

**PENDING PROPOSAL WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AND PENDING PROPOSALS FOR WHICH CLARIFICATIONS HAVE TO BE  
FURNISHED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

(As On 5<sup>th</sup> July 2019)

**Department Name: DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**PART I: PENDING PROPOSAL WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**Subject: (1) The Karnataka Transgenic And Genetically Modified Cotton Seeds (Fixation of Sale Price And Payment of Compensation) Bill, 2015 (CSC/KN/180).**

**Category** For obtain the Assent of the Honourable President of India to the Bill

**UID Number: CSC/KN/180**

<b>Proposal Classification</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>Proposal Code DPAL</b>
<b>Reference Date</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>		<b>Ministry</b>
29.08.2015	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Ministry of Home Affairs
09.11.2015	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Ministry of Home Affairs
20.01.2016	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Ministry of Home Affairs
18.03.2016	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
29.03.2016	No.RCK.PS.61.2016		Resident Commissioner
18.04.2016	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
04.05.2016	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
25.05.2016	NO.17/38/2015.Judl&PP		Ministry of Home Affairs
20.06.2016	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
16.07.2016	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Ministry of Home Affairs
26.09.2016	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Ministry of Home Affairs
30.12.2016	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Ministry of Home Affairs
07.02.2017	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
28.03.2017	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Ministry of Home Affairs
28.04.2017	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Ministry of Home Affairs
24.07.2017	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
28.10.2017	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
11.10.2017	NO.17/38/2015.Judl&PP		Ministry of Home Affairs
18.12.2017	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
26.02.2018	No. 17/38/2015- Judl & PP		Ministry of Home Affairs
16.03.2018	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
26.04.2018	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department
05.07.2018	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015		Agriculture Department

21.07.2018	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015	Agriculture Department
03.09.2018	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015	Ministry of Home Affairs
29.10.2018	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015	Ministry of Home Affairs
06.12.2018	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015	Ministry of Home Affairs
01.03.2019	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015	Ministry of Home Affairs
22.05.2019	DPAL 42 Shasana 2015	Ministry of Home Affairs

At present there are no provisions in the present Seed laws to fix price for transgenic and genetically modified cotton seeds and payment of compensation in case of crop failure of such cotton seeds in the Karnataka State. As a result, the vendor and producers of transgenic and genetically modified cotton seeds are exploiting poor farmers by collecting exorbitant prices from the farmers. Further, as there is no provisions in the present Seed Laws to pay compensation, to farmers in case of crop failure due to defective or sub standard transgenic and genetically modified cotton seeds, the farmers face problems and incur financial loss.

Hence, it has become imperative on the part of the State in the interest of the farmers in the Karnataka State to fix sale price of transgenic and genetically modified cotton seeds and also make provisions to compensate farmers in case of failure of transgenic and genetically modified cotton crops by fixing the responsibility on the concerned seeds producer to compensate farmers suitably thus mitigating their hardship, evolve adequate and effective mechanism to prove the quality of the transgenic and genetically modified cotton seeds.

During Khaarif 2013, when instances of transgenic and genetically modified cotton crop failure in an area of 60,450 ha. in the districts of Haveri, Dharwad, Gadag, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Davanagere and Bellary. It was very difficult to provide compensation to the aggrieved farmers, as there was no adequate provisions in the existing laws to compensate the aggrieved farmers, in case of crop failure. As a special case, the State Government has compensated the farmers to the tune of Rs. 36.35 crores.

The present Seed Laws implemented in the State are enacted by the Central Government. Hence amendments in this regard and other lacunae to the present Central Seed Legislation were proposed by the State Government to the Central Government during last two decades, but it is yet to be passed.

Accordingly, the Karnataka Transgenic And Genetically Modified Cotton Seeds (Fixation of Sale Price And Payment of Compensation) Bill, 2015 was introduced in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly on 31.07.2015. The said Bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly on 31.07.2015 and passed in the Legislative Council on 01.08.2015.

The subject matter of the Bill falls under entry 14 and 26 of list II and entry 33 of list III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The provisions of the Bill are repugnant to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Seed

(Control) Order, 1983 and the Seed Act, 1966 (Central Act 54 of 1966) which are Central laws in force. Therefore, it is required to be reserved for the assent of the Honourable President of India as required by clause (2) of Article 254 of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, the Honourable Governor has been pleased to reserve the Karnataka Transgenic and Genetically Modified Cotton Seeds (Fixation of Sale Price And Payment of Compensation) Bill, 2015 under Article 200 of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the President as required by clause (2) of Article 254 of the Constitution of India.

The Ministry of Home Affairs vide its letter dated: 25.02.2016 has sought the comments / clarifications of the State Government to process the said Bill.

The said letter was sent to the Agriculture Department with a request to furnish the information sought by Government of India.

The Ministry of Home Affairs vide its Office Memorandum dated 4.2.2016 has issued guidelines on State Legislations on time limits and modalities to be adhered to by the State Government.

The MHA had required clarification from the State Government and Secretary, DPAL Govt. of Karnataka has also written a letter to Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture on 18-04-2016 to expedite the clarifications. It would be desirable that Agriculture Department provides the clarification at the earliest which would enable us getting Presidential assent.

