

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	1009
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು	ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರತಾಪ ಸಿಂಹ ನಾಯಕ್ ಕೆ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾದವರು)
ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದವರು	ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಸಚಿವರು
ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	14.12.2023

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	ಉತ್ತರ
ಅ	<p>ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧದ ಮದ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ; ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಮದ್ಯದ ಮಾರಾಟ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತೆರೆಯಲು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾನದಂಡ ನಿಯಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳೇನು; (ಆದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು)</p>	<p>1992ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಿಎಲ್-2 ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಎಲ್-9 ಸನ್ನದನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಿಎಲ್-2 ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಎಲ್-9 ಸನ್ನದುಗಳ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.</p> <p>ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಿಎಲ್-4, ಸಿಎಲ್-6ಎ, ಸಿಎಲ್-7, ಸಿಎಲ್-7ಎ, ಸಿಎಲ್-8, ಸಿಎಲ್-11ಸಿ, ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಸಿಎಲ್-16, ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಸಿಎಲ್-17 ಮತ್ತು ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಸಿಎಲ್-18 ಸನ್ನದುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ (ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಮದ್ಯಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1968 ರ ನಿಯಮ-3 ಮತ್ತು 5 ರಡಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಸನ್ನದುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ (ದೇಶೀ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಮದ್ಯ ಮಾರಾಟ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು 1968ರ ನಿಯಮ 8, 8(ಎ) ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಸನ್ನದು ಶುಲ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸನ್ನದು ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಂದ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ (ಸನ್ನದುಗಳ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1967ರ ನಿಯಮ-5 ರನ್ವಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಸನ್ನದಿನ 100 ಮೀಟರ್ ಅಂತರದೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು (30 ಬೆಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು</p>

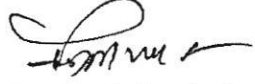
	<p>ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತೆಗಳು) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಕಾಲೋನಿಗಳು ಇರುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ/ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಛೇರಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಅವುಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಗ್ರೂಪ್ "ಎ" ಅಥವಾ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ "ಬಿ" ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕಛೇರಿಯು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣಾ ಸ್ಥಳವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-01 ಮತ್ತು 02ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿದೆ</p> <p>ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಅಪೀಲು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:12164-12166/2016 ದಿನಾಂಕ:31.3.2017ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದಂತೆ 20,000ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 500 ಮೀಟರ್ (ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯು ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಅಂಚಿನಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ/ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಯ ಅಂಚಿನಿಂದ) ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸನ್ನದನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. 20,000ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 220 ಮೀಟರ್ (ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯು ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಅಂಚಿನಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ/ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಯ ಅಂಚಿನಿಂದ) ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸನ್ನದನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-3ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿದೆ.</p> <p>ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಪಿ (ಸಿವಿಲ್) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:10243/2017ರಲ್ಲಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ:11.07.2017ರ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣದಂತೆ, ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ನಗರಸಭೆ, ಪುರಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ</p>
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ಆ	2022-23ನೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂತ್ಯದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಮದ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳೆಷ್ಟು; ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳೆಷ್ಟು;	2022-23ನೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂತ್ಯದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಮದ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳ ವಿವರ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-9 ಮತ್ತು 10 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿದೆ.
ಇ	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮದ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ;	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮದ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳ ವಿವರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-11 ಮತ್ತು 12ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ	<p>ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರದ ಹೊಸ ವಿಧದ ಮದ್ಯದಂಗಡಿ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ;</p>	
ಉ	<p>ಮದ್ಯದಂಗಡಿ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮದ್ಯದಂಗಡಿ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>ಅಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.</p>

ಆಇ 92 ಇಎಲ್‌ಕ್ಯೂ 2023


(ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ)
ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಸಚಿವರು

enjoins that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health. Article 47 is in Part IV of the Constitution which contains Directive Principles of the State Policy. Article 37 enjoins that the provisions of this part shall not be enforceable by any Court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. It has to be borne in mind that Article 32 of the Constitution gives the Supreme Court the power to enforce rights which are fundamental rights. Fundamental rights are justiciable, directive principles are not. Directive principles are aimed at securing certain values or enforce certain attitudes in the law making and in the administration of law. Directive principles cannot in the very nature of things be enforced in a Court of law. Whether a law should be made embodying the principles of directive principles depends on the legislative will of the legislation. Article 32 is not the machinery through which policy preferences or priorities are determined and this Court is not the forum where the conflicting claims of policies or priorities should be debated. To make the State accept a particular policy, desirable and necessary as the policy might be is not the function of Article 32 of the Constitution. Article 32 of the Constitution is not the nest for all the bees in the bonnet of 'public spirited persons'.— *B. Krishna Bhat v Union of India*, (1990)3 SCC 65. [Articles 32, 37 and 47 of the Constitution]

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

- (a) "Act" means, the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965;
- (b) "Foreign liquor" means liquor other than Indian liquor;
- (c) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;
- (d) "Indian liquor" means all liquor defined as Indian liquor in the Act, ¹[x x x x];
- (e) "Licence" means a licence issued under these rules;
- (f) "Licensee" means, a person to whom a licence is issued;
- (g) "Year" means the year commencing on the first day of July.

3. Licences.—Licences for the vend of ²[Indian Liquor (other than arrack)] or Foreign liquor or both shall be of the following descriptions, namely.—

³[(1) x x x x

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- 1. The words "other than arrack" omitted by GSR 273, dated 3-8-1972, w.e.f. 4-8-1972.
 - 2. Substituted for the words "Indian Liquor" by GSR 273, dated 3-8-1972, w.e.f. 4-8-1972.
 - 3. Clauses (1) and (1-A) omitted by Notification No. FD 06 PES 2006(7), dated 19-6-2006, w.e.f. 1-7-2006.

(1-A) x x x x x.]

(2) **Retail off shop licences for vend of Indian liquor or Foreign or both not to be drunk on the premises.**—Under these licences granted in Form C.L. 2, the sale of liquor in sealed bottles to any person in a quantity less than [0.050 litres] at a time is prohibited.

[(3) x x x x x.]

[(4) **Licence to clubs.**—The Agent, Secretary or Manager or any other person entrusted with the management of the business of the club shall apply and obtain licence in Form CL-4 from the Deputy Commissioner. The licensee under this clause may open up to four additional counters for serving liquor for the convenience of the members within the licensed premises with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, club means and includes organisation, run by society, a trust registered under relevant Law or a Company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 or other association of individuals, whether incorporated or not with the object of service motive, providing recreation, cultural, sports, gymnasium and service activities of entertainment:

Provided that no such licence under this clause shall be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, unless the following conditions are satisfied.—

- (1) the club shall have been registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 or Indian Trust Act, 1882 or under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 for a period of not less than five years and with not less than 100 permanent members;
- (2) It shall have its own land and building or shall have obtained it on lease for a term of eleven years or more;
- (3) It shall have facility for outdoor games like Tennis, Badminton, Volley ball *etc.*, and indoor games like Carrom, Table Tennis *etc.*, and a reading room or a library;
- (4) It shall have adequate facilities for catering food and drinks to the members; and
- (5) It shall have separate toilet with running water facilities for men and women:

Provided further that, existing clubs to whom licences are granted under this clause for the excise year 2001-2002 shall be allowed to renew their licences under the rule existing prior to the commencement of the Karnataka Excise (Sale of Indian and Foreign Liquors) (First Amendment) Rules, 2002:

1. Substituted for the figures and word "0.180 litres" by Notification No. FD 03 PES 2015, dated 28-5-2016, w.e.f. 28-5-2016
2. Sub-rule (3) omitted by GSR 16, dated 6-2-1990, w.e.f. 6-2-1990.
3. Sub-rule (4) substituted by Notification No. FD 7 PES 2018, dated 20-11-2018, w.e.f. 20-11-2018.

Provided also that existing clubs to whom licences have already been granted but are registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall also be allowed to renew their licences.]

(5) **Occasional licences.**—These licences in Form CL-5 are issued for the [sale, serve or sale and serving of liquor] at the refreshment stalls in connection with race meetings, public entertainments and other such public gatherings to be drunk on the premises.

(6) **Special licences.**—These licences shall be granted in Form CL-6 by the Deputy Commissioner of the district with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner, when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licences of any of the above descriptions, on such terms and conditions and for such periods, as he may on each occasion determine.

²[(6-A) **Star Hotel Licences.**—Licences under this clause shall be granted by the Deputy Commissioner in Form 6-A to Star hotels for possession and sale of liquor. The licensees under this clause may serve liquor to the residents in the rooms and open more than one counter for the convenience of the residents and boarders within the licensed premises with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

Explanation.—'Star Hotel' means the hotel recognized as such by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.]

³[(7) **Hotel and Boarding House licences.**—

- (a) A licence under this clause shall be applied for and obtained in Form CL-7 from the Deputy Commissioner.
- (b) No liquor under this licence shall be sold to persons other than those accommodated in the licenced hotel and boarding houses and their guests and casual visitors who take meals in such places.]

⁴[Provided that no licence under this clause shall be granted unless the hotel and boarding house is having a minimum of ⁵[fifteen double rooms] in corporation areas and ⁶[ten double rooms] in other areas:

Provided further that the licences granted under this clause for the excise year 2001-2002 shall be allowed to renew the licences under the rule existing prior to the commencement of the Karnataka Excise (Sale of Indian and Foreign Liquors) (First Amendment) Rules, 2002:]

1. Substituted for the words "sale of liquor" by Notification No. FD 01 PES 2017, dated 8-6-2017, w.e.f. 8-6-2017
2. Clause (6-A) inserted by Notification No. FD 18 PES 2002, dated 29-6-2002, w.e.f. 1-7-2002.
3. Sub-rule (7) substituted by GSR 16, dated 6-2-1990, w.e.f. 6-2-1990.
4. Provisos inserted by Notification No. FD 18 PES 2002, dated 29-6-2002, w.e.f. 1-7-2002.
5. Substituted for the words "thirty double rooms" by Notification No. FD 16 PES 2017, dated 5-2-2018, w.e.f. 5-2-2018
6. Substituted for the words "twenty double rooms" by Notification No. FD 16 PES 2017, dated 5-2-2018, w.e.f. 5-2-2018

¶[Provided further more that in respect of Hotels and Boarding Houses leased by the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation to private persons, firm or companies on renovate, operate, maintain and transfer (ROMT) basis, while granting or renewing the licenses under this clause, the Excise Commissioner may relax the condition regarding the minimum requirement of ¶[fifteen double rooms] in Corporation areas and ¶[ten double rooms] in other areas.]

¶[(7-A) **Tourist Hotel Licences.**—These licences may be granted to Tourist Hotels situated in places other than Cities and managed by the Tourist Development Corporation of the State Government or the Central Government for the possession and sale of Indian liquor (other than arrack) or Foreign liquor or both for supply to residents or for removal to their private rooms in the Tourist Hotel in which tourists stay or to regular boarders for consumption within a specified area in the licenced premises of the tourist hotel or boarding house set apart by the management for the purpose and approved by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in Form No.CL-14 on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the licence and on such other conditions as the Excise Commissioner may from time to time, specify.]

¶[(7-B) **Tourist Hotel Beer Bar Licences.**—These licences may be granted to Tourist Hotels ¶[x x x x x] managed by the Tourism Development Corporation of the State Government or Government or Central Government for the possession and sale of beer for supply to residents or for removal to their private rooms in the Tourist Hotel in which tourists stay or to regular boarders for consumption within a specified area in the licenced premises of the tourist hotel or boarding house set apart by the management for the purpose and approved by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in Form CL-15, on such terms and conditions, as may be specified in the licence and on such other conditions as the Excise Commissioner may, from time to time, specify.]

