

Volume 19

June 2007

Part 3

Mediation Center Inaugurated



Chief Justice of India A.G. Balakrishnan inaugurated the Bangalore Mediation Centre on Tuesday June 21, 2007 for early settlement of disputes. Addressing the large gathering at "Nyaya Degula" Justice Balakrishnan said that litigants would have confidence in the Judiciary when serious efforts are made to give relief to their problems. Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph Presided over the function. Mr. Justice Ashok Bhan, Judge Supreme Court of India outlined the importance of Mediation Centre in speedy disposal of cases. Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran, Judge Supreme Court of India exhorted Mediators and lawyers to keep the interest of the litigants in their mind while dealing with cases in Mediation Centers. Chief Minister of Karnataka Mr. H.D. Kumaraswamy, Dy. Chief Minister Mr. B.S. Yediyurappa, a large no. of High Court Judges, Ministers, lawyers, dignitaries and invitees participated in the function.

Right to information

The Central Information Commission has directed the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to disclose by June 5th all information on the code of conduct for judges for various courts including the high courts to a complaint; Non-compliance with the order will be regarded as a mala fide suppression of information and penalty proceedings initiated agencies for NHRC. Information Commissioner O.P. Kejariwal said on June 12, 2006 Subhash Chandra Agrawal of Delhi filed an application with the NHRC's public information officer seeking a copy of the code of conduct and some other information applicable to judges. In reply the public information

officer said the NHRC did not have the refused information and the complainant could obtain the same from the appropriate authority. In July 2006 Mr. Agrawal approached the Central Information Commission seeking a direction of NHRC to furnish a copy of the recommendations of the conference on corruption held in May 2006. In view of the importance of the issue the central Information Commission directed the NHRC to show to the complainant a copy of the recommendation before they were sent for printing. It also asked the NHRC to allow the complainant to inspect the file containing his letter to Dr. Justice A.S. Anand, NHRC Chairman on May 25, 2006.



Around the Courts

Service Law

☐ *Transfers can't hurt status, salary;*

An order of transfer can not prejudicially affect the status of an employee and result in less salary than what he got before transfer. If orders of transfer substantially affect the status of an employee, the same would be violative of conditions of service and this illegal exercise of power must be done bonafide. Transfers must be made to equivalent post. A bench of apex court comprising Mr. Justice S.B. Sinha and Mr. Justice Markandey Katju said while discussing an appeal against a Bombay High Court Judgment. This judgment was delivered during the last week of May 2007.

While holding that "the terms and condition of services, unless altered expressly, would be governed by the rules which were in existence at the time of transfer. It is true that the state has the power to alter the terms and conditions of service, even retrospectively, by making rule under Article 309 of the constitution but it is also well settled that the rules so made ordinarily should state so expressly" the bench said. In the instant case the Maharashtra Government transferred direct recruits Prakash Parashuram Patil and few other Assistant Deputy Education Inspectors as Assistant Project Officers/Assistant Teachers. The Administrative Tribunal upheld the transfers. On Appeal the High Court quashed the transfers. Tejshree Ghag and others appealed against the High Court judgment.

Writing the judgment, Justice Sinha said: "An order of transfer should ordinarily be in terms of the existing rules. Transfer may even be incidental to the conditions of service, but thereby nobody can be deprived of his existing right. Existence of a power and exercise thereof are two different concepts." An executive power in the absence of any statutory rule cannot be exercised, which might result in civil or penal consequences, "Such exercise of power must, moreover, be bonafide. It cannot be done for unauthorised purposes. An executive order passed for an unauthorised purpose would amount to malice in law."