Reminders were sent to Secretary to Government, Department of Agriculture furnish clarification sought by Government of India vide letter no dated 16.07.2016.

The clarification of State Government has been communicated to Government of India vide letter No. DPAL 42 Shasana 2015, Dated: 16.07.2016 and reminders had been sent vide letters at 26.09.2016 and 30.12.2016.

The comments of ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been sent to administrative Department vide letter of even number dt.07.02.2017.

The Department of Agriculture (Planning) Government of Karnataka had furnished its comments in the prescribed template and the same has been forwarded to the ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India vide letter No.DPAL 42 Shasana 2015, Dt. 28/03/2017.

A reminder letter No.CM 270 GOI 2017 dated 20.06.2017 has been sent on 22.06.2017 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

A letter No. 17/38/2015-Judl &PP for Clarification sought by Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India has been sent to Department of Agriculture on 24.07.2017 and reminder letter sent to Agricultural Department on dated: 28.10.2017.

The Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India vide letter dated: 11.10.2017 and 20.11.2017 has sought clarification and same has been forwarded to Department of Agriculture vide letter dated: 18.12.2017. The main file of even number was sent to the Agriculture Department on 09.02.2018 and requested to take a decision regarding the said Bill. The letter of Government of India dated 26.02.2018 and 11.06.2018 had been sent to the Agricultural Department vide letter dated 26.04.2018 05.07.2018 to decide as to withdrawal of the said Bill.

The letter of Ministry of Home Affairs dated: 12.07.2018 has been sent to Agricultural Department vide letter of even number dated: 21.07.2018

In pursuance to the discussion on 31.08.2018 with Additional Secretary, ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India it is clarified that the subject Matter of cotton seed falls under entry 33 of list III, but does not fall under any of the entry in list-I. Hence it was requested to obtain the assent of the Honourable President of India, vide letter dated: 03.09.2018, 29.10.2010, 06.12.2018 and 01.03.2019.

**PRESENT STATUS:** The Agriculture Department of Government of Karnataka vide Letter No. AGD 44 AGC 2018, dated: 23.01.2019 had said that the pendency of the Bill is hindering the efforts in forming the comprehensive policy for the use of cotton seeds, Therefore it is communicated to Govt. Of India that this Govt.would like to pursue the Bill further. Hence, the Government of India was requested to obtain the assent of the Honourable President of India vide letter dated 01.03.2019, 22/05/2019 and 21/06/2019.

**Subject (2): The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Slum-Grabbers and Video or Audio Pirates (Amendment) Bill, 2014.**

**Category** Assent of the President to the Bill

**UID Number: CSC/KN/37**

**Proposal Classification**

**A**

**Proposal Code DPAL**

<b>Reference Date</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>	<b>Ministry</b>
17.10.2014	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs

02.12.2014	No. 17/26/2014-Judl. & P.P.	Ministry of Home Affairs
09.02.2015	DPAL30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
15.05.2015	DPAL30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
25.06.2015	No.17/26/2014-Judl.P.P	Ministry of Home Affairs
15.07.2015	No.17/26/2014-Judl.P.P	Ministry of Home Affairs
28.07.2015	DPAL30 Shasana 2014	Home Department
05.08.2015	No.17/26/2014-Judl.P.P	Ministry of Home Affairs
30.09.2015	DPAL30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
24.11.2015	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
30.01.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
16.03.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
22.04.2016	No.17/26/2014-Judl.P.P	Ministry of Home Affairs
11.05.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Kerala Government
22.06.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
14.06.2016	No.17/26/2014-Judl.P.P	Ministry of Home Affairs
15.07.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Home Department
12.08.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
22.09.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
10.11.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
11.11.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
16.12.2016	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
21.01.2017	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Home Department
08.03.2017	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
01.06.2017	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
29.06.2017	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Home Department
11.10.2017 and 16.11.2017	No.17/26/2014-Judl.P.P	Ministry of Home Affairs
06.12.2017	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Home Department
02.02.2018	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
22.03.2018	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
05.05.2018	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
21.07.2018	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Home Department
10.08.2018	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Home Department
22.10.2018	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
26.10.2018	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
10.01.2019	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs
25.03.2019	DPAL 30 Shasana 2014	Ministry of Home Affairs

It is considered necessary further to amend the Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Slum-Grabbers and Video or Audio Pirates Act, 1985 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1985) to include the offences relating to acid attack,

depredation of environment, digital media, land grabbing, money laundering and sexual offences in relation to children and women, as a preventive measure.

Accordingly, the Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders, Slum-Grabbers and Video or Audio Pirates (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly on 28.7.2014. The said Bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly on 28.07.2014 and in the Legislative Council on 28.07.2014.

The subject matter of the Bill falls under entry 1 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Whereas assent of the President was obtained while enacting the original Legislation and also while incorporating several other offences through Amendments in respect of following offences, namely:-

- (a) Bootleggers
- (b) Drug offender
- (c) Gambler
- (d) Goonda
- (e) Immoral traffic offender
- (f) Slum grabber
- (g) Video or audio pirates

Now it is proposed to include the following new offences, namely:-

- (a) Acid attack
- (b) Digital offence
- (c) Land grabbing
- (d) Depredation of Environment
- (e) Money laundering; and
- (f) Sexual offences pertaining to woman and children under new laws.

