

Volume 16

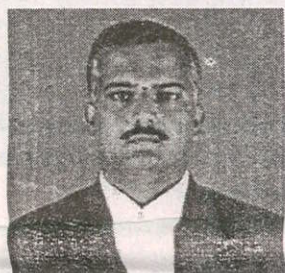
February 2005

Part 11

**Ashok Haranahalli
elected President**



Mr. Ashok Haranahalli



Mr. D. Srinivasamurthy



Mr. V. N. Murthy

In elections held on 11/18-2-2005 Mr. Ashok Haranahalli, has been unanimously elected as the President of Lahari Advocates Forum for the period 2005-06. Other office bearers of the Forum are Mr. D. Srinivasa Murthy: Vice President; Mr. V.N. Murthy : Secretary; Ms B J G Sathysree: Joint-Secretary; Mr. K. Sathyendra Nayak: Treasurer. Mr. J G Chandramohan, Mr. A D Ramananda, Mr. Sutrathara Ramaiah, Mr. S. Vivekananda and Mr. S V Srinivasa Moorthy are members of the Managing Committee.

Caught redhanded

On 4-2-05 Lokayuktha officials trapped Mr. J. H. Narayanaswamy, Public Prosecutor of Hassan District court, while taking Rs. 10,000 as bribe from Complainant Pratheek to file statement of objections to the bail plea submitted by the Accused Rajegowda. Mr. Narayanaswamy was remanded to judicial custody.

**Opposition to removal
of Contempt Powers**

Opposing the Centre's proposal to divest the Central Administrative Tribunal of its contempt powers Mr. Justice N Santhosh Hegde, Judge, Supreme Court of India, said as such powers were to ensure effective implementation of its orders, the very objective of tribunal would become futile if they were withdrawn. Addressing the conference of Vice-Chairpersons of CATs in New Delhi on February 12, 2005 Justice Santhosh Hegde, said that "divesting a tribunal of its contempt powers is like cutting the head to get rid of headache. Contempt powers are not vested in courts to harass people. It is to make sure effective implementation of its orders. The objective of formation of CAT would become futile if its orders are not obeyed." Justice Hegde also mooted expansion of CAT's jurisdiction by adding more organisations controlled & owned by the Centre. He expressed that the disposal rate of CATs is higher and therefore they should be given all support and encouragement.

D J apologises

The Principal District & Sessions Judge Davengere Mr. S. Mariyappa on February 15, 2005 tendered an unconditional apology in person to the High Court of Karnataka in connection with a contempt petition. Chief Justice N K Sodhi and Mr. Justice B Padmaraj dropped the proceedings against Sri Mariyappa after placing the apology on record. The contempt petition was filed on the ground that despite the direction of the court the sessions judge has not decided the bail plea of the complainant. In his apology the judge informed that he will be careful in future.

**Circuit
benches soon**

Mr. H. K. Patil, Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs on February 26, 2005 expressed hope that circuit benches at North Karnataka will be established soon. He was speaking to the press after meeting with the Karnataka High Court Chief Justice N K Sudhi, in this regard. He told that he had in fact appraised the C J that Advocates of North Karnataka had begun agitation once again. He also said that the notification for establishing the benches was issued six months ago and the committee comprising high court judges constituted to study infrastructure facilities and not so far visited the venues. Mr. Patil informed that the C J had assured him of taking an early decision in the matter.

Book Released

□ In a function held at Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, Bangalore on 4-2-05 Prof J Sashidhar Prasad, Vice - Chancellor, Mysore University, released a book written by Mr. C B Srinivasan, Advocate, titled "Valmiki Mathu Kuvempu Ramayanagala Sameeksha". Prof. Kamala Hampanaa, President of 71st All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelana, presided.

□ In a function held at Vakeelara Bhavana on 9-2-05 Mr. Justice S R Nayak, released a book titled a treatise on law of evidence written by Mr. Mohammed Asif, former District Judge and Advocate. The book published by Lawyers Law Book, Bangalore containing ii + 460 pages is priced Rs. 350/- Mr Justice S R Nayak, has also written foreword to the book.

Appointments

The following Advocates have been appointed as Addl. standing Government counsel for conducting Central Government cases (other than Income tax and Railway Departments) and cases filed against public officers while in service of Central Government before District / Subordinate courts / Consumer Forum / Tribunals at Bangalore, viz., M C Ravikumar, K M Janardhana Reddy, M B Sujatha, Y P Vijayavasantha V Kumari, Shivamallu and B S Saraswathi.

**Around
the Courts**

Constitutional Law

□ (a) Article 12 - Board of control for cricket in India - not a State;

(b) Article 32 - violator of the right should be a State for invoking enforcement of Fundamental Right;

In a judgment delivered on February 1, 2005 a Constitution bench of the Supreme Court by a 3:2 majority dismissed a writ petition filed by Zee Telefilms challenging the cancellation of a four year domestic cricket telecast rights contract given to it and awarding the same to the Prasar Bharathi. The majority judgment was given by Mr Justice N Santhosh Hegde, Mr. Justice B P Singh and Mr. Justice H K Sema and the dissenting judgment was from Mr. Justice S N Variava and Mr. Justice, S B Sinha. Declining to scrutinise the Board's financial, functional and administrative functions the court declared that BCCI was not a State or its instrumentality under Article 12 of the Constitution. The court also declared that the pre-requisite for invoking enforcement of a fundamental right under Article 12 is that the violator of the rights should be a State. The judgement held that since BCCI has not been held to be a State within the ambit of Article 32 the same reasoning holds good for Article 32 as well.

□ Administration of justice - Media has no role to interfere with justice delivery system;

In a judgment delivered during the first week of February 2005 the Supreme Court warned media against interfering with administration of justice by narrating "facts" that may be used in the trial of a case. The court observed "We deprecate this practice and caution the publisher, editor and the journalist who were responsible for the said article against indulging in such trial by

continued on page 3

The great tides and currents which engulf the rest of men do not turn aside in their course, and pass the judges by

Benjamin N Cardozo

Today Patna, Tomorrow ?

