The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were dissolved after completion of the term and fresh elections were notified in January 1945. In the election of February 1945, the Congress Party secured one hundred twenty seats in the Representative Assembly and twenty seats in the Legislative Council. Sri Kengal Hanumanteiah in the Representative Assembly and Sri Kyasambahli Chengalraya Reddy in the Legislative Council were elected as leaders of the Congress Party. Sri H.B.Gundappa Gowda, a former non-official Minister, was now elected as President of the Legislative Council. To satisfy the popular sentiments, one more non-official member was added to the ministry. All the non-official Ministers - Dr.T.C.M.Royan, Janab O.S.N.Sheriff and Sri L.Siddappa were considered as loyalist and were drawn outside the Congress Party. Technically, the Ministers were appointed by the ruler but the choice was that of Dewan as President of the Council. In the selection of the Ministers, the Congress party which was the largest single party in
both houses, was neither consulted nor was offered any seat in the Ministry, by the Dewan. Dewan's attitude was taken by the Congress party as an affrontation and henceforth it decided to resist the autocratic attitude of the Dewan by obstructing the smooth working of the administration. In the closing year of 1946 several districts in the State experienced food scarcity. Dewan N. Madhava Rao was not skilful enough to cope up with the situation as he could not maintain the tight rein over the administration which had characterised Sir Mirza Ismail's period of administration. Public knowledge of official corruption in handling the food situation was so open that it became inevitable to appoint a Commission to devise anti-corruption measures. The Congress party used every opportunity to discredit the government and intensified its agitation both inside the houses and outside demanding more and more political concessions. Under the able leadership of Sri K. Hanumantaiah, the Representative Assembly was converted into a constitutional battle ground between the Congress and the Government. In the Assembly the Congress party joined
by some independent members tried to defeat several of the Legislative measures brought forward by the Government.

Parliamentary Delegation:

The successful termination of the World War-II, after victory to the Allies brought, far reaching changes both at National and International level. In the 1945 British elections, Labour Party under the leadership of Clement Attlee came to power in England. Unlike his predecessor, Prime Minister Attlee was genuinely interested in finding a solution to the Constitutional problem of India. Very soon British Government promised to set up a Constitution making Body immediately after the scheduled elections to the provincial legislatures. While election in various provinces were still in progress, the British Government decided to send a parliamentary delegation to India to create an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding between the two countries. The delegation after a month's tour of the country meeting the leaders of various groups and political parties submitted a
Cabinet Mission:

In the follow up action Lord Pathick Lawrence, the Secretary of States for India announced on 19th February 1946, in the House of Lords that a Cabinet Mission consisting of himself, Sir Straford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. A.V. Alexander, first Lord of the Admirality would soon visit India to seek a settlement of Constitutional issues. The Cabinet Mission arrived in India on 24th March 1946, held negotiations with leaders of India and tried its best to bring the Congress and the Muslim League together but in vain. Yet, the Cabinet Mission put forward certain best possible proposals which came to be known as the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Constituent Assembly:

One of the main proposals in the plan was to immediate constitution of the Constitution making body.

through indirect election as the direct election based on adult franchise would mean long delay. For the purpose of elections each province and state was allotted a number of seats proportional to its population and the ratio being one seat to a million population. By this arrangement Mysore state was entitled to send seven representatives to the Constituent Assembly if it decides to join the Constitution Making Body.

Lapse of Paramountcy:

On the future of Indian States the Mission had stated that 'His Majesty's Government will cease to exercise the powers of Paramountcy'. This meant that the rights of the States which flowed from their relationship to the Crown would no longer exist and that all the rights surrendered by the States to the paramount power would return to the states. Political arrangement between the States on the one side and the British Crown on the other will thus be brought to an end. The void will have to be filled either states entering into a Federal relationship with the successor Government
or Governments in British India or failing this, entering into particular political arrangements with it or them, with the lapse of paramountcy states became technically free to decide about their future political set up. This proposal became the object of close examination by the states and also created anxiety in them, or their future political status.

Wait and See Policy:

The elections to the Constituent Assembly were completed in all the British Indian Provinces by July 1946. Mysore State Congress was urging the Government of Mysore to join the Indian Union and participate in the Constituent Assembly. But the reaction of the Dewan was not forthcoming and he was watching the situation by a policy of wait and see. In the meanwhile, Dewan K. Madhava Rao relinquished his Office as Dewan of the State and little later became a member of the Drating Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India.

2. Memorandum on States' treaties and Paramountcy presented by the Cabinet Mission to the Chamber of Princes on 12-5-1946.
New Dewan:

Mysore ruler was fortunate in securing the services of an experienced politician in India to head the administration when the State stood at the cross roads to decide its future. A distinguished administrator Sir Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, who until recently a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, was appointed as Dewan of Mysore on 1st August, 1946. The new Dewan was expected to guide the Young Maharaja rightly and wisely when the State's problem reached a crucial stage. Sir Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliyar accepted the office after persuading the Maharaja to agree for sharing the Executive power with loyal politicians on a larger scale. In persuasion of this policy, he endeavoured to build his loyalist counter force to Congress by organising the powerful and influential non-brahmin leaders. But, this attempt did not bring much enthusiasm among the people of Mysore since the Congress party also selected an equally dynamic leader Sri K. Changal Raya Reddy as its President to meet the new challenge of the changing situation at the State level.
Congress Party activities:

The formation of Interim Government at the Centre in 1946 with J. Nehru as Vice-President also gave fillip to Congress Party activities and enabled it to put up a strong fight for responsible Government in the State. A memorial signed by 202 members of the Representative Assembly was submitted by Sri K. Hanumanthaiah, leader of the Congress Party to His Highness the Maharaja urging the immediate establishment of responsible Government. As a follow up measure, the Representative Assembly rejected almost every Governmental measure proposed in the October session of 1946. Amidst these happenings, fast changing situation appeared on the political scene of India by middle of 1946. Election to the Constituent Assembly of India were completed in most of the British Indian Provinces but the States were watching the situation with anxiety. Some States were toying with the idea of becoming independent as they were being completely freed from the obligations to the Paramount power. Some other States signed stand-still agreements pending final decision on this matter.
Mysore State Congress expressed itself in favour of joining the national main stream and to participate in the Constituent Assembly. At the sixth session in November 1946 of the Mysore Congress put forward that the Representatives of the State to the Constituent Assembly should be elected by the people directly or by the elected elements in the Legislatures wherever they exist. Encouraged by the events at the national level, Mysore State Congress intensified its agitation for further political reforms, specially for the formation of an interim ministry having the confidence and support of the Legislature.