¶[(7-C) **Licence to supply liquor on Board of Train engaged and run by Tourism Development Corporation of State Government or Central Government.**—(a) A licence under this rule may be granted to the Tourism Development Corporation of State Government or Central Government in Form CL-7C by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore Urban District, with the prior sanction of the Excise Commissioner for possession and sale of Indian liquor or foreign liquor or both for supply to the *bona fide* travelers

1. Third proviso inserted by Notification No. FD 2 PES 2004, dated 3-2-2004, w.e.f. 3-2-2004.
2. Substituted for the words "thirty double rooms" by Notification No. FD 16 PES 2017, dated 5-2-2018, w.e.f. 5-2-2018
3. Substituted for the words "twenty double rooms" by Notification No. FD 16 PES 2017, dated 5-2-2018, w.e.f. 5-2-2018
4. Sub-rule (7-A) inserted by GSR 159, dated 19-6-1973, w.e.f. 28-6-1973.
5. Sub-rule (7-B) inserted by GSR 35, dated 6-2-1981, w.e.f. 6-2-1981.
6. The words "situated in places other than cities" omitted by GSR 121, dated 11-5-1981, w.e.f. 13-5-1981.
7. Sub-rule (7-C) inserted by Notification No. FD 01 PES 2008, dated 25-3-2008, w.e.f. 25-3-2008.

traveling in the trains engaged and run by the Tourism Development Corporation of the State Government or Central Government for consumption of liquor within the train during its stay in the limits of the Karnataka State subject to the conditions specified therein the licence.

(b) While applying for licence under this clause, the applicant shall submit application along with the fee specified in Rule 8 and due permission and No Objection Certificate granted by the competent Indian Railway Authorities to serve liquor on board of the train.]

¹[(7-D) *Hotel and Boarding House Licences owned by the person belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—

- (a) *A licence under this clause shall be applied for and obtained in Form CL-7D from the Deputy Commissioner;*
- (b) *No liquor under this license shall be sold to persons other than those accommodated in the licensed hotel and boarding houses and their guests and casual visitors who take meals in such places;*

Provided that no licence under this clause shall be granted unless the hotel and boarding house is having a minimum of fifteen double rooms in Corporation areas and ten double rooms in other areas.]

(8) **Military Canteen Licences.**—These licences may be granted to military canteens for sale of ²[Indian Liquor (other than arrack)] or Foreign liquor or both to the members of the armed forces for their use only and shall be in Form CL-8.

³[(8-A) **Military Canteen Stores Bonded Warehouse Licence.**—A licence under this clause shall be in Form CL-8-A and shall be granted by the Excise Commissioner, to establish a military canteen stores bonded warehouse, to import, export and store Indian made liquor (other than arrack) or foreign liquor without payment of excise duty. The licensee shall supply or sell the above liquor only after payment of excise duty to other military canteen stores within the State having CL-8 licence.]

⁴[(8-B) **Border Security Force or Para Military Forces Licences.**—Licences may be granted in Form CL-8-B to Border Security Forces or Para Military Units for sale of Indian Liquor (other than arrack) or Foreign Liquor or both to the members of Border Security Force or Para Military Units for their personal consumption.]

⁵[(9) **Refreshment Room (Bar) Licence.**—

1. Sub-rule (7-D) as inserted by Notification No. FD 14 PES 2013, dated 9-6-2014, w.e.f. 9-6-2014 again omitted by Notification No. FD 02 (2) PES 2019, dated 17-12-2019, w.e.f. 18-12-2019.
2. Substituted for the words "Indian liquor" by GSR 273, dated 3-8-1972, w.e.f. 4-8-1972.
3. Sub-rule (8-A) inserted by GSR 152, dated 24-6-1988, w.e.f. 1-7-1988.
4. Sub-rule (8-B) inserted by Notification No. FD 12 PES 95(iv), dated 29-6-1996, w.e.f. 29-6-1996.
5. Sub-rule (9) substituted by GSR 16, dated 6-2-1990, w.e.f. 6-2-1990.

- (a) A licence under this clause, for refreshment room (bar) for sale of Indian liquor combined with the supply of meals or eatables shall be applied and obtained in Form CL-9 from the Deputy Commissioner:

Provided that no such licence shall be granted by the Deputy Commissioner unless he is satisfied that the refreshment room (bar) provided the following accommodations and facilities:—

- ¹[(i) a kitchen with sufficient accommodation either with exhaust fan or proper ventilator. The customers shall not pass through kitchen to go the toilet. Passage to the toilet shall be separate from the kitchen;
- (ii) a separate room (Dining Hall) for serving the liquor along-with meals or eatables for consumption. The space in the dining shall be so provided that not more than eight persons shall be accommodated in a built in floor area of 100 Sq. ft. (10x10) with a minimum of four feet space between the tables for the movement of customers and servers. Further, the total area of the Hall/Halls for dining shall not be less than 400 Sq. ft:

Provided that the minimum requirement of 400 Sq. fit, area for dining may be relaxed by the Deputy Commissioner of Excise in case of the licences existing on the dates of the commencement of the Karnataka Excise (Sale of Indian and Foreign Liquor) (Amendment) Rules, 1993:

Provided further that in case the licensee desired to shift the licensed premises to any other premises from the premises in which the licence is existing on the date of the commencement of the Karnataka Excise (Sale of Indian and Foreign Liquor) (Amendment) Rules, 1993, the above provisions shall apply without any relaxation.]

- (iii) adequate seating arrangements;
- (iv) separate toilet with running water facilities for men and women.
- (b) No sale of liquor for removal from the premises shall be permitted under the licence. No liquor shall be sold to persons who have not part taken of meals or eatables served in the licenced premises:]

²[Provided that no licence under this sub-rule shall be granted in any predominantly residential area.]

(10) **Auctioner's licences.**—(a) These licences shall be in Form CL-10 and shall be applied for and obtained from the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

1. Items (i) and (ii) substituted by GSR 74, dated 15-4-1993, w.e.f. 1-7-1993.
2. Proviso inserted by GSR 74, dated 15-4-1993, w.e.f. 1-7-1993.

- (b) The licensee may be give sample bottles in respect of all consignments whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of testing high class wines or spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.
- (c) The licensee is authorised to sell the [Indian liquor (other than arrack)] or foreign liquor or both in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or estates, or of trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unmerchanted.
- (d) The licensee is authorised to sell by auction at places specified in the licence.

³[(11) **Distributor licence.**—(a) A licence under this clause shall be granted by the Excise Commissioner for the whole of the State or any part thereof to deal in the products of all distilleries or breweries or wineries in the State or to import liquor from outside the State for the purpose of distribution or sale within the State or part thereof or to export liquor outside the State. The licensee shall establish such number of depots in different parts of the State, as the Excise Commissioner may specify in this behalf.

(b) The licence under this clause shall be issued only to such company owned or controlled by the State Government as it may specify.

(c) The licence shall be in Form CL-11 and shall be subject to renewal each year at the discretion of the Excise Commissioner.

(d) The Excise Commissioner may also permit the licensee to sell foreign liquor imported from outside India.]

³[(11-A) **Distributor licence to sell foreign liquor.**—(1) A licence shall be granted by the Excise Commissioner for the whole of the State or any part thereof to directly import foreign liquor from outside India or to import foreign liquor from other authorised agencies outside the State of Karnataka but within India for the purpose of distribution of sale within the State of Karnataka, as the case may be.

(2) The licence under this clause shall be issued only to such company owned or controlled by the State Government and which possesses an authorisation or import licence granted by the Government of India to import foreign liquor as specified by the Government.

(3) The licence shall be in Form CL-11A and shall be subject to renewal each year at the discretion of the Excise Commissioner.]

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1. Substituted for the words "Indian Liquor" by GSR 273, dated 3-8-1972, w.e.f. 4-8-1972.
 2. Sub-rule (11) substituted by Notification No. FD 16 PES 2003(i), dated 30-6-2003, w.e.f. 30-6-2003.
 3. Clause (11-A) inserted by Notification No. FD 15 PES 2001, dated 4-7-2001, w.e.f. 1-7-2001.

¹[(11-B) **Licence to sell confiscated liquor.**—(1) A licence under this clause in Form CL-11B shall be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, only to such companies owned or controlled by the State Government and specified by the Government for possession and to sell in retail to any person of the liquor seized or confiscated under the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965 and Rules framed thereunder and found fit for human consumption.]

²[(11-C) **Retail shop licence issued to Government Companies.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 12, a licence under this clause in Form CL(11-C) shall be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, only to such companies owned or controlled by the State Government and specified by the Government, for possession and sale of liquor in retail shops with a condition that such shops shall be exclusively maintained by them and shall not be transferred and sub-leased to others. Consumption of liquor within the licensed premises shall not be allowed under this category of licences.]

³[(12) **Licence for retail sale of bottled toddy.**—Licence for the retail sale of bottled toddy may be granted with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner in Form CL-12 by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, on payment of the licence fee specified in Rule 8 and on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the licence and on such other conditions as the Excise Commissioner may, from time to time, specify.

⁴[(13) **Arrack depot licence.**—The Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner, grant arrack depot licence in Form CL-13, to a person who has obtained a lease of the right of retail vend of arrack for storage of bottled arrack of the approved sizes affixed with excise labels obtained from the licensed warehouse or Depot, on payment of fee specified in Rule 8, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the licence and on such other conditions as the Excise Commissioner, may specify from time to time.]]

⁵[(14) **Licence for running duty-free shop at International Airport.**—Licence for retail sale of foreign liquor to *bona fide* International Air Passengers transiting the ⁶[x x x] International Airport who are required to wait at the airport transit lounge reserved for such passenger before resuming their journey shall be granted with the prior sanction of the Excise Commissioner in Form CL-16 by the Deputy Commissioner of the District on payment of fee as specified in Rule 8 and as such terms and conditions as the Excise Commissioner may specify from time to time.]

1. Clause (11-B) omitted by Notification No. FD 06 PES 2011, dated 1-8-2014, w.e.f. 1-8-2014.
2. Clause (11-C) inserted by Notification No. FD 14 PES 2003(i), dated 30-6-2003, w.e.f. 1-7-2003.
3. Sub-rules (12) and (13) inserted by GSR 273, dated 3-8-1972, w.e.f. 4-8-1972.
4. Sub-rule (13) omitted by Notification No. FD 06 PES 2011, dated 1-8-2014, w.e.f. 1-8-2014.
5. Sub-rule (14) inserted by Notification No. FD 2 PES 2001, dated 22-2-2001, w.e.f. 22-2-2001.
6. The word "Bangalore" omitted by Notification No. FD 3 PES 2008, dated 22-11-2008, w.e.f. 22-11-2008.

[(15) Refreshment Room (Bar) Licence at International Airport. — Licence under this clause, for refreshment room (bar) for sale of Foreign Liquor or Indian Liquor or both, combined with supply of meals or eatables in. —

- (a) an area common for the domestic and international air passengers and *bona fide* users shall be granted in Form CL-17; and
- (b) an area exclusively meant for international air passengers shall be granted in Form CL-18;

of an international airport, by the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned on payment of a fee as specified in Rule 8 and on such terms and conditions as the Excise Commissioner may specify from time to time.]