Therefore, Clause 5 to 7 of the said Bill are now becoming repugnant to sections 326 A, 326 B, 376, 376 A, 376 B, 376 C, 376 D and 376 E of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Central Act 45 of 1860), the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (Central Act 32 of 2012), sections 41, 42, 44, 46 and 50 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, section 15 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, sections 66, 66A and 66B, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (Central Act 21 of 2000), sections 3 and 4 and Part A of the schedule to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, which are central Legislations in force. These central enactments provide for punishment after crimes are committed but the proposed legislation provides for

detention of a person earlier to commission of such crime also. Therefore, the Bill has to be reserved for the assent of the President.

Therefore, the Honourable Governor of Karnataka has been pleased to reserve the said Bill for the consideration of the President under Article 200 of the Constitution of India, as required by clause (2) of Article 254 of the Constitution of India.

Accordingly the Government of India was requested to obtain the assent of His Excellency the President of India vide letter dated 17.10.2014.

The Legal Cell, Karnataka Bhavan has sent a fax on 12.12.2014 enclosing the Government of India letter No. 17/26/2014-Judl. & P.P., dated: 02.12.2014 and confirmed the receipt of the above mentioned Bill.

The Legal Cell, Karnataka Bhavan has sent a fax on 26.06.2015 enclosing the Status Report as on 23.06.2015 and has reported that the comments of all Administrative Departments were received by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the comments are being scrutinised by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Legal Cell, Karnataka Bhavan has sent a fax on 18.08.2015 has reported that the observations of the Union Ministries (1) Environment, Forest and Climate Change (ii) Communications and IT (Department of Electronics and Information Technology) were sent for clarifications of MHA and pending with Government of Karnataka.

As the Bill is on the similar lines of the Kerala Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 2007, it was decided to send a reminder to obtain the assent of His Excellency the President vide meeting held on 4.8.2015.

Clarifications of the State Government have been sent to the Government of India vide letter dated 30.09.2015.

The Resident Commissioner, Karnataka Bhavan vide letter dated 29.03.2016 has stated that the clarifications have been submitted by State Government on 30.09.2015 and the Ministry of Home Affairs had been required a copy of the Kerala Act, said Bill is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Government of India vide letter No. 17/ 26/ 2014 - Judl. P. P dt: 22.04.2016 has requested to furnish the date of assent/ date of notification of the Kerala Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 2007. Accordingly a request was made to Kerala Government to furnish the same vide letter dt: 11/05/2016.

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In the letter dated 22.06.2016 the Kerala Anti Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 2007 had been sent to Government of India. Accordingly the Government of India was requested to obtain the assent of His Excellency the President of India.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, vide its letter dated: 14.06.2016 has requested to send the clarifications on the observations of the Department of Legal Affairs (Ministry of Law and Justice). This letter has been sent to Home department, Government of Karnataka, with letter No. DPAL 30 Shasana 2014, dated: 15.07.2016.

The clarifications have been provided to Government of India vide D.O. letter No. DPAL 30 Shasana 2014, dated: 12.08.2016, 22.09.2016 and 11.11.2016 with a request to obtain the assent of His Excellency the President.

The ministry of Home Affairs vide letter at 10.11.2016 asked to withdraw the Bill. The same has been sent to Home Department to clarify the stand of that Department in letter dated: 16.12.2016, 21.01.2017 and 08.06.2017.

A Copy of Anitha Bruse vs. State of Kerala (MANU/KE/0074/2008) in which the High Court of Kerala upheld the constitutional validity of Kerala Anti Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 2007 has been sent to the ministry of Home Affairs vide letter at 08.03.2017. A reminder has been sent vide letter dt.01.06.2017

A reminder letter No.CM 270 GOI 2017 dated 20.06.2017 has been sent on 22.06.2017 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The Ministry of Home Affairs vide its letter dated 08.06.2017 has again requested for the clarification of the State Government on views of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GOI and the same has been forward to the Home Department vide even letter No. dated: 29.06.2017. Main File of even Number has been sent to Home Department on 18.07.2017 to consider the modifications in the Bill as suggested by the Government of India.

The GOI vide its letter dated: 11.10.2017 and 16.11.2017 has sought clarifications and the same has been forwarded to Home Department vide letter dated: 06.12.2017.

A revised draft ordinance called the Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Slum-Grabbers and Video or Audio Pirates (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, sent to Government of India on 02.02.2018 for previous instructions of H.E. the President and thereafter action will be taken to withdraw the bill as per cabinet decision at 02.01.2018. Reminders had been sent on 22.03.2018, 05.05.2018.

The ministry of Home Affairs vide letter dated: 12.07.2018 has requested to furnish State views on comments of Government of India regarding omission of



provisions regarding digital offenders same has been forwarded to Home Department vide letter of even number dated: 21.07.2018.

Government of India vide letter dated: 26.07.2018 has asked to clarify regarding comments of ministry of electronics and Information Technology and same has been forwarded to Home Department on 10.08.2018.