Royal Message of 6th January, 1947:

The Dewan acting with tact and wisdom to meet the political situation, advised the ruler to conced some of the demands of the Congress. Accordingly a Royal message was issued on 6th January, 1947 stating 'that the torch of the Constitutional progress had been handed down to me as a family heritage and that it was my ambition to ensure that its light did not glow dim,
but will burn ever brighter with the passage of time. It has been the policy of the House of Mysore to follow the principles of associating the representatives of the people more and more with the administration of Government. The place which Mysore will occupy and the part which it will play in any new structure which will be devised for British India are engaging the attention of my government and people. Thus the message directed the Dewan to review the whole position and submit a proposal for constitutional reforms in Mysore in the light of events and developments in the rest of India and also taking into consideration the desires and aspirations of the people of the State.

Further the Maharaja desired that the purpose of the proposals must fulfill one great objective i.e., ensuring equal opportunities for all and promoting the security, contentment and happiness of the people. Thereby, the Dewan was entrusted with the task of formulating the constitutional reforms in consultation with political parties and prominent individuals.

Consultative Committee:

Shortly after this proclamation, Dewan constituted a Consultative Committee comprising of fifteen members representing different political organizations and interests in the State to advise the Government on constitutional reforms.

Attlee's Announcement:

When the Dewan was busy consulting various political bodies for further proposals, British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee made a statement on 20th February, 1947 in the House of Commons indicating the necessary steps to effect the peaceful transfer of power to the Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948.

Simultaneously, Prime Minister Attlee announced the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy who would be entrusted with the task of transferring to Indian hands responsibility for the Government of British India in a manner that would best ensure the future happiness and prosperity of India.
Mountbatten Plan:

In the early part of 1947 Lord Mountbatten assumed office as Viceroy and after a careful study of the political situation in India, took immediate steps to transfer power to Indians by creating two dominions namely Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan which became inevitable under the prevailing political situation in India. He also advised Indian states on their own free will to accede to India or to Pakistan in their own interest as the paramount power would cease to exist from 15th August, 1947.

Mysore Joins Constituent Assembly:

After watching the developments on the national political scene, the Mysore Administration decided to join the Constituent Assembly of India. A joint session of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly was convened on 5th July, 1947 to elect the representatives to the Constituent Assembly. The Government of Mysore proposed to get four representatives elected two each from the both houses of legislature and the other three
nominated by the Ruler and making the Dewan leader of
the delegation. The Congress Party resented the method
adopted by the Government to select the representatives
and staged a walkout in protest. Despite the protest
by the Congress, the elections were held, and Sri H.R.
Guruveddy and Sri K. Chengal Raya Reddy from the
Legislative Council and Sri S.V. Krishna Murthy Rao and
Sri D.H. Chandrasekharaiah from the Representative
Assembly were elected. For the remaining three seats,
Sri A. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, Janab Mahamed Sheriff and
Sri T. Channaiah were nominated.

Accession of Mysore:

As the political upheavals moving fast and the
setting up of an independent Dominion of India was
nearing. The newly created States Ministry under
Sardar Vallabhai Patel in July 1947 promised the
Princes an honourable place in the new political set up
with personal rights and privileges and complete autonomy
over all department of government except foreign affairs,
defence and communication in exchange for their
accession to the Indian Union. In the meanwhile, Indian Independence Bill which was passed in British Parliament in a remarkably short space of time became law on July 18, 1947. The Ruler of Mysore signed the Instrument of Accession on 9th August, 1947 and 5 acceded to the Dominion of India. Thereby the Ruler of Mysore accepted the obligation of giving effect to the laws of Dominion Legislature within the state but continued to exercise sovereignty in and over his state so far as internal administration was concerned.

Congress Party's Demands:

After Indian independence the political set up in Mysore State more or less continued in the same form. The Mysore State Congress which did not join the consultative Committee of Constitutional Reforms in Mysore continued its agitation for establishment of responsible Government in the State, and reiterated its demand for

1. the immediate establishment responsible Government;

2. constitution of a Constituent Assembly for the State

4. Menon, V.P., The Integration of Indian States, p.95.
5. Instrument of Accession, Sec.8, Govt. of Mysore Act, 1949, App.II.
for the task of framing a constitution; and (iii) to form an interim ministry having the support of the legislature. To press for these demands, Mysore State Congress decided on 21st August, 1947 to launch a Statewide sathyagraha from 1st September, 1947. The Working Committee of the Congress Party resolved to address a letter to His Highness the Maharaja to appraise him of the demands. The Congress Party appealed to the people of Mysore to join this movement by observing Haratul, conducting processions, hoisting National Flag and holding public meetings and finally to offer Sathyagraha in front of the Mysore Palace on 11th September, 1947.

Mysore Chalo!

The Dewan appealed to the Congress to desist from starting Sathyagraha movement and to give him some time to consider the Congress demands. But, Congress thought that the Dewan was simply marking time and trying to divide the political forces in Mysore. Congress leaders

toured the state for galvanising the support for their struggle which was to commence from 1st September 1947. The main slogan of the movement was "Mysore Chalo.

To meet the situation Dewan promulgated the Emergency Act on 28th August, 1947 and imposed pre-censorship on News Papers. News Papers like Tainadu, Viswakarnataka and Janavani suspended their publications in protest. Dewan tried to persuade the public by stating that the Government was going forward with major political reforms. These devises did not appeal to the people in general as the national events overwhelmed the general public. Moreover, most of the forefront leaders in Mysore were interested in the tangible rewards in the new political set up which was almost in sight.

