evidence in his defence, consistent with the principles of natural justice.

Persons likely to be prejudicially affected to be heard.

Lokpal may require any public servant or any other person to furnish information, etc.

Power of Lokpal to grant sanction for initiating prosecution.

22. Subject to the provisions of this Act, for the purpose of any preliminary inquiry or investigation, the Lokpal or the investigating agency, as the case may be, may require any public servant or any other person who, in its opinion, is able to furnish information or produce documents relevant to such preliminary inquiry or investigation, to furnish any such information or produce any such document.

23. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 or section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, the Lokpal shall have the power to grant sanction for prosecution under clause (a) of sub-section (7) of section 20.

2 of 1974.  
25 of 1946.  
49 of 1988.

(2) No prosecution under sub-section (1) shall be initiated against any public servant accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, and no court shall take cognizance of such offence except with the previous sanction of the Lokpal.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply in respect of the persons holding office in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and in respect of which a procedure for removal of such person has been specified therein.

(4) The provisions contained in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall be without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 311 and sub-clause (c) of clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution.

Action on investigation against public servant being Prime Minister, Ministers or Members of Parliament.

24. Where, after the conclusion of the investigation, the findings of the Lokpal disclose the commission of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by a public servant referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 14, the Lokpal may file a case in the Special Court and shall send a copy of the report together with its findings to the competent authority.

49 of 1988.

## CHAPTER VIII

### POWERS OF LOKPAL

Supervisory powers of Lokpal.

25. (1) The Lokpal shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 4 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and section 8 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, have the powers of superintendence over, and to give direction to the Delhi Special Police Establishment in respect of the matters referred by the Lokpal for preliminary inquiry or investigation to the Delhi Special Police Establishment under this Act:

25 of 1946.  
45 of 2003.

Provided that while exercising powers of superintendence or giving direction under this sub-section, the Lokpal shall not exercise powers in such a manner so as to require any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to whom the investigation has been given, to investigate and dispose of any case in a particular manner.

(2) The Central Vigilance Commission shall send a statement, at such interval as the Lokpal may direct, to the Lokpal in respect of action taken on complaints referred to it under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 20 and on receipt of such statement, the Lokpal may issue guidelines for effective and expeditious disposal of such cases.

(3) Any officer of the Delhi Special Police Establishment investigating a case referred to it by the Lokpal, shall not be transferred without the approval of the Lokpal.

(4) The Delhi Special Police Establishment may, with the consent of the Lokpal, appoint a panel of Advocates, other than the Government Advocates, for conducting the cases referred to it by the Lokpal.

(5) The Central Government may from time to time make available such funds as may be required by the Director of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for conducting effective investigation into the matters referred to it by the Lokpal and the Director shall be responsible for the expenditure incurred in conducting such investigation.

26. (1) If the Lokpal has reason to believe that any document which, in its opinion, shall be useful for, or relevant to, any investigation under this Act, are secreted in any place, it may authorise any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to whom the investigation has been given to search for and to seize such documents.

Search and seizure.

(2) If the Lokpal is satisfied that any document seized under sub-section (1) may be used as evidence for the purpose of any investigation under this Act and that it shall be necessary to retain the document in its custody or in the custody of such officer as may be authorised, it may so retain or direct such authorised officer to retain such document till the completion of such investigation:

Provided that where any document is required to be returned, the Lokpal or the authorised officer may return the same after retaining copies of such document duly authenticated.

27. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, for the purpose of any preliminary inquiry, the Inquiry Wing of the Lokpal shall have all the powers of a civil court, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

Lokpal to have powers of civil court in certain cases.

(i) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(ii) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(iii) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(iv) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;

(v) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;

Provided that such commission, in case of a witness, shall be issued only where the witness, in the opinion of the Lokpal, is not in a position to attend the proceeding before the Lokpal; and

(vi) such other matters as may be prescribed.

(2) Any proceeding before the Lokpal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

28. (1) The Lokpal may, for the purpose of conducting any preliminary inquiry or investigation, utilise the services of any officer or organisation or investigating agency of the Central Government or any State Government, as the case may be.

Power of Lokpal to utilise services of officers of Central or State Government.

(2) For the purpose of preliminary inquiry or investigating into any matter pertaining to such inquiry or investigation, any officer or organisation or agency whose services are utilised under sub-section (1) may, subject to the superintendence and direction of the Lokpal,—

(a) summon and enforce the attendance of any person and examine him;

(b) require the discovery and production of any document; and

(c) requisition any public record or copy thereof from any office.

(3) The officer or organisation or agency whose services are utilised under sub-section (2) shall inquire or, as the case may be, investigate into any matter pertaining to the preliminary inquiry or investigation and submit a report thereon to the Lokpal within such period as may be specified by it in this behalf.

29. (1) Where the Lokpal or any officer authorised by it in this behalf, has reason to believe, the reason for such belief to be recorded in writing, on the basis of material in his possession, that—

Provisional attachment of assets.

(a) any person is in possession of any proceeds of corruption:

5 of 1908

45 of 1860

(b) such person is accused of having committed an offence relating to corruption:  
and

(c) such proceeds of offence are likely to be concealed, transferred or dealt with in any manner which may result in frustrating any proceedings relating to confiscation of such proceeds of offence,

the Lokpal or the authorised officer may, by order in writing, provisionally attach such property for a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of the order, in the manner provided in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Lokpal and the officer shall be deemed to be an officer under sub-rule (e) of rule 1 of that Schedule.

43 of 1961.

(2) The Lokpal or the officer authorised in this behalf shall, immediately after attachment under sub-section (1), forward a copy of the order, along with the material in his possession, referred to in that sub-section, to the Special Court, in a sealed envelope, in the manner as may be prescribed and such Court may extend the order of attachment and keep such material for such period as the Court may deem fit.

(3) Every order of attachment made under sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the expiry of the period specified in that sub-section or after the expiry of the period as directed by the Special Court under sub-section (2).

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the person interested in the enjoyment of the immovable property attached under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), from such enjoyment.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, "person interested", in relation to any immovable property, includes all persons claiming or entitled to claim any interest in the property.

Confirmation  
of attachment  
of assets.

30. (1) The Lokpal, when it provisionally attaches any property under sub-section (1) of section 29 shall, within a period of thirty days of such attachment, direct its Prosecution Wing to file an application stating the facts of such attachment before the Special Court and make a prayer for confirmation of attachment of the property till completion of the proceedings against the public servant in the Special Court.

(2) The Special Court may, if it is of the opinion that the property provisionally attached had been acquired through corrupt means, make an order for confirmation of attachment of such property till the completion of the proceedings against the public servant in the Special Court.

(3) If the public servant is subsequently acquitted of the charges framed against him, the property, subject to the orders of the Special Court, shall be restored to the concerned public servant along with benefits from such property as might have accrued during the period of attachment.

(4) If the public servant is subsequently convicted of the charges of corruption, the proceeds relating to the offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 shall be confiscated and vest in the Central Government free from any encumbrance or leasehold interest excluding any debt due to any bank or financial institution.

49 of 1988.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expressions "bank", "debt" and "financial institution" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (d), (g) and (h) of section 2 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

51 of 1993.

Confiscation of  
assets,  
proceeds,  
receipts and  
benefits arisen  
or procured by  
means of  
corruption in  
special  
circumstances.

31. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of sections 29 and 30, where the Special Court, on the basis of *prima facie* evidence, has reason to believe or is satisfied that the assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits, by whatever name called, have arisen or procured by means of corruption by the public servant, it may authorise the confiscation of such assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits till his acquittal.

(2) Where an order of confiscation made under sub-section (1) is modified or annulled by the High Court or where the public servant is acquitted by the Special Court, the assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits, confiscated under sub-section (1) shall be returned to such



public servant, and in case it is not possible for any reason to return the assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits, such public servant shall be paid the price thereof including the money so confiscated with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum thereon calculated from the date of confiscation.

32. (1) Where the Lokpal, while making a preliminary inquiry into allegations of corruption, is *prima facie* satisfied, on the basis of evidence available,—

(i) that the continuance of the public servant referred to in clause (d) or clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 14 in his post while conducting the preliminary inquiry is likely to affect such preliminary inquiry adversely; or

(ii) such public servant is likely to destroy or in any way tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses,

then, the Lokpal may recommend to the Central Government for transfer or suspension of such public servant from the post held by him till such period as may be specified in the order.

(2) The Central Government shall ordinarily accept the recommendation of the Lokpal made under sub-section (1), except for the reasons to be recorded in writing in a case where it is not feasible to do so for administrative reasons.

33. The Lokpal may, in the discharge of its functions under this Act, issue appropriate directions to a public servant entrusted with the preparation or custody of any document or record—

(a) to protect such document or record from destruction or damage; or

(b) to prevent the public servant from altering or secreting such document or record; or

(c) to prevent the public servant from transferring or alienating any assets allegedly acquired by him through corrupt means.

34. The Lokpal may, by general or special order in writing, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, direct that any administrative or financial power conferred on it may also be exercised or discharged by such of its Members or officers or employees as may be specified in the order.

#### CHAPTER IX

##### SPECIAL COURTS

35. (1) The Central Government shall constitute such number of Special Courts, as recommended by the Lokpal, to hear and decide the cases arising out of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or under this Act.