CASE LAW

R. 3 — Standing Circular No. 141, Para 3(c) — C.L. 2 Licence holder to purchase only from C.L. 1 Licence holder of his district; not permissible to purchase from C.L. 1 Licence Holder outside the district — Explained. — *Bhagyalakshmi Wines Stores and Another v State of Karnataka and Others*, 1989(3) Kar. L.J. 326.

R. 3(2) — As amended by Karnataka Excise (Sale of Indian and Foreign Liquors) (Amendment) Rules, 1997 — Distributor licence — Amendment liberalising grant of — Provision restricting distributorship to company owned or controlled by State Government, validity of which has been upheld by Apex Court, sought to be diluted and water down by making amendment, permitting appointment of more than one distributor for distillery, brewery or winery either for whole or part of State — Amendment made to nullify effect of judgment of Apex Court is liable to be quashed.

R.P. Sethi, Cj. and A.M. Farooq, J., Held: In the instant case while upholding the validity of 1989 rules, the Supreme Court rejected all the pleas of the manufacturers and distilleries of the IMFL which have been now made a basis for repealing of the 1989 rules. Upholding the validity of the impugned rules would amount to setting aside of the Apex Court judgment in *Khoday Distilleries* case. What the distilleries and manufacturers of liquor could not achieve in a Court of law, they have clandestinely succeeded to obtain by virtue of the impugned rules. The impugned rules if permitted to remain on the statute book would not only be contrary to the directions of the Supreme Court but would be a negation of the rule of law. The impugned rules have not been referred to any reasonable basis or justification. The impugned rules are not only unconstitutional, illegal, *mala fide*, initiated at the instance of the manufacturers and distilleries of IMFL is conspiracy with some bureaucrats but also against the general public interest resulting in huge losses not only to the State Exchequer but to MSIL, admittedly a public undertaking and a Government Company. — *K.V. Amarnath and Another v State of Karnataka and Others*, 1998(5) Kar. L.J. 62D (DB).

Rule 3(2) — Constitution of India, Articles 226 and 227 — Allegation of selling spurious and adulterated liquors made against licensee — Suspension

1. Sub-rule (15) inserted by Notification No. FD 3 PES 2008, dated 22-11-2008, w.e.f. 22-11-2008.

[3. **Definitions.**— In these rules unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (1) **“Educational Institution”** means a Pre-Primary, Primary or Secondary School [or college or institution] owned or managed or recognised by any local authority, State or Central Government or any College affiliated to or established or managed by any University established by law.
- (2) **“Licensee”** means a person to whom a licence to sell Liquor is granted.
- (3) **“Religious Institution”** means a temple, mutt, mosque, church, synagogue, agiary or other place of public religious worship which is as the case may be, established or managed or owned by a public trust, the Religious and Charitable Endowments Commissioner or a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act or Wakf Board Act.
- (4) **“Shop”** means the licenced premises where liquor is sold].

4. Commencement of business.— Licensee shall commence his business on the 1st July or such date as may be notified by the Excise Commissioner and shall keep open on every day during such hours as may be fixed by the Excise Commissioner.

Explanation.— Any shop shall be deemed to be open when in the case of liquor shop so much of stock is always kept in the shop so as to meet the requirements for a week and in case of toddy shops to the extent of daily requirements.

4-A. Closure of shops on certain occasions.— (i) A licensee may after intimation to the Excise Inspector of the jurisdictional range, close the shop on the following occasions, namely,—

- (a) on the day of marriage in his family; or
- (b) on the day of the occurrence of a death or accident on his family; and

(ii) A licensee may with the prior permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise close the shop for renovation or repair of licensed premises for a period not exceeding fifteen days in an excise year.]

5. Restriction in respect of location of shops.— (1) No licence for sale of liquor shall be granted to a liquor shop or premises selected within a distance of 100 metres from any religious or educational institution or Hospital or any Office of the State Government or Central Government or Local Authorities or in a residential locality, where the inhabitants are predominantly belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or within a distance of 220 metres from the middle of the State Highways or National Highways:

1. Rule 3 substituted by GSR 16, dated 6-2-1990, w.e.f. 6-2-1990.
 2. Inserted by Notification No. FD 16 PES 2015, dated 4-11-2016, w.e.f. 4-11-2016
 3. Rule 4-A substituted by Notification No. FD 16 PES 2015, dated 4-11-2016, w.e.f. 4-11-2016
 4. Rule 5 substituted by GSR 127, dated 21-6-1993, w.e.f. 21-6-1993.

[Provided that where a shop is sanctioned to a village the population of which is less than two thousand five hundred, such shop shall be located outside the residential locality of the village.]

[Explanation. — (1) For the purpose of this rule “National Highway” or “State Highway” shall not include such parts of the National Highway or State Highway as are situated within the limits of a Municipal Corporation, City or Town Municipal Council, or such other authority having a population of twenty thousand or more.]

[Explanation. — (2) For the purpose of this rule, the expression “Hospital” means any Government Hospital, Primary Health Centre or Primary Health Unit and includes a Private Hospital or a Private Nursing Home which has the facility of a minimum of thirty beds for treatment of inpatients.

Explanation. — (3) For the purpose of this rule the expression “Office of the State Government or Central Government or Local Authority” means and includes any State or Central Government Office headed by Group ‘A’ or ‘B’ grade officers and the main Administrative Offices of Local Bodies like City Corporation, City Municipal Council, Town Municipal Council, Town Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat, Taluk panchayat and Grama Panchayat and such other offices of the State Government, Central Government or Local Authorities as may be specified by the Government from time to time.]

(2) The Deputy Commissioner of Excise shall after making such enquiry as he deems fit approve the premises of liquor shop so selected and thereafter the description of the premises of liquor shop shall be entered in the Licence to be issued:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner of Excise may, with the prior approval of the Excise Commissioner and for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit the location of any shop within a distance of 100 metres, but not less than 50 metres from the institutions, hospital, office or locality specified in sub-rule (1) within the City Municipality or City Corporation limits.

⁵[Provided further that the Deputy Commissioner of Excise may grant licence to locate any liquor shop in a premises situated within a distance of 220 metres from the middle of a State Highway or a National Highway if such premises is located in a predominantly inhabited area, or extension of a town, village, or area the population of which is more than two thousand five hundred and where a licence to locate shop in such premises was granted or was existing during the period commencing from 1st July, 1992 and ending on “[30th June, 1994:]]

1. Proviso inserted by GSR 24, dated 6-12-1993, w.e.f. 6-12-1993.
2. Explanation to sub-rule (1) inserted by GSR 119, dated 19-7-1994, w.e.f. 19-7-1994.
3. Explanation to sub-rule (1) renumbered as Explanation (1) by GSR 156, dated 22-9-1994, w.e.f. 22-9-1994.
4. Explanations (2) and (3) inserted by GSR 156, dated 22-9-1994, w.e.f. 22-9-1994.
5. Second proviso inserted by GSR 119, dated 19-7-1994, w.e.f. 19-7-1994.
6. Read for the words and figures “30th June, 1992.” by GSR 132, dated 12-8-1994.

¹[Provided also that, nothing in sub-rule (1), shall be applicable to the licensed premises located within a distance of 100 meters from any religious or educational institution or hospital or any office of the State Government or Central Government or Local Authorities, renewed or existed as on 1st July, 2016.]

²[(2-A) Notwithstanding anything, contained in sub-rules (1) and (2) the Deputy Commissioner of Excise may with a view to secure, convenience, morality, tranquility, decency or safety of the public or for any other reason, reject the application for licence to a liquor shop or premises after recording the reasons therefor.]

(3) For the purpose of this rule while measuring the distance specified in this rule, the distance shall be measured along the nearest path by which the pedestrian ordinarily reaches, adopting the mid-point of the entrance of the shop and the mid-point of the nearest gate of the institution, hospital or office if there is a compound wall and if there is no compound wall, the mid-point of the nearest entrance of the institution of the office.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner may, by order after giving the licence an opportunity of being heard, direct such licence to shift the location of any shop, —

- (a) With a view to secure the convenience, morality, tranquility, decency or safety of the public ³[or compliance] of the provisions of these rules; or
- (b) where after the issue of a licence, any religious institution or educational institution is established ⁴[or any office of the State Government or Central Government or Local Authorities or a Hospital is opened] within the limits specified in this rule;

to any other suitable place, within such period, not exceeding three months as he may specify.]

⁵[(5) The Excise Commissioner may at his discretion and for reasons to be recorded in writing exempt from the application of these rules in the case of distributor licences referred to in clause (11) of Rule 3 of the Karnataka Excise (Sale of Indian and Foreign Liquors) Rules, 1968.]

CASE LAW

R. 5 — Amendment of *vide* Notification No. FD 20 PES 92, dated 21st June, 1993 — Constitutional validity of amended Rule 5 challenged — Rule placing restrictions regarding location of shops — Whether unreasonable and arbitrary, thereby offending Article 14 of the Constitution?

1. Third proviso inserted by Notification No. FD 11 PES 2015, dated 19-5-2017, w.e.f. 19-5-2017
2. Sub-rule (2-A) inserted by GSR 156, dated 22-9-1994, w.e.f. 22-9-1994.
3. Substituted for the words "and compliance" by GSR 156, dated 22-9-1994, w.e.f. 22-9-1994.
4. Inserted by GSR 156, dated 22-9-1994, w.e.f. 22-9-1994.
5. Sub-rule (5) substituted by Notification No. FD 16 PES 2015, dated 4-11-2016, w.e.f. 4-11-2016

Shivaraj Patil, J., Held. — Rule 5 of the Rules 1967 prior to its amendment did place restrictions regarding location of shops stating that no such site shall be selected to locate a shop within a distance of 100 metres from any religious or educational institution or residential locality inhabited predominantly by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The amended Rule 5 includes hospitals, any office of the State Government or of the Central Government or local authorities and State and National Highways. Distance of 100 metres remains the same except in regard to highways. As far as State Highway and National Highway are concerned, distance prescribed for location of a shop is 220 metres from the middle of the State Highway or National Highway. It appears and it stands to reason as well, that the impugned rule is intended to secure the convenience, morality, tranquility, decency or safety of the public. . . . In short, the impugned rule serves the public interest and as such it is neither unreasonable nor arbitrary. — *B.N. Raghuram and Others v State of Karnataka and Others*, 1993(3) Kar. L.J. 235A.

R. 5 — Amendment of — Whether *ultra vires* Section 71 of the Act.

Shivaraj Patil, J., Held. — The contention that the impugned Rule 5 being the subordinate legislation is not a law made by the legislature of the State and that too when it is not placed on the floor of the legislature, restrictions imposed by the impugned rule are bad in law, does not merit acceptance. Having regard to the language of Section 71(3) of the Act, a valid rule made under the Act has to be taken as a law made by the State Legislature. The impugned Rule 5 is aimed at and intended to achieve some social purpose and the rule is made in the interest of safety, morality and convenience of the public and that the impugned rule having been made by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 71 of the Act definitely serves the purpose of the Act. The impugned Rule 5 is not *ultra vires* of the Act. — *B.N. Raghuram and Others v State of Karnataka and Others*, 1993(3) Kar. L.J. 235B.

Rule 5 — Karnataka Excise Act, 1965, Section 21 — Location of business of vending Indian Liquor — Notice to licences to shift location of their business — Law and order question — Challenged — Contended that no opportunity given and decision taken unilaterally to issue notice to shift place of business — Held — Act always prevail over rules — Rule 5 is only in context of shifting whereas Section 21 is in context of maintaining law and order — Main intention is to close down shops immediately — Notice is more an enabling notice rather than one for purpose of shifting — Three days time to make alternative arrangement is more than sufficient when situation is examined under Section 21 of the Act — Action of authorities have to be examined on touchstone of rules and statutory provisions rather than to examine rights of the licensee — No person has a right to trade in liquor as it is a privilege of the State — Action does not warrant interference in exercise of power of judicial review of administrative action.

