

tary value of other facilities like free telephone calls (inclusive of STD calls), mobile phone, free electricity and water, medical facilities, free air and rail travel in highest class(es), the direct monthly public expenditure on an MP comes to the tune of Rs. 3 lakh, even at a conservative estimate. This is roughly about 150 times the per capita income of an Indian, per annum. There are several other indirect costs also. (See Table 3)

Since State Governments are

THIS NOT ONLY VIOLATES THE CANONS OF FINANCIAL PROPRIETY BUT ALSO A BASIC DICTUM OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. THERE IS PERHAPS NO PARALLEL TO THIS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

mirror images of the Central Government, if the expenditure incurred by the States in providing salaries, allowances, pensions and other facilities to serving and ex-legislators are taken into account, the cost of Indian democracy would be colossal since the total number of members of state legislatures and councils is currently 5,269. This type of profligacy goes against the very basis of democracy which is to establish an administrative system

ENTITLEMENTS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT UNDER THE SALARIES ACT

Table - III

S.N.Particulars	As on 01.06.1954 or as & when a particular facility was introduced	As on 01.12.2004 (In Rupees)
1. a) Salary	400	12,000
b) Constituency Allowance	-	10,000
c) Off. Exp. Allowance	-	2,500
d) Franking Charges	-	1,500
e) P.A. for Sec. Assistance	-	10,000
2. Travelling Allowance*		
a) By Rail	a) One Second Class and one Third Class fare from usual place of residence (UPR) and back to UPR.	a) One First and One Second Class fare.
b) By Air	b) One and One-Fourth of Air Fare.	b) Same**
c) By Road Mileage	c) Eight annas per mile. In case the places were connected by rail, the road mileage was restricted to rail fare.	c) Rs. 8 per km, if connected by train with Delhi within 300 kms can claim road mileage). A Member within 300 kms can claim road mileage.