The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013

POLICY FRAMEWORK AND
MODEL LEGISLATION

Prepared by the
CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION
and
INCLUSIVE POLICY

NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY
BANGALORE
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NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY BANGALORE

Submitted to
Sri. Siddaramaiah, Hon’ble Chief Minister of Karnataka
In the presence of Sri. H. Anjaneya, Hon’ble Minister for Social Welfare and Backward Classes and Sri. T. B. Jayachandra, Hon’ble Minister for Law and Animal Husbandry
November 2013.

The Content of this book is a result of a series of discussions and consultations held at the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), NLSIU.

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CONTENTS

1. Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 7
2. Draft Legislation ............................................................................................................................ 9
3. Concept note ................................................................................................................................. 55
4. Bibliography .................................................................................................................................. 77
5. Appendix
   a. Maharashtra Bill ......................................................................................................................... 82
   b. Similar legislations in Karnataka .............................................................................................. 91
1. Introduction

A disturbingly high number of superstitious practices which cause significant harm and exploitation of common people especially of vulnerable sections of society continue to be perpetuated today across our country and Karnataka in particular. At the same time there are several forms of superstitious practices, both in urban and rural areas which result in severe financial exploitation and mental agony for victims. Such practices have no place in a civilised society governed by the rule of law. The wide existence of such practices squarely infringes the right to life with dignity guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution of India and reinforced in several judgments of the Supreme Court. Further, while all persons are entitled to the freedom of conscience or belief, certain superstitious practices negatively impact public order, morality and health. With several recent incidents of this nature coming to light, the specific criminalisation of such practices along with spreading awareness of the ill-effects of superstitious practices of this nature have become imperative. The proposed draft of ‘Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013’ seeks to achieve these objectives.

The Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, Sri Siddaramaiah, has come forward to enact a Bill to ban superstitious practices in Karnataka following the ordinance passed by Maharashtra Government in the wake of the tragic murder of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar, who fought against the ill effects of blind belief and superstition.

Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP) most willingly responded to the invitation of the Government of Karnataka (कृत्रिम. भाग. – 1239/प्रद/वीड/2013) to assist in preparing a policy framework and draft bill in this regard which is also the mandate of the Centre. CSSEIP adopted two approaches to address this task: one to prepare a broad policy framework, and, two to draft a model bill by consolidating the input received on the policy note and legal research. In the first phase, the Centre organised several rounds
of consultations with eminent scholars, academicians, folklorists and legal experts and social activists for more than a month. The draft concept note was circulated among more than two hundred fifty scholars across the State and the same was posted in public domain through print media for discussion and feedback. The inputs and comments were consolidated and a final concept note was prepared. The second phase involved legal experts carrying out background research and drafting the model Bill. The team included NLSIU faculty and eminent alumni trained in the area at internationally reputed universities like Oxford, Cambridge and Columbia. Thorough research has been undertaken by critically evaluating the constitutional legal validity, domestic legislations and judgements, comparative international laws and conventions regarding the issue of superstitious practices. The report is thus a result of rigorous research and consultations. CSSEIP, a UGC sponsored research centre at NLSIU, is mandated to engage in research and provide policy solutions related to discrimination and exclusion of the marginalised and vulnerable social groups in our society. We are indeed happy that this endeavour is part of several such activities successfully completed within and outside Karnataka.

On behalf of CSSEIP and NLSIU, I would like to thank all those who contributed in the making of this report and supported us. I would like to specially thank the Government of Karnataka for engaging us in this important task. We look forward to such collaborations concerning the marginalised and disadvantaged social groups in our State.

I am grateful to our Vice Chancellor, Prof (Dr) R.Venkata Rao who has helped us in this endeavour, as ever.

Bangalore
November 5, 2013

Dr. S. Japhet
Co-ordinator, drafting committee
Professor & Director, CSSEIP, NLSIU
### 2. Draft Legislation

**THE KARNATAKA PREVENTION OF SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES BILL, 2013**

A Bill

to make special provision for the prevention of superstitious practices that are harmful, exploitative and offensive to human dignity with a view to eradicate them; to establish the Karnataka Anti-Superstition Authority at the state level and Vigilance Committees on Superstitious Practices at the district level to ensure such prevention, extend protection to those who expose the ill-effects of superstitious practices and create awareness regarding such effects; and other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