**PRESENT STATUS:**

The Karnataka Government has agreed vide letter No. HD 387 SST 2015, dated: 15.09.2018 and 03.01.2019 to omit the words "digital offenders" from the said ordinance and same has communicated to Government of India and requested to Central Government to obtain the previous instruction of His Excellency the President of India to the said Ordinance.

A draft Ordinance by omitting the words "digital offenders" has been prepared and sent to Government of India vide letter dated: 10.01.2019 and a remainder had been sent on 25.03.2019.

**Subject (3): Karnataka Runa Parihaara Vidheyaka, 2018**

**Category** Assent of the President to the Bill

**UID Number:**

**Proposal Classification**                      **A**                      **Proposal Code DPAL**

<b>Reference Date</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>	<b>Ministry</b>
05.03.2019	DPAL 21 Shasana 2018	Ministry of Home Affairs
15.03.2019	DPAL 21 Shasana 2018	Ministry of Home Affairs
26.03.2019	DPAL 21 Shasana 2018	Ministry of Home Affairs
29.04.2019	DPAL 21 Shasana 2018	Ministry of Home Affairs
06.07.2019	DPAL 42 Shasana 2018	Ministry of Home Affairs

In the letter dated 29.08.2018 the Karnataka Debt Relief Ordinance, 2018 was sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs with a request to obtain and communicate the previous instructions of the Honourable President of India to the said ordinance.

The Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India vide letters cited under reference (2) above, forwarded the observations of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services, the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs, Government of India and requested the State Government to clarify in this regard.

Accordingly, vide letters dated 04.10.2018, 19.11.2018 and 11.02.2019 cited under reference (1) above, a modified draft Ordinance incorporating the

observations suggested by the Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India was sent with a request to obtain and communicate the previous instructions of the Honourable President of India for the promulgation of the said ordinance.

The small farmers, landless agricultural labourers and weaker sections of the people are facing crucial financial crisis due to floods and natural calamities in the state of Karnataka. Hence, the State Government considered it necessary to provide relief from indebtedness to small farmers, landless agricultural labourers and weaker sections of the people.

Accordingly, Karnataka Runa Parihaara Vidheyaka, 2018 prepared on the lines of the proposed Ordinance, 2018 incorporating all the suggestions made by the Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India in respect of the Karnataka Debt Relief Ordinance, 2018 was introduced in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly on 11/12/2018 and was passed in the Legislative Assembly on 13/02/2019 with amendments and was passed in the Karnataka Legislative Council on 14/02/2019.

The subject matter of Karnataka Runa Parihaara Vidheyaka, 2018 falls under entries 6, 7 and 13 of list III of the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Government is competent to enact the proposed legislation. The provisions of Karnataka Runa Parihaara Vidheyaka, 2018 are repugnant to the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Central Act 09 of 1872) and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act 05 of 1908) which are existing Central Laws in force. The said Bill also contains a declaration under Article 31C of the Constitution of India.

The Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 25 of 1976) and the Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1980 (Karnataka Act 29 of 1980) were enacted with the assent of the Honourable President of India in the previous occasions as one time measures. Copies of the said Acts are also enclosed herewith.

The Honourable Governor has therefore pleased to reserve Karnataka Runa Parihaara Vidheyaka, 2018, under Article 200 of the Constitution of India for consideration of the Honourable President of India as required by clause (2) of Article 254 of the Constitution of India.

Six copies of the Bill, three authentic copies of the parchment were sent to Government of India with a request to obtain the assent of H.E. the President vide letter dated: 05.03.2019.

**Present Status:** letter dated: 15.03.2019, 26.03.2019 and 29.04.2019 it is clarified to Government of India Home Ministry that earlier ordinance sent for previous instructions of the His excellency the President shall be treated as

withdrawn and requested to obtain the assent of the His Excellence President of India to the Bill.

**Subject (4): Karnataka Rajya Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyaka, 2017**

**Category** Assent of the President to the Bill

**UID Number:**

**Proposal Classification**                      **A**                      **Proposal Code DPAL**

<b>Reference Date</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>	<b>Ministry</b>
06.03.2019	DPAL 26 Shasana 2017	Ministry of Home Affairs
06.05.2019	DPAL 26 Shasana 2017	Ministry of Home Affairs

The Karnataka State Universities Act, 2000 (Karnataka Act 29 of 2001) was a comprehensive enactment, which replaced the earlier enactment, viz., the Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 28 of 1976) relating to the State Universities coming under the purview of the department of Higher Education in the State Government and to replace several Acts in force establishing such Universities.

Presently, there are six Universities Acts in force and each one differs in its functioning. It is considered necessary to bring uniformity in monitoring of these Universities by the State Government.

Therefore, the new legislation proposed herein aims at consolidating and enhancing the performance and to bring uniformity in administration of all such State Universities but by retaining their special characters in academic attainment, research, extension and related activities, so that these factors can effectively be used in their future development:

Provided that, these do not conflict with the newly enacted provisions pertaining to the governance and financial management of the Universities.

The Karnataka State Universities Bill, 2017 brings together all the State Universities existing under the purview of the Department of Higher Education under one umbrella, to ensure that there are common rules to be followed by all of them regarding their administration and functioning.