The struggle for responsible Government commenced with Mr. K.C. Reddy, President of the Congress Party, addressing a mass meeting in Gubbon Pet at Bangalore on 1st September, 1947 where he put forward four demands:

1) That a proclamation should be made by His Highness the Maharaja declaring the aim of
the new Constitution would be the establishment responsible Government in the State;

ii) that the present Government be dissolved and interim ministry be established forthwith;

iii) that a Constituent Assembly be formed of People's representatives to draft the new Constitution of the State;

iv) and that all the political prisoners including Sri K.Hanumanthiah, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly should be released.

There was a good response from the people to the appeal of Sri K.C.Paddy and the agitation started in a non-violent atmosphere. As the agitation reached fourth day the Police arrested almost all the top leaders of the Congress party. These arrests further provoked the people and resulted in intensification of the movement all over the State in the form of picketing before the Government Offices and Toddy shops; hoisting of national flag on Government buildings; and violation of prohibitory orders. The situation took a serious turn when the Mysore Railway Workers' Union went on strike for higher wages. The Railway strike threatened the distribution of meagre supplies to the already existing food shortage in the State. By the end of second week, law and order

problem increased. Police resorted to firing in several places which resulted in loss of life and injuries to several hundreds of people. Mysore authorities came under clear pressure from outside when large number of volunteers from outside began to flock in the state. The law and order situation worsened in a surprise development, a large batch of Bangalore city Police Constables came out on a strike asking their colleagues to join them. At this stage, several leaders of the State waited in deputation on the Dewan to open negotiation with Congress leaders. The mounting disorder and deteriorating situation in the State rendered the normal functioning of the Government difficult.

Royal Proclamation:

Amidst mounting disorder, Dewan announced on
24th September, 1947 constitutional reforms and ordered the release of all political prisoners on 2nd October Gandhi Jayanthi Day and simultaneously opened negotiations. Accordingly a proclamation was issued by His Highness the Maharaja on 24th September, 1947 commanding his
Dewan to submit proposals in consultation with the political bodies and associations and individuals and after taking into consideration the course of events and trends of political discussion in the rest of India, and a constitutional bill establishing responsible government embodying the fundamental principles enunciated in the Schedule-I of the proclamation which are in accordance with the wishes of the people expressed through their representatives.

Further, the Dewan was directed to take all consequential actions and to obtain the advice and counsel of a Committee elected by the legislature and of such other experts and expert bodies as might be found suitable and desirable.

The main principles enunciated in the reforms were the establishment of two Houses of legislature. The existing Representative Assembly to be a full-fledged Popular House elected from territorial multi-member constituencies. The Legislative Council to become a

9. Proclamation - 24-9-1947, Sch.I.,
10. Ibid.
second Chamber comprising of members partly nominated and partly elected members from such constituencies as may be determined.

The lower House was to be constituted on the basis of adult franchise on the principle of or system of cumulative voting or the limited vote. Provision was to be made for the reservation of seats for the depressed classes and for minorities.

A Council of Ministers was to be formed from the elected members of legislature to aid and advice the Maharaja on all subjects except the matters relating to the Ruler, his prerogatives, succession to the throne, the Palace and Privy Purse.

The other subjects which were kept out the jurisdiction of the Ministry were: (a) Constitutional relationship of the State with the dominion of India as defined in the Instrument of Accession;

(b) High Court and the appointment of Judges, the Chairman and members of Public Service Commission and the Auditor General;

11. Proclamation - 24-9-1947, Sch.I.,
12. Ibid.
(a) the Military;
(b) the protection of the legitimate interests of minorities;
(c) the summoning and dissolving of the Legislature;
(d) the superintendence, direction and control of elections;
(e) residuary powers and emergency powers in case of Breakdown of the Constitution.

The Government further announced the withdrawal of the censorship on the local papers and also ban of the entry into State of some outside papers.

While constituting the Council of Ministers, competent advice was to be taken from the leaders of political parties and groups in the legislature.

All the political leaders and prisoners were released by 7th October, 1947, including Sri K. Hanumanthiah, Leader of the Congress party in the Representative Assembly. After a series of talks between Dewan and the Congress President, former offered in the first meeting four of the nine seats in the Cabinet but the Congress party refused to accept the offer. On 11th October, 1947 at the second meeting Dewan agreed to leave six places to

13. Proclamation, 24-9-1947, Sch.11, Sec.1 to 8.
Congress and complete free hand in the constitution making process. The working Committee of the Congress accepted this offer and a press communiqué was issued on the same day which stated: "As a result of these talks we have come to an agreed conclusion regarding the constitution of a fresh ministry and the method of constituting it. An agreement has also been reached on the method of setting up a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution bill providing for full responsible Government."

Interim Ministry:

On 24th October, 1947 a Gazette extraordinary announced the appointment of the new Cabinet in Mysore with K.C. Reddy as Chief Minister. Dewan continued as a link between the Cabinet and the Maharaja. The Cabinet was to act jointly and jointly responsible to the legislature, and was liable to vacate office on the vote of no confidence by the Representative Assembly.

The Ministry was installed only for an interim period.

and this ministry was to help the formation of a
Constituent Assembly comprising of seventy six members
which must provide a constitution within a period of
eight months.

Constituent Assembly of Mysore:

The entire State was divided into multi-member
constituencies for the purpose of elections of Consti-
tuent Assembly. In the election held in the early part
of the year 1946, seventy six members were elected to
the Constituent Assembly on the basis of one representa-
tive for every lakh of population through the existing
limited franchise. The Constituent Assembly was set up
as a result of direction contained in the proclamation
of His Highness the Maharaja on 29th October, 1947.16
It was entrusted with the task of framing a Constitu-
tional bill which in turn provide for responsible
government under theegis of the Maharaja.