Be it enacted by the Karnataka Legislature in Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Chapter I: Preliminary</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short title, Extent and commencement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (1) This Act may be called the Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Act, 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) It extends to the whole of the State of Karnataka.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification appoint.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Provided, that different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the coming into force of that provision.*
Definitions

2. 1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,
   a) ‘Authority’ means the Karnataka Anti-Superstition Authority established by Section 9 of the Act;
   b) ‘Committee’ means the Vigilance Committee on Superstitious Practices under Section 15 of the Act;
   c) ‘Fund’ means the Prevention of Superstitious Practices Fund established by the State Government under Section 8 of the Act;
   d) ‘persons’ includes both natural persons and legal persons;
   e) ‘prescribed’ means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
   f) ‘propagate’ means advertisement, publication, broadcast or communication of any content in support of superstitious practices;
   g) ‘regulations’ means the regulations made by the Karnataka Anti-Superstition Authority or regulations made by the Vigilance Committee on Superstitious Practices in each district under this Act, as the context indicates;
   h) ‘rules’ means the rules made under this Act;
   i) ‘Schedule’ means the Schedule to this Act;
   j) ‘superstitious practice’ means any act which:
      i. Causes grave physical or mental harm to; or
      ii. Results in financial or any sexual exploitation of; or
      iii. Offends the human dignity of;
          another person or a group of persons, by
          invoking a purported supernatural power, with
          the promise of curing such person or group of
          persons of disease or affliction or purporting
          to provide a benefit, or threatening them with adverse consequences; or
          Any act specified in the Schedule.
   k) ‘victim’ means a person who is gravely harmed physically or mentally, exploited financially or sexually, or whose dignity is offended by the commission of a superstitious practice.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined herein, shall have respective meanings as assigned to them in the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
### Chapter II: Prohibition of Superstitious Practices

#### Offence of committing a superstitious practice

3. (1) Any person who promotes, propagates or performs a superstitious practice shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, or both.

(2) Consent of the victim shall not be a defence under this section.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, a victim of a superstitious practice shall not be guilty of committing or abetting that practice.

#### Offences by Companies

4. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person, who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

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

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer responsible for exercise of proper care or supervision of the company in that respect, such director, manager, secretary or concerned officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
**Abetment**

5. Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act shall, whether or not the offence abetted is committed, be punishable with the same punishment as is provided for the offence which has been abetted.

Explanation: For the purpose of this Act, ‘abetment’ has the meaning assigned to it in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

**Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable**

6. Unless specifically indicated in the Schedule, all offences punishable under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

**Jurisdiction to try offences**

7. No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Magistrate of a First Class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

**Prevention of Superstitious Practices Fund**

8. (1) The State Government shall establish the Prevention of Superstitious Practices Fund to

   (i) provide relief, compensation and rehabilitation to the victims of superstitious practices;

   (ii) promote awareness and education on development of scientific temper and the need to prevent superstitious practices;
(iii) undertake such other activities consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The procedure and manner of contribution and disbursal of moneys under such Fund shall be in accordance with the rules prescribed in this behalf.

(3) Nothing contained in this Section shall derogate from the power of the Court to pass an order to pay compensation under Section 357 of the Code.

### Chapter III: Karnataka Anti-Superstition Authority

**Karnataka Anti-Superstition Authority**

9. There shall be an authority known as the Karnataka Anti-Superstition Authority.

**Composition**

10. (1) The Governor shall appoint the Chairperson and Members of the Authority.

(2) The Authority shall consist of:

i. A retired judge of the High Court of Karnataka, to be appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Karnataka, Chairperson;

ii. Two eminent persons, who shall be academicians, social workers or legal experts who have special knowledge, experience or expertise in relation to superstitious practices and ill-effects thereof, Members;

(3) The Secretary to the Department of Social Welfare shall be the Member-Secretary of the Authority.

**Term of office and conditions of service**

11. (1) A person appointed as the Chairperson or Member of the Authority shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters such office.

(2) The salary, allowances and conditions of service of the Chairperson and Members shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) The Chairperson or Members may by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor resign his office.
12. It shall be the duty of the Authority to:

i. Ensure effective implementation of the provisions of this Act;

ii. Collate reports submitted by District Vigilance Committees established under this Act;

iii. Oversee the administration of the Prevention of Superstitious Practices Fund set up by Section 8 of this Act;

iv. Recommend appropriate measures for the prevention and eradication of superstitious practices in State institutions and by Ministers, officers and employees in their official capacities;

v. Scrutinize and audit primary and higher education curricula to further the development of scientific temper and recommend appropriate corrective measures;

vi. Facilitate research and studies on the effects of superstitious practices;

vii. Perform all other functions ascribed to the District Vigilance Committee in Section 17;

viii. Undertake such other functions for the eradication of superstitious practices as are consistent with the objects of this Act.