The incident leading to the Patna High Court Judge Mr. Justice R S Garg, seeking transfer from the 'secular' State of Bihar has set in motion numerous reactions. Action of the police in dismantling the loud speaker from the high minaretes of a mosque situated near the High Court and escorting of a muezzin and mosque authorities before the court for disobeying an earlier directive of the Court not to disturb the working of the court by the use of loud speakers lead to a commotion, a protest march, shouting of slogans and labelling Justice R S Garg as an "RSS stooge".

It is noteworthy that not withstanding an earlier agreement between the mosque authorities and the High Court, loud speakers will not be used during the court hours so as to avoid hampering of the court work, the same was observed more in its breach. When the nuisance continued unabated and more blatant the judge had no option but to ask the District Magistrate to ensure compliance of the court directive. However, the members of the community took it as an affront and interference in their religious affairs and indulged in activities which were perse retaliatory and browbeating the judge. It was open to the High Court to deal the matter under contempt jurisdiction but for inexplicable reasons that jurisdiction was not invoked.

The episode shows how issues pertaining to civil society when communalised turn into combustible material for social conflagration. It is ironical that the champions of minority rights who include political elements did not choose to protect the dignity of the court from persons who dare to indulge in mockery of law and mud-slinging against the judge. The same evening loud speakers were back with blaring intonations in the presence of policemen intimidated into inaction.

A serious question which arises for consideration involving such situations would be whether in the name of the religion functioning of courts could be allowed to be stymied and is there any regulatory mechanism which can save the working of both the institutions without allowing one of it from trudging into other's territory ?

The Constitutional Perspectives of Judicial Reform

C B Srinivasan, Advocate

The post independent legal firmament was oxidized by the Constitution of India. It was produced after a long deliberation by Statesman, Legal experts, political pundits, of whom Mr. Krishna Murthy Rao was one. It has been the most important doctrinaire political document of the nation. Having regard to the fact that the Constituent Assembly was presided over by the political savant of the times, it can eponymously be called the Ambedkar Smrithi of modern renaissance India. The performing parts of the Constitution are devised as the Legislative, Executive and Judicial wings. The experience of the past over five decades has shown that the working of these wings has been a cry for reforms.

The Law declared by the Supreme Court

Article 141 of the Constitution has a diktat that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts, within the territory of India. Such a sweeping power has with it the influence of an indomitable nature. It is expected of such supreme power to have some characteristics.

Vishnu Sharma of Hitopadesha fame has said of Supreme knowledge as possessing the qualities such as

Sarvada	-	Always
Aharyatvat	-	Incapable of being stolen
Anarghyatvat	-	Highly precious
Akshayatvat	-	Incapable of being drained of efficacy.

One's expectation is that the declaration of the law by the Supreme Court be also endowed alike with qualities of

- i) being precious and invaluable;
- ii) being certain and predictable;
- iii) being long standing and time honoured.

A study of the cases of the Supreme court shows that it has passed through various phases

Formative Decade 1950 - 59

Tumultuous Decade 1960 - 69

Progressive Decade 1970 - 79

Restorative Decade 1980 - 89

Disturbing Decade 1990 onwards.

The earlier judgments were conducive to civil law development. Dissensions by judges had a mark of revolution. The judgments were scholarly, running with an imprint of authority. They bore an appeal to reason and projected an enlightened vision. They beamed a catholicity of collective ideals. They impressed everyone with a tone of authority expressed in a facile diction. Some of them were characterized by simplicity and straight forwardness worthy of emulation, and so frequently quoted thereafter.

But, this trend is now lost. Hon'ble N.H. Bhagwati J (senior) took the bold step in declaring that the Supreme Court could also err, and so overruled himself. In *Behram Khurshid Vs Bombay State* (AIR 1955 S.C. 123) a conviction was turned to acquittal. According to him, a precedent has binding force but it was unwise to lie locked in bigotry. This set the pace for reformation. The Supreme Court judgments are precious. But, even the most precious diamond needs be set in pristine gold. *Anarghyamapi Manikyam Hemasrayam Apekhsate* Thus, sow the seed of reformation to harvest a crop of rejuvenation. From this point of view, when A.K. Gopalan Vs Union of India (AIR 1950 S.C. 27) which said that once Parliament say, passed a legislation prescribing a procedure which said that the eyes be plucked, then the court has to uphold the same because it lends a procedure established by law, was overruled in *R. C. Cooper Vs Union of India* (AIR 1970 S.C. 564) it became the watershed in the Constitutional history of the nation. The courts could declare that the removal of eyes is a barbaric punishment affecting right to life.

The theory that the object and form of the State action determine the extent of protection which the aggrieved party may claim is not consistent with the constitutional scheme. The bench of 11 judges overruled the judgment of 5.

In *Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India* (AIR 1978 S.C. 597) there was an expansion of the theory that fundamental rights were relevant not only with regard to the contents of the law, but to a fair and reasonable procedure in the performing parts. 'Maneka Gandhi', now is the talisman to which is tested all legislative measures, primary, delegated and administrative. That name brings to mind, not merely the champion of prevention of cruelty to animals on the administrative side, but a by name to the preservation of the civil rights of all citizens against arbitrary action.

In another area relating to the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution, *I.C. Golaknath Vs State of Punjab* (AIR 1967 S.C. 1643) was overruled by *Kesavananda Bharathi Vs State of Kerala* (AIR 1973 S.C. 1461) and there was laid bare a clear concept of the Basic Structure of the Constitution that could be the fortress into which the legislative power cannot have its entry.

