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BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY (BAU) IS A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY IN LUCKNOW "PUBLIC DEMAND CUK BE NAMED AFTER SAINT BASAWESHWARA"



By: M.S.Yatnatti: Editor and Video Journalist Bangalore: Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BAU) is a Central University in Lucknow 226025 Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC in 2015, in Uttar Pradesh. The university is named after Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution. Even then Karnataka state higher education Minister has reportedly proposed that Central University of Karnataka (CUK) be named after Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar despite already a central university in UP is already named after Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar out of 46 central universities. Public is demanding that Central University of Karnataka (CUK) be named after saint Basaweshwara.

I have asked PIO CUK to provide me the information and reasons under section 4(I) RTI Act for not adopting UGC (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulation, 2016 (<https://swayam.gov.in/Home>) for students of CUK and providing high quality 4 G WIFI in campus free of cost and providing free laptops to SC ST and EWS students in campus as The Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley while presenting the General Budget 2017-18 in Parliament reportedly said that the Government proposes to leverage information technology and launch SWAYAM Platform with at least 350 online courses. In his Budget Speech, the Finance Minister said this will enable students to virtually attend the courses taught by the best faculty; access high quality reading resources, participate in discussion forums; take tests and earn academic grades. Access to SWAYAM would be widened by linkage with DTH channels, dedicated to education. This information and reasons need to be provided to me as per Guide on RTI to Information Act 2005 published by the Government of India Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions Department of Personnel & Training (available here: <http://rti.gov.in/RTICorner/Guideonrti.pdf>) on page 12 and Para 9, following is stated: Providing Reasons for Decisions: The public authorities take various administrative and quasi-judicial decisions which affect the interests of certain persons. It is mandatory for the concerned public authority to provide reasons for such decisions to the affected persons. It may be done by using appropriate mode of communication. Attention is also invited towards the thread '[affected person under rti act](#)'. In fact, it can be said that "Affected" refers back to an action. The "Affected Persons" are the ones who are affected by that action. The reasons need to be given to affected person and copy of that can be given to me under 2 f of RTI Act. The CUK office is THE PUBLIC AUTHORITY under obligation to provide information "PUBLICLY" under section 4(1) (a) (b) (c) (d).

Public has waited more than enough thinking that it will withdraw Deene Circular and issue a comprehensive circular encompassing ten portraits and solve the problem. But this is not happening. Then a PIL will be filed against the CUK for violating section 7 of CUK Act. The demand is made from several quarters that Central University of Karnataka (CUK) AT Kalburgi should take all sections of society along and issue a Fresh circular for portraits for inclusion of the incumbent President, Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, great Sufi saint Khwaja Bande Nawaz, saint Basaweshwara, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and incumbent Vice Chancellor and Pro Vice Chancellor and Chancellor in CUK. Central University of Karnataka (CUK) AT Kalburgi cannot offer to display only one portrait of one National leader as proposed and implemented by Dr Deene of CUK leaving all others. Protocol of Portrait Display is very important. Dr Deene Circular violates section 7 of Central University Act as University is open to all caste, creed, race or class and cannot force one belief on others. University cannot offer to display only one portrait of one leader as proposed leaving all others. An illegal circular was issued by Dr Deene on authorization of VC which is about only one portrait of one national leader as proposed and leaving all others as University has to take along all sections of society creed and religion and cannot offer to display only one portrait of one leader as proposed leaving all others so this Circular violates section 7 of Central University Act as University is open to all caste, creed, race or class and cannot force one belief on others. Protocol of Portrait Display is very important. Diversity in language, culture, belief, tradition, knowledge-systems and way of life, which mark the inclusive secular character of this country and make it unique in the whole world, has to be reflected in the University curricula and in all its academic and research activities including display of portraits. University cannot offer to display only one portrait of one leader as proposed leaving all others. A portrait is a painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face and its expression is predominant. The intent is to display the likeness, personality, and even the mood of the person. For this reason, in photography a portrait is generally not a snapshot, but a composed image of a person in a still position. A portrait often shows a person looking directly at the painter or photographer, in order to most successfully engage the subject with the viewer. The doorway to South India, Kalburgi is a miraculous gift the land of Karnataka embraces. Drawing the quality of 'Unity in Diversity' from the homeland country India, Kalburgi carries the legacy of rich cultural heritage imbibed in its fine arts, music and dance forms, people and cuisines. The attribute of being a cosmopolitan city, Kalburgi mirrors confluence of all the diverse cultures nourishing within its boundaries. The residents of the city living in sheer harmony with each other confirm that the varied culture exists, but not at the cost of peace and tranquility of Kalburgi. The festivals colour Kalburgi in the fun and fervour of the celebrations. A number of monuments silently express the glorious history of the city they witnessed, the traditional art forms they preserved and continued to keep it alive. The spirit of Kalburgi, vibrant culture and reminiscent traditions all make the city wonderful and tremendously important as a part of Indian heritage.