(2) The Special Courts constituted under sub-section (1) shall ensure completion of each trial within a period of one year from the date of filing of the case in the Court:

Provided that in case the trial cannot be completed within a period of one year, the Special Court shall record reasons therefor and complete the trial within a further period of not more than three months or such further periods not exceeding three months each, for reasons to be recorded in writing before the end of each such three months period, but not exceeding a total period of two years.

36. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 if, in the course of an preliminary inquiry or investigation into an offence or other proceeding under this Act, an application is made to a Special Court by an officer of the Lokpal authorised in this behalf that any evidence is required in connection with the preliminary inquiry or investigation into an offence or proceeding under this Act and he is of the opinion that such evidence may be available in any place in a contracting State, and the Special Court, on being satisfied that such evidence is required in connection with the preliminary

Power of Lokpal to recommend transfer or suspension of public servant connected with allegation of corruption.

Power of Lokpal to give directions to prevent destruction of records during preliminary inquiry.

Power to delegate.

Special Courts to be constituted by Central Government.

Letter of request to a contracting State in certain cases.

inquiry or investigation into an offence or proceeding under this Act, may issue a letter of request to a court or an authority in the contracting State competent to deal with such request to—

(i) examine the facts and circumstances of the case;

(ii) take such steps as the Special Court may specify in such letter of request;  
and

(iii) forward all the evidence so taken or collected to the Special Court issuing such letter of request.

(2) The letter of request shall be transmitted in such manner as the Central Government may prescribe in this behalf.

(3) Every statement recorded or document or thing received under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be evidence collected during the course of the preliminary inquiry or investigation.

## CHAPTER X

### COMPLAINTS AGAINST CHAIRPERSON, MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS OF LOKPAL

Removal and suspension of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal.

37. (1) The Lokpal shall not inquire into any complaint made against the Chairperson or any Member.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), the Chairperson or any Member shall be removed from his office by order of the President on grounds of misbehaviour after the Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it by the President on a petition signed by at least one hundred Members of Parliament has, on an inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf, reported that the Chairperson or such Member, as the case may be, ought to be removed on such ground.

(3) The President may suspend from office the Chairperson or any Member in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under sub-section (2), on receipt of the recommendation or interim order made by the Supreme Court in this regard until the President has passed orders on receipt of the final report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the President may, by order, remove from the office, the Chairperson or any Member if the Chairperson or such Member, as the case may be,—

(a) is adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or

(c) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

(5) If the Chairperson or any Member is, or becomes, in any way concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the purposes of sub-section (2), be deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour.

49 of 1988 38. (1) Every complaint of allegation or wrongdoing made against any officer or employee or agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment), under or associated with the Lokpal for an offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this section. Complaints against officials of Lokpal.

(2) The Lokpal shall complete the inquiry into the complaint or allegation made within a period of thirty days from the date of its receipt.

(3) While making an inquiry into the complaint against any officer or employee of the Lokpal or agency engaged or associated with the Lokpal, if it is *prima facie* satisfied on the basis of evidence available, that—

(a) continuance of such officer or employee of the Lokpal or agency engaged or associated in his post while conducting the inquiry is likely to affect such inquiry adversely; or

(b) an officer or employee of the Lokpal or agency engaged or associated is likely to destroy or in any way tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses,

then, the Lokpal may, by order, suspend such officer or employee of the Lokpal or divest such agency engaged or associated with the Lokpal of all powers and responsibilities hereto before exercised by it.

49 of 1988 (4) On the completion of the inquiry, if the Lokpal is satisfied that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or of any wrongdoing, it shall, within a period of fifteen days of the completion of such inquiry, order to prosecute such officer or employee of the Lokpal or such officer, employee, agency engaged or associated with the Lokpal and initiate disciplinary proceedings against the official concerned:

Provided that no such order shall be passed without giving such officer or employee of the Lokpal, such officer, employee, agency engaged or associated, a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

#### CHAPTER XI

##### ASSESSMENT OF LOSS AND RECOVERY THEREOF BY SPECIAL COURT

49 of 1988 39. If any public servant is convicted of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by the Special Court, notwithstanding and without prejudice to any law for the time being in force, it may make an assessment of loss, if any, caused to the public exchequer on account of the actions or decisions of such public servant not taken in good faith and for which he stands convicted, and may order recovery of such loss, if possible or quantifiable, from such public servant so convicted. Assessment of loss and recovery thereof by Special Court.

Provided that if the Special Court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, comes to the conclusion that the loss caused was pursuant to a conspiracy with the beneficiary or beneficiaries of actions or decisions of the public servant so convicted, then such loss may, if assessed and quantifiable under this section, also be recovered from such beneficiary or beneficiaries proportionately.

#### CHAPTER XII

##### FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

40. The Lokpal shall prepare, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed, its budget for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Lokpal and forward the same to the Central Government for information. Budget.

41. The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, make to the Lokpal grants of such sums of money as are required to be paid for the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and Members and the administrative expenses, including the salaries and allowances and pension payable to or in respect of officers and other employees of the Lokpal. Grants by Central Government.

Annual  
statement of  
accounts.

42. (1) The Lokpal shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(2) The accounts of the Lokpal shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at such intervals as may be specified by him.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Lokpal under this Act shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit, as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India generally has, in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Lokpal.

(4) The accounts of the Lokpal, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and the Central Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Furnishing of  
returns, etc.,  
to Central  
Government.

43. The Lokpal shall furnish to the Central Government, at such time and in such form and manner as may be prescribed or as the Central Government may request, such returns and statements and such particulars in regard to any matter under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal, as the Central Government may, from time to time, require.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### DECLARATION OF ASSETS

Declaration of  
assets.

44. (1) Every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in the manner as provided by or under this Act.

(2) A public servant shall, within a period of thirty days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation to enter upon his office, furnish to the competent authority the information relating to—

(a) the assets of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are, jointly or severally, owners or beneficiaries;

(b) his liabilities and that of his spouse and his dependent children.

(3) A public servant holding his office as such, at the time of the commencement of this Act, shall furnish information relating to such assets and liabilities, as referred to in sub-section (2), to the competent authority within thirty days of the coming into force of this Act.

(4) Every public servant shall file with the competent authority, on or before the 31st July of every year, an annual return of such assets and liabilities, as referred to in sub-section (2), as on the 31st March of that year.

(5) The information under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) and annual return under sub-section (4) shall be furnished to the competent authority in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6) The competent authority in respect of each Ministry or Department shall ensure that all such statements are published on the website of such Ministry or Department by 31st August of that year.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, "dependent children" means sons and daughters who have no separate means of earning and are wholly dependent on the public servant for their livelihood.

45. If any public servant wilfully or for reasons which are not justifiable, fails to—

(a) to declare his assets: or

(b) gives misleading information in respect of such assets and is found to be in possession of assets not disclosed or in respect of which misleading information was furnished.

Presumption as to acquisition of assets by corrupt means in certain cases.

then, such assets shall, unless otherwise proved, be presumed to belong to the public servant and shall be presumed to be assets acquired by corrupt means:

Provided that the competent authority may condone or exempt the public servant from furnishing information in respect of assets not exceeding such minimum value as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER XIV

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

46. (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 may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Prosecution for false complaint and payment of compensation, etc., to public servant.

(2) No Court, except a Special Court, shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1).

(3) No Special Court shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1) except on a complaint made by a person against whom the false, frivolous or vexatious complaint was made or by an officer authorised by the Lokpal.

(4) 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 Central Government.

(5) In case of conviction of a person [being an individual or society or association of persons or trust (whether registered or not)], for having made a false complaint under this Act, such person shall be liable to pay compensation to the public servant against whom he made the false complaint in addition to the legal expenses for contesting the case by such public servant, as the Special Court may determine.

(6) Nothing contained in this section shall apply in case of complaints made in good faith.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this sub-section, the expression “good faith” means any act believed or done by a person in good faith with due care, caution and sense of responsibility or by mistake of fact believing himself justified by law under section 79 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860

47. (1) Where any offence under sub-section (1) of section 46 has been committed by any society or association of persons or trust (whether registered or not), every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was directly in charge of, and was responsible to, the society or association of persons or trust, for the conduct of the business or affairs or activities of the society or association of persons or trust as well as such society or association of persons or trust shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

False complaint made by society or association of persons or trust.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a society or association of persons or trust (whether registered or not) and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or

connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of such society or association of persons or trust, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

## CHAPTER XV

## MISCELLANEOUS

- Reports of Lokpal. 48. It shall be the duty of the Lokpal to present annually to the President a report on the work done by the Lokpal and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, in respect of the cases, if any, where the advice of the Lokpal was not accepted, the reason for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament.
- Lokpal to function as appellate authority for appeals arising out of any other law for the time being in force. 49. The Lokpal shall function as the final appellate authority in respect of appeals arising out of any other law for the time being in force providing for delivery of public services and redressal of public grievances by any public authority in cases where the decision contains findings of corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. 49 of 1988.
- Protection of action taken in good faith by any public servant. 50. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings under this Act shall lie against any public servant, in respect of anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in the discharge of his official functions or in exercise of his powers.
- Protection of action taken in good faith by others. 51. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Lokpal or against any officer, employee, agency or any person, in respect of anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done under this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder.
- Members, officers and employees of Lokpal to be public servants. 52. The Chairperson, Members, officers and other employees of the Lokpal shall be deemed, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.
- Limitation to apply in certain cases. 53. The Lokpal shall not inquire or investigate into any complaint, if the complaint is made after the expiry of a period of seven years from the date on which the offence mentioned in such complaint is alleged to have been committed.
- Bar of Jurisdiction. 54. No civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter which the Lokpal is empowered by or under this Act to determine.
- Legal assistance. 55. The Lokpal shall provide to every person against whom a complaint has been made, before it, under this Act, legal assistance to defend his case before the Lokpal, if such assistance is requested for.
- Act to have overriding effect. 56. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.
- Provisions of this Act to be in addition of other laws. 57. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

58. The enactments specified in the Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified therein.

Amendment of certain enactments.

59. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the form of complaint referred to in clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 2;

(b) the term of the Search Committee, the fee and allowances payable to its members and the manner of selection of panel of names under sub-section (5) of section 4;

(c) the post or posts in respect of which the appointment shall be made after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 10;

(d) other matters for which the Lokpal shall have the powers of a civil court under clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 27;

(e) the manner of sending the order of attachment along with the material to the Special Court under sub-section (2) of section 29;

(f) the manner of transmitting the letter of request under sub-section (2) of section 36;

(g) the form and the time for preparing in each financial year the budget for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Lokpal under section 40;

(h) the form for maintaining the accounts and other relevant records and the form of annual statement of accounts under sub-section (1) of section 42;

(i) the form and manner and the time for preparing the returns and statements along with particulars under section 43;

(j) the form and the time for preparing an annual return giving a summary of its activities during the previous year under sub-section (5) of section 44;

(k) the form of annual return to be filed by a public servant under sub-section (5) of section 44;

(l) the minimum value for which the competent authority may condone or exempt a public servant from furnishing information in respect of assets under the proviso to section 45;

(m) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

60. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Lokpal may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Power of Lokpal to make regulations.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the conditions of service of the secretary and other officers and staff of the Lokpal and the matters which in so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the President under sub-section (4) of section 10;

(b) the place of sittings of benches of the Lokpal under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 16;

(c) the manner for displaying on the website of the Lokpal, the status of all complaints pending or disposed of along with records and evidence with reference thereto under sub-section (10) of section 20;

(d) the manner and procedure of conducting preliminary inquiry or investigation under sub-section (11) of section 20;

(e) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, specified under this Act.

Laying of  
rules and  
regulations.

61. Every rule and regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, 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 immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation, or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation 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 or regulation.

Power to  
remove  
difficulties.

62. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

### PART III

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LOKAYUKTA

Establishment  
of Lokayukta.

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



## THE SCHEDULE

[See section 58]

## AMENDMENT TO CERTAIN ENACTMENTS

## PART I

## AMENDMENT TO THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT, 1952

(60 OF 1952)

In section 3, in sub-section (1), for the words "The appropriate Government may", the words and figures "Save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the appropriate Government may" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 3.

## PART II

## AMENDMENTS TO THE DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1946

(25 OF 1946)

## 1. In section 4A,—

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) The Central Government shall appoint the Director on the recommendation of the Committee consisting of—

(a) the Prime Minister — Chairperson;

(b) the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People — Member;

(c) the Chief Justice of India or Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him — Member.";

(ii) sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 4A.

## 2. After section 4B, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"4BA. (1) There shall be a Directorate of Prosecution headed by a Director who shall be an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, for conducting prosecution of cases under this Act.

(2) The Director of Prosecution shall function under the overall supervision and control of the Director.

(3) The Central Government shall appoint the Director of Prosecution on the recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(4) The Director of Prosecution shall notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the rules relating to his conditions of service, continue to hold office for a period of not less than two years from the date on which he assumes office."

Insertion of new section 4BA.

Director of Prosecution.

3. In section 4C, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 4C.

"(1) The Central Government shall appoint officers to the posts of the level of Superintendent of Police and above except Director, and also recommend the extension or curtailment of the tenure of such officers in the Delhi Special Police Establishment, on the recommendation of a committee consisting of:—

(a) the Central Vigilance Commissioner — Chairperson;

(b) Vigilance Commissioners — Members;

(c) Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry of Home — Member;

(d) Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Department of Personnel — Member:

Provided that the Committee shall consult the Director before submitting its recommendation to the Central Government.”.

### PART III

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1988

(49 OF 1988)

Amendment of sections 7, 8, 9 and 12.

1. In sections 7, 8, 9 and section 12,—

(a) for the words “six months”, the words “three years” shall respectively be substituted:

(b) for the words “five years”, the words “seven years” shall respectively be substituted.

Amendment of section 13.

2. In section 13, in sub-section (2),—

(a) for the words “one year”, the words “four years” shall be substituted;

(b) for the words “seven years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 14.

3. In section 14,—

(a) for the words “two years”, the words “five years” shall be substituted;

(b) for the words “seven years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 15.

4. In section 15, for the words “which may extend to three years”, the words “which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to five years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 19.

5. In section 19, after the words “except with the previous sanction”, the words “save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013” shall be inserted.

### PART IV

#### AMENDMENT TO THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973

(2 OF 1974)

Amendment of section 197.

In section 197, after the words “except with the previous sanction”, the words “save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013” shall be inserted.

### PART V

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION ACT, 2003

(45 OF 2003)

Amendment of section 2.

1. In section 2, after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(da) “Lokpal” means the Lokpal established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;’.

Amendment of section 8.

2. In section 8, in sub-section (2), after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(c) on a reference made by the Lokpal under proviso to sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the persons referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall also include—

(i) members of Group B, Group C and Group D services of the Central Government;

(ii) such level of officials or staff of the corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and other local authorities, owned or controlled by the Central Government, as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf:

Provided that till such time a notification is issued under this clause, all officials or staff of the said corporations, companies, societies and local authorities shall be deemed to be the persons referred in clause (d) of sub-section (1).”.

3. After section 8, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of  
new sections  
8A and 8B

8A. (1) Where, after the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry relating to corruption of public servants belonging to Group C and Group D officials of the Central Government, the findings of the Commission disclose, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the public servant, a *prima facie* violation of conduct rules relating to corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by such public servant, the Commission shall proceed with one or more of the following actions, namely:—

Action on  
preliminary  
inquiry in  
relation to  
public  
servants

49 of 1988

(a) cause an investigation by any agency or the Delhi Special Police Establishment, as the case may be:

(b) initiation of the disciplinary proceedings or any other appropriate action against the concerned public servant by the competent authority:

(c) closure of the proceedings against the public servant and to proceed against the complainant under section 46 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

(2) Every preliminary inquiry referred to in sub-section (1) shall ordinarily be completed within a period of ninety days and for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a further period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

8B. (1) In case the Commission decides to proceed to investigate into the complaint under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 8A, it shall direct any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to carry out the investigation as expeditiously as possible and complete the investigation within a period of six months from the date of its order and submit the investigation report containing its findings to the Commission:

Action on  
investigation  
in relation to  
public  
servants

Provided that the Commission may extend the said period by a further period of six months for the reasons to be recorded in writing.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) shall, in respect of cases referred to it by the Commission, submit the investigation report to the Commission.

2 of 1974

(3) The Commission shall consider every report received by it under sub-section (2) from any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) and may decide as to—

(a) file charge-sheet or closure report before the Special Court against the public servant:

(b) initiate the departmental proceedings or any other appropriate action against the concerned public servant by the competent authority."

4. After section 11, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of  
new section  
11A.

11A. (1) There shall be a Director of Inquiry, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, who shall be appointed by the Central Government for conducting preliminary inquiries referred to the Commission by the Lokpal.

Director of  
Inquiry for  
making  
preliminary  
inquiry.

(2) The Central Government shall provide the Director of Inquiry such officers and employees as may be required for the discharge of his functions under this Act.”.

P.K. MALHOTRA,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### CORRIGENDA

In the Securities Laws (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 (9 of 2013), as published in a Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, Issue No. 32, dated the 16th September, 2013,—

1. At page 3, line 19, *for* “the disgorge”, *read* “to disgorge”.
2. At page 4,—
  - (i) in line 4, *for* “cluase” *read* “clause”;
  - (ii) in line 12, *for* “sub-clause”, *read* “sub-clauses”.
3. At page 6, line 15, *for* “purpose”, *read* “purposes”.
4. At page 8, line 43, *for* “sub-section”, *read* “sub-sections”.
5. At page 10, line 24, *for* “secton”, *read* “section”.

#### CORRIGENDA

In the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Third) Ordinance, 2013 (10 of 2013), as published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, Issue No. 41, dated the 27th September, 2013,—

- (i) at page 1, in the Preamble, in paragraph 3, in the line 2, *for* “Parliament”, *read* “Parliamentary”; and
- (ii) at page 4, in line 15, *for* “to any”, *read* “of any”.