Such and similar instances of the diamond being wrapped in pristine gold are good. But, the distress is the sight of the Supreme Court over ruling itself on every pin, point and prescription, over trivialities, moods and settled grounds. Some instances suffice to show that this trend is now becoming too frequent to be justified. A statistical enquiry shows that the Supreme Court overruled itself only 4 times in the decade 1950-59; 41 times in the decade 1960-69; 54 times in the decade 1970-79; 56 times in the decade 1980-89; 89 times in the decade 1990-99; and 55 times now during 2000-01-02. The cavils and carps, the animadversions and scathing observations of larger benches of the judgments of smaller benches do not bringing credit to the top institution.

□ No Principle In Law.

In *Union Bank of India Vs Manku Narayana* (AIR 1987 S.C. 1078) the Supreme Court said that the decree holder had to proceed against the mortgage property first, and then proceed against the guarantor. Overruling this in *State Bank of India Vs M/s Indexport Registered* (AIR 1992 S.C. 1740) the Supreme Court said, "It appears the above quoted observations in *Manku Naryan's* case are not based on any established principle of law and/or reasons and in fact, are contrary to law." **to be continued**

Around the country

□ Hell broke out on February 4, 2005 when a large section of people belonging to a particular community took out a procession denouncing Mr. Justice R S Garg, Judge of Patna HC, following the local police bringing down the loud speakers from the Minars of a mosque and taking the muazzin of the mosque to Kotwali police station for violating directives of the High Court on the use of loud speakers for the prayer. Following this outburst Mr. Justice R S Garg publicly sought his transfer from Patna HC. Earlier in the day taking strong exception to the use of loud speakers at a mosque adjacent to the HC, Justice Garg, had summoned the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police asking them to explain whether the use of loud speaker at the Friday prayer which caused disturbance during the court proceedings was not violative of an earlier court order which restrained the mosque from using the loud speaker during court hours.

□ National Jurists conference on Spiritual Wisdom for Global Justice was held at Tirupati on 26th and 27th February, 2005. Mr. Justice Shivaraj Patil, former judge, Supreme Court of India and Member, National Human Rights Commission, Delhi, inaugurated the conference. The conference was organised by Prajapita Brahma Kumaris Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mount Abu and hosted by the local branch of BrahmaKumaris. A large number of judges, former judges, Advocates from abroad and India attended. 17 Advocates from Bangalore were among the participants.

□ An Indore court recently ruled that not standing at attention during the national anthem is not an offence. However, the court observed that it is the moral duty of a person to stand in attention when the national anthem is played. But if they do not do so it does not amount to an offence under the National Flag Code 2002. Dismissing a complaint filed against Union Railway Minister Lalu Prasad Yadav and the Bihar Chief Minister Rabri Devi, the Judicial Magistrate Mr. Narendra Jain held that no prima facie case was made out to take cognizance of the complaint. The complaint was based on a photograph published in a local evening paper showing the couple sitting while others were standing in attention when national anthem was being played.

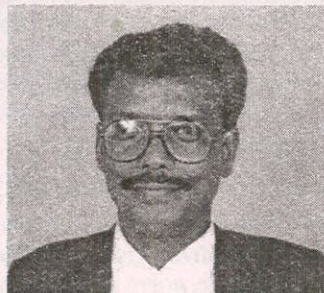
News Focus

□ On 15-2-05 Mr. Kashinath & party provided a programme of old film hits under the auspices of AAB at Vakilara Bhavana

□ On 2-2-05 Mr. Justice V S Malimath, former Chief Justice of Kerala High Court, delivered a key note address at the one day seminar on "recommendations of the committee on reforms of criminal justice system." The seminar was jointly organised by the Institute of Social Sciences and the Karnataka State Police. Justice Malimath said with the advancement of science and technology new types of crimes are emerging and hence the police should be provided with more sophisticated weapons and gadgets. While criminals are armed with deadly weapons the police continued to use age old rifles. He also stressed the need for revamping of criminal justice delivery system to protect human rights and providing justice to the victim.

□ On 28-2-05 Mr. Siddaramaiah, Deputy Chief Minister & Finance Minister of Karnataka, addressed the members of AAB in the High Court unit. Mr. D L Jagadish, President AAB, presided over the function.

Distinct devotee



Mr. K M Basavaraju

It is reported that Mr. K M Basavaraju, Advocate & Notary from Bangalore, visited south Indian pilgrim centre of Thirupathi, 205 times between 1988 and beginning of 2005. A record of sorts in visiting the particular Shrine has been created indeed.

Obituary

We report, with regret, that :

□ On 15-2-05 Appa Rao, Advocate, died. Appa Rao was the father-in-law of K Appa Rao, Advocate, High Court of Karnataka

□ On 18-2-05 B S Sundarraj (82) Advocate, passed away at Bangalore

□ On 21-2-05 K N Chandrashekar (80), Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

□ On 22-2-05 Shivaram Joshi (75), Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.



from Page 1

Around the Courts

media when the issue is sub-judice and other journalists should take note of the displeasure expressed by us for interfering with the administration of justice."

While allowing an anticipatory bail plea by an accused in a dowry death case a bench comprising Mr. Justice N. Santhosh Hegde and Mr. Justice S B Sinha took serious note of an article published in a magazine based on an interview with the victim's family even as Accused's bail petition was pending before the court. One M P Lohia, facing charges of causing death of his wife had moved the apex court against a Calcutta High Court order rejecting anticipatory bail to him. While Lohia's SLP was pending before the court a local magazine published an article titled "Doomed by Dowry" giving a version of the tragedy and extensively quoting the version of the father of the victim

□ (a) Sec 5 of Chattisgarh Private Sector Universities Act, 2002 - Unconstitutional;

(b) Conditions and guidelines set by Universities Grant Commission in setting up a University is in consonance with the objective to be achieved by Parliament through various legislations;

In a judgment delivered on February 11, 2005 a division bench of the Supreme Court comprising Chief Justice R C Lahoti, Mr. Justice G P Mathur and Mr Justice P K Balasubramanyam declared that Sec. 5 of the Chattisgarh Private Sectors Universities Act, 2002 as unconstitutional and consequently quashed the registration of over 100 private universities which had mushroomed in the State. While allowing a PIL filed by the former UGC Chairman Prof. Yashpal, held that the conditions and guidelines prescribed by UGC in setting up of a University was in consonance with the objective sought to be achieved by Parliament through various legislations. Commenting on the manner in which registrations were given to various private Universities said that the State, enacting a law providing for establishment of Universities must insist that "Only an institution with all the infrastructural facilities where teaching and research on wide range of subjects and of a particular level are actually done, acquires the status of a University."