Criminal Law

☐ *Section 378 Cr. P.C. - No embargo an appellate court reviewing evidence;*

In a judgment delivered during first week of June 2007 the apex court held that there is no embargo on an appellate court reviewing evidence, on which acquittal is based and reversing the order of acquittal. A bench comprising of Mr. Justice Arijit Pasayat and Mr. Justice D.K. Jain said "generally, the presumption of innocence of the accused is further strengthened by the acquittal. The paramount consideration of the court is to ensure that Miscarriage of justice is prevented. A miscarriage of justice which may arise from acquittal of guilty is no less than from the conviction of an innocent. In a case where admissible evidence is ignored, a duty is cast upon the appellate court to re-appreciate the evidence where the accused has been acquitted, for ascertaining whether any of the accused really committed any offence or not. The principle to be followed by the court considering the appeal against the judgment of acquittal is to interfere only when there are compelling and substantial reasons for doing so. If the impugned judgment is clearly unreasonable and relevant and convincing material has been unjustifiably ignored in the process. It is compelling reason for interference."

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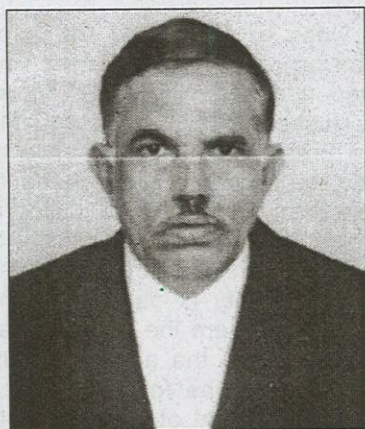
Advocates Suspended

The Supreme Bar Association (SCBA) ordered suspension of the membership of Senior Advocate. R.K. Anand and I.V. Khan with effect from June 4th, 2007 after the TV Channel telecast Videos in which they were found influencing a witness in the BMW case. Show Cause Notices have also been issued to the two advocates as to why action should not be taken against them. Decision to suspend the advocates and seek their response on the incident was taken by SCBA's executive committee meeting held on the same day. Simultaneously three member committee was also formed to go into the issue and submit its report within four weeks.

Office inaugurated

Mr. Justice Ashok Bhan, Judge, Supreme Court of India, inaugurated the new office of Karnataka State Legal Services Authority (KSLSA) situated in Nyayadegula, Siddaiah Road, Bangalore on June 27, 2007. Chief Justice Cyriac Joseph presided over the function. Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda, Executive Chairman, KSLSA, Mr. Justice K.L. Manjunath, Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Mr. Udaya Holla, Advocate General and Mr. D.L. Jagadeesh, President, AAB participated in the function as guests of honour.

Elected Vice-President



Mr. S.V. Srinivasa Moorthy has been unanimously elected as the Vice-President of Lahari Advocate Forum in the Annual General Body Meeting held on April 19, 2007.

Around the Country

□ On June 10, 2007 Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendra, Judge Supreme Court of India, Inaugurated two days Round Table on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), at Bangalore. Karnataka Judicial Academy, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI) and Christ College, Bangalore, jointly organized the Round Table. In his speech Justice Ravendran exhorted High Court Judges and Judicial Officers to familiarise themselves with the subject since IPR cases are bound to go up and there will be need to deliver a reasoned and balance judgment. Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph, Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Judge Delhi High Court, Several Judges of Karnataka High Court and Judicial Officers attended the Round Table.

□ Looks Strange but true that about 20 lawyers Operating out of a three-storeyed building in Kuvempu Nagar in Mysore have been providing high-end legal services to a host of leading Hollywood Movie Studios and high profile television channels for the last six months. SDD Global Solutions is basically a Outsourcing Company doing the legal formalities. Mr. Sanjay Bhatia heads company's operations in Mysore. U.K's Channel Four television is also getting services of the Company. Other T.V. channels like HBO, Sony Entertainment and M.T.V. are few other T.V. Channels seeking legal opinion from the Company.

Resigned

Dr. S.B.N. Prakash resigned as the District and Sessions Judge during May 2007 and his resignation has been accepted. He was working as the Chief of Computer section at Karnataka High Court at the time of his resignation. Presently he has taken up the assignment of being the professor of the National Law School of India University [NLSIU], Bangalore.