1) Only in exercising the functions conferred on the Authority under this Act, the Authority shall have all the powers of a civil court, while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) in respect of the following matters, namely:-

i. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

ii. requiring the discovery and production of any document;

iii. proof of facts by affidavits; and

iv. issuing commissions for examination of facts and documents.

v. any other, as may be prescribed
### Officers and Employees

13. (1) The State Government may appoint such number of officers and other employees it may consider necessary for the discharge of functions of the Authority under this Act.

(2) The terms and conditions of office of the officers and other employees of the Authority appointed under sub-section (1) shall be such as may be prescribed.

### Meetings and Procedures

14. (1) The Authority may meet at such time and place as the Chairperson may decide

(2) The Authority shall have the power to specify, by regulations, the procedure for the discharge of its functions under the Act.

### Chapter IV: Vigilance Committee on Superstitious Practices

#### Vigilance Committees

15. There shall be a Vigilance Committee on Superstitious Practices in each district, to be constituted by the State government by notification in the Official Gazette, for a term of three years.

#### Composition

16. Each Committee shall consist of:

(1) The District Magistrate or any other person nominated by him, Chairperson.

*Provided* any person nominated by the District Magistrate shall be a person who enjoys the powers of Executive Magistrate under the Code;

(2) three persons residing in the district to be nominated by the District Magistrate, including the District Social Welfare Officer and one district level officer of the Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement, Members;

(3) five members from civil society to be nominated by the State Government, who shall be academicians, social workers or legal experts who have special knowledge, experience or expertise in relation to the superstitious practices and evil effects thereof, Members;

*Provided*, at least two members nominated under this sub-section shall be women;

*Provided further*, at least three non-official members nominated under this sub-section shall be persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>17. It shall be the duty of each Committee:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) To undertake district-wide surveys to identify superstitious practices and make suitable recommendations to the State Government for their inclusion in the Schedule;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) To hold awareness programmes and campaigns for people within the district regarding the ill-effects of superstitious practices, especially involving vulnerable sections of society;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) To receive individual complaints from any person or take <em>suo motu</em> cognizance of violations of this Act by any person or organisation and report them to the jurisdictional police for necessary action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation: This provision is without prejudice to the general powers and jurisdiction of the police to directly entertain such complaints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) To entertain and inquire into grievances from individuals and organisations that expose and fight superstitious practices and to extend appropriate protection under law and take all such necessary measures including issuing directions to the law enforcement agencies for this purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) To make enquiries into allegations of wilful negligence of the duties under this Act by public officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) To issue appropriate directions to any persons, authorities or agencies to carry out the purposes of this Act, especially to prevent the violation of the provisions of this Act.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) To undertake comprehensive socioeconomic rehabilitation measures for the victims of superstitious practices.</td>
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</table>
### Powers and Jurisdiction

18. (1) Only in exercising the functions conferred on the Committee under this Act, the Committee shall have all the powers of a civil court, while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) proof of facts by affidavits; and
- (d) issuing commissions for examination of facts and documents.
- (e) any other, as may be prescribed.

(2) The jurisdiction of the Committee extends to the entire revenue district.

### Meetings and Procedures

19. (1) The decision of the majority of the members of each Committee shall be considered as the decision of the Committee.

(2) Each Committee may constitute subcommittees for the purposes of specific and urgent action, which shall be later ratified by the Committee.

(3) The quorum for the meetings of each Committee and the sub-Committee(s) shall be, as may be prescribed.

(4) Each Committee may meet at such time and place as the Chairperson may decide

Provided, it shall meet at least once every three months.

(5) The fees and allowances paid to the Chairperson and Members shall be such as may be prescribed

(6) Each Committee shall have the power to specify, by regulations, the procedure for the discharge of its functions under the Act.

(7) No act or proceedings of the Committee shall be questioned or invalidated merely on the ground of existence of any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of the Committee.
Chapter V: Miscellaneous

Application of other Laws

20. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

Power to Make Rules

21. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such Rules may provide for:

(a) Contribution and disbursal of moneys under the Fund as per Section 8(2)

(b) Salary, fees, allowances and conditions of service of the Chairperson and Members of the Authority and the Committee under Section 11(2)

(c) The terms and conditions of office of office-bearers and other employees of the Authority under Section 13(2)

(d) Quorum for meetings of the Committee under Section 19(3)

(e) Fees and allowances to be paid to the Chairperson and Members of the Committee under Section 19(5)

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.
22. The Authority and Committee may issue regulations to give effect to the provisions of this Act and the Rules framed hereunder by the State Government.

23. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty: Provided, that no such order shall be made under this Section after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this Section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature.

24. All Rules, Regulations, orders, notifications, or circulars relating to matters provided for in this Act, which are in force on the date of commencement of this Act, shall continue to be in force to the extent that they are consistent with the provisions of this Act, unless superseded by any action taken or any Rule, Regulation, notification or order made under this Act.

Schedule [Section 3]

1. The following offences shall be cognizable:

a. (i) Sacrificing a human being for gain or for appeasing a deity

   Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the punishment for the performance of human sacrifice shall be death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine

   (ii) Spreading belief in human sacrifice or persuading others to perform human sacrifice.

b. Attempting to cure illness or carry out supposed exorcism or bhutochhaatane using violent means.
The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013

c. (i) Carrying out aghori, siddubhukti or similar practices in violation of S. 297 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860;
(ii) forcing others to indulge in such practices; or
(iii) using the threat of supposed powers gained from such practices to economically or sexually exploit persons.

d. Declaring possession by a purported divine or spiritual entity, and using such declaration to
(i) promise remedies or benefits in exchange for consideration; or
(ii) threaten divine displeasure or spiritual censure for personal gain.

e. Invoking black magic or performing maata, whether or not in exchange for consideration, that is intended to harm targeted third persons and which gravely threatens them.

f. Persuading, propagating or facilitating rituals that involve self-inflicted injuries such as hanging from a hook inserted into the body (sidi) or pulling a chariot by a hook inserted into the body.

g. Persuading, propagating or facilitating rituals involving harm inflicted on children in the name of curing them, such as throwing them on thorns or from heights.

h. Superstitious practices against women:
(i) Forcing isolation, prohibiting re-entry into the village or facilitating segregation of menstruating or pregnant women
(ii) Throwing coloured water on women from vulnerable sections of society, resulting in their humiliation or offending their human dignity, such as okuli
(iii) Subjecting women to inhuman and humiliating practices such as parading them naked in the name of worship or otherwise, such as bettale seve
(iv) Exposing women to sexual exploitation invoking supernatural means, with the promise of conferring social or personal benefits including pregnancy.

i. Forcing any person to carry on practices such as killing of an animal by biting its neck (gaavu), that cause harm to public health.

j. Facilitating made snana or similar practices that violate human dignity
k. Discrimination on the basis of caste or gender in the name of superstition

(i) Forcing any person belonging to vulnerable sections of society to carry out humiliating practices such as carrying footwear on his or her head

(ii) Carrying out practices such as pankthibeda or segregation of people on the basis of caste while serving food

2. The following offences shall be non-cognizable

a. Making harmful predictions that result in

(i) stigmatisation or condemnation of any person on the basis of time or place of birth;

(ii) performance of humiliating practices by victims in the belief that it will fulfil said predictions; or

(iii) severe financial loss caused to victims

b. Declaring the guilt or innocence of any person by subjecting them to physical or mental harm such as forcing him to hold a flame with bare hands.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

1. A disturbingly high number of superstitious practices which cause significant harm and exploitation of common people especially in vulnerable sections of society continue to be perpetuated across the state today. Practices such as aghori, made snama, bettale seve and other similar practices which are offensive to human dignity are widely prevalent. At the same time there are several forms of superstitious practices, both in urban and rural areas which result in severe financial exploitation and mental agony for victims. Such practices have no place in a civilised society governed by the rule of law.

2. The right to life with dignity is a fundamental right guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution of India and reinforced in several judgments of the Supreme Court of India. The wide existence of such practices squarely infringes such right. Further, while all persons are entitled to the freedom of conscience or belief, certain superstitious practices negatively impact public order, morality and health. With several recent incidents of this nature coming to light, the specific criminalisation of such practices along with spreading awareness of the ill-effects of superstitious practices of this
nature have become imperative. The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013 seeks to achieve these objectives.