D.V. Shylendra Kumar, J., Held: Petitioners have approached Court on the premise that the Deputy Commissioner of the District has surprised them by issuing the notice calling upon the petitioners to shift the location of their business to some other place within three days from the date of receipt of the

REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

I A Nos 4-6, 7-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, 19-21, 22-24, 25-27, 28-30,
31-33, 34-36, 37-39, 40-42

IN
CIVIL APPEAL NOS 12164-12166 OF 2016

THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU REP.BY SEC.
AND ORS

..Appellants

VERSUS

K. BALU AND ANR.

..Respondents

WITH I A NOS 5, 6 AND 7 IN C A NO 12169 OF 2016

WITH CIVIL APPEAL NO 12170 OF 2016

AND OTHER UNREGISTERED I.A.s ON BOARD

ORDER

Dr D Y CHANDRACHUD, J

1. On 15 December, 2016, this Court delivered judgment in a batch of Civil Appeals originating from the State of Tamil Nadu and the States of Punjab and Haryana. The decision of this Court is reported as '**State of Tamil Nadu represented by its Secretary, Home, Prohibition and Excise Department Vs.**

K.Balu¹ . The issue which the Court addressed was the presence of liquor vends on national and state highways across the country. Official figures of road accidents, with their attendant fatalities and injuries provided the backdrop for the intervention of this Court. This Court adverted to the consistent policy of the Union Government to curb drunken driving and, as an incident of the policy, to remove liquor vends on national highways. The judgment of this Court concludes that there is no justification to allow liquor vends on state highways (while prohibiting them on national highways) having due regard to drunken driving being one of the significant causes of road accidents in India. Hence, by the judgment of this Court, the following directions have been issued for stopping the grant of licences for the sale of liquor along national and state highways and over a distance of 500 metres from the outer edge of the highway or a service lane alongside. 1 April 2017 is fixed as the date for phasing out existing licences. The directions are set out below:

- (i) All states and union territories shall forthwith cease and desist from granting licences for the sale of liquor along national and state highways;

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- (ii) The prohibition contained in (i) above shall extend to and include stretches of such highways which fall within the limits of a municipal corporation, city, town or local authority;
- (iii) The existing licences which have already been renewed prior to the date of this order shall continue until the term of the licence expires but no later than 1 April 2017;
- (iv) All signages and advertisements of the availability of liquor shall be prohibited and existing ones removed forthwith both on national and state highways;
- (v) No shop for the sale of liquor shall be (i) visible from a national or state highway; (ii) directly accessible from a national or state highway and (iii) situated within a distance of 500 metres of the outer edge of the national or state highway or of a service lane along the highway.
- (vi) All States and Union territories are mandated to strictly enforce the above directions. The Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police shall within one month chalk out a plan for enforcement in consultation with the state revenue and home departments. Responsibility shall be assigned *inter alia* to District Collectors and Superintendents of Police and other competent authorities. Compliance shall be strictly monitored by calling for fortnightly reports on action taken.
- (vii) These directions issue under Article 142 of the Constitution. "

2. This clutch of applications, nearly 68 of them, have been filed basically for (i) extension of time for compliance, in certain cases; or (ii) modification or, as the case may be, recalling the judgment delivered by this Court.

3. We may at the outset indicate that having regard to the nature and importance of the issue which finds reflection in the judgment delivered by this Court and the significant element of public interest that is involved in dealing with road accidents caused due to drunken driving on the highways of the nation,

we have heard arguments extensively on 29 and 30 March, 2017 so that the matter can be addressed before the deadline of 1 April 2017. Some States and private parties who were not before the Court in the course of the original proceedings urged that their submissions in regard to the directions issued by this Court should be taken into account. Hence, we were of the view that in the interest of fairness it would be appropriate to enable a dispassionate consideration of their perspectives in order to determine whether any modification is required and if so, the nature of the modification that may be warranted in the final judgment of this Court. We have, therefore, not been trammelled by the technicality of whether these 'Interlocutory Applications' would be maintainable in a proceeding which has been disposed of. Having regard to the importance of the issues which have been addressed in the judgment and order, we were of the considered view that this Court should have the benefit of the assistance rendered by States who have moved this Court and of parties with diverse perspectives so as to facilitate an outcome which is both just and is arrived at after a fair hearing. We have accordingly proceeded to follow that line of action and have been assisted over the previous two dates of hearing by

learned counsel who have brought to bear on their task a considerable degree of industry on the subject.

4. For convenience of reference, we may indicate that eight States (besides the Union Territory of Pondicherry) have moved this Court in the present proceedings. The States which are before the Court are :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Karnataka
4. Kerala
5. Sikkim
6. Telangana
7. Meghalaya
8. Tamil Nadu

5. We may indicate that the following States have not filed any applications :

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Chhattisgarh
5. Goa
6. Gujarat
7. Haryana
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Manipur
11. Mizoram
12. Nagaland
13. Odisha
14. Punjab
15. Rajasthan
16. Tripura
17. Uttar Pradesh
18. West Bengal

6. During the course of the proceedings, an affidavit has been filed by the Chief Secretary of the Government of Madhya Pradesh stating that the judgment rendered by this Court has been accepted by the State Government, following a resolution by the Council of Ministers on 16 January 2017. The Chief Secretary informs the Court that :

"In compliance of the order of 15 December, 2016 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, in Civil Appeal No.12164-12166/2016, the Council of Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, in its meeting at 16th January has ensured to comply in the Excise Policy Year 2017-18 that there shall be no Liquor Shop situated within a distance of 500 Metre from the service lane of the National/State Highways. No Liquor Shop shall be visible or accessible directly from the National/State Highways. Any signage or Board or advertisement depicting the availability of the liquor in any form shall be prohibited.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh, Commercial Tax Department, has issued order of aforesaid intent regarding to the location of Liquor Shops at National/State Highways in point No.4 of its order No.F.B.-01-01/2017/2/Five, dated 17th January 2017. (Copy of the order is attached)

For general information of the said provisions to the Public instructions of aforesaid intent have been issued in respect to disposal of retail sale shops of country/foreign liquor, Arrangements

year 2017-18, which have been published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette (Extra Ordinary) No.27 dated 18 January 2017”.

7. On behalf of the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation it has been stated that out of the 547 vends for liquor, 14 are in breach of the 500 metre norm. A Committee was constituted for the shifting of these liquor vends, and the process has begun. An extension of six months has been sought.
8. During the course of the hearing, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the State of Andhra Pradesh informed the Court that the State Government has accepted the judgment and is accordingly withdrawing the Interlocutory Application filed by it. I.A.D.No. 11840 is accordingly dismissed as withdrawn.
9. The State of Telangana has similarly informed the Court that under its excise policy, the excise year is to end on 30 September. The limited prayer before the Court is an extension of time for compliance so as to facilitate the expiry of the current licences at the end of the excise year on 30 September 2017.
10. Besides the States listed earlier, the Court has also been seized of Interlocutory Applications instituted by individual licencees of liquor or, as the case may be, of associations representing the interests of the trade.

11. The principle line of submission addressed before this Court by the learned Attorney General for India (appearing on behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu) is that the judgment rendered by this Court has transgressed the limitations on the constitutional power conferred by Article 142. The basis on which this submission has been urged is that the excise rules which are framed by different States under their enabling legislative powers prescribe distances for the location of liquor shops with reference to the highways. For instance, it has been stated that the distance prescribed in certain state excise rules is 220 metres. Similarly an exemption is available for municipal and local areas through which a segment of a highway passes. It has been urged that the prescription of distance under the state excise rules is interfered with by the directions issued by this Court which prohibit shops for the sale of liquor within a distance of 500 metres from the outer edge of national or state highways or of a service lane along the highway. The learned Attorney General submits that topographic and geographical conditions of each State are distinct, which is why excise rules across the country prescribe varying distances from the highways for location of liquor shops. Hence it has been urged that it is not appropriate for this Court to prescribe a fixed

distance of 500 metres. The Attorney General urge that the Committee appointed by this Court (chaired by Justice S.Radhakrishnan, a former Judge of this Court) recommended a distance only of 100 metres. The error, in the submission of the Attorney General, lies in comparing national and state highways. Moreover, it is urged that even if the prohibition were to apply to both national and state highways, an exemption ought to be provided for the location of liquor shops in municipal areas through which the state highways traverse. Alternately, it was urged that a smaller prohibition in terms of distance would be appropriate in relation to state highways. The Attorney General has confined his submission to the state highways only.

12. Dr. Rajeev Dhawan, learned senior counsel has urged that the judgment rendered by this Court is unconstitutional and is in the nature of judicial policy making.
13. The Union of India is represented in these proceedings (as in the proceedings which led to the judgment dated 15 December 2016) by Shri Panda. Shri Panda has unequivocally asserted that the Union government stands by the judgment rendered by this Court on 15 December 2016. Shi Panda has submitted that the judgment is supported by the consistent policy and advisories of the Union government to the states to curb

drunken driving and to prohibit the sale of liquor along national highways.

14. In dealing with these submissions, we must at the outset notice that this Court while exercising its jurisdiction has neither formulated policy nor (as we shall indicate) has it assumed a legislative function. The basis and foundation of the judgment delivered on 15 December 2016 is (i) the policy of the Union Government, formulated by the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH); (ii) the decision of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC), which is an apex body for road safety established under Section 215 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; (iii) advisories issued by the Union Government to the states over a period of one decade; and (iv) the Parliamentary mandate of zero tolerance for driving under the influence of alcohol, evident in Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The judgment of this Court extensively reproduced the statistics on road accidents from official data released by MoRTH in its Transport Research Wing, the decisions of NRSC and the advisories issued over the previous decade by the Union Government. The judgment of this Court has *inter alia* adverted to the decision taken in a meeting held thirteen years ago by NRSC to the effect that licences for liquor

shops should not be given along the national highways. Besides this, the Court has also relied upon advisories issued by MoRTH to the States and Union Territories on 26 October 2007, 1 December 2011, 18 March 2013 and 21 May 2014. Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act is indicative of a Parliamentary intent to penalise driving under the influence of alcohol. The conclusions which have been drawn by this Court in paragraph 9 of its judgment, which we extract below are hence based, on the considered policy of the Union Government :

- "9. The material which has been placed on record indicates that :
- (i) India has a high rate of road accidents and fatal road accidents – one of the advisories states that it is the highest in the world with an accident occurring every four minutes;
 - (ii) There is a high incidence of road accidents due to driving under the influence of alcohol;
 - (iii) The existence of liquor vends on national highways is in the considered view of the National Road Safety Council and Mo RTH – expert authorities with domain knowledge – a cause for road accidents on national highways;
 - (iv) Advisories have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territories to close down liquor vends on national highways and to ensure that no fresh licences are issued in the future..."

Having said this the Court observed that there is no logical basis to distinguish between national and state highways. The menace of drunken driving and the resultant fatalities or injuries are not confined only to national highways. Hence, the judgment of this Court is neither an exercise of the court having formulated a policy or of having embarked upon a legislative exercise.