Keeping the above objectives in view the following significant changes are being brought about in this Bill, namely:-

- (1) The search-cum-selection committee for appointment of a Vice Chancellor under this Bill consists of eminent academicians only not

- below the rank Vice-Chancellors, Former Vice-chancellors or Directors of Institutes of National Importance.
- (2) The Senate, Syndicate or Executive Council in the repealed Acts shall be renamed as Executive Council.
  - (3) Qualifications for the nomination of Executive Council and Academic Council members are specified in the Bill for effective deliberations and maintaining the Academic Standards of the University.
  - (4) Qualification for the appointment of Vice-chancellor specified in the new Bill.
  - (5) Arrangement of work during the vacancy in the office of the Vice Chancellor is provided existing Registrar (Evaluation) is renamed as Controller of Examination for better administration and smooth functioning of University.
  - (6) A common recruitment board shall be established by the State Government for the initial direct recruitment to the Universities for teaching and non-teaching staff in the State to enhance the quality and to bring transparency in the process.
  - (7) A common board for infrastructure development shall be established by the State Government for all the State Universities to avoid irregularities and to speed up the process as per the norms.
  - (8) The special characters of Unitary or Cluster Universities has been preserved and provision is made for their proper functioning and control.
  - (9) The Chancellor shall exercise all the powers in consultation with the State Government for uniform, speedy and effective decision making process.

Therefore, it is considered necessary to enact the Karnataka State Universities Bill, 2017 by repealing the following Acts, namely:-

- (a) The Karnataka State Universities Act, 2000 (Karnataka Act 29 of 2001);
- (b) The Visvesvaraya Technological University Act, 1994 (Karnataka Act 39 of 1994);
- (c) The Karnataka State Open University Act, 1992 (Karnataka Act 46 of 1994);

- (d) The Karnataka Rajya Dr. Gangubai Hangal Sangeetha mattu Pradarshaka Kalegala Vishwavidyalaya Act, 2009 (Karnataka Act 25 of 2009);
- (e) The Karnataka Samskrita Vishwavidyalaya Act, 2009 (Karnataka Act 13 of 2010); and
- (f) The Karnataka Janapada Vishwavidyalaya Act, 2011(Karnataka Act 11 of 2012).

Accordingly, the Karnataka State Universities Bill, 2017 was introduced on 14.06.2017 and passed with amendments by the Karnataka State Legislative Assembly on 20.06.2017.

The said Bill was laid before the Karnataka Legislative Council for consideration on 15.11.2017. The Honourable Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council constituted a Select Committee in the chairmanship of Honourable Higher Education Minister and referred the said Bill to it on 29.11.2017.

The Select Committee constituted by the Honourable Chairman has submitted its report with certain recommendations and after incorporation of the said recommendations and the Bill was passed by the Karnataka Legislative Council on 21.02.2018 and again the said Bill was sent to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly for reconsideration.

The Karnataka Legislative Assembly once again has passed the Karnataka State Universities Bill, 2017 on 23.2.2018 as passed by the Karnataka Legislative Council with amendments after reconsideration.

Accordingly, three authentic copies of Karnataka Rajya Vishwavidyanilayagala Vidheyaka, 2017 in Kannada Language as passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature are submitted to the Honourable Governor on 14.03.2018 for his assent to the said Bill under article 200 of the Constitution of India.

After perusal of the file, the Honourable Governor of Karnataka has reserved the Bill for consideration of the Honourable President of India under Article 200 of the constitution of India and returned the file with following observations, namely:-

“Perused the Bill and the Submission Note.

Entry-66, List-1 of 7th Schedule is the field of Legislation of Union of India, Whereas Entry-25 of Concurrent list is the field of Legislation for Union of India as well as States. Entry-25 of List-3 (Concurrent list) is subjected to the Provisions of entry-66 of list-1.

**Entry-66 of List-1 of 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule reads thus:-**

66. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions.

**Entry-25 of List-3 of 7<sup>th</sup> schedule reads thus:-**

25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.

Article -254 of the constitution of India, deals with the inconsistency between laws made by the parliament and laws made by the legislature of the State.

The University Grants Commission Act and the Rules/Regulations made there-under are the law made by the parliament and prima facie certain aspects dealt under the bill may have repugnancy to or covered under the Central Act/Rules/ Regulations Inter alia the very competency of the State Legislature on the subject covered under Entry-66 is doubtful.

Without expressing any opinion on the bill, I deem it proper to reserve the bill for the consideration of the Honourable president under article 200 of the constitution. Accordingly, the bill is reserved for the consideration of the President.”

sd/-

Vajubhai Vala  
Governor of Karnataka

The subject matter of the Bill falls under entry 25 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. No provisions of the said Bill falls under entry 66 of List I of the constitution and are not repugnant to any provisions of the Central Acts in force. Therefore, the said Bill need not be reserved for the consideration of the President.

Whereas Honourable Supreme court of India in CA No. 5946-5947, Kalyani Mathivanan Vs. K.V. Jeyaraj and Others has held as follows,-

“In view of the discussion as made above, we hold:

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(vi) UGC Regulations, 2010 is directory for the Universities, Colleges and other higher educational institutions under the purview of the State Legislation as the matter has been left to the State Government to adopt and implement the scheme.