Classified :

M/s. M.R. Narayan & Co., the Law Firm, has a vacancy, Qualified Advocates with 2-3 years experience may apply to M/s. M.R. Narayan & Co. No. 768, 39th Cross, IV Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore - 560 011 with bio data. Phone : 9448359935.

A view on Cauvery Water Dispute

I.G. Gachchinamath, Advocate

(Contd. from Previous issue)

"they are in the state of flow and no state can claim exclusive ownership of such waters so as to deprive the other states of their equitable share. The legislative power does not extend beyond its territories. The ordinance is unconstitutional because it affects the jurisdiction of the tribunal appointed under the Central Act viz. the Interstate Water Disputes Act which legislation has been made under Article 262 of the Constitution. The state of Karnataka has assumed the role of the judge in its own cause. The ordinance is on that account beyond the legislative competence of the state and is ultra-vires the provisions of Article 245(1) of the Constitution. If the power of a state to issue such an ordinance is upheld it will lead to breakdown of the constitutional mechanism and affect the unity and integrity of the nation."

On the aforesaid finding the ordinance was held to be invalid and unconstitutional and beyond the legislative competence of the state. The state of Karnataka has filed a Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 15/91 and prayed to recall the order dated 22nd November, 1991.

The Tribunal at chapter VII has framed 49 issues, amongst these 49 issues almost all issues cover regarding agreement of 1892 and 1924, though Tribunal comes to the conclusion that Kerala and Pondichery are not parties, but still holds both agreements are binding on them. If they are not parties to the agreement, the question of allotting share to those States will not arise at all. In the meanwhile on 11th August 1998 Central Government has issued notification to give effect to the interim order of the Tribunal dated June 25, 1991. Our former Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde in the year 1985 had demanded 360 TMC of water for irrigation and 60 TMC for other purposes. But now due to increase of irrigation area, population, industries, developing of cities like Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya the requirement for water has also consistently increased which fact the Tribunal has failed to take into consideration. Eventhough agreements of 1892 and 1924 expired as per 10 (XI) clauses IV to VIII and more than 115 years and 82 years respectively after the aforesaid agreements have lapsed, the hon'ble Tribunal committed an error on relying on the two agreements and allotting less water to Karnataka even

though it is upper riparian state. Karnataka would have challenged those agreements as per section 19 and 19A of the Indian Contract Act as the contract was avoidable. Instead of challenging those agreements Karnataka committed mistake in entering in to new agreement in 1974. On 12th July 1962 the state government pointed out to the Tribunal that catchment areas of Kabini and Wynad area of Kerala was part of former Madras state, the then Madras state has entered into an agreement in the year 1924 according to which no irrigation was contemplated in Wynad. Therefore Tribunal committed an error in directing Karnataka to release 30 TMC of water to Kerala. Similarly Pondichery was under the rule of French Government till 31-10-1954. Pondichery Government was not party to both agreements and at the time there was no demand by Pondichery. Hence allotting 7 TMC of water to Pondichery did not arise. When the Tribunal comes to the conclusion that total available quantum of water depends upon rainfall pattern of catchment areas and which changes every year, then the Tribunal cannot direct to release so much of water. The ground water is an important source of irrigation and caters to more than 45% of total irrigation in the country. There are 3 sources of irrigation

- ★ beyond the reach of human being i.e. rainfall
- ★ surface flow of river within state taking this water through canals storing in different reservoirs to be utilized from time to time
- ★ ground water which is being utilized for irrigation and other purposes.

Nodoubt the lower riparian states laid claim on the principle of rights of easement saying that they have been enjoying the flow of the river for countries economy. But that should not affect the right of upper riparian state and its economy. Under the 1924 agreement, clause 10 (V), Tamil Nadu was permitted to develop new irrigation upto 3,21,000 acres. But on the other hand Karnataka was not allowed any irrigation and its projects. If Karnataka Government wants to undertake any new irrigation project or construct any reservoir it has to take consent from Tamil Nadu. In this way Tribunal (page 145 IV volume) directs Karnataka not to increase its area under irrigation by the water of the river

See Page 3

Reader's reaction

To activate, spur and remind our brother lawyers. "The Communique" is playing a lead role in bringing together, through its medium, the achievements as also freely and candidly expressing its constructive criticism on current topics, the innovative methods used in courts, as relating to the province of law, lawyers and judiciary.