3. Specifically, the Bill seeks to make the promotion, propagation or performance of certain superstitious practices which causes grave physical or mental harm to others, financially or sexually exploits them, or offends their basic human dignity, with a promise to cure them or provide a benefit or with a threat of adverse consequences, by invoking purported supernatural powers, a criminal offence. Stringent punishment to those guilty of such offences, it is believed, will ensure effective deterrence thereby preventing the recurrence of such practices, gradually leading to their eradication.

4. At the same time, it is essential that common people are educated on the evil effects of such practices, and when they do occur, have a forum to report such occurrences to. Thus the Bill seeks to set up the Karnataka Anti-Superstition Authority as the nodal state level authority responsible for ensuring overall implementation of the Act. The Authority is to be supplemented by Vigilance Committees on Superstitious Practices at the district level which can receive complaints, redress grievances, assist the jurisdictional police in investigation and prosecution, take suo motu action as appropriate and undertake educational and awareness campaigns sensitising people, especially in vulnerable sections of society, to the ill-effects of superstitious practices.

5. The Bill would thus enable the development of the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform, a fundamental duty of every citizen under Article 51A(h) of the Constitution of India. At the same time by preventing the perpetuation of superstitious practices, it would allow them to lead a life of dignity, guaranteed under the Constitution.

6. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.
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<th>Clause</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>- (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>&quot;(a)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>&quot;(b)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>&quot;(c)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>&quot;(d)&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013

(3) “अंग्रेजी” मध्ये या पाण्यासह कार्य करणार्‍या जगद्धार्मिक अनुशासनाचे संस्थापन करावे;

(4) “मंसूनाचं अनुशासन” या पाण्यासह कालाधिकारी आणि विभागाचे संस्थापन करावे;

(5) “सुप्रसंस्थानाचं अनुशासन” या पाण्यासह, थांबलेले कार्य करणार्‍या जगद्धार्मिक अनुशासनाचे संस्थापन करावे;

(6) “देशस्तरीय” या पाण्यासह, या विभागाचे अतिरिक्त जगद्धार्मिक अनुशासनाचे संस्थापन करावे;

(7) “नेशनल” या पाण्यासह, कार्य करणार्‍या जगद्धार्मिक अनुशासनाचे संस्थापन करावे;

(8) “ असिस्टेंट ” या पाण्यासह, कार्य करणार्‍या जगद्धार्मिक अनुशासनाचे संस्थापन करावे.

(9) “सदस्यांचं अनुशासन” या पाण्यासह, सदस्यांच्या मुक्तीमुळे आणि सदस्यांच्या अधिकारांच्या समर्थनाने जगद्धार्मिक अनुशासनाचे संस्थापन करावे.

“न्यायसंस्था” कार्य करणार्‍या जगद्धार्मिक अनुशासनाचे संस्थापन करावे;
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 2</strong> : The Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) No person who has been convicted of an offence under this section shall be entitled to any remission of sentence, or to the benefit of any statute in force whereby a person convicted of an offence under this section may be entitled to any remission of sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) If any person, who is aggrieved by the order under this section, or any part thereof, or by the conviction or sentence under this section, or by any other order under this Act, or by any other order under this Act, or by any other order under this Act, or by any other order under this Act, or by any other order under this Act, may appeal to the Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any other Court of Session, or any 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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) If a person is found guilty of an offence under this section, he may be punished with a fine of Rs. 2000 or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or both, and in addition, the said person shall be prohibited from performing any Superstition Practice, or if any Superstition Practice is performed by such person, it shall be deemed to be an offence and the said person may be punished with a fine of Rs. 4000 or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or both, and in addition, the said person shall be prohibited from performing any Superstition Practice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25
### The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013

#### Section 3

**Draft:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Text</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Where any person, being a local authority or a police officer, is satisfied that a punishable offense has been committed, the police officer may authorize the arrest of such person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanation:**

- **Local Authority:**
  - Shall mean any body corporate established for the local government,
  - Includes also any body established by the Government of Karnataka for the local government, or any body established by the Central Government for the local government, or any body corporate established for the local government, or any body corporate established for the purpose of providing goods or services to the local government.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Text</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Where any person is accused of a punishable offense for which he has been convicted in any Article 1860 of 45, he may, on the recommendation of the local authority, be detained under the provisions of this Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ಹೂಡಿನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಮೇಳನ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ | 7. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಈನಾಯತೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಉದ್ದಂತ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಹೈಜಿಯಾಲಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಸಂವಹನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬತ್ತು. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷದಾಯಕ.