Thus, UGC regulation 2010 is partly mandatory and is partly directory.

(v) UGC regulation 2010 having not adopted by the State Tamil Nadu, the question of conflict between State Legislation and Statutes framed under Central Legislation does not arise. Once it is adopted by the State Government, the State Legislation to be amended appropriately. In such case also there shall be no conflict between the State Legislation and the Central Legislation.”

In view of the above Judgment, it may be construed that the provisions of certain Regulations made under University Grants Commission Act are not mandatory but only advisory in nature. State Government may adopt or may not adopt them. Therefore, they may not create any repugnancy to Central Law. The State may not adopt those regulations. No provision of this Bill falls under entry 66 of List I, but they fall under entry 25 of List III of the Constitution. Therefore, the Karnataka State Legislature is competent to enact the Karnataka State Universities Bill, 2017. However, three authentic copies of the Karnataka Rajya Vishwavidyanilayagala Vidheyaka, 2017 as passed by both the houses of State Legislature are herewith sent for the consideration of the President as reserved by the Honourable Governor under Article 200 constitution of India.

Six copies of the Bill, three authentic copies of the parchment were sent to Government of India with a request to obtain the assent of H.E. the President vide letter dated: 06.03.2019.

**Present Status:** In a reminder letter dated: 06.05.2019, Government of India Home Ministry has been requested to obtain and communicate the assent of His excellency the President of India.

**Subject (5): Bengaluru Dr. B R Ambedkar Arthashasthra Vidyalaya Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyaka, 2018**

**Category** Assent of the President to the Bill

**UID Number:**

**Proposal Classification**

**A**

**Proposal Code DPAL**

Reference Date	Reference Number	Ministry
11.03.2019	DPAL 03 Shasana 2018	Ministry of Home Affairs
06.05.2019	DPAL 03 Shasana 2018	Ministry of Home Affairs

It is considered necessary to establish a university called "the Bengaluru Dr. B.R. Ambedkar School of Economics University" of unitary in nature with headquarters at Bengaluru as an Institution of excellence in the areas of Economics and other Social Sciences in the State as the existing institutions in the state have not been able to meet the increasing complexity of growth and development in these subjects and the resulting uncertainties in a globally integrating world driven by technology, specifically to produce economists of world renowned and standard to perform multiple functions in Academics, Research, Consultancy, think tank, training and knowledge dissemination to meet the needs of Government, Economy, Industry, Academia and Society at large and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Accordingly, Bengaluru Dr. B R Ambedkar Arthashasthra Vidyalaya Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyaka, 2018 was introduced and passed on 22.02.2018 by the Karnataka State Legislative Assembly. The said Bill was laid in the Karnataka Legislative Council on 22.02.2018 and passed on 23.02.2018.

Accordingly, three authentic copies of Bengaluru Dr. B R Ambedkar Arthashasthra Vidyalaya Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyaka, 2018 in Kannada Language as passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature were submitted to the Honourable Governor on 08.03.2018 for his assent to the said Bill under Article 200 of the Constitution of India.

After perusal of the file, the Honourable Governor of Karnataka has reserved the Bill for consideration of the Honourable President of India under Article 200 of the constitution of India and returned the file with following observations, namely:-

“Perused the Bill and the Submission Note.

Entry-66, List-1 of 7th Schedule is the field of Legislation of Union of India, whereas Entry-25 of Concurrent list is the field of Legislation for Union of India as well as States. Entry-25 of List-3 (Concurrent list) is subjected to the Provisions of entry-66 of list-1.

Entry-66 of List-1 of 7th Schedule reads thus:-

66. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions.

Entry-25 of List-3 of 7th schedule reads thus:-



25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.

Article -254 of the Constitution of India, deals with the inconsistency between laws made by the parliament and laws made by the legislature of the State.

The University Grants Commission Act and the Rules/Regulations made there-under are the law made by the parliament and prima facie certain aspects dealt under the bill may have repugnancy to or covered under the Central Act/Rules/ Regulations Inter alia the very competency of the State Legislature on the subject covered under Entry-66 is doubtful.

Without expressing any opinion on the Bill, I deem it proper to reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Honourable President under Article 200 of the Constitution. Accordingly, the bill is reserved for the consideration of the President.”

sd/-  
Vajubhai Vala  
Governor of Karnataka

The subject matter of the Bill falls under entry 25 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. No provisions of the said Bill falls under entry 66 of List I of the Constitution and are not repugnant to any provisions of the Central Acts in force. Therefore, the said Bill need not be reserved for the consideration of the President.

Whereas the Honourable of Supreme court of India in CA No. 5946-5947, Kalyani Mathivanan Vs. K.V. Jeyaraj and Others has held as follows,-

“In view of the discussion as made above, we hold:

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(vi) UGC Regulations, 2010 is directory for the Universities, Colleges and other higher educational institutions under the purview of the State Legislation as the matter has been left to the State Government to adopt and implement the scheme.

Thus, UGC regulation 2010 is partly mandatory and is partly directory.