As an active politician looks to a statesman to improve his skills and diplomatic moves to achieve success in politics, the active lawyer busy in his professional work, looks to the Senior lawyers for guidance; In both the cases, be it a statesman or a senior lawyer, uncovering the outer layer of their working techniques, would disclose to the discerning eye that the statesman acts apolitically and the senior lawyer keeps before him the model of a citizen of India for his working.

The popular paper still has the imprints of infancy and we expect more and move feed back from our illustrious readers, to hold the banner of success in achieving the cherished object of our much loved paper.

C. Lakshminarayana Rao, Advocate

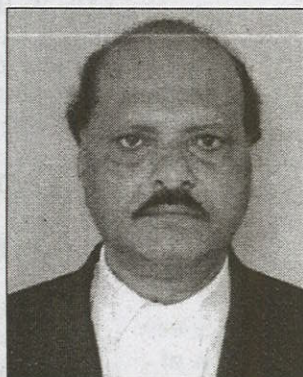
Twenty years ago [2007] when communiqué came to light under the auspices of Lahari, mooted by a few lawyers, the entire bar appreciated the new venture with zeal and enthusiasm. It was aptly called as the "News Letter" which can activate the interests of the members of the legal fraternity. Whoever may be the founder of such a news letter, it has occupied a unique position as an integral part of the bar as whole. History of few more News Letters like 'spectator' or 'temper' in English is amazing and interesting at all times. The inner urge for such newsletters came from the members of small clubs of small regions which later established intellectual supremacy producing eminent members of letters. Therefore the importance of 'News Letters' meant for private circulation amongst the members of particular interest or profession cannot be brushed aside just because publication of news papers has become a big industry and therefore small news papers lose their identity and disappear like a snowball. News papers are supposed to publish news and news only and mould public opinion in almost all countries of the world where the governments are proclaimed to protect the 'Rule of Law'. It is said that newspapers are the watch dogs of democracy because they have to ventilate the grievances of the people and unearth the scams and stupidities of the state. Unfortunately nowadays newspapers are becoming "photo albums" with 'swim suit models' occupying the very first page. No doubt they are attractive, but only in commercial sense. I keep small news letter on the higher pedestal which will cater the interest of a group of people with specific identities, professionals or otherwise.

Judging from these standards our communiqué which is a news letter meant for private circular amongst the members of legal fraternity is doing good service to the bench and bar in a small measure. Communique is identified as an achievement which deserves every support and appreciation from the members of the bar. Many such small newsletters with identical interest like nyaya, satya, dharma published in these years for small consideration like election propaganda, flattery, position, pelf and power have perished overnight unheard, unwept, unsung.

Therefore I whole heartedly congratulate the editor of news letter which has successfully pulled the chariot for about past twenty years making a mark in the field of journalism so closely linked to law and lawyers.

-H.R. Shankaranayana, Advocate

A.S. Nagabhushana Rao



Mr. A.S. Nagabhushana Rao, Advocate, has been elected as the Vice-President of Vaidika dharma Sahaya Sangha (Aryavarta), Sarakki, Bangalore. He has also been elected to the executive committee of Bangalore Gayana Samaja.