#### CORRIGENDA

In the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 (11 of 2013), as published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, Issue No. 42, dated the 28th September, 2013,—

- (i) at page 2, in line 32, *for* “representatives”, *read* “representatives”.
- (ii) at page 3, in line 3, *for* “provide”, *read* “may provide”.
- (iii) at page 3, in line 40, *for* “sub-section”, *read* “sub-sections”.



# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

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( कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग )

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 2014

का.आ. 409(अ).—लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 (2014 का 1) (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) 16 जनवरी, 2014 को प्रवृत्त हुआ था;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 में लोक सेवक से उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन उपबोधित रीति में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी को आस्तियों और दायित्वों को घोषणा किए जाने की अपेक्षा की गई है;

और उक्त अधिनियम, की धारा 44 में (i) लोक सेवक द्वारा पद के ग्रहण किए जाने की तारीख तीस दिन के भीतर पदभार ग्रहण किए जाने के अवसर पर ; और (ii) लोक सेवक द्वारा, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख से तीस दिन की अवधि के भीतर उस रूप में पद धारण करने पर, आस्तियों और दायित्वों से संबंधित सूचना देने की अपेक्षा की गई है;

और अधिनियम की धारा 44 में ऐसी आस्तियों और दायित्वों की वार्षिक विवरणी सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पास प्रत्येक वर्ष जुलाई के इकतीसवें दिन को या उसके पूर्व फाइल किए जाने की अपेक्षा की गई है और सक्षम प्राधिकारी प्रत्येक मंत्रालय या विभाग के संबंध में यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि ऐसे विवरण उस मंत्रालय या विभाग की वेबसाइट पर उक्त वर्ष के अगस्त के इकतीसवें दिन तक प्रकाशित कर दिए जाएं;

और भिन्न-भिन्न नियम, जैसे कि-

- (i) केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियम, 1964;
- (ii) अखिल भारतीय सेवा (आचरण) नियम, 1968;
- (iii) रेल सेवा (आचरण) नियम, 1966,

तथा प्रत्येक लोक सेवक द्वारा संपत्ति की विवरणी फाइल किए जाने और आस्तियों की घोषणा किए जाने के संबंध में लोक सेवक के संबंध में विद्यमान अन्य सुसंगत नियमों का, जो राष्ट्रपति या केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा संविधान या संसद् के सुसंगत अधिनियमों के अधीन विरचित किए गए हैं, प्रत्येक सरकारी सेवक द्वारा अनुपालन किया जा रहा है;

और उपरोक्त उक्त नियमों तथा अन्य सुसंगत नियमों का उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप उपांतरण या संशोधन किए जाने में, ऐसी सांविधानिक और अन्य कानूनी अपेक्षाओं को, जिनका कि ऐसे नियमों का, जो प्रवर्तन में हैं, उपांतरण या संशोधन करते समय पालन किया जाना होगा, बनाए रखते हुए कुछ समय की आवश्यकता होगी;

और केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियम, 1964 का संशोधन किए जाने में सांविधानिक उपबंधों के अनुसार भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक के साथ परामर्श करना अपेक्षित होगा और अखिल भारतीय सेवा (आचरण) नियम, 1968 के मामले में उक्त नियमों

का संशोधन अथवा उपांतरण किए जाने में अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 61) की धारा 3 के निबंधनों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्यों की सरकारों के साथ परामर्श किया जाना अपेक्षित होगा;

और उपर्युक्त प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 के उपबंधों का अन्य सुसंगत अधिनियमों और सांविधानिक उपबंधों के साथ सामंजस्य बिटाने की प्रक्रिया को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 में उपबंधित समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरा करना संभव नहीं है और न ही संभव हो सकेगा;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 के उपबंधों को प्रभावी करने में केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 के अधीन लोक सेवकों द्वारा सूचना प्रदान किए जाने और वार्षिक विवरणियां फाइल किए जाने के प्ररूप और रीति को विहित किए जाने के संबंध में नियम बनाए जाने के पूर्व उसकी अपेक्षा का ऊपर निर्दिष्ट सांविधानिक उपबंधों, अधिनियमों और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के साथ सामंजस्य बिटाने में कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 (2014 का 1) की धारा 62 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 के निबंधनों के अनुसार लोक सेवकों द्वारा आस्तियों को घोषणा किए जाने और संपत्ति की विवरणियां फाइल किए जाने के संबंध में कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए इसके द्वारा निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ.—(1) इस आदेश का संक्षिप्त नाम लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त (कठिनाइयों का दूर किया जाना) आदेश, 2014 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में, इसके प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा।

2. सुसंगत नियमों का उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 के अनुरूप उपांतरण या संशोधन.—(1) इस आदेश में निर्दिष्ट सुसंगत नियमों का उपांतरण या संशोधन उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध प्रवर्तन में आए हैं, एक सौ अस्सी दिन से अनधिक की अवधि के भीतर किया जाएगा।

(2) ऐसे लोक सेवक, जिन्होंने सुसंगत नियमों के उपबंधों के अधीन घोषणाएं, सूचना या विवरणियां फाइल की हैं, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 के अधीन विरचित नियमों के अनुपालन में यथास्थिति, पुनरीक्षित घोषणाएं, सूचना या विवरणियां उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर फाइल करेगा।

[सं. 407/12/2014-एवीडी-IV(बी)]

दीप्ती उमाशंकर, संयुक्त सचिव

**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**

**(Department of Personnel and Training)**

**ORDER**

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2014

**S.O. 409(E).**—Whereas the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) came into force on the 16th day of January, 2014;

And whereas Section 44 of the said Act requires making of a declaration of assets and liabilities by the public servant to the competent authority in the manner provided under the said Act;

And whereas Section 44 of the said Act requires furnishing of information relating to assets and liabilities, (i) by the public servant on the occasion of entering upon office within thirty days from the date of assumption of office, and (ii) by a public servant holding his office as such within a period of thirty days from the date of coming into force of the said Act;

And whereas Section 44 of the said Act also requires the filing of annual return of such assets and liabilities with the competent authority, on or before the 31st day of July every year; and the competent authority in respect of each Ministry or Department shall ensure such statements are published on the website of such Ministry or Department by the 31st day of August of that year;

And whereas different set of rules such as—

- (i) the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964;
- (ii) the All-India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968;
- (iii) the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966,

and other relevant rules exist with respect to public servants on filing of property returns and making of declaration of assets by every public servant which have been framed by the President or the Central Government in exercise of powers under the Constitution or the relevant Acts of Parliament and are being complied with by each and every Government servant;

And whereas the modifications or amendments of the above said rules and other relevant rules in consonance with the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act will need some time keeping the constitutional and other statutory requirements which are to be followed while modifying or amending of such rules which are in force;

And whereas the amendment of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 shall require consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India as per the constitutional provisions, and in case of the All-India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, the amendment or modification of the said rules shall require consultation with the Governments of the States concerned in terms of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951 (61 of 1951);

And whereas after following the above procedure, it is unlikely and may not be possible to complete the process of harmonising the provisions of section 44 of the said Act with other relevant Acts and the Constitutional provisions within the timeframe provided in Section 44 of the said Act;

And whereas difficulties have arisen in giving effect to the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act and harmonising its requirement with the above referred Constitutional provisions, Acts and the rules made thereunder before the rules are made by the Central Government for prescribing the form and manner of furnishing information and filing of annual returns by public servants under the said Section 44:

Now, therefore the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 62 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014), hereby makes the following Order to remove the difficulties in respect of making of declaration of assets by public servants and filing of property returns in terms of Section 44 of the said Act, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2014