15. The submission of the Attorney General (representing the State of Tamil Nadu) and of other learned senior counsel who adopted the same line of argument, which is based on the state excise rules is lacking in substance. The state excise rules contain enabling provisions. They provide for a discretion for the grant of liquor licences. No individual has a vested right to obtain a licence. There is no fundamental right to carry on business in liquor since as a matter of constitutional doctrine, Article 19(1)(g) does not extend to trade in liquor which is consistently regarded as *res extra commercium*. Where an excise rule which has been formulated by a state government provides for the maintenance of a specified distance from an institution or amenity, what this postulates is that no licence can be granted at all by the State Government within that distance. The state has a discretion on whether a licence should be granted under its enabling powers. No individual can assert a right to the grant of a licence : trading in liquor is a privilege conferred by the state. The directions which have been issued by this Court do not breach any norm in the nature of a prohibition nor do they operate to lift a prohibition imposed by law. The effect and purport of the directions is that in the interest of public safety and public health, the distance from the outer edge of national or state highways or a service lane along the highway is to be maintained of 500 metres. This does not amount to the

assumption of a legislative function by the Court. In fact the requirement of maintaining a distance from the highway (which even according to the submission of counsel is adopted in a large number of states) ensures that the prohibition on the grant of licences along the highway is not defeated by the presence of outlets in close proximity to the highway. The maintenance of an adequate buffer is a necessary incident of the principle, which is to prevent ready availability of liquor to users of a highway. In any event, no private individual can be heard to make a grievance of the prescription of 500 metres which is manifestly in public interest.

16. In the teeth of the statistics on road accidents which are made available to the court by MoRTH, we are not inclined to accept the submission of Shri K.K.Venugopal, learned senior counsel, that drunken driving is not the most important cause of road accidents (over-speeding according to learned counsel being the main cause). Over-speeding can also occur due to the driver being under influence of alcohol. Learned counsel urged that even in a 'dry' state like Gujarat, accidents occur due to drunken driving. Apart from the questionable authenticity of a private web-site on the internet, we have considered it more appropriate to place reliance on official data of MoRTH. It is also necessary to emphasise that there is a tendency to under-report drunken driving as a cause of

accidents with a view not to prejudice the claims of victims or their heirs to compensation. In fact even the data relied upon by Shri Venugopal states that in 2011, the highest prevalence of accidents due to drunken driving was in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. We therefore do not find any substance in the submission.

17. The next aspect of the submissions urged before the Court by learned senior counsel is that state highways traverse across towns, cities and villages. It has been urged that the application of the prohibitory distance of 500 metres would cause serious hardship particularly if more than one state highway is found to intersect a municipal area. The example of the city of Coimbatore was cited before this Court to urge that where more than one highway intersects a municipal area the obligation to observe a distance of 500 metres would operate to cause serious prejudice. The learned counsel appearing on behalf of the associations representing the liquor trade or, as the case may be, individual licencees urged that a graduated solution which exempts those segments of the state highways which traverse through villages, cities and towns should be adopted. Shri Kapil Sibal, Shri Harish Salve, Dr A M Singhvi, Shri Jayant Bhushan, learned senior counsel, as well as other learned counsel suggested the same approach.

As and by way of an example, Shri Devdatt Kamat, learned counsel appearing for the State of Karnataka informed the Court that under the state excise rules, an exemption is provided from the application of a prescribed distance of 220 metres in the case of a municipality with a population of less than 20,000 people.

18.. To further buttress the submission, it was urged that the direction which has been issued by the Court will result in a loss of revenue to the States. The direction, it was submitted, would result in individual hardship, in cases where the shifting of a liquor shop may not be possible due to geographical location or topography. Alternately, it was submitted that the shifting of a liquor shop may encounter other difficulties such as the presence of residential areas or the requirement of maintaining a stipulated distance from educational and religious institutions.

19. The judgment delivered by this Court on 15 December 2016 indicates a rationale and basis for not allowing the exemption for those segments of national and state highways which fall within the limits of municipal or local authorities. This Court noted that such an exclusion would defeat the policy since the availability of liquor along such stretches of national or state highways would merely allow drivers to replenish the stock of alcohol, resulting in a situation which the policy

seeks to avoid in the first place the directions which have been issued by this Court restrain the grant of licences for the sale of liquor along national and state highways and within a stipulated distance of 500 metres of the outer edge of a highway or of a service lane along the state highway. Sale of liquor along the highways is not exhaustive of the broad canvas of areas in which licences which may be granted by a State. Apart from areas along the national and state highways (or the stipulated distance of 500 metres), licences can be granted over other areas of the States and Union Territories subject to compliance with the other requirements of the excise rules. No state has placed any data before the Court to indicate that no licence can be granted at all by it in an area other than along a state highway or the buffer distance prescribed. It would defy reason to assume that in municipal areas, availability of liquor is only along the segment of a highway. It may be attractive to the vendor to sell liquor along the highway but that is not the touchstone of a norm which protects public health and seeks to curb fatalities on the highways of the nation. The states are free to realise revenues from liquor licences in the overwhelmingly large swathe of territories that lie outside the national and state highways and the buffer distance of 500 metres.

20. The pernicious nature of the sale of liquor along the national and state highways cannot be ignored. Drunken driving is a potent source of fatalities and injuries in road accidents. The Constitution preserves and protects the right to life as an over-arching constitutional value. The preservation of public health and of public safety is an instrument of enhancing the right to life as a constitutionally protected value. Where a balance has to be drawn between protection of public health and safety and the need to protect road users from the menace of drunken driving (on the one hand) and the trade in liquor (on the other hand) the interests of the latter must be subordinate to the former.

21. Another submission which has been urged on behalf of the applicants is that the expert committee appointed by this Court (chaired by Justice S Radhakrishnan, a former Judge of this Court) has recommended a distance of 100 metres with reference to highways. In view of this recommendation it has been submitted that this Court ought not to have fixed the minimum distance at 500 metres. We find no merit in the submission. The recommendation of the Committee cannot be placed on a higher footing than what it purports to be namely, a recommendation. The opinion of the Expert Committee was duly cited before this Court during the course of the proceedings leading upto the judgment dated 15 December 2016. We are of the view that a distance

of 100 metres with reference to the highway is not adequate to ensure that users of the highway do not seek access to the sale of liquor in close proximity to the highway. A distance of merely 100 metres will not serve the purpose which is sought to be achieved. Hence, we have not accepted that part of the recommendation of the Committee but have considered it appropriate to enhance the minimum distance.

22. After considering the submissions which have been urged before this Court, we are of the view that there are three areas where the rigors of the directions which have been issued by this Court may require to be suitably modulated without affecting the basic principle underlying the judgment. . The first is in relation to limits of local bodies with a population of less than 20,000 people. In such areas, it has been urged before this Court that a state highway is the main thoroughfare area along which the township has developed in small clusters of 20,000 or less. Hence, the requirement of maintaining a distance of 500 metres from the outer edge of the highway or service lane may result in a situation where the entire local area may fall within the prohibited distance. We find some substance in the submission. We must emphatically clarify that even in such areas falling under local bodies with a population of less than 20,000, no licence for the sale of liquor should be issued along either a national or state highway or a service

lane along the highway. Similarly, the sale of liquor should be from a point which is neither visible from a national or state highway or which is directly accessible from a national or state highway. However, in such a situation, the prohibited distance should in our view be restricted to 220 metres from the outer edge of the national or state highway or of a service lane along the highway. We accordingly direct that the following paragraph shall be inserted, after direction (v) in paragraph 24 of the operative directions of this Court in the judgment dated 15 December 2016 namely :

"In the case of areas comprised in local bodies with a population of 20,000 people or less, the distance of 500 metres shall stand reduced to 220 metres".

23. The second area upon which we propose to issue a relaxation is in respect of direction (iii) contained in paragraph 24 of the judgment of this Court. This Court has directed that existing licences which have been renewed prior to the date of the order shall continue only until the term of the licence expires but not later than 1 April 2017. This was on the basis that the excise year ends on 31 March with the end of the financial year. This Court has been apprised during the course of hearing, that different states have different periods of operation for their excise years. Shri P.P.Rao, learned senior counsel, urged that the implementation of the

directions should be carried out so as to inflict 'minimum pain' on the trade, which is not illegal. For instance, our attention has been drawn to the fact that the excise year in Telangana commences on 1 October and ends on 30 September of the following year. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the excise year is stated to end on 30 June. Licencees to whom licences have been allotted prior to the date of the judgment would have made their investments. The cut-off date of 1 April 2017 was intended to protect such individuals. However, some modification is warranted due to the prevalence of varying excise years. In our view, the ends of justice would be met by issuing the following direction in continuation of direction (iii) in paragraph 24 of the judgment of this Court

:

"In the case of those licences for the sale of liquor which have been renewed prior to 15 December 2016 and the excise year of the concerned state is to end on a date falling on or after 1 April 2017, the existing licence shall continue until the term of the licence expires but in any event not later than 30 September 2017".

In other words, no licence shall either be granted or renewed or shall remain in operation in violation of the direction of this Court beyond 30 September 2017.

24. In the State of Tamil Nadu, liquor vends are operated by TASMAL which is a state owned entity. In the judgment of this Court, time until 1

April, 2017 was granted on the request of the State. Hence, we decline to grant any further extension to the State of Tamil Nadu.

25. The third area is in relation to the States of Sikkim (argued by Shri A.K.Ganguly, learned senior counsel) and Meghalaya which have moved this Court for a suitable modification of the judgment having regard to the nature of the hilly terrain. In relation to the State of Sikkim, this Court has been apprised on behalf of the State Government that nearly 82 per cent of the area of the state is forested and 92 per cent of the shops will have to be closed as a result of the directions of this Court. Similarly, the State of Meghalaya has placed before this Court peculiar conditions prevailing in the State as a result of the hilly terrain. We are of the view that insofar as the States of Meghalaya and Sikkim are concerned, it would suffice if the two states are exempted only from the application of the 500 metre distance requirement provided in paragraph 24(v)(iii) of the judgment of this Court on 15 December 2016.

26.. Insofar as the State of Himachal Pradesh is concerned, we are of the view that the exemption which has been granted earlier in respect of areas falling under local bodies with a population of 20,000 will sufficiently protect the interests of the State. No further relaxation is granted over and above what has already been stated in that regard.

27. Finally we clarify that we are not inclined to issue a direction in terms as sought by Shri Aryama Sundaram, learned senior counsel and

other counsel that the judgment of this Court should be clarified so as to apply only to shops involving sale of liquor. Since the object of the direction is to prevent drunken driving, no such relaxation can be made which would defeat the object which is sought to be achieved. Consequently, the directions issued by this Court cannot be read down, as suggested. The directions shall be read, as they stand.

28. We accordingly dispose of this batch of Interlocutory applications in terms of the above. The Civil Appeal shall stand disposed of in terms of the judgment dated 15 December 2016 and the order passed today.

.....CJI
[JAGDISH SINGH KHEHAR]

.....J
[Dr D Y CHANDRACHUD]

.....J
[L NAGESWARA RAO]

New Delhi
MARCH 31 2017

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
REVIEW PETITION (CIVIL) D.NO. 6688 OF 2017
IN
CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 12164-12166 OF 2016

STATE OF U.P. ... Petitioner
THR.PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, EXCISE

versus

K. BALU & ORS. ... Respondents

O R D E R

Permission to file Review Petition is granted. Objection raised by the office is waived.

In view of the order passed by this Court on 31 March 2017 in I.A.Nos.4 to 6 etc.etc. in C.A.Nos.12164-12166 of 2016 and also the judgment of this Court dated 15 December 2016 in Civil Appeal Nos.12164-12166 of 2016 etc, this Review Petition is also disposed of.

.....CJI.
(Jagdish Singh Khehar)

.....J.
(Dr D Y Chandrachud)

.....J.
(L. Nageswara Rao)

New Delhi;
March 31, 2017.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL) D.NO. 9250 OF 2017
IN
CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 12164-12166 OF 2016

V M SUDHEERAN

... Petitioner

versus

PINARAYI VIJAYAN AND ORS.