A view on Cauvery Water Dispute

From Page 3

Cauvery beyond the existing 11.2 lakh acres. It further declares that it will remain operative till the final adjudication of the dispute. Karnataka had made it clear that they are not going to grow wet crop which consumes more water in the new project area of specified in annexures K-V during the hearing of application for interim relief before the Tribunal in the year 1991. Karnataka has constructed Krishnarajasagar reservoir and Tamil Nadu has constructed Mettur reservoir. Karnataka in their statement has given the nature of crops being grown in state. In Cauvery basin in Karnataka the crops like ragi, jowar, sesame, groundnut, redgram and short duration pulse are common Kharif crops grown. In some part paddy and sugarcane are grown (volume V para 10 page 8. On the other hand Tamil Nadu has specially stated that they are growing three paddy crops i.e., 1. Kuruvai 2. Thaladi 3. Samba and Sugarcane (volume V Page 2 para 3). Further Tamil Nadu pleaded Cauvery delta is the most important agriculture tract and almost all area is under paddy. On the basis of this pleadings the Tribunal has come to the conclusion that ragi, jowar, sesame, groundnut etc., will not require more water these crops can be grown on rain water. On the other hand the Tribunal has held that paddy (3) crops and sugarcane require more water. The Tribunal ought to have considered real situation of the case and since the same has not been considered, it has materially affected the State of Karnataka.

to be contd.

Concepts of Islamic Justice

M. Noorulla Sharief, Advocate

One Abu Taleh had only three sons and possessed of 17 camels. That was his whole wealth. By considering the relative contribution, services and capacities of his sons, he wished to have a settlement of his wealth in his lifetime itself to avoid future quarrels amongst the progeny and accordingly appointed the Khazi of the town to administer his estate in the following manner:

- 1) his first son, Abu Seleh, shall get 1/2 of the wealth;
- 2) his second son, Abu Moosa shall have 1/3
- 3) his third son, Abu Hadi 1/3 of the 1/3, i.e., 1/9

All the four, namely the three sons and the town Khazi found themselves at a loss to have a partition as per the will of the Owner, Dispute remained defying a solution; there was no other way.

They wished to have the ruling of the Chief Law giver, the Caliph himself who was Hazrah Ali. Hazrath Ali Instantly ruled that the problem has a solution and does not appear to be tough as seemingly it was. He did proceed to divide all the 17 camels keeping the Directions of the Owner.

The basis for ruling was :

The shares assigned in this case are 1/2 1/3, and 1/9 in all the 17 camels, neither of which admit of an observation as to yield a wholesome entity. All the three claimants were before the Caliph Ali to have his share by partition as per the wasiyath of their Wasi, and so also by their Executor, the Khazi, who had been ordained to execute the said will.

The Caliph proceeded to have submissions from each of them, and also claims, counter-claims and objections from each against the other. None had any solution and merely submitted that their ultimate satisfaction would be fulfillment of the legacy. Then he proceeds to ascertain if they are any of them would have any meaningful objection for his to pool him own personal camel to the existing pool of 17 in order that the fractions are made to be contained, and to which they replied that they did not. Then the first fractional share of 1/2 is absolved fully to give the entitlement of 9 camels, and the next 1/3 such fractional share into 6 camels and the remaining 1/3 of such fractional share into 2 camels. So that division exhausted the original net entitlement of 17 made up of 9, plus 6 plus 2. Thereupon the Law giver takes back the one he himself and pooled it for a particular purpose, which was even then would have been a surplus.

This partition of an estate or rather its principle involved in varying degree is referred to in some context or the other by learned commentators applying the twin concepts of 'Increase' and 'Return' in their Texts. The Muslim Law has in fact where the Unity is not exhausted under certain specified or given cases or where it exceeds the allotted shares, when there are no residuaries to take the residue.

Around the Courts

From page 1

In the present case the trial court convicted and sentenced Surender and three others to life imprisonment for causing death of Purshotam in attempt to rob him on a moving train between Dehkorra and Sampla in Haryana on February 1, 1994. On appeal the Punjab and Haryana High Court acquitted them. Allowing an appeal by the State the court said, the High Court did not indicate why it discarded the States Plea that the accused, having refused to participate in an identification parade, could not make a grievance about identification in Court. It is clearly unsustainable and the High Court's judgment is to be set-aside. The apex court directed the accused to forthwith surrender to custody to serve the remainder of the sentence.