Municipal Law

□ Building bye-laws must be followed - regularisation of deviations by compounding should only be exception;

In a judgment delivered during first week of February 2005, a bench of the SC comprising Chief Justice RS Lahoti and Mr Justice Ashok Bhan, held that the present day builders violated with impunity, the sanctioned building plans and deviated from them prejudicing the planned development of the city. "Unwary purchasers in search of a roof over their head buy such buildings and becomes victims to the designs of unscrupulous builders. The builder conveniently walks away having pocketed the money and leaves the occupants to face the music in event of unauthorised constructions being deleted and threatened with demolition," the bench observed when dealing with an appeal filed by Friends Colony Development, Cuttak who had challenged the construction of a building in violation of the sanctioned plan. The court said "Though, the local authorities have the staff, whose duty is to keep a watch on such activities, they often fail in their duty. Stringent actions are to be taken by ruthlessly demolishing such buildings. The purchasers should be adequately compensated by the builder. The arms of the law must stretch to catch hold of such builders and at the same time ensure vigilant performance of the officials."

In the case on hand, the builder went ahead with the construction of the building despite knowing it is in violation of the sanctioned plan. He also got the premises occupied even after the matter was in court. The trial court has ordered demolition of the additional floor. The HC directed the lower court to consider the matter afresh. While setting aside the appellate order the Supreme Court observed that if illegal activities like this were rampant then the HC may initiate suo moto public interest litigations to check the menace. The court also observed that the State governments should consider levying heavy penalty on such builders and also set up funds which can be used to compensate unwary buyers who are displaced due to demolition. "The application for compounding the deviations must always be dealt at a higher level by a multimembered high power committee so that builders cannot manipulate," the court said. In its observation the court remarked that a professional builder was supposed to understand the law better and any violation by him can be safely assumed to be deliberate and done with intention of earning profits.

continued on Page 4

Consumer Note

Taking a serious note of a bank's lack of respect to Sanskrit language, Delhi State Consumer Forum, recently has awarded a compensation of Rs. 12,000 to a Complainant whose cheques were not honoured as he had filled them up in Sanskrit. "To deprive the consumer of his constitutional right of mentioning the amount of the cheque in Sanskrit is not only charlatana act but amounts to grossest deficiency in service and violation of Official Languages Act," President of the Forum Mr J D Kapoor and Member Rumita Mittal said. Terming the conduct of Andhra Bank as highly deplorable and capricious the forum said that if there was difficulty for the official to decipher the meaning of 'panch sahastra matra' (figure in words) he could have got it clarified from a person having knowledge of Sanskrit language. The forum Awarded Rs. 10,000/- compensation towards mental agony harassment and humiliation and Rs. 2000 towards litigation cost.

Judicial Member Appointed

The President has appointed Shri. Ashok S Karamadi, Advocate, as Judicial member of the central Administrative Tribunal, Chennai. As per notification No. A-11013/13/2004-AT dtd 7th February 2005 the tenure of appointment will be for a period of five years from the date of taking charge of the post or till the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.

Kolar Diary

On 11-2-05 Ms. G Girija, Advocate from Kolar got married to Mr K R Vittal Krishna at Kolar.

On 19-2-05 Mr. Justice H N Nagmohan Das, Judge, High court of Karnataka was felicitated at Kolar, on his being elevated as a judge. Kolar District Bar Association had organised the function.

In the election held on 25-1-05 Malur Advocates Association elected the following office bearers. T B Krishnappa - President, C Ashwathanarayana - General Secretary, S Vijayakumar vice-president, C Munirayappa joint secretary, Subramani - Treasurer

Wedding

We are glad to report that :

On 10-2-05 Mr. D Ananda Theertha, Advocate, Married Ms. S N Bhargavi, at Bangalore.

Retired

On 28-2-05 Mr. H M Bajentri, retired as a District Judge from Bangalore City Civil Court. (CCH NO 13)

Accused gets

benefit of the order

In a ruling delivered during the first week of February 2005, a division bench of the Karnataka High Court comprising Mr. Justice S R Bannurmath and Mr. Justice A C Kabbin, held that if a person accused in a case stands on the same footing as the other Accused should not be denied benefit of the order extended to others irrespective of his not preferring an appeal. While answering a reference received from sessions court, Tumkur, the division bench gave this ruling.

The sessions court had convicted one Narase Gowda and eight others for an offence of attempting to murder. Narasa Gowda, sought suspension of the sentence to prefer an appeal but he did not file an appeal and was absconding. Meanwhile remaining accused who moved the High Court obtained an order of acquittal. The prosecutor informed the sessions court that the benefit of the order has to be extended to the Accused who was absconding. In this background the reference was made to the High Court.

News Panorama

During February 2005 Greece's Christian Orthodox leaders called an emergency meeting in a bid to contain the damage to their credibility. The country's spiritual leader Athen's Archbishop Christodoulos, convened the holy synod to kick-start an internal inquiry into a ring of priests who are accused of bribing top judges and lawyers for favourable rulings. The judges, lawyers and priests are under investigation for helping drug dealers bail, involvement in prostitution and influencing church elections.

