

Karnataka anti-superstition Bill

Why in news?

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Recently Karnataka Cabinet cleared Prevention and Eradication of Inhuman Evil Practices and Black Magic Bill, 2017.

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What is the significance of this bill?

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- This bill is popularly known as the anti-superstition Bill. \slashn
- It is expected to put an end to various inhuman practices such as black magic, witchcraft, or any act in the name of religion that causes harm to humans and animals.

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• It has provisions to deal strongly with cruel practices, such as human sacrifice, and parading naked women and sexual exploitation by invoking supernatural powers.

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• The Bill has been drafted on the lines of the Maharashtra Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifices and Other Inhuman, Evil and Aghori Practices and Black Magic Act, 2013.

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What acts and practices are banned by this bill?

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- Uruli seve -Facilitating any person or persons roll over on the leaves of leftover food by other persons in any public or religious places.
- **Fire-walk** Coercing any person to perform at the time of religious festivals, causing physical injury

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- Baibiga practice -Practice of piercing from rods from one side of jaw to another side of the jaw and including the tongue.
- **Banamathi** -Pelting stones in the name ofmata-mantra on the residential houses during night or day.
- **Gandra-dora** Prohibiting and preventing a person from taking medical treatment in the case of dog, snake, or scorpion bite, and instead giving him superstitious 'treatment.
- This may include claiming to perform surgery by fingers or claiming to change the sex of a foetus in womb of a woman. n
- Gaavu -Forcing person to carry on evil practices such as killing of an animal by biting its neck, that cause harm to public health nuisance \n
- Sidi Persuading, propagating or facilitating rituals that involve self-inflicted injuries such as hanging from a hook inserted into the body or pulling a chariot by hook inserted into the body $_{\n}$
- Betthale seve Subjecting women to inhuman and humiliating practices such as parading them naked in the name of worship. \n

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What are the acts and practices not banned by the bill?

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• **Pradakshina or Parikrama** - Circumambulation of sacred places in Hindu, Jain or Buddhist context.

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- Yatra holy pilgrimage performed to religious places. \slashn
- Religious art forms The acts of teaching of ancient and traditional learning and arts, practice, propagation and circulation through Harikata, Keerthana, Bhajana, and Upassana.
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- Publicity and distribution of literature about miracles of the religious preachers which do not cause physical injury. \ln
- Performance of prayers, religious rituals at home, and other religious

places which do not cause physical injury. $\space{\space{1.5}}$

- All religious celebrations, festivals, prayers, procession and other act relating other rituals \n
- Piercing of ears and nose of children in accordance with rituals and performance of religious ritual. \n
- Kesh Lochan Plucking of one's hair instead of shaving which is practiced by the Jains.
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- Advice in regard to vaastu shasthra, and advice by jyothishya and other astrologers.
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Source: The Hindu

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