The University is well aware of the challenges of the contemporary world in establishing a quality educational institution. It is heartening that the system is committed to bring all the required changes to achieve this goal. It is indeed a pleasure to note that the University is advancing significantly in terms of academic activities, infrastructural facilities, and performance of its academia. The Central University of Karnataka (CUK) has been established by an Act of the Parliament (No. 3 of 2009) at Kalaburagi, Karnataka. It is one of the 16 new Central Universities established by the Government of India during the UGC XI Plan Period to address to the concerns of 'equity and access' and to increase the access to quality higher education by people in less educationally developed districts which have a Graduate Enrolment Ratio of less than the national average of 11%. The CUK, with its territorial jurisdiction all over Karnataka has been initiated its activities from the academic year beginning August 2009 in keeping with the philosophy of achieving and maintaining the highest levels of academic excellence, sensitivity to equity and access in enrolment and recruitment and emerging as a premier national educational and research institution in the country. The University has 654 acres campus, situated near Kadaganchi village in the district of Kalaburagi, Karnataka State (30 km from Kalaburagi city towards Solapur). It is claimed that CUK is the first Central University to move to its permanent campus in a short time among the new ones. The main objective of the University is integrating the components of Teaching, Research, Innovation, Training and Skill Development (TRI-TSD) with an aspiration to excel in dual degree, post graduate and doctoral programs. The University offers the programs in following five dominant areas: Arts, Humanities, Management, Sciences, and Engineering. Currently the University is running 16 Departments spread in 8 Schools and 1 Centre, and offering 9 Dual degree programs, 15 Master degree programs, 16 Research (PhD) programs. Objectives of The Central University of Karnataka (CUK) : To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit. To make special provisions for integrated courses in humanities, social sciences, science and technology in its educational programmes. To take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching-learning process and inter-disciplinary studies and research. To educate and train manpower for the development of the country. To establish linkages with industries for the promotion of science and technology; and to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people, their intellectual, academic and cultural development.. Kalaburagi is 623 km north of the state capital of Bengaluru and 200 km from Hyderabad. Although initially part of Hyderabad State, the city is the administrative headquarters of the district. In Kannada kala means stones, buragi means land thus the name kalaburagi - land of stones. Kalaburagi is a historic place being the origin of the social reformist movement of the great 12th century saint Basaweshwara and also the seat of the great Sufi saint Khwaja Bande Nawaz. The university identifies itself with these universal symbols of humanism and harmony who were also responsible for the general trend of education in the sense of enlightenment and upliftment of the masses. These ideas have found expression through the famous and old symbol of the 'Tree of Life' which is the basic motif for the university logo. The figurine at the bottom, representing the scholar, is symbolic of life reaching in all its expansiveness and leading to knowledge and enlightenment. Kalaburagi district is situated in northern Karnataka between 76°04' and 77°42' east longitude, and 17°12' and 17°46' north latitude, covering an area of 10,951 km². This district is bounded on the west by Vijayapur district and Solapur district of Maharashtra state, on the north by Bidar district and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra state, on the south by Yadgir district, and on the east by Ranga Reddy district of Telangana state. Weather at Kalaburagi is warm and the temperatures shorting over 45 degree Celsius during the summer months of April-May. Rains start from June to October followed by a short and sometimes sharp winter. Reaching there at The city of Kalaburagi is accessible by airways, railways and roadways. Nearest international airport to Kalaburagi is Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad, at a distance of nearly 230 km. The city is well connected with all major cities of India like Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Chennai through a number of regular trains and buses. The Central Bus Stand, Kalaburagi is well connected to the university and nearby places by a network of state and interstate buses.

Citizens can force every PA to create information every day strictly as per the system and procedure as per listed Acts and rules regulations listed under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) every day and that can be cross checked by applicant by asking reasons under 4(1) (d) by the affected person and copy of the same can be given to any applicant under 2 (f) of RTI Act. Promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. Policy on Prevention, Detection, and Remediation of Fraud and Corruption by government is must and a major element of good governance is the control of corruption. For that reason, controlling corruption has been a key indicator. Good governance is a keystone of government. UPA government has given you RTI Act: Use It optimally :All opposition parties should use RTI optimally. Let them create booth wise RTI activists among their members or cadets and give them training and set of questions and gather that booth level information to perform better as opposition parties. Prime Minister should listen to opposition parties as they are voice of 66% voters. All responsible citizens should send RTI Question to each MP and each Minister and Prime Minister and get to know every day what they are doing and what they are performing and keep check on their performances and give them clear indication that India is awakened and want responsible Government which listens citizens.. All 70 MLAs and 543 MPs are public servants : After election are over all MLAs are public servants and they are MLA for all the constituency. All MLAs should chalk out their plans for development of their constituencies irrespective of who voted for them or who is not voted for them. THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005 is an Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.