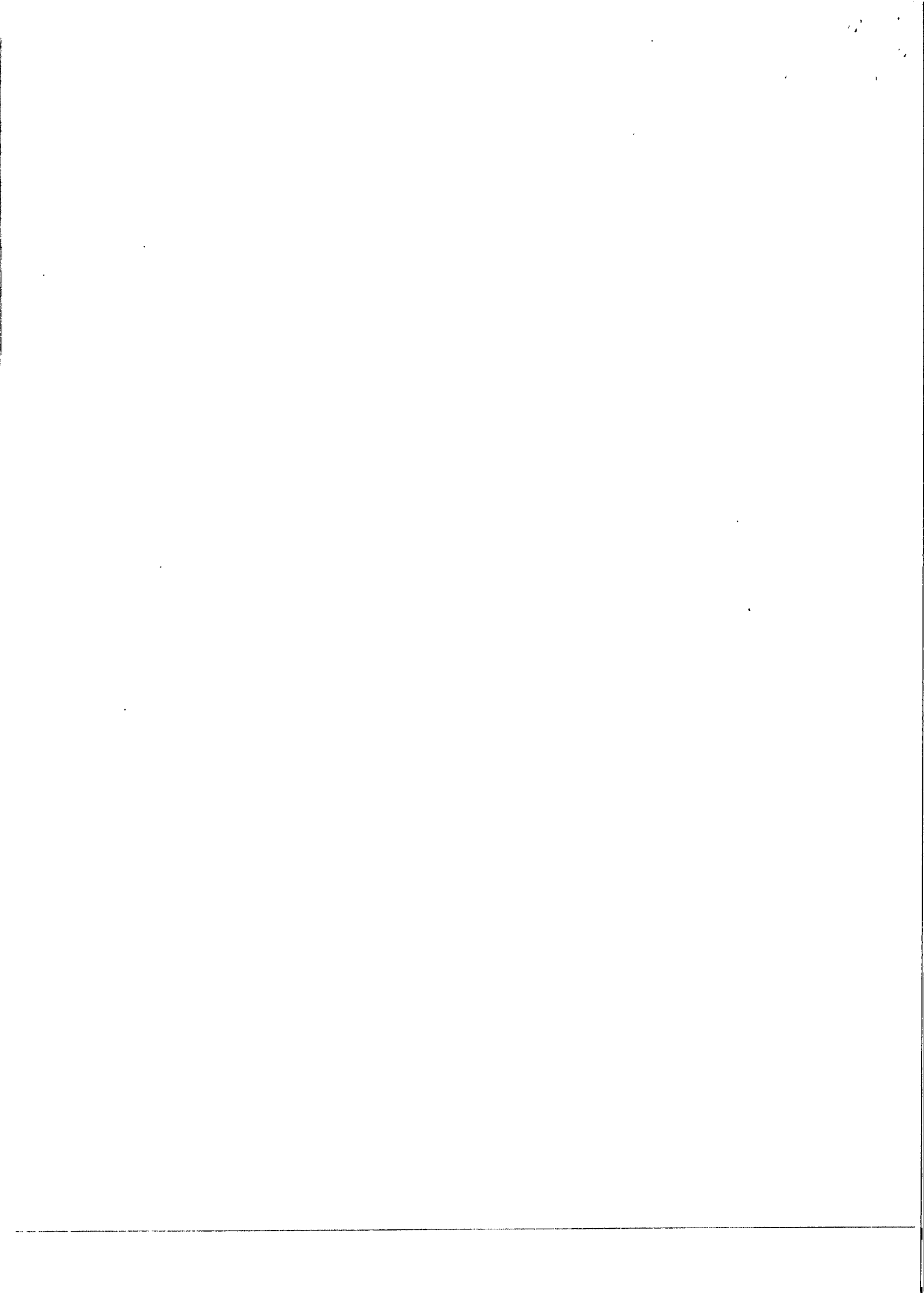
(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Modification or amendment of relevant rules in consonance with Section 44 of said Act.**—(1) The modification or amendment to the relevant rules referred to in this Order shall be carried out within a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days from the date on which the provisions of the said Act came into force.

(2) The public servants who have filed the declarations, information and returns under the provisions of the relevant rules shall file revised declarations, information or returns, as the case may be, in compliance of the rules framed under Section 44 of the said Act within the period specified therein.

[No. 407/12/2014-AVD-IV(B)]

DEEPTI UMASHANKAR, Jt. Secy.







# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 1480]

नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, जुलाई 15, 2014/आषाढ़ 24, 1936

No. 1480]

NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 2014/ASHADHA 24, 1936

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2014

का.जा. 1840(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 (2014 का 1) की धारा 62 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सरकारी सेवकों द्वारा संपत्ति विवरणियों के फाइल किए जाने और आस्तियों की घोषणा करने को विनियमित करने वाले सभी विद्यमान नियमों में उपांतरणों और संशोधनों के क्रियान्वयन के प्रयोजन के लिए लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त (कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाना) आदेश, 2014 तारीख 15 फरवरी, 2014 को किया था जिसमें कि वह तारीख अर्थात् 16 जनवरी, 2014 जिसको लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 के उपबंध प्रवृत्त हुए थे, से एक सौ अस्सी दिन की अनधिक की अवधि के भीतर, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुरूप लाया जा सके ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक, भारत निर्वाचन आयोग, लोक सभा सचिवालय, राज्य सभा सचिवालय, विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय (विधि कार्य विभाग और विधायी विभाग), वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, लोक उद्यम विभाग और राज्य सरकारों जैसे विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके लोक सेवकों द्वारा वार्षिक विवरणी फाइल करने और आस्तियों की घोषणा करने वाली विषयवस्तु संबंधी सभी विद्यमान नियमों के उपांतरण/संशोधन की प्रक्रिया आरंभ कर दी है ;

और उपर्युक्त विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त टीका-टिप्पणियों/मुझाव, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन नियमों को अंतिम रूप देने की प्रक्रिया के पूर्ण होने में कुछ और समय लगने की संभावना है ;

और लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 के उपबंधों और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के साथ विद्यमान नियमों के सुमेलन की प्रक्रिया में, उक्त आदेश के अधीन अधिसूचित अवधि के परे समय लगने की संभावना है, उक्त एक सौ अस्सी दिन की अवधि को दो सौ सत्तर दिन की अवधि तक बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक होगा और तदनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रक्रिया को पूरा करने के लिए अवधि को बढ़ाने और प्रक्रियात्मक अपेक्षाओं को अनुसरित करने के पश्चात् संशोधन नियमों को अधिसूचित करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 (2014 का 1) की धारा 62 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त (कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाना) आदेश, 2014 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त आदेश के पैरा 2 के उप-पैरा (1) में, "एक सौ अस्सी दिन से अनधिक की अवधि के भीतर" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो सौ सत्तर दिन से अनधिक की अवधि के भीतर" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[सं. 407/12/2014-एवीडी-IV(बी)]

पी. के. दास, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण : लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त (कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाना) आदेश, 2014 भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण में अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 409(अ), तारीख 15 फरवरी, 2014 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए।

#### MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2014

S.O. 1840(E).—Whereas the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 62 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014), made the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2014 with effect from the 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 for the purpose of carrying out modifications and amendments in all existing rules regulating the filing of property returns and making of declaration of assets by public servants so as to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, within a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days from the date on which the provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 came into force, i.e., on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2014;

And whereas the Central Government has initiated the process of modification/amendment of all existing rules dealing with the subject-matter of filing of annual returns and making of declaration of assets by public servants in consultation with various authorities, such as, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Election Commission of India, the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department), the Department of Financial Services, the Department of Public Enterprises and the State Governments;

And whereas the comments/suggestions received from various above said authorities are under consideration of the Central Government and the completion of the procedure of finalising the rules under the said Act is likely to take some more time;

And whereas the process of harmonisation of the existing rules with the provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder is likely to take time beyond the period notified under the said Order, it will be necessary to extend the said period of one hundred and eighty days to a period of two hundred and seventy days, and the

Central Government has accordingly decided to extend the period to complete this process and to notify the amendment rules after following the procedural requirements:

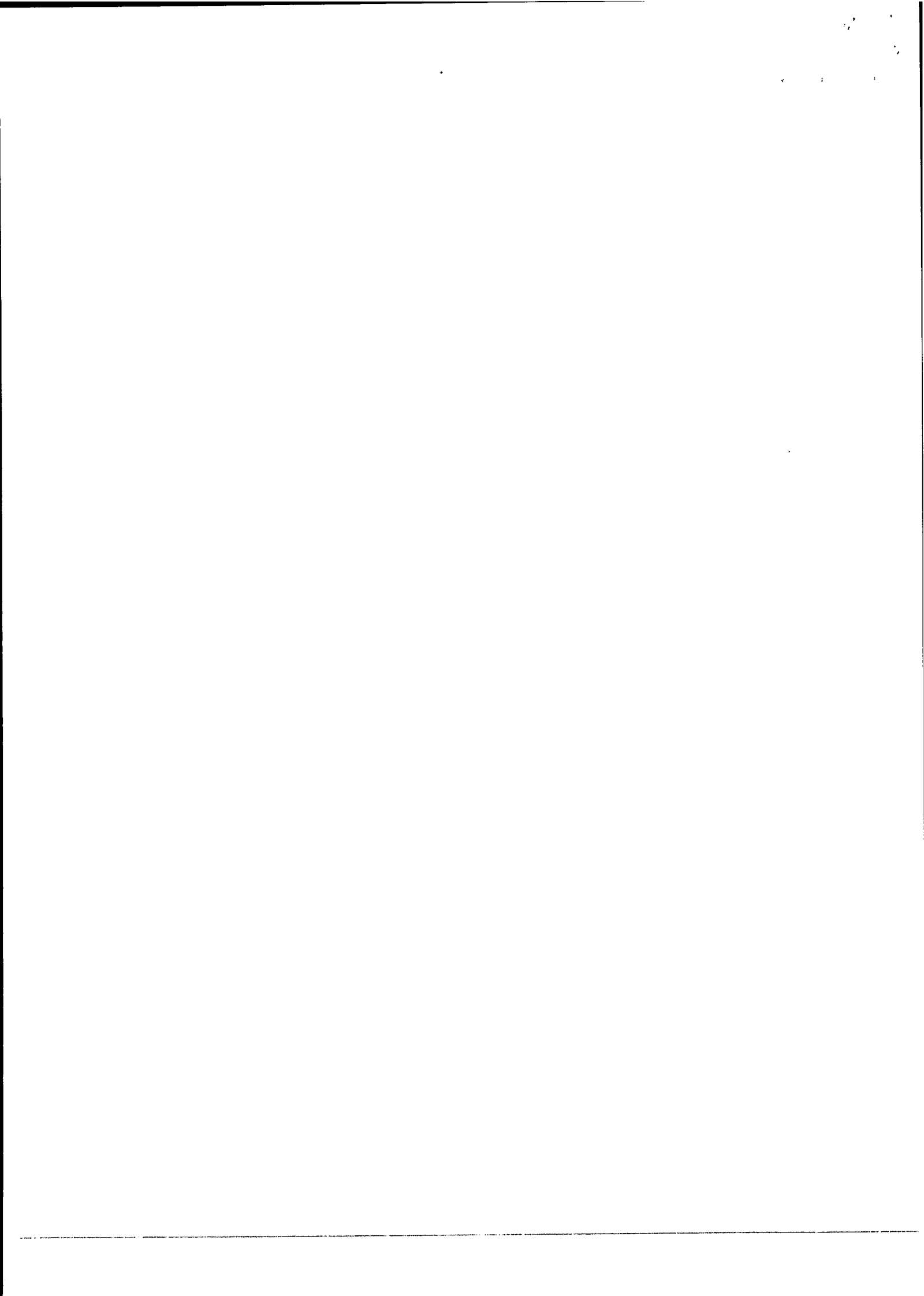
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 62 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2014, namely:-

In the said Order, in paragraph 2, in sub-paragraph (1), for the words "within a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days", the words "within a period not exceeding two hundred and seventy days" shall be substituted.