Miscellany

In a function held at Bangalore on February 18, 2005 the Rotary Bangalore Mega City honoured B C Prabhakar with Rotary centennial award for being a leading Advocate of the city and his dedicated service to the society.

International Conference

Computer Law Association (CLA), an international organisation of IT & Professionals in association with Tradefairs and Conferences International (TFCI) organised a two day International Asian Conference 2005 on recent developments in information technology and telecommunication law at the Leela Palas Bangalore on February 1-2, 2005.



Around the Courts

from Page 3

Labour Law

Probationer can be discharged even without a formal inquiry if he is not suitable for the job;

While allowing an appeal filed by Sirsa Municipal Committee against a P&H High court judgment ordering reinstatement of a probationer the Supreme Court in its judgment delivered during the second week of February 2005 held "if an employer discharges the services of a probationer on the ground that his services are unsuitable, it does not cast any stigma on the employee nor is it punitive, in such cases even the principle of natural justice does not apply and there is no need for formal proceedings of inquiring before making such an order."

A bench comprising Mr. Justice N Santhosh Hegde and Mr. Justice S B Sinha observed that an employer is not bound to suffer an incompetent employee for the full term of probation and it was open to the management to terminate the services of an inefficient employee during the period of probation. However the court could look into the facts and circumstances of a case to find if the termination was punitive or discharge simpliciter. It can interfere only if the "workmen is able to satisfy that the management for reasons other than efficiency wanted to remove him from service by exercising its power of discharge," the court said.

Workman can be dismissed for using filthy language against his superior;

While setting aside the concurrent judgements of the three lower courts i.e., the labour court, single judge and division bench of Bombay High Court the Supreme Court division bench comprising Mr. Justice P K Balasubramanyam upheld the order of the Management of Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. dismissing workman N B Narwade from service. In this judgment delivered during the last week of February 2005, the apex court ruled that a workman could be dismissed from service for using filthy language against any superior without any provocation. The courts below had directed the reinstatement of Narwade, who was found guilty of abusing a superior in filthy language without any provocation on November 22, 1991 on the ground that the penalty was disproportionate to the proved misconduct. The apex court said "in this case, all the forums below have held that the language used by the workman was filthy. We too are of the opinion that the language used by the workman is such that it cannot be tolerated by any civilised society. Use of such close abusive language against a superior officer, that too not once but twice, in the presence of subordinates cannot be termed to be indiscipline calling for lesser punishment in the absence of any extenuating factor." The Court also held that if the removal was not preceded by a full scale inquiry into allegations involving moral turpitude or misconduct culminating in finding the workmen guilty, the termination cannot be held bad.

One Munshiram was appointed as Octroi Moharrir on probation for a period of one year in July 1979. The administrator of the Municipal committee had found him indulging in corrupt practices consequently in March 1980 the workman was discharged. The labour court ordered his reinstatement. The HC confirmed the labour court judgment. The Supreme Court allowed the appeal and consequently upheld the discharge.

Criminal Law

See 489C IPC - Possession of fake Dollars too is covered by the term 'Currency';

In a recent judgment a bench of the SC comprising Mr. Justice Arijit Pasayat and Mr. Justice C K Thakker, upheld the judgment of the Madras HC and ruled that sec 489 C (Possession of counterfeit currency) IPC is not restricted to Indian currency alone but it also applies to American Dollar bill One K Hasim, of Chennai, was arrested after he was found to be in possession of eight bundles of fake 20 dollar notes. Finding him guilty the sessions court sentenced him to seven years imprisonment. The sentence was confirmed by the HC following which the Supreme Court was moved. Rejecting an argument of the Appellant that sec 489 C is restricted to Indian currency only the court clarified that the wording used in the section is wide enough to bring in its ambit foreign currencies. The court also observed that it covers any kind of counterfeiting and the word currency is wide enough in its amplitude to cover currency notes of any country.

ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ 'ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆ' ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಗಳಿಸದೇ ತೆವಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೊರತು ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಅಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹೀಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಸಹಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತರಬೇತಿ, ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಗೊಂದಲ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ, ಇದ್ಯಾವುದೂ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಆಗದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ತನ್ನ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಕಾಣದೆ, ಹತ್ತರಲ್ಲಿ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇತರೆ ವಿಫಲ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಈಗ ಆ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ತಲೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ತನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ನುಣುಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸಮಾಜದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರಾಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಸದುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ 2001ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ 'ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆ' ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತು. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬರುವ 2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮುಕ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅಗಲೇ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಗತಿಸಿವೆ. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನಿಸಿ.

- ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ 4,133 ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೂಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, 135 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ 30 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ 62 ಪಟ್ಟಣ/ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ರಹಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 273 ಸೇತುಬಂಧ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು 35,200 ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮರಳಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ - ಈ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಇದು ನಿಜವೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಸಾಧನೆ ಏನೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

ಯೋಜನೆ ಅನುಸಾರ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂತಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷ ಅಭಿಯಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಮರೋಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ನೆರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಸೇತುಬಂಧ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಷ್ಟು ಪುರುಸೊತ್ತೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 40 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು 'ಕೂಲಿಯಿಂದ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮರಳಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೋ ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ, ಅನೇಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಗೈರು ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಹಲವರು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆ ತೊರೆದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಜಾಥಾ ನಡೆಸಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಗಿಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ, ನಂತರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಯಂದೇ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ನೆನಪಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಥಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಯಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಲವಾದ ಅನುಮಾನ.

(ಆಧಾರ)

ಅರಬ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾ ಕಂಡ ಬದುಕು

ಡಿ. ಶಶಿಪ್ರಭ ರಮೇಶ.