Service Law

❑ Ad hoc appointments cannot be basis for seeking regulation;

In a Judgment delivered during first week of June 2007 the Supreme Court deprecated the practice of State Government appointing teachers on ad hoc basis in higher educational institutions, particularly in universities. Dismissing the appeal filed by ad hoc teachers working in various colleges affiliated to the Veer Kunwar Singh University in Bihar a bench comprising Mr. Justice S.B. Sinha and Mr. Justice Markandey Katju observed that "If government of a state or university, which is also a state within the meaning of Article 12 of the constitution, despite repeated observations of the superior courts continues to do so such a practice must be condemned." Pointing out that in some universities ad hoc teachers at the instance of / or without reference to the vice-chancellor and even without any sanction therefore are appointed and such appointments were good neither for universities nor students. "It is now well-settled principle of law that any appointment made in violation of the constitutional scheme of equality as adumbrated under Article 14 as also in violation of the provisions of the university act would be wholly illegal and without Jurisdiction," the court said.

In the instant case additional posts were not sanctioned when ad hoc appointments were made. The University Ad hoc Teachers Association approached Patna High Court that some of the teachers have been working on ad hoc basis for more than twenty years and therefore they are entitled for regularisation of their services. By a judgment of November 23, 2000 Patna High Court dismissed their writ petition by holding that ad hoc appointment against non-sanctioned posts by the university is not in accordance with the provisions of the Bihar State Universities Act.

Principle of natural Justice

❑ Failure to give reasons is denial of Justice;

In a Judgment delivered during third week of June 2007 a bench of apex court comprising Mr. Justice Arijit Pasayat and Mr. Justice S.H. Kapadia ruled that failure to give reasons in a judicial order amounts to denial of justice. Giving of reasons is one of the fundamentals of good administration. The reasons are live links between the mind of the decision taken to the controversy in question and the decision or conclusion arrived at. Reason substitute subjectivity by objectivity. The emphasis on recording reasons is that if the decision reveals the inscrutable face of the sphinx it can, by its silence, render it virtually impossible for the courts to perform their appellate function or exercise the power of Judicial review in adjudging the validity of decision," the bench observed writing the Judgment, Justice Parayat said, right to reasons is an indispensable part of a sound judicial system, reasons at least sufficient to indicate an application of mind to the matter before court. Another rationale is that the affected party can no why that decision has gone against him. One of the salutary requirements of natural justice is spelling out reasons for the order made. In other words, a speaking out. The intractable face of the Sphinx is ordinarily incongruous with a Judicial or quasi-Judicial performance."

One Dayaram challenged the order passed by the state government allotting lands to landless people before the Allahabad High Court in a Writ Petition. High Court dismissed the writ petition without assigning any reasons during September 2003. While allowing the appeal of Dayaram the apex court said that the specific stand before the authority was that the respondent was not a landless person and therefore he was not entitled for allotment of any land. The court observed that on plainest consideration of justice, the High Court ought to have set forth its reasons, howsoever brief, in its order as it is amenable to further avenue to challenge. The absences of reason have rendered the high court's order not sustainable.

Criminal Law

❑ Punishment for rash driving should be under Sec 304A and not under Sec 304 II IPC;

In a judgment delivered during fourth week of June 2007 the apex court set-aside the judgment of Kerala High Court confirming sentence of 5 years imprisonment on an accused who had driven the bus in a rash and reckless manner causing the death of a ten year old boy. In an interesting case Prabhakaran, a bus driver, caused death of a ten year old school boy due to rash and negligent driving. Police booked a case against accused under Sec 302 IPC. But the sessions court convicted him to undergo five years imprisonment. Justification for conviction was that despite being cautioned by passengers to reduce the speed as several school children were crossing the road the accused did not slowdown the speed and as such he knew that his action could result in death of children. Kerala High Court confirmed the sentence. Accepting the appellants' argument the apex court said that he could have been convicted only under sec 304A as the provision squarely applied to rash and negligent acts and as such no higher punishment could have been given.