(v) UGC regulation 2010 having not adopted by the State Tamil Nadu, the question of conflict between State Legislation and Statutes framed under Central Legislation does not arise. Once it is adopted by the State Government, the State Legislation to be amended appropriately. In such case also there shall be no conflict between the State Legislation and the Central Legislation.”

In view of the above Judgment, it may be construed that the provisions of certain regulations made under University Grants Commission Act are not mandatory, but are advisory in nature. The State Government may adopt or may not adopt them. Therefore they may not create any repugnancy to Central Law. The State may not adopt those regulations. No provision of this Bill falls under entry 66 of List I, but they fall under entry 25 of List III of the Constitution. Therefore, the Karnataka State Legislature is competent to enact Bengaluru Dr. B R Ambedkar Arthashasthra Vidyalaya Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyaka, 2018. However, three authentic copies of Bengaluru Dr. B R Ambedkar Arthashasthra Vidyalaya Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyaka, 2018 as passed by both the houses of State Legislature are herewith sent for the consideration of the President as reserved by the Honourable Governor under Article 200 constitution of India.

Six copies of the Bill, three authentic copies of the parchment were sent to Government of India with a request to obtain the assent of H.E. the President vide letter dated: 11.03.2019.

**Present Status:** In reminder letter dated: 06.05.2019, Government of India Home Ministry requested to obtained and communicate the assent of His excellency the President of India.

**Subject (6): The Right to fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2019**

**Category** Assent of the President to the Bill

**UID Number:**

**Proposal Classification**

**A**

**Proposal Code DPAL**

<b>Reference Date</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>	<b>Ministry</b>
05.03.2019	DPAL 03 Shasana 2019	Ministry of Home Affairs
19.06.2019	DPAL 42 Shasana 2019	Ministry of Home Affairs

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The State Governments of Gujarat, Telangana, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have made certain amendments to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and

Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013) (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act) its application to the concerned States.

The State of Karnataka aims to grow at very fast rate. For this purpose with the help of Government of India, various mega projects in the sectors of infrastructure, communications, constructions of national highways, new railway lines and drinking water projects etc., have been sanctioned. All these projects require that the land be made available immediately, otherwise there will be high escalation in the costs and also the benefits of development will be delayed considerably harming the interest of general public.

The State of Karnataka is facing difficulties in acquiring land under the provisions of the Principal Act. Therefore, in order to facilitate land acquisition for various development projects of Karnataka in the public interest, considered necessary to amend the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013) in its application to the State of Karnataka on the lines of the Right to fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Telangana Amendment) Act, 2016 which received Honourable Presedents Assent inter alia seeks to,-

- (i) exempt certain projects vital to national security, defence, irrigation, drinking water projects and other projects from the requirement of Chapter-II and III of the Principal Act;
- (ii) enable the Deputy Commissioner to pass an award for acquiring the land without making further enquiry;
- (iii) exclude the period during which land acquisition proceedings where held up on account of any proceedings of the Court from computing the period specified in sub-section (2) of section 24;
- (iv) enable the State Government by entering into agreement voluntary acquisition of land for the public purpose;
- (v) enable the State Government to acquire the land specified for projects by paying lump sum amount in lieu of rehabilitation and resettlement;
- (vi) enable the State Government to recovery of the amount wrongfully paid to any person under the Principal Act;
- (vii) make a provision for prosecution for offences by Government officials, after getting sanction under the provisions of section 197 of the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973 (Central Act 02 of 1974); and
- (viii) certain other amendments incidental to or consequential thereof are also made.

Accordingly, the Right to Fair Compensation and the Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 13.02.2019. Before introduction of the Bill, the clauses 13 and 14 and clause (viii) of the statement of objects and reasons of the said Bill are omitted by a corrigendum. The said Bill was passed in the legislative Assembly on 13.02.2019 and in the Legislative Council on 14.02.2019. The four authentic copies of the said Bill as passed by both Houses of the State Legislature are placed in the file.

The subject matter of the Bill falls under entry 6 and 42 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The provisions of clauses 2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12 and 13 of the said Bill are repugnant to the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013). which is a Central Law in force in the concurrent list of the 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule to the Constitution of India and sub-section (3) of section 23-A sought to be inserted by clause 4 of the said Bill is also repugnant to the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act 16 of 1908). Therefore, the Bill has been reserved for the consideration of Honourable President of India as required by clause (2) of Article 254 of the Constitution of India .

Therefore, the Honourable Governor pleased to reserve the Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2019 under Article 200 of the Constitution of India for consideration of the Honourable President of India as required by clause (2) of Article 254 of Constitution of India.

Six copies of the Bill, three authentic copies of the parchment were sent to Government of India with a request to obtain the assent of H.E. the President vide letter dated: 05.03.2019 and a reminder has been issued on 19.06.2019.