... Respondents

O R D E R

In view of the order passed by this Court on 31 March 2017 in I.A.Nos.4 to 6 etc.etc. in C.A.Nos.12164-12166 of 2016 and also the judgment of this Court dated 15 December 2016 in Civil Appeal Nos.12164-12166 of 2016 etc, this Contempt Petition is also disposed of.

.....CJI.
(Jagdish Singh Khehar)

.....J.
(Dr D Y Chandrachud)

.....J.
(L. Nageswara Rao)

New Delhi;
March 31, 2017.

ITEM NO.32(For Orders) COURT NO.1 SECTION XII

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

I.A.Nos.4-6 & 7-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, 19-21, 22-24, 25-27, 28-30,
31-33, 34-36, 37-39, 40-42 in Civil Appeal No(s).12164-12166/2016

THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU REP. BY SEC.&ORS Appellant(s)

VERSUS

K. BALU & ANR. Respondent(s)

WITH

I.A.Nos.5, 6 and 7 In C.A. No.12169/2016

C.A. No.12170/2016

[HEARD BY HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, HON'BLE DR. D.Y.
CHANDRACHUD AND HON'BLE L.NAGESWARA RAO, JJ.]

Date : 31/03/2017 These applications/appeal were called on for
orders today.

For Appearing
Parties

Mr. Subramonium Prasad, Sr. Adv.(AAG)
Mr. B. Balaji, Adv.
Mr. Muthuvel Palani, Adv.

Mr. S. Udaya Kumar Sagar, Adv.
Mr. Mrityunjai Singh, Adv.

Mr.R.Venkata Ramani, Sr.Adv.
Mr.V. G. Pragasam, Adv.
Mr.Prabu Ramasubramanian, Adv.

Mr. Yashraj Singh Bundela, Adv.
Mr. Ankur Talwar, Adv.

Dr.Rajeev Dhawan, Sr.Adv.
Mr.N.K.Perumal, Adv.
Mr.H.D.Kumaravel, Adv.
Ms.V.S.Lakshmi, Adv.
Mr.A.Venayagan Balan, Adv.

Dr.Rajeev Dhawan, Sr.Adv.
Mr.D.Das, Adv.
Mr.R.B.Phookan, Adv.
Ms.Neha T.Phookan, Adv.
Mr.Ishan Das, Adv.
Mr.Shailesh Madiyal, Adv.

Mr.D.K.Thakur, AAG
Mr.Shariq Ahmed, Adv.
Mr.Varinder Kumar Sharma, Adv.

Mr.M. Ram Babu, Adv.
Mr.Ashok Bannidinni, Adv.
Mr.P.V.Saravana Raja, Adv.
Mr.Meka Venkata Rama Krishna, Adv.
Mr.Vamshi Rao, Adv.
Mr. Rayala Subba Rao, Adv.

Mr.Subodh Kr.Pathak, Adv.
Mr.Abhijeet Chatterjee, Adv.
Ms.Shashi Ranjan, Adv.
Mr.Adil Alvi, Adv.
Ms.Devahuti Tamuli, Adv.
Ms. Barnati Basak, Adv.

Mr.Avijit Patnaik, Adv.
Mr.Srisatya Mohanty, Adv

Mr. P.V. Dinesh, Adv.
Ms. Sindhu T.P., Adv
Mr. Bineesh K, Adv.
Mr. Rajendra Beniwal, Adv.
Mr. Arushi Singh, Adv.

Mr.Raghavendra S.Srivatsa, Adv.
Mr.Venkita Subramoniam, Adv.
Mr.Rahat Bansal, Adv.

Mr.G.Prakash, Adv.
Mr.Jishnu ML, Adv.
Mrs. Priyanka Prakash, Adv.
Mrs. Beena Prakash, Adv.
Mr. Manu Srinath, Adv.

Mr.Ram Sankar, Adv.
Mr.P.Jegan, Adv.
Mr. Arun Singh, Adv.
Mr. Surya Narayana Patro, Adv.
Mr. Y. Lokesh, Adv.
for Mr. R.V. Kameshwaran, AOR

Mr. Amol N. Suryawanshi, Adv.
Mr. Prashant Kenjale, Adv.

Mr.Abhijit Chattopadhyay, Adv.
Mr.Sandeep Lamsa, Adv.
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Lal Das, Adv.
Ms. Priyanka Das, Adv.

Ms.Nandini Sen, Adv.
Mr.Suman Sengupta, Adv

Mr.Venkateshwar Rao Anumulu, Adv.
Mr.Prabhakar Parnam, Adv.

Mr.Arun Singh, Adv.
Mr.R.V.Kameshwaran, Adv.

Mr. Ajit Kr. Sinha, Sr. Adv.
Mr.A.K.Panda, Sr.Adv.
Ms.Binu Tamta, Adv.
Mr.S.S.Rawat, Adv.
Mr.G.S.Makker, Adv.
Ms. Somya Rathore, Adv.
Mr. Ansh Singh Luthra, Adv.

Mr.Dhruv Dewan, Adv.
Mr.Vikshit Arora, Adv.
Ms.Reena Choudhary, Adv.
Mr.Koshubh Devmani, Adv.
Ms.Ananya Ghosh, Adv.

Mr.Mahesh Agarwal, Adv.
Mr.Abhinav Agrawal, Adv.
Ms. Sadapuria Mukherjee, Adv.
Mr. Munjal Bhatt, Adv.

Mr.Ashutosh Dubey, Adv.
Mr.Krishnendu Sarkar, Adv.
Mr.Abhishek Chauhan, Adv.
Mr.V.S.Rawat, Adv.
Ms. Rajshri Dubey, Adv.
Mr. Sushil Pandey, Adv.

Mr.A.Mariarputham, AG
Ms.Aruna Mathur, Adv.
Mr.Avneesh Arputham, Adv.
Ms.Anuradha Arputham, Adv.
Mr.Amit Arora, Adv.

Mr.P.V.Yogeshwaran, Adv.
Mr.Ashish Kr.Upadhyay, Adv.

Mr.Suresh Ch.Tripathy, Adv.

Mr.Prasenjit Keswani, Adv.
Mr.Satyajit Saha, Adv.
for Mrs. V.D. Khanna, AOR

Mr.Aashish Gupta, Adv.
Mr.Dushyant Manocha, Adv.
Mr.Ishan Gaur, Adv.
Mr.Aditya Mukherjee, Adv.
Ms.Taruna Dhingra, Adv.
Mr.S.S.Shroff, Adv.

Mr.V.N.Raghupathy, Adv.
Mr.Parikshit P.Angadi, Adv.
Mr. Chinmay Deshpande, Adv.

Mr.Jayesh K.Unnikrishnan, Adv.
Ms.Manju Das, Adv.
Mr.Aviral Kashyap, Adv.
Ms. Sasmita Tripathy, Adv.

Mr.Aarohi Bhalla, Adv.
Mr.Ardhendumauli Kumar Prasad, Adv.

Mr.S.K.Das, Adv.
Mr.R.Nedumaran, Adv.

Ms.Suvira Lal, Adv.
Mr.M.C.Dhingra, Adv.

Ms.G.N.Rampal, Adv.
Mr.Pijush Kant Roy, Adv.

Mr.Ravi Kamal Gupta, Adv
Mr.Nikunj Dayal, Adv.
Mr. Pramod Dayal, Adv.
Ms. Payal Dayal, Adv.

Mr.Tejaswi Kumar Pradhan, Adv.
Mr.M.Paikaray, Adv.

Mr.Sumanth Nookala, Adv.
Mr.Goli Ramakrishna, Adv.

Mr.Vinay Navare, Adv.
Ms.Abha R.Sharma, Adv.

Mr.Kaleeswaram Raj, Adv.
Mr.Suvidutt M.S., Adv.
Mr.Sai Deepak Iyer, Adv.
Mr.Arnold Harvey, Adv.
Mr. Ashutosh Nagar, Adv.

Mr.Manoj V.George, Adv.
Mr.B.D.Das, Adv.
Ms.Shilpa Liza George, Adv.
Mr.Amit Masih, Adv.
Mr.Tarun Kant Samantray, Adv.

Mr.Roy Abraham, Adv.
Ms.Seema Jain, Adv.
Ms.Rajni Ohri Lal, Adv.
for Mr. Himinder Lal, AOR

Mr.Pankaj Pandey, Adv.
Dr. Gajendra Prasad Singh, Adv.

Mr. S. Thananjayan, Adv.
Mr. Jothimanian, Adv.

Mr. V. K. Biju, Adv.

Mr. Ranjan Mukherjee, Adv.

Mr.V.Balaji, Adv.

Mr.T.Ashok Kumar, Adv

Mr.Prashant Kenjale, Adv.

Mr.Atul Sharma, Adv.

Ms.Sripradha K., Adv

Mr. Rakesh K. Sharma, Adv.

Mr.Yatish Mohan, Adv.

Ms.Reena Yadav, Adv.

Mr.Kedar Nath Tripathy, Adv.

Mr.M.A.Aleem Majid, Adv.

Mr.Sameer Parekh, Adv.

Mr.Sumit Goel, Adv.

Ms.Nandita Bajpai, Adv.

Dr. Rajeev B. Masodkar, Adv.

Mr. Azeem Kalebudde, Adv.

Mr. Ravi Sharma, Adv.

Mr. Sumit Kumar, Adv.

Mr. Sudhir Chand Srivastava, Adv.

Ms. Diksha Rai, Adv.

Mr. Sameer Dawar, Adv.

Mr. Narender Singh Yadav, Adv.

Ms. Hetu Arora Sethi, Adv.

Mr. Yogesh Jagia, Adv.

Mr. Amit Sood, Adv.

Mr. Gopal Sankarnarayan, Adv.
Mr. Zeeshan Diwan, Adv.
Mr. Aman Guta, AOR

Mr. Guntur Prabhakar, Adv.
Ms. Prerna Singh, Adv.

Ms. Suvira Lal, Adv.
for Mr. M.C. Dhingra, AOR

Mr. Parveen Kumar Aggarwal, Adv.
Mr. Sanjay Jain, Adv.

Hon'ble Dr. D.Y. Chandrachud pronounced the order of the Court comprising Hon'ble the Chief Justice, His Lordship and Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Nageswara Rao.

All interlocutory applications and the civil appeal stand disposed of, in terms of the reportable signed order.

Review Petition and Contempt Petition also stand disposed of, in terms of two separate signed orders.

(Renuka Sadana)
Assistant Registrar

(Parveen Kumar)
AR-cum-PS

[One reportable signed order and two signed orders in Review and Contempt Petitions are placed on the file]

REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CIVIL) NO 10243 OF 2017

ARRIVE SAFE SOCIETY OF CHANDIGARH ..Petitioner

VERSUS

THE UNION TERRITORY OF CHANDIGARH & ANR. ..Respondents

ORDER

Dr D Y CHANDRACHUD, J

1. On 15 December 2016, this Court rendered judgment in the **State of Tamil Nadu vs K Balu**¹. Several directions were issued to obviate dangers to the lives and safety of persons using the highways, resulting from the menace of drunken driving.