[ No. 407/12/2014-AVD-IV(B) ]

P. K. DAS, Joint Secy.

**Note:** The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2014 was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification number S.O. 409(E), dated the 15th February, 2014.





# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 363]

नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, जुलाई 14, 2014/ आषाढ़ 23, 1936

No. 363]

NEW DELHI, MONDAY, JULY 14, 2014/ASADHA 23, 1936

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2014

सा.का.नि. 501(अ).—केंद्रीय सरकार, लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 (2014 का 1) की धारा 59 की उपधारा (2) का खंड (ट) और खंड (ठ) का साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 44 तथा धारा 45 का साथ पठित उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करत हुए लोक सचकों द्वारा आस्तियों और दायित्वों की घोषणा अंतर्विष्ट करना वाली सूचना और वार्षिक विवरणी प्रस्तुत करना का उपबंध करना का लिए और उन आस्तियों जिन्हें सक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 का अधीन लोक सचक द्वारा ऐसी सूचना दखाना सा छूट द सका का न्यूनतम मूल्य का उपबंध करना का लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ -- (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम लोक सचक (सूचना और आस्तियों तथा दायित्वों की विवरणी दखाना तथा विवरणियाँ फाइल करना में आस्तियों की छूट का लिए सीमाएं) नियम, 2014 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा।

2. परिभाषाएं — इन नियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ सा अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो, --

(क) "अधिनियम" सा लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 (2014 का 1) अभिप्रेत हैं :

- (ख) “परिशिष्ट” सॉइन नियमों का परिशिष्ट अभिप्रस्त है;
- (ग) “वार्षिक विवरणी” सॉधारा 44 की उपधारा (4) का अधीन लोक सभक द्वारा फाइल की जानावाली वार्षिक विवरणी अभिप्रस्त है ;
- (घ) “घोषणा” सॉधारा 44 की उपधारा (1) का अधीन लोक सभक द्वारा की गई आस्तियों और दायित्वों की घोषणा अभिप्रस्त है ;
- (ङ) “प्ररूप” सॉपरिशिष्ट - 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट कोई प्ररूप अभिप्रस्त है ;
- (च) “सूचना” सॉधारा 44 की उपधारा (3) का अधीन लोक सभक द्वारा दी जानावाली अपक्षित सूचना अभिप्रस्त है ;
- (छ) “धारा” सॉअधिनियम की धारा अभिप्रस्त है ;

3. सूचना और वार्षिक विवरणी दस्तकी रीति — (1) प्रत्यक लोक सभक, यथास्थिति, उपधारा (2) या उपधारा (3) का अधीन अपक्षित सूचना और परिशिष्ट-2 में विनिर्दिष्ट प्ररूप 1 सॉप्ररूप 4 में धारा 44 की उपधारा (4) का अधीन वार्षिक विवरणी का साथ परिशिष्ट 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट रूपविधान में धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) का अधीन अपनी आस्तियों और दायित्वों की घोषणा करछा ।

(2) प्रत्यक लोक सभक, उस वर्ष की 31 जुलाई को या उसका पूर्व धारा 2 की उपधारा (1) का खंड (ग) में यथानिर्दिष्ट सक्षम प्राधिकारी को प्रत्यक वर्ष का 31 मार्च को यथाविद्यमान अपनी आस्तियों और दायित्वों का विषय में यथास्थिति, घोषणा, सूचना या विवरणी फाइल करछा :

परंतु वलोक सभक जो ऐसालोक सभकों को लागू नियमों का उपबंधों का अधीन संपत्ति की घोषणाएं, सूचना और वार्षिक विवरणियां फाइल कर चुका हैं, 15 सितंबर, 2014 को या उसका पूर्व सक्षम प्राधिकारी को 1 अगस्त, 2014 को यथा विद्यमान यथास्थिति, पुनरीक्षित घोषणाएं, सूचना वार्षिक विवरणी फाइल करेगा।

4. उन आस्तियों का न्यूनतम मूल्य जिन्हें सक्षम प्राधिकारी सूचना दस्तसॉट्ट दसकछा -- उन कारणों का लिए जो सक्षम प्राधिकारी किसी आस्ति की बाबत सूचना फाइल करनासॉकिसी लोक सभक को धारा 45 का परंतुक का अनुसार तब ट्ट दसकछा यदि ऐसी आस्ति का मूल्य लोक सभक का चार मास का मूल वधन या दो लाख रुपया जो भी अधिक हो, सॉअधिक नहीं है ।

परिशिष्ट - 1

[नियम 3(1) दखिए]

पहली नियुक्ति पर या 31 मार्च, 20.....\*को यथाविद्यमान आस्तियों और दायित्वों की विवरणी  
(लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 44 का अधीन)

1. लोक सभक का पूरा नाम (स्पष्ट अक्षरों में) .....
2. (क) वर्तमान में धारित लोक स्थिति .....(पदनाम, नाम और संगठन का पता)

(ख) किस सच्चा सपसंबंधित है (यदि लागू है)

**घोषणा --**

यह घोषणा करता हूँ कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 44 का उपबंधों का अधीन, मशुद्वारा प्रस्तुत की जानवाली सूचना की बाबत संलग्न विवरणी अर्थात् प्ररूप 1 सपप्ररूप 4 मशुसर्वोत्तम ज्ञान और विश्वास का अनुसार सत्य और ठीक है ।

तारीख.....

हस्ताक्षर.....

..

\*पहली नियुक्ति की दशा में, कृपया नियुक्ति की तारीख उपदर्शित करें ।

.....

टिप्पण 1. इस विवरणी में या तो उसका स्वयं का नाम या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति का नाम लोक सचक की सभी आस्तियों और दायित्वों की विशिष्टियां अंतर्विष्ट होंगी । विवरणी में लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 44(2) में यथाउपबंधित पति या पत्नी और आश्रित बालकों की आस्तियों/दायित्वों की बाबत ब्यौरासम्मिलित होंगा।

(धारा 44(2) लोक सचक उस तारीख सपजिसको वह अपना पदग्रहण करनका लिए शपथ लता है या प्रतिज्ञान करता है, तीस दिन की अवधि का भीतर सक्षम प्राधिकारी को—

(क) उन आस्तियों का संबंध में जिनका वह उसका पति या पत्नी और उसका आश्रित बालक संयुक्ततः या पृथकतः स्वामी या फायदाग्राही हैं ;

(ख) अपनका और अपनकापति या पत्नी और अपनकाआश्रित बालकों का दायित्वों का संबंध में,

सूचना दद्या ।

टिप्पण 2. यदि कोई लोक सचक, या तो "कर्ता" या किसी सदस्य का रूप में कुटुंब की संपत्तियों में सह समांशी अधिकारों का साथ हिंदू अविभक्त कुटुंब का सदस्य है तो उसकाऐसकासंपत्ति में अपनकाभाग का मूल्य प्ररूप सं. 3 की विवरणी में उपदर्शित करना चाहिए और जहां ऐसकाभाग का ठीक मूल्य उपदर्शित करना संभव नहीं है वहां इसका लगभग मूल्य उपदर्शित हो, स्पष्टीकारक टिप्पणियों को जोडा जा सकगा. जहां कहीं आवश्यकता हो ।

टिप्पण 3. "आश्रित बालक" सपऐसकापुत्र और पुत्रियां अभिप्रस्र हैं जिनका पास उपार्जन का कोई पृथक साधन नहीं है और वाअपनी आजीविका का लिए पूर्णतः लोकसचक पर आश्रित हैं । (नीचका लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 44(3) का स्पष्टीकरण ।

परिशिष्ट - 2

[नियम 3 (1) देखिए]

प्ररूप संख्या 1

लोकसभक, उसक पति या पत्नी और आश्रित बालकों का ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	नाम	धारित स्थिति हो	लोक यदि कोई	क्या विवरणी, उसक द्वारा पृथक रूप साफाइल की जाती है
1	स्वयं			
2	पति या पत्नी			
3	आश्रित - 1			
4	आश्रित - 2			
5*	आश्रित - 3			

\*और पंक्ति जोड़ें यदि आवश्यक हैं

तारीख .....