**PART II: PENDING PROPOSALS FOR WHICH CLARIFICATIONS HAVE TO BE FURNISHED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

**Subject (1): The Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2015**

**Category** For obtain Assent of the Honourable President of India to the Bill

**UID Number:** CSC/KN/190

Proposal Classification A Proposal Code DPAL

Reference Date	Reference Number	Ministry
22.05.2015	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Ministry of Home Affairs
07.07.2015 24.07.2015 05.08.2015 and 05.11.2015	No. 17/26/2015-judl & PP	Ministry of Home Affairs
04.08.2015	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
26.10.2015	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
09.12.2015	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
29.03.2016	No.RCK.PS.61.2016	Resident Commissioner
05.06.2017	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
16.08.2017	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
21.10.2017	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
18.12.2017	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
19.03.2018	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
02.07.2018	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
21.07.2018	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
09.01.2019	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
29.03.2019	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)

08.05.2019	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)
24.06.2019	DPAL 05 Shasana 2015	Education Department (Primary and Secondary)

The State Government constituted the language policy regarding the medium of instruction from 1<sup>st</sup> std to 5<sup>th</sup> std in 1994. In Government order No. ED 24 PGC 1994 dated 29.04.1994 the State Government ordered that the mother tongue or Kannada shall be the medium of instruction in all schools recognized by the State Government from the academic year 1994-95.

But, some private schools had taken permission to run the school in Kannada medium and are running in English medium, by violating the language policy.

Karnataka State unaided School Management Association has Questioned the language policy in different stages in the court. The full bench of the Hon'ble High court of Karnataka has quashed the Government order No. ED 24 PGC 1994, dated 24.4.1994 in W.P.No 14863/1994 (Education) dated 2.7.2008.

State Government questioned the above order dated 2.7.2008 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide WP No. 290/2009. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued an interim order dated 21.07.2009, directing to maintain the status quo. The case was then transferred to the Constitutional Bench on 5.7.2013. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 5166-5190/2013 dated 6.5.2014 has ordered that "government cannot impose mother tongue for teaching children at primary level".

In the present situation, as the language policy of the State was rejected by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the State Government has filed a Review Petition No. 1878-1911/2014. The Review Petition was dismissed on 9.9.2014.

Article 350A of Constitution reads as follows:-

“350A. facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage.- It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities.”

It is the constitutional duty of the concerned states to provide primary school education to the child in his/her mother tongue as per the Article 350A of the constitution. It was discussed in detail with Educationists, intellectuals and writers who unanimously opined the necessity of primary education in mother tongue.

Article 21A reads as follows, namely:-

“21A. Right to education.-The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.”

Therefore, this Government would like to determine by law, the manner of compulsory education to children from the age of six to fourteen years.

Therefore, it is considered necessary to amend the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, (Central Act 35 of 2009) to provide Primary Education (1<sup>st</sup> Std to 5<sup>th</sup> Std) in Child's mother tongue or in Kannada" in the State of Karnataka.

Accordingly, The Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly on 26/03/2015. The said Bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly on 31/03/2015 and in the Legislative Council on 01/04/2015.

The subject matter of the Bill falls under entry 25 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The provisions of the Bill are repugnant to item (f) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education Act, 2009 (Central Act 35 of 2009) which is a central law in force. Therefore, the Bill has to be reserved for the assent of His Excellency the President of India as required by clause (2) of Article 254 of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka is pleased to reserve the said Bill for the consideration of the President under Article 200 and as required by clause (2) of Article 254 of the Constitution of India.

Accordingly the Government of India was requested to obtain the assent of His Excellency the President of India vide letter dated 22.05.2015.

The Legal Cell, Karnataka Bhavan has sent a fax on 26.06.2015 enclosing the Status Report as on 23.06.2015 and has reported that the above said Bill has been referred to the Legislative Department, Ministry of Human Resources Development (School Education) and Ministry of Home Affairs (Human Rights Division), and the comments of the Legislative Department had been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs on 23.06.2015.

The Legal Cell, Karnataka Bhavan has sent a fax on 18.08.2015 and has reported that the above said Bill has been referred to the Legislative Department, Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of School Education and

Literacy) dated 2.7.2015 for clarifications/views of the State Government and pending with Government of Karnataka.

The Government of India vide Letters dated: 07.07.2015, 24.07.2015, 05.08.2015 and 05.11.2015 requested to communicate the comments of the State Government with regard to the observations of Ministry of HRD and accordingly vide letters dated: 04.08.2015, 25.08.2015, 26.10.2015 and 09.12.2015 the Education Department was requested to furnish the said views immediately. A reminder letter sent to Education Department dated: 21.10.2017, 18.12.2017, 19.03.2018 and 21.07.2018

The Resident Commissioner, Karnataka Bhavan vide letter dated 29.03.2016 has stated that the Ministry of Home Affairs is awaiting clarification from the State Government.

The MHA is awaiting comments from Department of School Education in the Ministry of HRD to ascertain the legality of invoking article 350A of the Indian Constitution. Once we obtain the comments from MHA, we may have to take internal view.

The Ministry of Home Affairs vide letter dated: 13.12.2018 has asked the State Government to furnish clarifications on views of HRD (Department of School Education and Literacy) and Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs.)

The Ministry of Home Affairs vide letter dated: 13.12.2018 has asked the State Government to furnish clarifications on view of HRD (Department of School Education and Literacy) and Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs.)

**PRESENT STATUS:** The proposal to clarify Government of India is still pending in Education Department since 04.08.2015. The letter sent to Education Department on 08.05.2019 and 24.06.2019 to take a decision, withdrawal of the Bill or furnish the clarification regarding the Bill.