The directions contained in the judgment are reproduced below :

“(i) All states and union territories shall forthwith cease and desist from granting licences for the sale of liquor along national and state highways;

(ii)The prohibition contained in (i) above shall extend to and include stretches of such highways which fall within the limits of a municipal corporation, city, town or local authority;

(iii)The existing licences which have already been renewed prior to the date of this order shall continue until the term of the licence expires but no later than 1 April 2017;

(iv)All signages and advertisements of the availability of liquor shall be prohibited and existing ones removed forthwith both on national and state highways;

(v)No shop for the sale of liquor shall be (i) visible from a national or state highway; (ii) directly accessible from a national or state highway and (iii) situated within a distance of 500 metres of the outer edge of the national or state highway or of a service lane along the highway;

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by SÁTISH KUMAR VADAV
Date: 2017.02.13
17:19:40
Reason:

(vi) All States and Union territories are mandated to strictly enforce the above directions. The Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police shall within one month chalk out a plan for enforcement in consultation with the state revenue and home departments. Responsibility shall be assigned inter alia to District Collectors and Superintendents of Police and other competent authorities. Compliance shall be strictly monitored by calling for fortnightly reports on action taken;

(vii) These directions issue under Article 142 of the Constitution”

2. The present proceedings relate to Chandigarh. A notification was issued on 21 October 2005 by the Chandigarh Administration notifying major arterial roads (described as V1, V2 and V3 roads) as state highways. The development and maintenance of these roads was directed to vest in Chandigarh Administration. Recently, on 16 March 2017 the earlier notification was modified by the Administration. By the notification, all V1, V2 and V3 roads have been declared as major district roads except for National Highway no.21 and Madhya Marg from Panchkula border to Mullanpur border.

3. The notification dated 16 March 2017 was challenged before the High Court of Punjab and Haryana on the ground that it circumvents the judgment of this Court in **K.Balu** (supra). The contention did not find acceptance and the writ petition filed by the petitioner was rejected. This gave rise to proceedings under Article 136 of the Constitution.

4. After hearing the learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner and the Additional Solicitor General for the Union Territory Administration, we dismissed the petition on 11 July, 2017 and indicated that our reasons would follow. We are accordingly indicating our reasons for dismissing the Special Leave Petition both to clarify the import of the order of this Court and to set at rest any doubt about its ambit and applicability.

5. The roads in the city of Chandigarh have been categorized from V1 to V8. The description of these roads is as follows :

Type	Function
V-1	Roads connecting Chandigarh with other cities in the region. The Madhya Marg, Dakshin Marg merge with the V1's leading to Kalka and Ambala respectively.
V-2	The major avenues of Chandigarh, with important institutional and commercial buildings located on them. Madhya Marg, Dakshin Marg, Jan Marg, Himalaya Marg, Uttar Marg and Purv Marg are important examples of these.
V-3	Roads between sectors for fast moving vehicular traffic. Each sector is surrounded either by a V2 or V3.
V-4	Shopping streets cutting through sectors with shops on either southern side.
V-5	Circulation roads within sectors.
V-6	Roads providing access to houses.
V-7	Foot paths through "Green belts enabling pedestrians to cross sectors without having to cross vehicular traffic and cycle tracks.
V-8	Cycle tracks through green spaces.

The High Court has noticed that the original notification dated 21 October 2005 was not of a statutory nature and its purpose was only to make an internal arrangement to assign responsibility for maintenance of roads. By classifying certain roads as state highways, the responsibility for maintenance and development was vested in Chandigarh Administration. Since funds were being received from the Central Road Fund, in order to utilise these funds for the maintenance of roads, certain internal roads which pass through the city were declared as state highways in addition to National Highway No 21 which passes through Chandigarh. The High Court observed that these roads are in fact inter-sectoral roads, connecting sectors into which the city is divided. However, even after the notification dated 16 March 2017, National Highway no 21 which passes through the city is as it is. So also is the case with Madhya Marg which passes through the city and connects Panchkula in the State of Haryana and Mullanpur

in the State of Punjab. Madhya Marg continues to be a state highway. On these findings, the High Court did not find substance in the challenge and dismissed the writ petition.

6. The judgment of this Court dated 15 December 2016 addresses dangers to life and safety caused by drunken driving on national and state highways and specifically deals with the problem from the perspective of the availability of alcohol. Roads within a metropolitan city essentially provide connectivity within the city. Chandigarh is an illustration. The roads categorized as V1, V2 and V3 are essentially roads within the city. They were categorized as highways by an administrative decision of 21 October 2005 primarily with a view to ensure their maintenance and development by availing of funds available from the Central Road Fund. The alteration in the nomenclature of certain roads, which has been carried out by the subsequent notification dated 16 March 2017, has left unaffected National Highway no 21 which passes through the city and Madhya Marg which connects the States of Haryana and Punjab. The judgment of this Court dated 15 December 2016 prohibits the grant of licences for the sale of liquor along and in proximity of the National and State Highways including those falling within the limits of municipal corporations, cities, towns or local authorities. Directions (i) and (ii) extracted earlier did not prevent the Administration from re-classifying inter-sectoral roads within the city from state highways to major district roads. The exercise carried out by Chandigarh Administration does not breach the directions issued by this Court. It is neither in violation of the terms of the order nor of the purpose and intendment behind those directions.

7. The purpose of the directions contained in the order dated 15 December 2016 is to deal with the sale of liquor along and in proximity of highways properly understood, which provide connectivity between cities, towns and villages. The order does not

prohibit licensed establishments within municipal areas. This clarification shall govern other municipal areas as well. We have considered it appropriate to issue this clarification to set at rest any ambiguity and to obviate repeated recourse to IAs, before the Court.

8. For these reasons, we find no merit in the Special Leave Petition. The Special Leave Petition will accordingly stand dismissed. IA for intervention is disposed of.

.....CJI
[JAGDISH SINGH KHEHAR]

.....J
[Dr D Y CHANDRACHUD]

.....J
[L. NAGESWARA RAO]

New Delhi;
JULY 11, 2017

ITEM NO.2

COURT NO.1

SECTION IV-B

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

Petition(s) for Special Leave to Appeal (C) No(s).10243/2017

(Arising out of impugned final judgment and order dated 29-03-2017 in CWP No.5594/2017 passed by the High Court of Punjab & Haryana at Chandigarh)

ARRIVE SAFE SOCIETY OF CHANDIGARH	Petitioner(s)
VERSUS	
THE UNION TERRITORY OF CHANDIGARH & ANR.	Respondent(s)

(FRESH ADJOURNED)

Date : 11-07-2017 This petition was called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE D.Y. CHANDRACHUD
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE L.NAGESWARA RAO

For Petitioner(s) Mr.Ravi Kumar Gupta, Adv.
Mr.Nikunj Dayal, Adv.
Mr.Pramod Dayal, Adv.
Ms.Payal Dayal, Adv.

For Applicant(s) Mr.Kaleeswaram Raj, Adv.
In I.A.5299/17 Mr.Suvidutt M.S., Adv.
Mr.Sai Deepak Iyer, Adv.
Mr.Arnold Harvey, Adv.

For Respondent(s) Mr.Tushar Mehta, ASG
(For UT.Chandigarh) Mr.Chandra Prakash, AOR

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R

The special leave petition stands dismissed in terms of the signed order. IA for intervention is disposed of.

(SATISH KUMAR YADAV)
AR-CUM-PS

(RENUKA SADANA)
ASST.REGISTRAR

(N.B: Item No.2 was taken up with Item No.301)

(Signed reportable order is placed on the file)

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 36 ಇಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಪಿ 2018

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಸಿ.ಐ.ಎಂ. ಸೌಧ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:06-08-2020

ಇವರು,
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಇವರಿಗೆ,
ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ : ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸನ್ನದುಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1)ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಇಸಿಇ/64/ಬ.ಐ.ಎಂ.ಎಲ್/2019-20 ದಿ:28-07-2020.

2)ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 36 ಇಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಪಿ 2018 ದಿ:31-08-2018 ಮತ್ತು ದಿ:18-6-2020.

(ಇ.ಐ.ಎಂ.ಎಲ್)

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ (1)ರ ಪತ್ರದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ(2)ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ:18-06-2020ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮರುಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, 2011ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯನ್ವಯ 5000 ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ/ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಇಕ್ಕೆಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಿಎಲ್-6ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಎಲ್-7 ಸನ್ನದುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ (ಸನ್ನದುಗಳ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1967ರ ನಿಯಮ (5)ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, ಇತರೆ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವ ಷರತ್ತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,

(Handwritten Signature)
6/8/2020

(ಮಂಜುಳಾ ನಟರಾಜ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಅಬಕಾರಿ)

(Handwritten Signature)
6/8/2020

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 33 ಇಎಫ್‌ಎಲ್ 2021

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. ದಿನಾಂಕ:19.01.2022

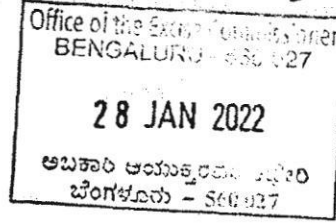
ಇಂದ:

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,
ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರ,



ವಿಷಯ: ಜಂಗಲ್ ಲಾಡ್ಜ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರೆಸಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್, ಮೇಲುಕಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಹಂಗಳ ಹೋಬಳಿ,
ಗುಂಡ್ಲಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಇವರ ಬಂಡೀಪುರ ಸಫಾರಿ ಲಾಡ್ಜ್‌ಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ
ಸಿಎಲ್-7ಎ (in the form of CL-14) ಸನ್ನದನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ ಆರಂಭಿಸಲು
ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ನೀಡಲು ಕೋರಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1) ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್/11014/254/2021, ದಿನಾಂಕ:02.11.2021.
2) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 36 ಇಡಬ್ಯೂಪಿ 2018, ದಿನಾಂಕ:
06.08.2020.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ (1) ರ ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ
ಸೆಳೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ (2)ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ:06.08.2020ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 2011ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯನ್ವಯ 5000
ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ / ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಹಾದು ಹೋಗುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಇಕ್ಕೆಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಿಎಲ್-6ಎ ಮತ್ತು
ಸಿಎಲ್-7 ಸನ್ನದುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ (ಸನ್ನದುಗಳ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು,
1967ರ ನಿಯಮ (5)ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವ
ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, ಇತರೆ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವ ಷರತ್ತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ
ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ನೀಡಿರುವ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು
ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಿಎಲ್-7(ಎ) (in the form
of CL-14) ಸನ್ನದುಗಳಿಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

19/01/2022

(ಮಂಜುಳಾ ನಟರಾಜ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಅಬಕಾರಿ)

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಎಫ್‌ಡಿ 07 ಇಎಫ್‌ಎಲ್ 2008.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಚೇರಿ,
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:03-07-2009.

ಇವರಿಂದ:

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಮದ್ಯದಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1) ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಇಸಿಎ/06/ಎಎಂಎಲ್/2008, ದಿನಾಂಕ:11.06.2009.

2) ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಇಸಿಎ/06/ಎಎಂಎಲ್/2008, ದಿನಾಂಕ:18.05.2009.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ವರದಿ ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಸನ್ನದುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (1) ಮತ್ತು (2)ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನವೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳದ 463 ಸನ್ನದುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲಿ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ (ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮದ್ಯ ಮಾರಾಟ)ನಿಯಮ, 1968ರ ನಿಯಮ 3(11-ಸಿ)ರನ್ವಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

೪
೪/೭
೫೮(೧೪)

೬/೭
೨೦/೦೯
೪/೭
೨೫/೦೭

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

(ಬಿ.ಎನ್.ಜಗದೀಶ್),
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ(ಅಬಕಾರಿ).

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಎಫ್‌ಡಿ 15 ಇಎಫ್‌ಎಲ್ 2015

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:23-09-2016.