हस्ताक्षर.....

प्ररूप संख्या 2

पहली नियुक्ति पर या 31 मार्च, 20.....को यथाविद्यमान जंगम संपत्ति का विवरण

स्वयं, पति या पत्नी और आश्रित बालकों की जंगम संपत्ति का ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	वर्णन	रकम रुपय में				
		स्वयं	पति या पत्नी	आश्रित 1	आश्रित 2	आश्रित 3
(i)	हाथ में नकदी					
(ii)	बैंक खातों में जमा का ब्यौरा (एफ डी आर, निक्षेपों की अवधि, बचत खातों सहित जमा का सभी अन्य प्रकार), वित्तीय संस्थाओं, गैर बैंककारी वित्त कंपनियों	बैंक/वित्त संस्थाओं का नाम और जमा की प्रकृति				



	और सहकारी सोसाइटियों में जमा और प्रत्येक ऐसा जमा में रकम						
(iii)	बंधपत्रों, डिबेंचरों, शह्रारों में विनिधान का ब्यौरा और कंपनियों/ पारस्परिक निधियों में यूनिटें और अन्य	कंपनी का नाम					
(iv)	राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र, डाक बचत, बीमा पालिसियों में विनिधान का ब्यौरा और किसी डाकघर या बीमा कंपनी में किसी वित्त लिखतों में विनिधान	विनिधान का नाम					
(v)	भविष्य निधि/नई पेंशन स्कीम में जमा का ब्यौरा	विनिधान का नाम					
(vi)	वैयक्तिक उधार/किसी व्यक्ति को दिया गया अग्रिम या अस्तित्व जिसमें फर्म, कंपनी न्यास आदि सम्मिलित हैं और ऋणियों का अन्य प्राप्य तथा रकम (जो अधिक है (क) दो मास का मूल वृत्तन, जहां लागू हैं, (ख) अन्य मामलों में एक लाख रुपये)	ऋणी का नाम					
(vii)	मोटरयानों/वायुयानों/क्रीडा नौकाओं/पोत (निर्माण, रजिस्ट्रीकरण संख्या आदि, क्रय का वर्ष और रकम का ब्यौरा)	यान की प्रकृति, रजिस्ट्रीकरण की संख्या और क्रय का वर्ष					

(viii)	आभूषण, बुलियन और मूल्यवान वस्तु(एं)  (भार का ब्यौरा दें)  ***	सोना					
		चांदी					
		बहुमूल्य रत्न/बहुमूल्य धातु					
		स्वर्ण					
		चांदी					
	बुलियन	बहुमूल्य रत्न/बहुमूल्य धातु					
(ix)	कोई अन्य अस्तियां						

तारीख.....

हस्ताक्षर.....

टिप्पण 1 -- संयुक्त स्वामित्व की सीमा उपदर्शित करता हुआ संयुक्त नाम में अस्तियों को भी दिया जाना होगा ।

टिप्पण 2 - निक्षेपों/विनिधानों की दशा में, रकम, निक्षेप की तारीख स्कीम, बैंक का नाम/संस्था और शाखा सहित ब्यौरा दिए जाएं ।

टिप्पण 3 -- सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों और गैर सूचीबद्ध फर्मों का मामला में बहियों की मूल की बाबत स्टाक एक्सचेंज में चालू बाजार मूल्य का अनुसार बंधपत्रों/शेयर डिबेंचरों का मूल्य ।

टिप्पण 4 -- प्रत्येक विनिधान की बाबत रकम में सम्मिलित ब्यौरा पृथक रूप सा दिए जाएं ।

टिप्पण 5 -- ऊपर (i) सा (viii) का अंतर्गत नहीं आना वाला (ix) का अधीन व्यक्ति रूप सा दो मास सा अधिक का मूल वृद्धन (जहां लागू हों) या 1.00 लाख रुपया सा अधिक मूल्य की जंगम अस्तियों का ब्यौरा को उपदर्शित किया जाए ।

## प्ररूप सं. 3

पहली नियुक्ति पर या 31 मार्च, 20.....को यथाविद्यमान स्थावर संपत्ति का विवरण

(लोक सचक, उसका पति या पत्नी और आश्रित बालकों द्वारा धारित)

क्रम संख्या	संपत्ति का वर्णन, मुनिस्थित (भूमि/गृह/ फ्लैट/दुकान/ औद्योगिक अटि) प्रभाग, ताल्लुक और उस गाम का नाम जिसमें संपत्ति अवस्थित है और इसकी सुभिन्न संख्या अदि	भूमि का क्षत्र (भूमि और भवनों का मामलों में)	भूमि संपत्ति का मामला में भूमि की प्रकृति	हित का विस्तार	यदि लोक सचक का नाम नहीं है तो किसका नाम धारित है, उल्लेख करें और उसस लोक सचक की नातदारी, यदि कोई	अर्जन की तारीख	कैस अर्जित की गई (क्या क्रय, बंधक, पट्टा विरासत, दान या अन्यथा द्वारा है) और उस व्यक्ति/ व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा सहित नाम जिनस अर्जित की गई है (पता और संबद्ध व्यक्ति/व्यक्तियों का सरकारी सचक स संबंध, यदि कोई है) कृपया नीचा टिप्पण 1 दर्खें और अर्जन की लागत	संपत्ति का वर्तमान मूल्य (यदि ठीक मूल्य नात न हो तो लगभग मूल्य उपदर्शित किया जाए)	संपत्ति का कुल वार्षिक आय	टिप्पणियां	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

तारीख.....

हस्ताक्षर.....

टिप्पण -- 1. स्तंभ 9 का प्रयोजन का लिए, पट्टा "पद" सवर्ष दर वर्ष सकिसी एक वर्ष स अधिक अवधि का लिए या वार्षिक किराए का लिए आरक्षित अवधि का लिए स्थावर संपत्ति का पट्टा अभिप्रप्त होगा तथापि जहां स्थावर संपत्ति का पट्टा किसी ऐसव्यक्ति सप्राप्य होता है जिसका सरकारी सचक का साथ शासकीय संबंध है, ऐसपट्टाकी अवधि को चाहा यह अल्पकालिक हो या दीर्घकालिक हो और किराए का सदाय की कालिकता पर ध्यान दिए बिना दर्शाया जाना चाहिए ।

## प्ररूप सं. 4

पहली नियुक्ति पर या 31 मार्च, 20.....को यथाविद्यमान ऋणों और अन्य दायित्वों का विवरण

क्रम संख्यांक	ऋणी (स्वयं/ पति या पत्नी या आश्रित बालक)	रकम	लघुदार का नाम और पता	उपगत दायित्व की तारीख	संव्यवहार क व्यौरा	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

तारीख.....

हस्ताक्षर.....

टिप्पण 1— उधारों की व्यक्तिगत मर्दे जो दो मास का मूल वसतन साअधिक नहीं हैं (जहां लागू हों) और अन्य मामलों में 1.00 लाख रुपयाहै, सम्मिलित किया जाना आवश्यक नहीं है ।

टिप्पण 2— विवरण में वाहन का क्रय, गृह निर्माण अग्रिम आदि (वसतन और यात्रा भत्ताका अग्रिमों साभिन्न), भविष्य निधि साअग्रिम और उससाउधार, का लिए अग्रिम जैसा नियोजक साउपलब्ध विभिन्न उधारों और अग्रिम (टिप्पण 1 में दिए गए मूल्य साअधिक) जीवन बीमा पालिसियों तथा सावधि जमाओं पर उधार को भी सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए ।

[फा. सं. 407/12/2014-एवीडी-IV (ख)]

पी. का दास, संयुक्त सचिव

**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**

**(Department of Personnel and Training)**

**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2014.

**G.S.R. 501(E).**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (k) and clause (l) of sub-section (2) of section 59 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014), read with section 44 and section 45 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to provide for furnishing of information and annual return containing declaration of assets and liabilities by public servants and to provide for minimum value of the assets which the competent authority may exempt from furnishing such information by a public servant under section 45 of the said Act, namely:-

**1. Short title and commencement.**— (1) These rules may be called the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Rules, 2014.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

**2. Definitions.**— In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) "Act" means the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014);

(b) "Appendix" means an Appendix to these Rules;

(c) "annual return" means the annual return to be filed by a public servant under sub-section (4) of section 44;

(d) "declaration" means the declaration of assets and liabilities made by a public servant under sub-section (1) of section 44;

(e) "Form" means a Form specified in Appendix-II;

(f) "information" means the information required to be furnished by a public servant under sub-section (3) of section 44;

(g) "section" means the section of the Act.

**3. Manner of submission of information and annual return.**— (1) Every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities under sub-section (1) of section 44 in the format specified in Appendix-I, along with the information required under sub-section (2), or as the case may be, sub-section (3), and the annual return under sub-section (4) of section 44 in Forms I to IV specified in Appendix-II.