The Inaugural session of the Constituent Assembly
was held on 7th April, 1948 under the Chairmanship of

Sri K.C. Reddy, the then Chief Minister who was nominated as temporary Chairman by His Highness the Maharaja. During the same session Sri Talekere Subramanya, a veteran Congress leader and a member of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore, was unanimously elected as President of the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly met in three sessions. The first session was closed on 8th April, 1948. During the second session the rules of procedure for constituent Assembly were adopted and Sri Ganji Veerappa, an Advocate from Davangere and a member of the Constituent Assembly was elected Deputy President of the House. In the third session, resolutions regarding the aims and objects was unanimously passed. The resolution stated among other things that the State of Mysore should be an integral part of India and that the Constitution of a Sovereign Democratic Republic adopted for India by the people through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly of India, and the proposed constitution of Mysore should take the form to accommodate constitutional monarchy based upon the sovereignty of the people, and His Highness the Maharaja being the upholder of the Constitution. 17

The Assembly set up six committees to assist the work of the Assembly in framing the Constitution. These committees were the Fundamental Rights Committee, Minorities Rights Committee, Steering Committee, Staff and Finance Committee, House Committee and Main Principles Committee. After a recess of four months, Constituent Assembly met again on 29th September, 1948 to consider the interim reports of Fundamental rights Committee and Minorities Rights Committee which were presented to the House. In the meanwhile, the Constituent Assembly of India which was at work since December 1946 to frame the constitution of India, was planning to establish a unified political structure to the States in the Indian Union. In the light of this development, the Constituent Assembly of Mysore authorised the President to constitute a five-man Committee to meet and discuss with the representatives of the Constituent Assembly of India the lines on which a model constitution for the States could be evolved. Accordingly, a delegation of five members under the leadership of Sri K. Ramanathan proceeded to Delhi in November 1948 and had consultation with top leaders of the Constituent Assembly in India. The other members - H. K. Veeranna Gowda, C. Panguramiah, Ganji Veerappa and Bhimappa Naik.
preliminary report of the Committee was presented to
the President of the Constituent Assembly of India in
February 1949. A little later, in response to a communi-
cation received by the Government of Mysore from the
Ministry of States, Government of India, stating that
it had been decided to appoint a Committee to frame a
model constitution for Indian States, further action in
constitution making in the State was postponed. Pending
the receipt of the Committee’s report, further meetings
of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore were not convened
during the rest of the time. The States Ministry set up
a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir B.N.Bau, consti-
tutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India,
to draft a model Constitution common to all the States.
The draft constitution prepared by the Committee was
discussed at the Chief Ministers’ Conference in May 1949
and was by and large endorsed with certain modifications.
This draft was circulated among the States in September,
1949. The Constituent Assembly of Mysore suggested certain
amendments to the draft objecting particularly to the
Article 371 which empowered the Union Government to
superintendent the Government of the States. The Government of India gave assurance to treat the State of Mysore differently from the other States and Unions. Another objection raised was in respect of the term Rajapramukh in the place of Maharaja. The Government of India stated that it had no objection for the use of the title Maharaja for all internal purpose but officially the Head of the State must be called Rajapramukh in the light of the changed political structure of India.

Abolition of the post of Dewan:

The interim cabinet headed by Sri K.G. Reddy was expected to be in office for about eight months. But after this period it became clear that the new constitution of Mysore which had to become the basis of the new Government was not in sight, at least in the near future. Along the side of the Constituent Assembly, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in the State were functioning. Sri K. Hanumanthaiah,

19. This Article disappeared as a result of Seventh Amendment Act, 1956;
20. Rajapramukhs were the former Rulers of Indian States who were recognised as Heads of part B States.
leader of the Congress Party in the Representative Assembly was vigorously campaigning that the Ministry should submit to the vote of confidence in the Representative Assembly to establish its credibility as the Ministry was formed by a Royal decree. This demand was conceded to in principle by the Cabinet in May, 1940. The peculiar position of the Ministry was that the Dewan and the Ministers were to function as a Cabinet acting on the basis of joint responsibility in all matters dealt with by the Council of Ministers and decisions arrived at by a majority of votes and that the Ministry was to continue in office so long as it enjoyed the confidence of the Legislature. But as it obtained under the situation the presence of Dewan in the Cabinet was considered to be not in tune with the spirit of Cabinet Government. Hence, some of the leading Congress men were pleading for the abolition of Dewanship. The winsome manners, administrative expertise, and wide range experience of Sir Aroor Ramaswamy Mudaliyar influenced the Congress Ministers to welcome his presence to meet the executive problems to which they

22. Ibid, para-4.
were quite new. The post of Lewan, an institution about
one hundred years old which adorned by a galaxy of very
distinguished administrators and eminent statesmen was
finally abolished on 6th August, 1949.

Abolition of Representative Assembly and Legislative
Council:

To bring in the political set up of Mysore State
under the new constitution of India, a proclamation
was issued by His Highness the Maharaja on 25th
November, 1949, to ordain that the Constitution of
India adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India
shall be the Constitution for the State of Mysore and
also that both the houses of Mysore i.e., the Representa-
tive Assembly and the Legislative Council shall be
dissolved on 15th December, 1949; that thereafter,
until such time as the new House or Houses of Legislature
of Mysore has or have been duly constituted and summoned
to meet for the first session under the provisions of
the Constitution of India, there shall be only one house
of the Legislature to be known as the Legislative

23. The Government of Mysore (Second Amendment)
Act, 1949.
Assembly of Mysore. The Constituent Assembly of Mysore shall become on the 16th day of December, 1949 the Legislative Assembly of Mysore. Accordingly, immediate action was taken by suitably amending the Government of Mysore Act to effect these changes.

**Provisional Legislature:**

From 16th December, 1949 onwards the Legislative Assembly began to function as a unicameral legislature pending formation of a new House under the Constitution of India.

When the Constituent Assembly adopted the new Constitution on 26th November, 1949, the provisions under Part VI of the Constitution were made applicable to the States of the Indian Dominion, including the State of Mysore. Under the Constitution, the Maharaja was designated Raja Pramukh and Mysore was categorised as part B State but was given the status of a part A State. While under the Patel scheme of integration, the Indian States were integrated with India and Rulers

loosing their independence, there remained the relic of Indian States in the part-B States which formed a separate category of States in the Constitution of 1950. With reorganization of States, Part B States were altogether abolished by a constitutional amendment in 1956 and those of them that retained their entity after reorganization were placed on the same footing as that of other states. The Institution of Rajpramukh was also abolished under the same amendment and was designated as Governor. 26a

Under the new Constitution, the executive power of the Mysore State was vested in the Rajpramukh and was ordinarily exercised by him through his Council of Ministers. He was not to hold any other office of profit and must neither be a member of any House of Legislature or of Parliament. The Palace of Mysore, Bangalore and other places were allowed to be owned by the Rajpramukh. His Privy Purse was fixed at Rupees Twenty Six Lakhs a year free from all taxes and this purse was paid out of the consolidated fund of India. 26. The Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1956. 26a. Ibid, (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956.
He was also entitled to all the rights and privileges he had before the constitution came into force. The Privy Purse and Privilege of the Ruler continued till these were also abolished in 1971.27

Sri K.C.Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, had announced on 9th December, 1949 that the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly would elect a leader when it begins to function as legislative assembly of Mysore. In the leadership contest between K.C.Reddy and J.Hanumantaih, the former emerged as Leader of the Congress Party and continued in office as Chief Minister. In the Ministry, the three non-congress Ministers were dropped and in place of them only one Minister was added to the existing five Ministers, thereby making the Ministry completely responsible to the legislature.