ಇಂದ:

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರ

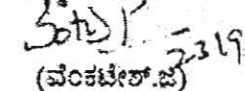
ವಿಷಯ: ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಿ.ಎಲ್-11ನ ಸನ್ನದುಗಳನ್ನು
ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಇಸಿಐ 01 ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಐಎಲ್ 2016.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 900 ಸನ್ನದುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದೂರು ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

- ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ (commercial feasibility) ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸನ್ನದುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು. ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ವಯ ಮದ್ಯದಂಗಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು.
- ಈ ರೀತಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಕಾಲಂ 3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲಂ 10 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕು.
- ಒಂದು ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಆಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಸನ್ನದು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಅಂತಹಾ ಸನ್ನದು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಬಕಾರಿ (ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1967ರ ನಿಯಮ 5ರನ್ವಯ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣಾ ರಹಿತ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೇ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಉಪ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ


(ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್.ಬಿ)
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಅಬಕಾರಿ).

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಅಬಕಾರಿ)

23/9/16
119

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9

2022-23 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನವೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡ/ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಸನ್ನದುಗಳ ವಿವರ (ದಿನಾಂಕ: 31-03-2023 ರ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ)

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಸಿಎಲ್-2 (ಆಲ್ಟಾ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-4 (ಶೃಂಗಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-6ಎ (ಸ್ಯಾರಾ ಹೋಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-7 (ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿಗೃಹ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-14, 15 & 7ಸಿ (ಟಿ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-8, 8A & 8B (ನುರಿಟಂ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪೆಲ್ ಮತ್ತು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-9 (ಬಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೆಸ್ಟೋರಂಟ್)	ಸಿಎಲ್-11ಸಿ (ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎಲ್. ಪಾಪ್)	ಸಿಎಲ್-16, 17 & 18 (ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಪರವಾನಗಿ)	ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಆರ್ ಎ ವಿ	ಜೊಂದಿ ಕೊಂಡಂತ ಆರ್ ಎ ವಿ	ವೈನ್ ಟವರ್ಸ್	ವೈನ್ ಬೋಟಿಕ	ಮೈಕ್ರೊ ಬ್ರವರಿಂಗ್	ಒಟ್ಟು
1	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 1	118	11	5	49	1	7	185	16	0	5	64	10	5	4	480
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 2	136	9	11	73	0	10	173	11	0	4	48	16	2	7	500
3	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 3	125	13	0	72	0	0	181	13	0	2	27	1	1	1	436
4	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 4	62	11	13	44	0	0	131	5	0	10	67	17	5	5	370
5	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	64	3	3	60	0	0	61	10	10	0	11	10	5	0	237
6	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	71	1	0	30	1	1	71	29	0	0	3	1	3	0	211
7	ತುಮಕೂರು	194	3	0	76	0	0	95	59	0	1	5	3	4	0	440
8	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 5	97	7	17	31	0	8	149	6	0	16	92	30	5	14	472
9	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 6	120	10	0	57	0	0	197	12	0	6	78	5	3	7	495
10	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 7	89	7	12	31	0	9	217	4	0	10	117	17	7	20	540
11	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 8	129	6	2	136	2	0	142	5	0	3	55	4	2	4	490
12	ಕೋಲಾರ	104	3	0	78	0	1	89	23	0	0	2	0	2	0	302
13	ರಾಮನಗರ	89	3	1	15	1	0	59	18	0	0	4	1	2	0	193
14	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	101	7	0	69	1	1	65	44	0	0	0	3	2	0	293
15	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಉತ್ತರ	134	7	0	63	0	1	54	51	0	0	0	8	0	0	318
16	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ	140	18	2	42	0	6	95	38	0	0	2	15	2	1	361
17	ವಿಜಯಪುರ	91	21	0	47	1	1	41	40	0	0	0	4	3	0	249
18	ಧಾರವಾಡ	99	14	5	44	0	2	97	30	0	0	1	0	1	0	293
19	ಹಾವೇರಿ	80	2	0	28	0	0	37	28	0	0	0	1	0	0	176
20	ಬೀದರ್	77	1	0	40	1	3	31	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	186
21	ಕಲಬುರಗಿ	131	11	0	80	0	0	52	47	0	0	4	0	0	0	325
22	ರಾಯಚೂರು	92	2	0	43	0	0	68	35	0	0	0	4	1	0	245
23	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	50	0	0	27	0	0	19	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
24	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	90	1	0	32	0	2	44	27	0	0	2	3	6	0	207
25	ವಿಜಯನಗರ	79	1	1	17	1	0	21	22	0	0	0	2	0	0	144
26	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	86	1	0	26	0	1	115	32	0	0	0	1	1	0	263
27	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	102	3	0	17	0	0	112	39	0	0	3	2	1	0	279
28	ಗದಗ	55	10	0	39	0	0	24	18	0	0	0	8	0	0	154
29	ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ	56	3	0	58	0	0	18	24	0	0	0	5	4	0	168
30	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	153	7	1	98	0	2	216	29	1	2	24	2	1	1	537
31	ಕೊಡಗು	89	20	4	48	1	2	66	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	243
32	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	131	9	0	43	1	1	66	42	0	0	1	1	5	0	300
33	ಹಾಸನ	89	3	0	104	0	1	202	15	0	1	18	0	0	1	434
34	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	81	3	0	27	4	2	31	22	0	0	0	1	5	0	176
35	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	62	1	0	26	0	0	28	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	134
36	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	86	11	2	39	1	0	75	30	0	0	0	3	0	0	247
37	ಹಾಸನ	147	13	0	205	1	1	75	38	0	1	7	11	11	0	510
38	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	103	3	0	68	3	0	86	37	0	0	0	1	1	0	302
39	ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ	104	18	2	82	0	4	98	10	0	3	27	2	7	3	360
40	ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	76	0	1	115	1	0	40	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	267
	ಒಟ್ಟು	3982	277	82	2279	21	66	3626	1023	11	64	666	192	97	68	12454

ಆನುಬಂಧ-10

ಭೂವಿನ್ಯಯದ ಸವಕಳಿಯ ವಿವರ 2022-23 ರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಭೂವಿನ್ಯಯದ ಸವಕಳಿಯ ವಿವರ 2022-23 ರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ														ಒಟ್ಟು
		ಸಿಎಲ್-2 (ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-4 (ಫ್ಯಾಟಿಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-6ಎ (ಸ್ಟಾಲ್ ಹೋಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-7 (ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿಗೃಹ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-14, 15 & 7ಸಿ (ಟಿ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-8, 8A & 8B (ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್‌ಗಳ ಮನೆಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-9 (ಬಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೆಸ್ಟೋರಂಟ್)	ಸಿಎಲ್-11ಸಿ (ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಖೆ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-16, 17 & 18 (ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ)	ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಆರ್.ಎ.ಐ	ಹೊಂದಿ ಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಆರ್.ಎ.ಐ	ವೈನ್ ಟಾವರಿನ್	ವೈನ್ ಬೋಟಲ್	ಮೈಕ್ರೋ ಫಿನ್ಯಾನ್ಸ್	
1	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
3	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 4	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
5	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
6	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
7	ತುಮಕೂರು	7	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	18
8	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 5	5	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	16
9	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 6	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
10	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 7	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
11	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
12	ಕೋಲಾರ	4	1	0	3	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
13	ರಾಮನಗರ	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
14	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
15	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಉತ್ತರ	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
16	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	ವಿಜಯಪುರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ಧಾರವಾಡ	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	26
19	ಹಾವೇರಿ	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
20	ಬೀದರ್	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
21	ಕಲಬುರಗಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	ರಾಯಚೂರು	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
25	ವಿಜಯನಗರ	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
26	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	15	1	0	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
27	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	ಗದಗ	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
29	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
30	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
31	ಕೊಡಗು	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
32	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
33	ಉಡುಪಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
35	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
36	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
37	ಹಾಸನ	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
38	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
39	ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
40	ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	ಒಟ್ಟು	103	4	1	41	2	0	52	26	0	1	3	8	6	4	251

ಅನುಬಂಧ-11

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ (ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್-2023 ರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ) ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಸನ್ಮಾನಗಳ ವಿವರ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಸಿಎಲ್-4 (ಕೃಷಿಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-6ಎ (ಗ್ರಾಲ್ ಹೋಟೆಲಾಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-7 (ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿಗೃಹ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-7ಎ/ಬಿ/ಗಿ	ಸಿಎಲ್-8, 8A & 8B (ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್‌ನ ಮಳಿಗೆ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-11ಸಿ (ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎ ಲ್. ಕಾಪಾ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-16, 17&18 (ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ವರದಾನಿ)	ಸನ್ಮಾನಿಗ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂ ತ ಆರ್ ವಿ ಬಿ	ವ್ಯಸ ಹಿವರನಾ	ವ್ಯಸ ಬೋಟಿಕ್	ಮೈಕ್ರೊ ಬಿವರನಾ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸನ್ಮಾನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 1	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	25
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	16
3	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 3	0	0	17	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	19
4	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
5	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	0	0	12	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	28
6	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
7	ತುಮಕೂರು	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
8	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	1	18
9	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 6	1	0	13	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	19
10	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	2	17
11	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 8	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	27
12	ಕೋಲಾರ	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	ರಾಮನಗರ	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
14	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
15	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಉತ್ತರ	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
16	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ	1	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
17	ವಿಜಯಪುರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ಧಾರವಾಡ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19	ಹಾವೇರಿ	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	ಬೀದರ್	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
21	ಕಲಬುರಗಿ	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
22	ರಾಯಚೂರು	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
23	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	ವಿಜಯನಗರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28	ಗದಗ	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
29	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
30	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
31	ಕೊಡಗು	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
32	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
33	ಉಡುಪಿ	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
34	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
35	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
36	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
37	ಹಾಸನ	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
38	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
39	ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
40	ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
	ಒಟ್ಟು	5	2	216	0	1	15	16	44	14	2	6	321

ಅನುಬಂಧ-12
ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ (ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್-2023 ರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ) ಉರ್ತಾಗಲಿ ಸಿ ಸವೀಳರಿಸಿರುವ ಸಸ್ಯದಳಗಳ ವಿವರ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಸಿಎಲ್-4 (ಕ್ರಮಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-6ಎ (ಸ್ಯಾಲ್ ಹೋಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-7 (ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿಗೃಹ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-7ಎ/7ಬಿ/7ಸಿ	ಸಿಎಲ್-8, 8A & 8B (ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು)	ಸಿಎಲ್-11ಸಿ (ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಎಲ್. ಕಾಪಾ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-16, 17&18 (ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ)	ಸಿಎಲ್-9 (ಬಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆಬಂದಿ)	ಸಸ್ಯದಿಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಆರ್ ವಿ ಸಿ	ವೈನ್ ಟಾವರಿನ್	ವೈನ್ ಸೋಟಿಕ್	ಮೈಕ್ರೋ ಬ್ರಿವರಿನ್	ಒಟ್ಟು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಸ್ಯದಳಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	ತುಮಕೂರು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
11	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	ಕೋಲಾರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	ರಾಮನಗರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಉತ್ತರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
16	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
17	ವಿಜಯಪುರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ಧಾರವಾಡ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ಜಾವೇರಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ಬೀದರ್	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	ಕಲಬುರಗಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	ಕಾರ್ಯಕೂರು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	ವಿಜಯನಗರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	ಗದಗ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31	ಕೊಡಗು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	ಉಡುಪಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	ಹಾಸನ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
40	ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ಒಟ್ಟು	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	13