(2) Every public servant shall file declaration, information or return, as the case may be, regarding his assets and liabilities as on the 31st day of March every year, to the competent authority as referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, on or before the 31st day of July of that year:

Provided that the public servants who have filed declarations, information and annual returns of property under the provisions of the rules applicable to such public servants shall file the revised declarations, information or as the case may be, annual returns as on the 1st day of August, 2014, to the competent authority on or before the 15th day of September, 2014.

**4. Minimum value of assets which competent authority may exempt from furnishing of information.**— The competent authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, exempt in accordance with the proviso to section 45, a public servant from filing the information in respect of any asset, if the value of such asset does not exceed four months basic pay of the public servant or rupees two lakhs, whichever is higher.

APPENDIX-I[ Rule 3(1) ]

**Return of Assets and Liabilities on First Appointment or as on the 31st March, 20.....\***  
(Under Sec 44 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.)

1. Name of the Public servant in full.....  
(in block letters)
2. (a) Present public position held .....  
(Designation, name and address .....  
of organisation) .....
- (b) Service to which belongs .....  
( if applicable)

Declaration:

I hereby declare that the return enclosed namely, Forms I to IV are complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, in respect of information due to be furnished by me under the provisions of section 44 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

Date.....

Signature.....

\* In case of first appointment please indicate date of appointment.

**Note 1.** This return shall contain particulars of all assets and liabilities of the public servant either in his/her own name or in the name of any other person. The return should include details in respect of assets/liabilities of spouse and dependent children as provided in Section 44 (2) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

(Section 44(2):A public servant shall, within a period of thirty days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation to enter upon his office, furnish to the competent authority the information relating to—

(a) the assets of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are, jointly or severally, owners or beneficiaries;

(b) his liabilities and that of his spouse and his dependent children.)

**Note 2.** If a public servant is a member of Hindu Undivided Family with co-parcenary rights in the properties of the family either as a 'Karta' or as a member, he should indicate in the return in Form No. III the value of his share in such property and where it is not possible to indicate the exact value of such share, its approximate value. Suitable explanatory notes may be added wherever necessary.

**Note 3.** "dependent children" means sons and daughters who have no separate means of earning and are wholly dependent on the public servant for their livelihood. (*Explanation below Section 44(3) of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013*).

**APPENDIX-II**  
**[Rule 3(1)]**

FORM No. I  
**Details of Public Servant, his/ her spouse and dependent children**

SL No	Name	Public Position held, if any	Whether return being filed by him/her, separately
1	Self		
2	Spouse		
3	Dependent-1		
4	Dependent-2		
5	Dependent-3		

\* Add more rows, if necessary.

Date .....

Signature.....

FORM No. II

**Statement of movable property on first appointment or as on the 31st March, 20...**

Details of the movable assets of self, spouse and dependent children:

Sl. No.	Description		Amount in Rupees				
			Self	Spouse	Dependent 1	Dependent 2	Dependent 3
(i)	Cash in hand						
(ii)	Details of deposit in Bank accounts (FDRs, Term Deposits and all other types of deposits including saving accounts), Deposits with financial Institutions, Non-Banking financial Companies and Cooperative societies and the amount in each such deposit	Name of Bank/ Financial Institutions. & Nature of Deposit					
(iii)	Details of investment in Bonds, debentures / shares and units in companies/mutual funds and others	Name of company					
(iv)	Details of investment in NSS, Postal Saving, Insurance policies and investment in any Financial instruments in Post office or Insurance Company	Nature of investment					

(v)	Detail of deposit in Provident Fund/ New Pension Scheme	Nature of Investment					
(vi)	Personal loans/advance given to any person or entity including firm, company, Trust etc. and other receivables from debtors and the amount (exceeding (a) two months basic pay, where applicable. (b) Rupees one lakh in other cases)	Name of Debtor					
(vii)	Motor Vehicles/Aircrafts/Yachts/Ships (Details of Make, registration number etc., year of purchase and amount)	Nature of vehicle, registration no. & year of purchase					
(viii)	Jewellery, bullion and valuable thing(s) (give details of weight)  JEWELLERY  ***  Bullion	Gold					
		Silver					
		Precious stones/precious metals					
		Gold					
		Silver					
		Precious stones/precious metals					
(ix)	Any other assets						

Date.....

Signature.....

**Note 1:** Assets in joint name indicating the extent of joint ownership will also have to be given.

**Note 2 :** In case of deposits/Investments, the details including Amount, date of deposit, the scheme, Name of the Bank/Institution and Branch are to be given

**Note 3:**Value of Bonds/Share Debentures as per current market value in Stock exchange in respect of listed companies and books values in case of unlisted firms.

**Note 4:** Details including amount is to be given separately in respect of each investment.

**Note 5:** Under (ix) details of movable assets not covered in (i) to (viii) above valuing individually over two months basic pay (where applicable), or Rs. 1.00 lakh may be indicated.



FORM NO. III

**Statement of immovable property on first appointment or as on the 31st March, 20....**  
(e.g. Lands, House, Shops, Other Buildings, etc.)

[Held by Public Servant, his/her spouse and dependent children]

Sl No	Description of property (Land, House, Flat, Shop, Industrial etc.)	Precise location (Name of District, Division, Taluk and Village in which the property is situated and also its distinctive number etc.)	Area of land (in case of land and buildings)	Nature of land in case of landed property	Extent of interest	If not in name of public servant, state in whose name held and his/her relationship, if any to the public servant	Date of acquisition	How acquired (whether by purchase, mortgage, lease, inheritance, gift or otherwise) and name with details of person/persons from whom acquired (address and connection of the Government servant, if any, with the person/persons concerned) (Please see Note 1 below) and cost of acquisition.	Present value of the property (If exact value not known, approx value may be indicated)	Total annual income from the property	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Date . . . . .

Signature.....

**Note (1):** For purpose of Column 9, the term "lease" would mean a lease of immovable property from year to year or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent. Where, however, the lease of immovable property is obtained from a person having official dealings with the Government servant, such a lease should be shown in this Column irrespective of the term of the lease, whether it is short term or long term, and the periodicity of the payment of rent.

## FORM No. IV

**Statement of Debts and Other Liabilities on first appointment or as on 31st March, 20....**

Sl. No.	Debtor (Self/ Spouse or dependent children)	Amount	Name and address of Creditor	Date of incurring Liability	Details of Transaction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Date .....

Signature.....

**Note 1:** Individual items of loans not exceeding two months basic pay (where applicable) and Rs. 1.00 lakh in other cases need not be included.

**Note 2:** The statement should also include various loans and advances (exceeding the value in Note 1) available from the employer like advance for purchase of conveyance, house building advance, etc. (other than advances of pay and traveling allowance), advance from the GP Fund and loans on Life Insurance Policies and fixed deposits.

[ F. No. 407/12/2014-AVD-IV(B) ]

P.K. DAS, Jt. Secy.

Annexure

F. No. 11013/3/2014-Estt(A)  
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions  
Department of Personnel and Training  
Establishment Division  
\*\*\*

North Block, New Delhi  
Dated July 23, 2014

Subject: The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 - Submission of declaration of assets and liabilities by the public servants for each year and placing the same in public domain on the websites of the Ministries/ Departments

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject mentioned above and to say that the Government has notified the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Rules, 2014 under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, on 14.07.2014. The same is available on this Department's website at [http://persmin.nic.in/Lokpal\\_Homepage\\_New.asp](http://persmin.nic.in/Lokpal_Homepage_New.asp).

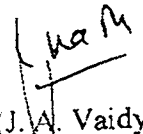
2. As per the said Act and the Rules framed thereunder, every public servant shall file declarations, information or return, as the case may be regarding his assets and liabilities as on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March every year, to the competent authority, on or before the 31<sup>st</sup> day of July of that year. It may be noted that as per Section 2(1)(o) of the Act, "Public Servant" means a person referred to in clauses (a) to (h) of sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Act but does not include a public servant in respect of whom the jurisdiction is exercisable by any court or other authority under the Army Act, 1950, the Air Force Act, 1950, the Navy Act, 1957 and the Coast Guard Act, 1978 or the procedure is applicable to such public servant under those Acts.

3. It may also be noted that the definition of public servant covers all Central Government servants (Groups A, B and C). Therefore, all Central Government servants are required to file the declaration. This is an important difference from the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964 and may kindly be noted.

4. As per these Rules, the public servants who have filed declarations, information and annual returns of property under the provisions of the rules applicable to such public servants shall file the revised declarations, information or as the case may be, annual returns as on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2014, to the competent authority on or before, the 15<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2014. All Ministries/ Departments are, accordingly, requested to please bring the provisions of the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Rules, 2014, to the notice of all concerned for compliance.

5. Formal amendment to the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964 will be made in due course.

6. Hindi version will follow.

  
(J. A. Vaidyanathan)  
Director (E)  
Telefax: 2309 3179

To

The Secretary  
All Ministries/ Departments

Copy to:-

1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi
2. Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
3. Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.
4. President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office.
5. Election Commission of India, New Delhi.
6. Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi
7. The CVOs of all Ministries/ Departments
8. Staff Selection Commission, New Delhi
9. Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi
10. All Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
11. All Officers and Sections in the Ministry of Personnel, PG and Pensions
12. NIC (DOPT) with the request to place this O.M. in the Department's website