Provisional Legislative Assembly at work:

The first session of the Legislative Assembly commenced on 12th January, 1950 under the chairmanship of Sri T.Siddalingaiah who had been appointed by His

Holiness the Maharaja to preside over that meeting of the Assembly pending election of the Speaker. At the same session Sri V. Venkatappa and Sri L.H. Thimma Bovi were unanimously elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively. Elections were also held to the seven vacancies in the Mysore delegation to the provisional Parliament of India as well as other committees of the Legislative Assembly. As many as forty resolutions were tabled on the floor of the House. Out of them, eight were discussed, six were withdrawn, and the other two were pressed for the division and declared lost. In this session the Speaker set up a committee consisting of six members of the Assembly with himself as the Chairman to revise the rules of procedure of the Assembly under Article 208 of the Constitution of India. The Speaker also referred the matters concerning the powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Assembly and its members to the committee of privileges for an early report. At the remaining sessions of the Assembly during the period 1950-51 five hundred and fifty starred and eighty one unstarred questions were admitted. Answers were furnished to five hundred and eighteen starred and

seventy six unstarred questions. Another two hundred and seventy six questions were admitted and answers were furnished to twenty four questions. Five Bills in the first session, fourteen Bills in the second session, eighteen Bills in the third session were passed into law. About nine Bills were referred to select committee. One hundred forty seven resolutions tabled by the members were admitted. Out of the twenty seven resolutions taken up for discussion, seventeen were withdrawn by the leave of the House and three were put to vote and negatived.

Out of seven adjournments tabled by the members, six were ruled out of order and one was not passed for discussion. A special motion to consider the question of delimitation of constituencies for the House of the people, and the State Legislature, the conduct of election therein and other incidental matters moved by the Minister for Law and Labour, Sri K.T.Bhashyam to ascertain the opinion expressed by the members was discussed and the special motion was adopted unanimously. Election to the House Committee, the Privilege Committee, the Public
Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and eleven standing committee were held during the January session of 1951. A debate on the food situation in the State was initiated by the Home Minister Sri T. Mariappa. The Minister for Finance and Industries Sri H.C. Dasappa presented the budget for the year 1951-52, and voting for demands for grants occupied five days. As many as twenty cut motions were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House. One was put to vote and negatived.

Legislature:

The new Constitution provided for a legislative body consisting of Rajapramukh, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The membership of the Legislative Assembly of Mysore then was ninety nine and all of whom were elected on the basis of adult franchise in single and double member constituencies. In the double member constituencies, nineteen seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes of the State. Further, the Rajapramukh was empowered to nominate such number of

members of the Anglo-Indian community if he was of opinion that this community needs representation in the Assembly and is not adequately represented in the Assembly. The strength of the Assembly is liable to be readjusted upon the completion of each census but under no circumstances the membership would exceed five hundred and be less than sixty. At present, the composition of the Legislative Assembly is two hundred and twenty-five.

**Duration of the Legislative Assembly:**

The term of the Assembly is five years unless dissolved earlier or unless the President of India has declared that powers of the legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament in a case of emergency. While proclamation of an emergency is in operation, parliament may by law extend the life of the Assembly for a period of not exceeding one year at a time and not exceeding in any case beyond a period of six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate.

31. Ibid, Art.178(1).
31a. Ibid ,Art.172(1).
The Karnataka Legislative Assembly has two elected Officers, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker to conduct the business of the House. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker will normally hold office during the life of the Assembly, but his office may terminate earlier by his ceasing to be a member of the Assembly; by resignation in writing, addressed to the Deputy Speaker and vice versa; by removal from office by a resolution, passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly. Such a resolution cannot be moved unless at least 14 days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution. When a resolution for his removal is under consideration, the Speaker shall not preside, but he shall have the right to speak in, and to take part in the proceedings of the Assembly and shall also have a right to vote except in case of equality of votes.

Normally at other meetings of the Assembly the Speaker presides. The Speaker will not vote in the first instance, but exercises a casting vote in the case of equality of votes to avoid a deadlock. The Speaker
is the final authority to maintain order within the Assembly and to interpret its Rules of Procedure.

It is the duty of the Speaker to adjourn the house or suspend the meeting until there is a quorum. Speaker's conduct in regulating the procedure or maintaining order in the Assembly will not be subject to the jurisdiction of any Court. Speaker endorses money bills with a certificate whenever it is transmitted to the other house. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are paid the salaries and allowances as may be fixed by the Legislature by law. Whenever the Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker will not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after dissolution.

While the office of the Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office are performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of the Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose. During the absence of the Speaker from the sitting of the Assembly the Deputy Speaker, or if he is also absent, such as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly, or if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Assembly shall act as Speaker.
Leader of the House:

For the Legislative Assembly there is a leader of the House who is invariably consulted by the Presiding Officer in the matter of allotment of time for discussion of certain items of business and on all important matters concerning the House. According to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, the Leader of the Assembly has been defined as the Chief Minister or any member of the Council of Ministers appointed by the Government as Leader of the House.

Leader of the Opposition:

The successful working of a parliamentary system of government depends upon the existence of an opposition party in the legislature. Before an opposition party could function in the House as such, it has to be recognised as an opposition party by the Speaker. Certain essential requirements have been laid down for the recognition of a party as an opposition party in the Assembly. The main requirements are that the party while applying for recognition should state its parliamentary programme and

furnish the names of the Office bearers and attach the signatures of all the members of the party in token of their being members thereof. The members of the party should have at least a strength equal to the quorum fixed to constitute a sitting of the House. In case, it is not able to muster that much of strength, it is recognised as an opposition group, if it has a strength of at least three-fifths of the quorum. The leader of opposition party is usually recognised as the Leader of the Opposition.