| ನವೆಂದರೆ ರೂಪಾಂತರಣ | 8. (1) ತೆರುಗು ಪಾಲಾಯಣಗಳು,—
| | (i) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
| | (ii) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
| | (iii) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
| | (2) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂದಿಸಿದವು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವು.
| | (3) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವು 357ರಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವು.

| ಅಧೋಪನಯನ-3 | 9. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವು.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. (1)</td>
<td>ಅಪಿಲ್ಪುದುಲು ಅನುಸಂದೇಹವನ್ನು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಯಿಸಲು ಸ್ವಾರೂಪದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>ಅಪಿಲ್ಪುದುಲು-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಸುಣಿತ ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಸುಣಿತ ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭಾಧ್ಯಾನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಸುಣಿತ ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಸುಣಿತ ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭಾಧ್ಯಾನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಸುಣಿತ ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭಾಧ್ಯಾನದೊಂದಿಗೆ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಸ್ವಾನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಸುಣಿತ ಅಭುತ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಸ್ವಾನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಸುಣಿತ ಅಭುತ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಾಲು ಅಂತರ್ವೇಗ ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅಪಿಲ್ಪುದುಲು ಅಂತರ್ವೇಗ ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಾಲು.</td>
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<td>11. (1)</td>
<td>ಅಪಿಲ್ಪುದುಲು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಅಭು ವಿಜಾಟ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ರೂಪವಾಗಿಯೆಂದು, ಸ್ವಾಧೀನೀಯತೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಭುವಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೊನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>ಅಭು ವಿಜಾಟ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ರೂಪವಾಗಿಯೆಂದು, ಸ್ವಾಧೀನೀಯತೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಭುವಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೊನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>ಅಭು ವಿಜಾಟ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ರೂಪದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಸ್ವಾಧೀನೀಯತೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಭುವಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೊನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ಅಪಿಲ್ಪುದುಲು ಅನುಭವ ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ರೂಪದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನೀಯತೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಭುವಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೊನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>ಅಪಿಲ್ಪುದುಲು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ರೂಪದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನೀಯತೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಭುವಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೊನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>ಅಪಿಲ್ಪುದುಲು ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ರೂಪದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನೀಯತೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಭುವಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೊನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>ಅಪಿಲ್ಪುದುಲು ಅನುಭವ ಅನುಭವಾದವರು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ರೂಪದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನೀಯತೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಭುವಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೊನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಹತೀಯಾದ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇರುವ. ಅರೆಬೆದಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಸ್ಸೈನಿಸಿರುವ. ತರಬೇತಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಲಾಸೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>ನುಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾಗಿ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾಗಿ ನುಡಿಸುವ ಸಿದ್ದರ್ಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತರುವ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>ಮಾರುತತ್ವಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪುರೋಧಗಳ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii)</td>
<td>16ರ ಆರೋಧಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ರಂಧ್ರಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಉಪಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii)</td>
<td>ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಎರಡು ಉಪಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತತೆ, ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಹಾಗೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಅವಕಾಶ ಹಾಗೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಆರೋಧಕರಿಗೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಹಾಗೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ. -

(i) ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ,

(ii) ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ;

(iii) ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ;

(iv) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ;

(v) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ.
| ತಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ | 13. (1) ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿ ಬಾಂಗುಳ್ಳದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆಧಾರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧಾರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೀಡುವ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ.<br>
(2) (1)ನೀಡಿದ ಭೇಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಭೇಟಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಆಧಾರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧಾರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನೀಡುವ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮುಂದಿನ ಭೇಟಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. |
| 14. (1) ಅನುಯಾತೇಶು, ಬೃಹತ್ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಗು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಲಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.<br>
(2) ಅನುಯಾತೇಶು ನಿರುಣತೊಡೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮಯ ಸಾಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಸರ್ವವಿಜ್ಞಾನಾನ್ವಯಿಕರಿಸಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಸರ್ವವಿಜ್ಞಾನಾನ್ವಯಿಕರಿಸಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. |
| 15. ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. |
| 16. ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. (1) ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರಮದಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರಮದಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರಮದಾರವೆಂದರೆ. (2) ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರಮದಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರಮದಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರಮದಾರವೆಂದರೆ. (3) ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರಮದಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಎಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರಮದಾರವೆಂದರೆ. |
| 17. | ಎಂದುವುದುಗೊಳಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮವೊಂದು ರೇಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು,
| (1) | ಸರಾಸರಿಯು ಸಹಾಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹಗಳು, ನಿಯಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಸಮಾಜದ ಮಹಿಳಾವಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಾಸರಿಯು ಸಹಾಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹಗಳು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ,
| (2) | ಸರಾಸರಿಯು ಸಹಾಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮೂಹಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿಯೇ ನಿಯಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ,
| (3) | ಸರಾಸರಿಯು ಸಹಾಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ನಿಯಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ,
| (4) | ಸರಾಸರಿಯು ಸಹಾಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮೂಹದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯೇ ರೇಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ರೇಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ,
| (5) | ಸರಾಸರಿಯು ಸಹಾಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮೂಹದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯೇ ರೇಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ರೇಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
### The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>(1) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(5) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
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<td>(6) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 18:

(1) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

(2) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

(3) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

(4) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

(5) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

(6) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

(7) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

### Section 19:

(1) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

(2) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013

(3) The KarnaTaKa PrevenTion of SuPerSTiTiouS PracTicEs Bill, 2013
### Section 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>20.</strong></td>
<td>If after hearing the evidence, the court finds the evidence to be insufficient, then it shall order the person who is accused to be examined and interrogated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21.</strong> (1)</td>
<td>The facts stated, the record of the examination and interrogation of the accused, and the evidence on record shall be taken into consideration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>If the court is satisfied that the evidence on record is insufficient to warrant the conviction of the accused, it shall acquit the accused;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>If the court is of the opinion that the accused is guilty of the offence, it shall declare the accused guilty and pass a sentence.</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>19(3)</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>19(5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯಕಚುಟ್ಟನೆಯು, ಅವರು ತಂಡದ ಸಹಾಯಕಚುಟ್ಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನರ ಸಹಾಯಕಚುಟ್ಟನೆಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವುದು, ಇದು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂದರೆ ತಂಡದ ಸಹಾಯಕಚುಟ್ಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯುದು, ಅಂತಿಮ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ವಿಷಯವೇ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. 

| 22. | ಅನುವೈಕ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: | |
### 23. (1) ಅಥವಾ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಈಸಾನ್ ಈಸಾನ್ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥав....

### 24. (1) ಅಥವಾ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಈಸಾನ್ ಈಸಾನ್ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಬುಡುವ ಅಥав....

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### Notes

1. The text is in Kannada, a language predominantly spoken in Karnataka, India. The sentences are technical and seem to deal with legal or administrative procedures.

2. The content appears to be from a legal or governmental document, possibly related to regulations or guidelines, given the formal structure and terminology used.

3. The text contains numbered sections, which might indicate different clauses or parts of a larger document. The focus seems to be on specific actions or procedures that need to be followed.

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**Translation Note:**

The provided translation is a direct transcription of the Kannada text without attempting to interpret the content in English. The text appears to be dealing with regulations or guidelines, possibly related to legal or administrative procedures.
(1) ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರೋತ್ತರದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ;

(2) (i) ಅನುಸ್ತುಪು ಅಳವಡಿ ಅಂಕಾತ್ರ, ಹೊರತುಕೃತ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು;

(ii) ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿ ಅಂಕಾತ್ರರೊಳಗೆ ಹೊರತುಕೃತ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು;

(iii) ವಿಧಾನದ ಹೊರತುಕೃತ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಅಳವಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರೋತ್ತರದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ.

(3) ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರೋತ್ತರದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ;

(4) (i) ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರೋತ್ತರದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ;

(ii) ವಿಧಾನದ ಹೊರತುಕೃತ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಅಳವಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರೋತ್ತರದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ;

(5) ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರೋತ್ತರದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ;

(6) (i) ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರೋತ್ತರದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ;

(ii) ವಿಧಾನದ ಹೊರತುಕೃತ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಅಳವಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರೋತ್ತರದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ.


(xii) The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitions Practices Bill, 2013


(2) The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitions Practices Bill, 2013


(xii) The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitions Practices Bill, 2013


(xii) The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitions Practices Bill, 2013


(xii) The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitions Practices Bill, 2013


The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013

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The Karnataka Prevention of Superstitious Practices Bill, 2013

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