RTI Act provides transparency under Section 3 and 4(1) (a) (b) (c) and 2(f) of RTI Act 2005 and accountability under 4(1) (d) RTI Act 2005 as the PA will create information; or to interpret information; or to solve the problems raised by the applicants under the system and procedure as per listed Acts and rules regulations listed under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) every day and that can be cross checked by applicant by asking reasons under 4(1) (d) by the affected person and copy of the same can be given to any applicant under 2 (f) of RTI Act. RTI is a total problem solving mechanism and not just record providing tool. RTI will provide transparency under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) and 2(f) of RTI Act 2005 every day and Accountability can be ensured under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) (d) and 2(f) of RTI Act 2005 and this will reduce the corruption in every public authority. RTI Act is an Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. The information under RTI Act is defined in, Section 2(f) of the RTI Act, which defines "information" under this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, - (f) "information" means any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force;". This act can be called as the "law of transparency and accountability" which acts as the citizen's weapon to question and get information related to the government's functioning so that they can analyze its performance, and act accordingly. Information is essential for the efficient working of journalists and thus, the Right to Information (RTI) Act is one of the most useful legislations for a journalist.

The RTI Act has two basic divisions the first requiring public officials to *suo moto* publish information pertaining to their departments and the second enabling the public to access information from a public office. The official documentary proof can be obtained by simply filing an application with a fee of Rs. 10. Under Section 2 (j) (ii) of the Act, the applicant can ask for certified copies of the documents or records. This



certified copy of the document giving information can be admitted in the Court as Secondary Evidence. Note that under the RTI Act, the right to information includes the right to inspection of work, documents and records; taking notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records; and taking certified samples of material held by the public authority or held under the control of the public authority. A citizen has a right to obtain information from a public authority in any relevant form including in the form of diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through print-outs provided such information is already stored in a computer or in any other device from which the information may be e-mailed or transferred to diskettes etc. RTI, one of the few weapons the common man has in his fight against the high and mighty, citizens have unlimited powers under RTI Act 2005. Every PA must understand that "information" is not created in "Paraloka" or "Swargaloka" or in "CIC" or "SIC" which will be given by PA under Section 2(f) of the RTI Act. It is PA which creates the information every day 4(1) (a) (b) (c) and the "information" in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form need to be created as per 4(1) (a) (b) (c) (d) need to be given by PA to the affected person and copy of the same can be given to any applicant under 2(f) of RTI Act. The PA should be forced to function and create information strictly as per under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) on the applications and request of public and provide it under 2(f) of RTI Act and information should not be incomplete misleading and false and public is free to check accountability under 4(1) (d) RTI Act 2005. The Right to Information (RTI) Act is one of the most important tools that can empower the common man, it had become imperative to fight against corruption for the effective functioning of the three pillars of democracy — legislature, executive and judiciary. The three pillars of democracy had been included in the ambit of the RTI Act and people should make use of the provisions of the Act to bring down corruption. There was a need to create awareness among people on the wide range of powers enshrined in the RTI Act. The educated sections of society must take active part in the fight against injustice and use the provisions of the RTI Act to protect the rights of the people.

THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005 is an Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. RTI Act provides transparency under Section 3 and 4(1) (a) (b) (c) and 2(f) of RTI Act 2005 and accountability under 4(1) (d) RTI Act 2005 as the PA will create information; or to interpret information; or to solve the problems raised by the applicants under the system and procedure as per listed Acts and rules regulations listed under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) every day and that can be cross checked by applicant by asking reasons under 4(1) (d) by the affected person and copy of the same can be given to any applicant under 2(f) of RTI Act. RTI is a total problem solving mechanism and not just record providing tool. RTI will provide transparency under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) and 2(f) of RTI Act 2005 every day and Accountability can be ensured under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) (d) and 2(f) of RTI Act 2005 and this will reduce the corruption in every public authority. RTI Act is an Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. The information under RTI Act is defined in, Section 2(f) of the RTI Act, which defines "information" under this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, - (f) "information" means any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force;". This act can be called as the "law of transparency and accountability" which acts as the citizen's weapon to question and get information related to the government's functioning so that they can analyze its performance, and act accordingly. Every PA must understand that "information" is not created in "Paraloka" or "Swargaloka" or in "CIC" or "SIC" which will be given by PA under Section 2(f) of the RTI Act. It is PA which creates the information every day 4(1) (a) (b) (c) and the "information" in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form need to be created as per 4(1) (a) (b) (c) (d) need to be given by PA to the affected person and copy of the same can be given to any applicant under 2(f) of RTI Act. The PA should be forced to function and create information strictly as per under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) on the applications and request of public and provide it under 2(f) of RTI Act and information should not be incomplete misleading and false and public is free to check accountability under 4(1) (d) RTI Act 2005. The Accountability is checked by public under 4(1) (d): The citizens who are affected by decisions made under RTI ACT 4(1) (a) (b) (c) can seek reasons for their administrative and quasi judicial decisions. PA can provide reasons to affected person and copy of such reasons can be provided to anybody under 2(f) of RTI Act. Public is fully authorized to ask how and why and under what rules and regulations such decision is arrived at under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) of RTI ACT 2005 using 4(1) (d). An RTI application can force the PA to create information on his application to PA under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) of RTI ACT 2005 and at the same time he can check the information whether it is provided as per 4(1) (a) (b) (c) of RTI ACT 2005 by invoking 4(1) (d) of RTI Act 2005. And whereas democracy requires an informed citizenry and transparency of information which are vital to its functioning and also to contain corruption and to hold Government and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed.

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