The leader of the opposition is paid a salary of one thousand seven hundred fifty rupees per mensem. He is also entitled to use of a free furnished residence in the city of Bangalore throughout his term of office. He will be provided with a motor car and a conveyance allowance of Rupees Seven hundred fifty and a stenographer and an attendant to assist him.

With the dissolution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in 1949, the Constituent

34. Karnataka Legislature Salaries Amendment Act, 1978, Sec. 10.
Assembly of Mysore which was converted into Legislative Assembly was functioning as unicameral legislature, till fresh elections were held under the new constitution in 1952. During this period there was no Legislative Council in Mysore. The Constitution of India empowered the Parliament of India to abolish a Legislative Council by law where there is one and to create one where there is none if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to the effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting. In 1952, after the first general elections, a Legislative Council was constituted in Mysore, which was then a Part 'B' State, with forty-two members. Since then the strength of the Legislative Council has undergone considerable change to keep in line with the provisions of the Constitution, till 1956 the strength of the Legislative Council was one-fourth of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly of the State and the minimum was fixed forty. Under the Representation of the People's Act, 1950 President has to determine the constituencies into which each State be divided; extent of each

35. Constitution of India, Art.169(1);
36. Art.238 deleted by 7th Amendment Act, 1956;
of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to each constituency. Thus President made the Delimitation of Council Constituencies order applicable to Mysore in 1951 and this has been modified by the Legislative Councils Act, 1957 and it was further amended from time to time. The composition of the Legislative Council varies with that of the Legislative Assembly - the membership of the council being not more than one-third of the membership of the Legislative Assembly. The strength of the Legislative Council is now sixty three. Of the total sixty three members of the Legislative Council 5/6 of the total members are indirectly elected and 1/6 are nominated by the Governor. There are five different categories of representation and whose break up is as follows:

(a) Twenty one members are elected by Electorate consisting of members of local bodies such as municipalities, District Boards, and other local authorities in the State.

(b) Another twenty one members are elected by members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst

38. Constitution of India, Art. 171(3)
persons who are not members of the Assembly.

(c) Six members are elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been graduates, for at least three years of any university in India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications equivalent to that of a graduate.

(d) Another six are elected by the Electorates consisting of persons engaged for at least three years in teaching in educational institution within the State not lower in standard than secondary schools.

(e) The remaining nine persons are nominated by the Governor from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters like literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service.

**Duration of Council:**

The Legislative Council is not subject to dissolution but as nearly as possible one-third of the members retire on the expiration of every second year. To fill these

39. Art.171(3) - Constitution of India.
40. Art.172, cl(2) - Constitution of India, pub.Dr., Govt.of India.
vacancies biennial elections are held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The term of office of members other than the casual vacancies is six years. A member chosen to fill a casual vacancy will be in office for the remaining term of his predecessor.

Legislative Council must meet at least twice a year but the Governor may summon the Council from time to time as he thinks fit. Every member of the Legislative Council before taking his seat in the House must make and subscribe an oath of affirmation that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India and that he will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and faithfully discharge the duty upon which he about to enter. Failure to take oath involves penalty.

Qualification for membership:

There is no special qualification fixed for election to the Legislative Council except one of age. In addition to the qualifications fixed for members of Legislative Assembly a person to sit in the Council should have

attained the age of thirty years.\footnote{42}{Constitution of India - Art. 173.}

Most of these qualifications were already in operation for the membership of the Legislative Council under the Government of Mysore Act, 1940. These qualifications are mentioned both under the provisions of the constitution as well as the Representation of the People Act, 1951. To fill a seat in the Legislative Council one must be a citizen of India, and must be on elector in any legislative assembly constituency in the State. He must ordinarily be resident in the State.

A person, to be chosen to the Legislative Assembly, must be a citizen of India, and must have attained the age of Twenty five years, and must be an elector for any Assembly constituency in the State. In the case of a seat reserved for the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe, he must be a member of any of those castes or of those tribes and is an elector for any Assembly constituency in the State.\footnote{43}{Ibid, Ch.II, Sec.5, (a).}

Disqualifications:

A person is disqualified for being chosen as, and

\footnote{42}{Constitution of India - Art. 173.}
\footnote{43}{Ibid, Ch.II, Sec.5, (a).}
for being a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council if he holds any office of profit under the Government of Karnataka or Government of India other than those declared by the law of the State not to disqualify its holder. If he is of unsound mind as declared by a competent Court; is an undischarged insolvent; is under any acknowledgement of allegiance of adherence to a foreign State. 44 The other grounds of disqualifications are -- conviction by a court, having been found guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice in relation to election (b) conviction by a Court of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years; (c) failure to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required; (d) directorship of any Company or corporation in the capital of which the Government has not less than 25% of the share; (e) dismissal from Government service for corruption or disloyalty to the State. 45 No person shall be a member of both Houses of Legislature of the State or two or more states. 46

44. Representation of the People Act, 1951, Ch.III, Sec.8, 9 & 10.
45. Ibid, Ch.II, Sec.5(a).
46. Constitution of India, Art.190.
Members of the legislature enjoy certain privileges both collectively and individually. By virtue of the responsibility entrusted to them, they are placed on a higher pedestal than ordinary citizens while discharging their duties as members of the legislature. Whenever these rights are disregarded or attacked by any individual or authority, it means a breach of privilege and such breaches are punishable by the House concerned. The members of the legislature enjoy certain privileges like freedom of speech, immunity for a member for action in a court for anything said or any vote given in the House or in its committees and also immunity for a person who arranges publication of proceedings under the authority of the House. Other privileges such as freedom from arrest and molestation, the right to exclusive cognizance of matters arising within the House, right to inflict punishment for breach of privilege and contempt, etc., are akin to those prevailing in and available to the members of the House of Commons in England. 47

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47. Constitution of India, Art. 194.
Council are entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by the Legislature by law. Accordingly, the Karnataka Legislature salaries Act, 1956 was enacted to regulate the salaries and allowances of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker, and the Deputy Speaker, the leader of the opposition, the Government Chief Whip and the members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.

