



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

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- **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.
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- **Banamathi** -Pelting stones in the name of mata-mantra on the residential houses during night or day.
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- **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.
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- This may include claiming to perform surgery by fingers or claiming to change the sex of a foetus in womb of a woman.
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- **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
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- **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
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- **Betthale seve** - Subjecting women to inhuman and humiliating practices such as parading them naked in the name of worship.
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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.
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- **Religious art forms** -The acts of teaching of ancient and traditional learning and arts, practice, propagation and circulation through Harikata, Keerthana, Bhajana, and Upasana.
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- Publicity and distribution of literature about miracles of the religious

preachers which do not cause physical injury.

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- Performance of prayers, religious rituals at home, and other religious places which do not cause physical injury.

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- All religious celebrations, festivals, prayers, procession and other act relating other rituals

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- Piercing of ears and nose of children in accordance with rituals and performance of religious ritual.

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- **Kesh Lochan** - Plucking of one's hair instead of shaving which is practiced by the Jains.

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- Advice in regard to vastu shasthra, and advice by jyothishya and other astrologers.

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Source: The Hindu

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