ಹತ್ತೊಡಲು, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳ ಒಡನಾಟ
ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಬಂಧು - ಮಿತ್ರ ಬಳಗವನ್ನು ಆಗಲಿ
ತಾಯ್ನಿಲವ ತೊರೆದು, ಭಾರತದ ಗಡಿಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ
ಅರಬ್ಬೀಸಮುದ್ರದ ಸೀಮೆಯನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ
ಅರಬದೇಶವಾದ ಬಹರೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿದಾಗ
ದುಗುಡಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ
ಜೀವನ ಮೊದಮೊದಲು ತೊಡಕಾಗಿ ಕಂಡಿದ್ದು
ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸವಲ್ಲ;
ಏಕಧರ್ಮೀಯವಾದ ಈ ಗಲ್ಫ್ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ
ದೊರೆಯಾಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ
ರಾಜನ ಪ್ರತೀಯೋಂದು ನುಡಿಗೂ ಜನಮನ್ನಣೆ
ಕಾನೂನು, ನೀತಿ-ನಿಯಮ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ,
ದೇಶಿ-ಪರದೇಶಿ ಎನ್ನದೆ ಸಮಾನ ದಂಡನೆ
ಇಲ್ಲಿಹುದು ಬೀದಿಗೊಂದರಂತೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ-ದೊಡ್ಡ
ಗುಂಬಜ್‌ಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮಸೀದಿಗಳು,
ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಸೆರೆಮನೆಯಂಥ ಹೊರಾವರಣವಿರುವ
ರಾಜಪರಿವಾರದವರ ಅರಮನೆ-ಮಹಲುಗಳು;
ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದೇ ಅಂದ
ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಒಳಗಿನ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಇನ್ನೂ ಚಿಂದ
ತೈಲನಿಧಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಕಲ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಗೆ
ಮೂಲಾಧಾರ!

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ
ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟ
ಡೊನೇಷನ್, ಆ ಫಂಡು ಈ ಫಂಡು
ಎಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೇಬಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ನಷ್ಟ!
ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಬದುಕು ಸರಳ, ಆದರೆ
ಆಡಂಬರ, ವೈಭವದ ಸಂಕರಣ;
ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜೀವನವೇ ಒಂದು ಹೊಚ್ಚ
ಹೊಸ ಅನುಭವ, ನೆನಪುಗಳ ಆಗರ;
ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗಿಲ್ಲ ಬೆಲೆಯೇರಿಕೆ - ತೆರಿಗೆಯ
ತಲೆ ಬಿಸಿ!

ಜೀವನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಲಭ್ಯ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಳತೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಗೇ!
ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಯಸಿದ ವಸ್ತು
ತಲುಪುತ್ತದೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನೆಲೆಗೇ;
ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿಯುವವರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ಜೇಬು
ತುಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ತವಕ;
ಆದರೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊರಜನರ
ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವೇ ಕಾಯಕ,
ಇಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೊರತೆ
ಆದರೆ,
ಮನಮಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸಾಗರದಾಚೆ
ಇರುವ ಒಡನಾಡಿ-ಬಂಧು-ಮಿತ್ರರ
ನೆನಪು-ಸೆಳೆತಕ್ಕೆ !!!

'ಮಧು ಮೇಹವೇ ಬಲು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಬೇಡ' ಸಿಹಿಮೂರ್ತಿ (ನೀಳ್ವನ)

ರಚನೆ: ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರ (ವಿಷಯೇಶ್ವರ)
ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆ

ಮಧು ಮೇಹ ಎಂಬ ಸುಂದರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಭಯಂಕರ ರೋಗ ಪೀಡಿತನ ಬವಣೆ ಕುರಿತ ಈ ನೀಳ್ವನ: 'ಅನ್ ಓಡ್ ಟು ಡಯಾಬಿಟಿಸ್' ಅಂದರೂ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ರೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಪಹಪಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾಲೇಯುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ರೋಗವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಎಂಟು ಪುಟಗಳ ಕವನ ಬರೆದು, ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ರೋಗಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಕಂಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷವೇ ಸರಿ. ಮಧು ಮೇಹವೇ 'ಮೂರ್ತಿ' ವೆತ್ತಂತೆ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸುವ ಈ ಪದ್ಯದ ಕೊನೆಗೊಂಡು ಒಕ್ಕಣೆ ಹೀಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಾಸ, ಗಣ, ಗುಣ, ಮಾತೃಗಳ ಹಂಗಿಲ್ಲ. ತ್ರಿಪದಿ ದ್ವಿಪದಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಎಣಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ತನ್ನಿಷ್ಟದಂತೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಪ್ರಜೆ. ವಿಮರ್ಷಕರ ಟೀಕೆಗೆ ಬೆದರುವವನಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತ ಹೋದಂತೆ, ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ 'ರೋಗದ' ಮಾತ್ರ ಗುಣಗಳಿಲ್ಲಾ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ರೋಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಅನು 'ಬಂಧ'ವಿದೆ. ಅನುಕಂಪವಿದೆ, ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಈ ಸೈಲೆಂಟ್ ಕಿಲ್ಲರ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಘಂಟಾ ಘೋಷವಾದ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ.

ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಕರ್ಮವೋ, ಸ್ವಯಂಕೃತ ಅಪರಾಧವೋ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 'ಸರಕು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ತುನಾಮಿ'ಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕು ಬೇವು-ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದೆ ಹಳಿ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ 'ಹೋಂ ಸ್ಟೀಟ್ ಹೋಂ'ಗಳ ಸಿಹಿ, ಅತಿಯಾಗಿ, 'ಹೋಂ ಷುಗರ್ ಹೋಂ'ಗಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರರ ನೀಳ್ವನ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಧು ಮೇಹಗಳ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧಿಕ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ 'ಸಿಹಿಮೂರ್ತಿ'ಯನ್ನು ವಾಸಿಯಾಗದ ರೋಗಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿಯೇ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ 'ಸಿಹಿಯಾತ್ರೆ'ಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿ ಹಾಸ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಆಂತರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾರಿಗಾಣದೆ, ಗೆಳೆಯರ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಉಚಿತ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ 'ಲಾಫಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್', ಅಲೋಪತಿ, ನಾಚುರೋಪತಿ, ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸಾವಿನ ಗಂಡಾಂತರಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುವ ಮೂರ್ತೀತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಷಾದದ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿ ಓದುಗರನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸತ್ತವನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂತಾಪ ತೋರುತ್ತಲೇ, ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ, ಬದುಕಿ ಇರುವವರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು: ಸಾವಿರ ಸಲಹೆಯ ಬದುಲು ಸಾವಿರದ (ಸಾವು ಇರದ) ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆ: ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಬರದಂತೆಯೇ ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸಿ; ಬಂದಿತೋ ಅಚಲವಾದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದು ಒಂದು ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿ, ಸಿಹಿಗೇ 'ಕಹಿ' ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀಡಿ ಎಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಲೇಖಕರು.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ, ಈ ನೀಳ್ವನವು ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ 'ಪರ್ಪಸ್' ಒಂದನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು, ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ 'ಬಂಧ'ದಲ್ಲೇ ಸಾಗುವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಧ, ಪ್ರಾಸ, ಮಾತೃ, ಗಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌಣವಾಗಿಸಿ ಓದುಗರ ಮನಮಿಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. 'ಷುಗರ್' ಮತ್ತು 'ಷುಗರ್‌ಲೆಸ್' ಮಂದಿಯಿಲ್ಲಾ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಓದಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಬಿನ್ನಹ.

- ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ

ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಕಲಿ ಇನ್‌ಕ್ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ ಎಂ. ಡಿ.



ಅವರು ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಒಂದಿಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾಳಜಿಹೊತ್ತು ನಡೆಯುವುದೇ ಹಾಡಿನ ಜಾಡು ಹಿಡಿದು. ಅವರೊಂದೂ ಒಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಕ್ಕವಾದ್ಯಗಳಂತೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಸದಾ ಇವರ ಜತೆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಗರದ ಯಾವುದೇ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಸರಹದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತದ ಅಲೆ ಎದ್ದಿದೆ, ಯಾರೋ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂದಿರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲೇ ಬೇಕು ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ರೂಪಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ. ನೋಡಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ನೆರಮನೆಯವರೇನೋ ಅನ್ನಿಸುವಷ್ಟು ಸ್ನೇಹ, ಸಲುಗೆ, ಸರಳತೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೇ ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಲವು ಸಂಗೀತ ತಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಡುಗಾರರಾಗಿ, ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರಾಗಿ, ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರಾಗಿ, ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಜೊತೆ ಜೊತೆಗೇ ವಕೀಲ ವೃಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹೃದಯತೆಯ ಸ.ರಿ.ಗ.ಮ. ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನು ಲಹರಿಯ ಸಂವಾದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನುಡಿಸಿದಾಗ :

ಸೂರಾ : ಸಂಗೀತದ ಗೀಳು ಹತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಹೇಗೆ?

ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ : ನಾನು ರೈತ ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಬಂದವನು. ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಇಟ್ಟಸಂದ್ರ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆ ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. 'ಕೇಳಿಕೆ' ಅನ್ನೋ ರಂಗ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯವರೊಡನೆ ಪ್ರಹ್ಲಾದನಾಗಿ, ಲೋಹಿತಾಶ್ವನಾಗಿ, ಸತ್ಯವಾನ್ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲನಟನಾಗಿ, ಆರುವರ್ಷದವನಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೇ ನಟಿಸುವ, ಹಾಡುವ, ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದಿಂದಲೇ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಶಾಲಾ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲೂ ಹಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ನನ್ನದಾದವು. ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಭಜನೆ, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಪೂಜೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರ ನಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಮಿಡ್ಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ "ಈ ಪರಿಯ ಸೊಬಗು" ಹಾಡನ್ನು ತನ್ನಯನಾಗಿ ಹಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಸಂತಸಪಟ್ಟ ಅಂದಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಕೆಂಗಲ್ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಬೆನ್ನು ತಟ್ಟಿ ಶಬಾಷ್ ಎಂದದ್ದು ನನ್ನ ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯ ಸೆಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಸೂರಾ: ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತು ?

ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ : ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ ಆದನಂತರ ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವರುಷ ಬಾಂಬೆ ಲೇಬರ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಂತರ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಇನ್‌ಷೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಮ್

ಮನೋಹರ್ ಲೋಹಿಯಾರ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಘಟನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಯಿತು. ಹಾಗೇ ಬಾಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನಿ-ಹಾರ್ಮೋನಿಯಂ ನುಡಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಲಿತೆ. ೧೯೭೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೇ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಐ.ಡಿ. ನಂತರ ೧೯೭೫ ರಿಂದ ೨೦೦೦ ವರೆಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ರಂಗ ತಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಟಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸಂಗೀತ ವೃಂದಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಲಾವಿದರನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ. ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿ, ದೂರದರ್ಶನಗಳಿಗೂ ಕರೆದೊಯ್ದೆ. ಈ ತಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವಕೀಲರೂ ಇದ್ದರು. ೨೦೦೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೌಕರಿಯಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತನಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎನ್‌ರೋಲ್ ಆಗಿ ವಕೀಲರ ಗಾನವೃಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಕೈಲಾದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನೂ ಬೆಳೆದು ನನ್ನ ಸಹ ಕಲಾವಿದರನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಸೂರಾ: ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನೌಕರರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದೀಗ ವಕೀಲರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ಡಬಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಇಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು ?