Committees of the House:

In a parliamentary system of Government, Committees are a necessary adjunct of the work of the parliament. The entire house cannot consider certain matters in great detail owing to the limited time available at the disposal of the House. The task of legislation requires certain expert knowledge during the deliberations of House so as to feel the public pulse on certain proposals of legislation. The Committees help to realise better and more constructive co-operation of the different parties in the House. Thus the Committees make legislation work smooth, efficient and expeditious.

objects in view provision has been made in the rules of procedure for the setting up of small committees consisting the members of the legislature. The members of the Committee are either nominated by the Presiding Officers or elected by the House or appointed on a motion moved in the House to that effect.

These Committees are -- Business Advisory Committee, Select Committee on Bills, Joint Select Committees, Committee on petitions, Committee on public Accounts, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public undertakings, Committee of Privileges, Committee on subordinate legislation, Committee on private member bills and resolutions, Committee on the welfare of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, House Committee, Library Committee, Committee on Government Assurances, and Rules Committee, etc.

1. Business Advisory Committee: At the commencement of the Assembly, a business advisory committee consisting of the Speaker and ten other members will be formed with

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50. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Ch. VIII.
Speaker as the Chairman for one year, or until a new Committee is constituted whichever is earlier. Similarly, in the Legislative Council, a Business Advisory Committee is constituted with Chairman as Presiding Officer with six other members nominated by him, for one year. The main function of the Business Advisory Committees is to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the various stages of bill and other subjects coming up before the Houses.

2. Select Committee on Bills: Usually the member in charge of the bill, the Minister for Law and Minister in charge of the department concerned are members. The other members of the Committee are appointed by the Assembly when a motion of that bill is referred to a Select Committee. Non-members may be present at the meetings. The Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representation of special interest affected by the measure. The report of the bill is generally published in the Gazette.

3. Joint Select Committee: Joint Select Committee is constituted by both Houses to consider a bill in accordance with proportion of 3:1 not exceeding
twenty members excluding the member in charge of the bill, the Minister in charge of the department to which the bill relates and the Minister for law who will be nominated as a member. The Joint Select Committee elects its own Chairman. The procedure and powers of the Committee are the same as those of Select Committee of the Assembly.

4. Committee on Petitions: The Committee on petitions is constituted by each of the Houses at the commencement of the Assembly as well as the Council from time to time. The Committee consists of the Deputy Speaker who is the Chairman and four other members who nominated by the Speaker in the case of Assembly. The Deputy Chairman who is the Chairman and four members nominated by the chairman of the Council. The term of the Committee is two years or until a new Committee is constituted. It examines every petition referred to it. It is the duty of the Committee to report to the respective houses on specified complaints made in the petitions after taking such evidence as it deems fit and to suggest remedial measures.
5. Committee on Public Accounts: The Committee on public Accounts is constituted by the Legislature every two years. The Committee consists of 15 members, 12 members from the Legislative Assembly and 3 members from the Legislative Council elected by the members of their respective Houses according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker. Generally the leader of the opposition in the Assembly will head the Committee. No Minister can be a member of this Committee.

The Public Accounts Committee examines the accounts of the appropriation of sums granted by the Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government and other accounts laid before the Legislature. The appropriation accounts, the Finance Accounts and the Audit reports of the Controller and Auditor General on the accounts of the State relating to various departments form the basis on which the Committee functions. In scrutinising the accounts, the Committee has to satisfy itself that the money shown in the accounts as having been disbursed

51. Rules, Procedure & Conduct of Business in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Sec.251.
were legally available for, and applicable to, the service or purpose for which they have been applied or charged; that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it and that the money granted by the legislature has been spent by Government "within the scope of the demand." It is also the duty of the Committee to examine the statement of income and expenditure of State Corporations, Trading and Manufacturing Schemes, Autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies together with their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. It assumes the role of an expert body particularly in view of its association with Comptroller and Auditor-General. The decisions and recommendations of the Committee shall have effect on the future expenditure of the Government and lead towards improvement in the financial management. Thus the Public Accounts Committee is a search-light on the financial machinery of the State.

6. **Committee on Estimates** : The Estimates Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who are elected by the Assembly from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. No Minister can be member
of this Committee and the term is two years or until the next committee is appointed. The functions of the Committee are -- to report on the economies, improvements in organization, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, for efficiency or administrative reforms; to suggest alternative policies; to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy; and to suggest the form in which the estimates are to be presented to the legislature.

7. Committee on Public Undertakings: The Committee consists of 12 members, nine are elected from the Assembly and three are from the Council for period of one year on the principle of proportionate representation by means of single transferable vote. No Minister can be a member of this Committee. The main work of the committee is to examine the reports and accounts of the specified public undertakings and to examine, in the context of autonomy and efficiency of the Public undertakings, whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on public accounts, as be allotted to the Committee.
8. The Committee of Privileges: Each house has a Committee of Privileges. The Committee in the Assembly consists of nine members of whom seven are elected by the Assembly in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, and two members are nominated by the Speaker at his discretion. The Committee's term is one year or until the next committee is appointed.

The Committee in the Council consists of seven members of whom five are elected by the Council in accordance with the principle of proportional representation and two are nominated by the Chairman of the Council. The term of the Committee is two years or until a new committee is appointed. The Committees so constituted examine and report every question referred to them by the respective Houses, and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendations as they may deem fit.

9. Committee on Subordinate Legislation: Legislature is mainly concerned with basic policies and confines itself for making laws and leaves the details to the Executive
For formulating rules and regulations. In order to prevent the Executive from abusing the power of legislation and to see that the delegated power is properly exercised, a committee on subordinate legislation is constituted. This is one of the standing committees of the Karnataka Legislature. It consists of 12 members of whom eight are elected by the Assembly and four by the Council from among its members on the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, for a period of two years. The committee is empowered to scrutinise and report to the Legislature whether the power to make rules, regulations, sub-rules, bye-laws conferred by the constitution or delegated by the Legislature are being properly exercised within such delegation.