ಮುನಿ : ಎರಡೂ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಜನ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಮಾನ ಗೌರವ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ.

ಸೂರಾ : ವಕೀಲರ ಗಾಯನ ತಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋಷರ್ ಸಾಕೆ ?

ಮುನಿ : ವಕೀಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸುಗಮ ಸಂಗೀತದ ಹವ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟದ ಕೆಲಸವೇ ಆದರೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಲಾವಿದರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಸಿಗುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ವಕೀಲವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಹಾಡುಗಾರರ, ಗೀತರಚನಕಾರರ, ವಾದ್ಯಗಾರರ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವೊಂದನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವಕೀಲರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸ. ನಮ್ಮ ಲಿಟರರಿ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಕೀಲರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾವೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಸೂರಾ : ಈ ವಯೋಮಾನದಲ್ಲೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶಾರೀರವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಗುಟ್ಟೇನು ?

ಮುನಿ : ಹಾಡುಗಾರನಾದವನು ದಿನವೂ ಕಡೇಪಕ್ಷ ೩೦ ನಿಮಿಷವಾದರೂ ಮಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಗಾಲಾಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಾನು ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ದಿನ ಐಸ್‌ಕ್ರೀಂ, ಜ್ಯೂಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿಸಿ ನೀರು ಸೇವನೆ ಉತ್ತಮ.

ಸೂರಾ : ನಿಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸುಗಮ ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರರು ಯಾರು ? ಯಾಕೆ ?

ಮುನಿ : ಮೈಸೂರು ಅನಂತಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸುಗಮ ಸಂಗೀತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ತಿರುವು ನೀಡಿದವರಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಹೊಸಬರನ್ನ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರು. ಪಕ್ಕವಾದ್ಯಗಳ ಆರ್ಭಟ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ರಾಗ ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ, ಕೇಳುಗರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡು 'ದೃಶ್ಯ'ವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಂತಹ ಕಸರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನಂತಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾ: ನಿಸಾರರ (ಕುರಿಗಳು ಸಾರ್), ರಾಜರತ್ನಂ, ಕೈಲಾಸಂ ಅವರ ಹಾಡುಗಳೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ.

ಸೂರಾ : 'ಜಾನಪದ' ಗೀತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಈಗಿನ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆ ಏನು ?

ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ : ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಸ್ಥಗಿತತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಡೇ ಪಕ್ಷ ಜಾನಪದ ಧಾಟಿ, ಮಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗೀತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಕವಿಗಳು ಬರೆಯಲು ತೊಡಗಬೇಕು. ಜಾನಪದ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ನಡೆಯುವ ನಾಣ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಕವಿಗಳು, ಹಾಗೇ ಸಂಗೀತ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ರಿನ್ಯೂ ಆದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸೂರಾ : ಹಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 'ಮೂಡ್' ಗೀಡ್ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ : ಇಲ್ಲಾ, ಹಾಡು ಎಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಹಾಡುವಂತಹ, ಎಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸಹೃದಯರು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ 'ಇಲ್ಲಾ' ಎನ್ನದೆ ಹಾಡುವ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ದುಡ್ಡಿಗೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಲಾಭಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಗಿಬೀಳುವುದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಸುಗಮ ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲದ ಗುಣ.

ಸೂರಾ : ಹಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ?

ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ : 'ಹಾಡಿನ' ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣದ್ದಾದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋಗಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದಷ್ಟು, ಸಂಗೀತ - ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಂಗೀತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗಿಸುವುದು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಗಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಂತೆ.

ಸೂರಾ : ವಕೀಲರ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಸಂಗೀತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಮುನಿ : "ಅದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂದಿನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಜೀವಾಳ. ತೆರೆದ ಕಿವಿಗಳಿಂದ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಡನ್ನು ಆಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಪೈಪೋಟಿ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಂಪರಾನುಗತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ವಕೀಲರ ವೃಂದದ ಸಹಕಾರ, ಉತ್ತೇಜನದಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ. 'ಇಂತಹ ಶ್ರೋತೃವರ್ಗವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀರಕ್ಷೆ'. ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾ, ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಈ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ಗುರು ಸಮಾನರಾದ ಡಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಆಲೆಮನೆ ಸುಂದರ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ ಮೊದಲಾದವರನ್ನು ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪನವರ ಸೌಜನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸೋಣ.

- ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ

ಕಿರುನಗೆ

ಸರ್ವಾರ್ಜ್ ಕೋಲ್ಮ ರಜಾ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋದ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಪಣಂಬಾರು ಬೀಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕುಡಿದು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಜಗಳವಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುಳುಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಚಂದ್ರ ಎಂದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಅದು ಸೂರ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಆಗ ಕೋಲ್ಮ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರು ಕೋಲ್ಮನನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನೀವೇ ಹೇಳಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸೂರ್ಯನೋ ಚಂದ್ರನೋ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಆಗ ಕೋಲ್ಮ, 'ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸಬ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದ!

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು: ಲಹರಿ ವಕೀಲರ ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಸಂ. ೨೬೯೦, "ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ದೀಪ್" ೧೭ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, ಬನಶಂಕರಿ ೨ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು- ೫೬೦೦೭೦.

ಮುದ್ರಕರು: ನವನೀತ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ ೭೫, ಡಾ: ಆನಕೃ ರಸ್ತೆ, ವಿವಿಪುರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು- ೫೬೦೦೦೪. ಸಂಪಾದಕರು: ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ನಟರಾಜನ್, ಸಹ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು: ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