10. Committee on Government Assurances: In each of the House a Committee on Government Assurances is constituted consisting of eight members in the case of the Assembly, and five members in the Council elected on the principle of proportional representation for a period of two years, to scrutinise the assurances, promises,
undertakings, etc., given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and to report on the extent to which such assurances have been implemented, and where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

11. Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions: This Committee consists of eleven members including the Deputy Speaker, who is the Chairman of the Committee. The remaining ten members are elected by the Assembly from amongst its members for a period of one year or until a new committee is constituted. The main function of the committee is to examine all private member's bills and to scrutinise whether or not any provision of such bills seeks to initiate legislation outside the legislative competence of the Assembly and to recommend time limit for the discussion of Private members' resolutions and ancillary matters.

12. Committee on the welfare of scheduled castes/ Scheduled Tribes: Karnataka State is a pioneer state to constitute such a Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes in the year 1969. This
Committee consists of 12 members of whom nine are elected by the Legislative Assembly and three from the Legislative Council for a period of one year. A Minister cannot be a member of this Committee.

The functions of the Committee are -- to review the progress and implementation of welfare programmes and other ameliorative measures as also constitutional safeguards for S.C.s, and S.T.s, in the State; and to suggest ways and means of realising the objective of Government policy to bring about improvement in the conditions of these classes in the shortest possible time.

13. House Committee; To consider and advice on all matters connected with the conveniences and comforts of the members of both Houses, a Committee called the House Committee is constituted. The Committee consists of Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council and 12 other members of whom eight elected from the Legislative Assembly and four from the Legislative Council. The term of the Committee is two years. During the term of the Committee Deputy Chairman acts as the Chairman of the Committee for one year and the Deputy Speaker acts as Chairman for the second year.
14. **Rules Committee**: Rules Committees are constituted by both Houses for considering the existing rules of procedure and to suggest changes if need be.

**Legislative Function**:

The Legislature of Karnataka must meet at least twice a year and the interval between any two sessions should not be more than six months. The Governor of Karnataka enjoys a right to address the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council or both the Houses assembled together. At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly or at the commencement of the first session of each calendar year, the Governor must address both Houses and inform the causes of its summons. As the Governor is the constitutional head of the State, his address is merely a statement of Government policy and certain amount of solemnity and dignity is attached to the occasion. The address is then debated and finally voted upon in the form of a resolution expressing thanks to the Governor. During this debate, the opposition parties get the opportunity to

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53. Constitution of India, Part-VI, Ch.111, Art.176;
54. Ibid, Art.176;
criticise in general the policies and programmes of the Government embodied in the Governor's address.

The functions of a Legislature are:

1. to make laws

2. to sanction revenue and expenditure for the Government; and

3. to control the executive. One of the main functions of the Legislature is law making. All legislative proposals are brought before the houses in the form of bills.

The Constitution of India and the Rules of Procedure in the Karnataka Legislature have prescribed certain procedure to be followed for the introduction, consideration and passing of the bills. A Bill other than a money bill, may originate in either of House of the Legislature. On these bills, the Legislative Council has power to interpose some delay in the passage of the bill for a period of three months. Thus the Legislative Council is not a revising but mere advisory or dilatory chamber. If a bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council rejects the bill or passes it with such amendments as are not agreeable to the Assembly 56. Constitution of India & Rules of Procedure, Art.306. 57. Constitution of India - Art.196;
or does not pass the bill within three months from the
time when it is laid before the Council - the Legislative
Assembly may again pass the bill with or without further
amendments, and transmit the bill to the Council again.
On this second occasion, if the legislative Council again
rejects the bill, or proposes amendments, or does not pass
it within one month of the date on which it is laid before
the Council, the bill shall be deemed to have been passed
by both Houses, and then presented to the Governor for
his assent. Thus, the Legislative Council has no.
co-ordinate power. In case of disagreement between the two
Houses the bill of the Assembly shall ultimately prevail.
Hence, there can be no deadlock between the two Houses.
The above procedure is applicable only for the bills
originating in the Assembly. In the case of a Bill
originating in the Legislative Council and transmitted to
the Legislative Assembly if the Assembly either rejects
the bill or makes amendments which are not acceptable to
the Council there is an immediate end of the Bill.

Another important function of the Legislature is the
financial control. In every financial year, the Governor
58. Opp. cit. Art. 197;
59. Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business, Sec. 120.
should cause to be laid before the Houses of Legislature a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure or the annual financial statement which is also called the Budget. The Budget is presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Finance Minister on such date as the Governor may fix, and on the same day it is also laid before the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council has no power except making recommendations to the Assembly for amendments or to withhold the Bill for a period of 14 days from the date of its receipt. The Council has no power to reject a money bill. The recommendation of the Council may be accepted or rejected by the Assembly. The decision rests with the Assembly. If the Assembly does not accept any of the recommendations, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by the Legislature in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly. On the other hand, if the Legislative Council does not return the money bill transmitted by the lower House within a period of 14 days from the date of the receipt in the Upper House the Bill is deemed to have been passed by the Legislature at the expiry of the period of 14 days. As such there can be no deadlock between the two Houses.

60. Constitution of India, Art. 206.
The Budget is dealt with by the Council in two stages, viz., a general discussion and consideration of Appropriation Bill. If there is no sufficient time to pass the budget within the financial year, there is provision in the Constitution for making grants in advance for part of a financial year pending the completion of the necessary procedure for the grant of the amount by the legislature. This is called 'Vote on Account'. If the amount granted by the legislature for a particular service is found insufficient for the purpose supplementary or additional grants for that year may be asked. The Rules of procedure allow discussion of such estimates and discussion is confined to the items included in the estimates. In case of urgent necessity for a new service which was not contemplated earlier Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest amount is placed at the disposal of the Governor to make advances to meet such emergency. This amount has to be recouped to the fund later.

The Central function of the Legislature continues to be the supervision of the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature. This is done by asking questions,

61. Rules of Procedure, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Sec.17.
debating Government policies and measures, passing resolutions, tabling adjournment motions and, if need be, removing it from office by passing a no-confidence motion. The Legislature which comprises of both ruling and Opposition parties must not only give support to the Government but also serve as an instrument of ventilating the grievances of the people and must exercise general control.