CJI Felicitated

On his first visit to Bangalore after assuming charge of the Chief Justice of India Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan was felicitated by Advocates Association, Bangalore, in city civil court complex on June 21, 2007. Mr. Justice Ashok Bhan, Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran, judges of Supreme Court of India, Mr. Justice Ciyaz Joseph, Chief Justice of High Court of Karnataka, Mr. Justice S.R. Bannurmath and Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda, Judges of High Court of Karnataka, Mr. Udaya Holla, Advocate General, Participated in the function as guests of honour. Mr. D.L. Jagadeesh, President, A.A.B. presided.

Rangapravesha

It was a proud day for Smt. Latha Rao and Sri Puthge R. Ramesh, Advocates, as their daughter. Kum. Nithya Ramesh did her Rangapravesha in Bharathanatyam on June 6, 2007 at the Prestigious Ravindra Kalakshetra, Bangalore. Nithya Ramesh started the programme with Pushpanjali in Sreeranjini Raga set to Hamsadhwani Raga in Aditala again to be followed by Alaripu in Khanda Chapu tala. Later she followed it up with intricate Jathiswaram set to Saveri Raga and Roopaka tala. As the Penultimate item Nithya Performed Kriti-Bho Shambho in Revathi Raga and Adi tala. The programme concluded with Dashavataram in Ragamalika in Adi tala. Mr. Justice M.N. Venkatachalaiah, former Chief Justice of India was the chief guest at the programme. Lahari Advocates Forum congratulates Kum. Nithya on her debut hopes that she will achieve higher laurels in her carrier as a professional dancer.



Passed with Distinction



G. Nagarjun a student of Sri Vani High School, Basaveswaranagar, Bangalore has passed S.S.L.C. examination held in March 2007 with distinction by securing 93.44%. Noticeably he has secured 100/100 marks in Mathematics and 122/125 in Sanskrit. Nagarjun is the son of R. Gopala Krishna, Advocate. Lahari Advocates Forum congratulates Nagarjun on his achievements.

Miscellany

❑ Third Anniversary of Sadhabhiruchi Kalavidaru (R) Rajajinagar, Bangalore was celebrated on 22.6.2007 at Puttannachetti Townhall, Bangalore with a Gala musical programme followed by a programme of humour presented by Gnana Vinodini troupe. Sadhabhiruchi Kalavidaru mainly comprises of advocates and heaped by its active President Mr. M.I. Muniyappa. The anniversary function was inaugurated by Mr. Justice K.L. Manjunath, Judge, High Court of Karnataka.

❑ On 26.6.2007 Ms. A.M. Nalini Kumari, Advocate, opened her new law chamber at I Floor, I Cross, Mirza Street, Anekal.

Donations Received

The following Advocates have donated amounts to P.G.C. Chengappa Memorial Fund during the month: K. Suryanarayana Rao, Rs. 10,000/-; A.D. Ramananda Rs. 1005/-; D. Srinivasamurthy Rs. 1000/-.

ಅಭಿನವ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರು

“ಇವನಾರವ ಇವನಾರವ
ಇವನಾರವ ನೆನ್ನದಿರಯ್ಯ
ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ, ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ
ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವನೆಂದೆನಿಸಯ್ಯ
ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮ ದೇವಾ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮಗನೆಂದೆನಿಸಯ್ಯ”

ಎಂದೊರಲಿ ಬಳಲಿ ಅಳಿದ
ಅಣ್ಣ ಬಸವಣ್ಣ ನೀನಾರಣ್ಣ
ಚನ್ನಬಸವಣ್ಣ ನೀನಾರಣ್ಣ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಟ್ಟುಗಳ
ಅರಿಯಲೆಣಿಸಿದಿರದೆನಯ್ಯ

“ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮ ದೇವನರಿದಡೆ
ಶರಣಸಂಗವೆ ಮೊದಲು”
ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಲ್ಲರ ತಬ್ಬುವ
ನಿನ್ನಯ ಭಕುತಿಗೇನು ಬೆಲೆ?
ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ, ಅವ ಅವರವ
ಉಳಿದವರ ಗೊಡವೆಯೇಕಯ್ಯ?

“ಎಂತಹವನಾದೇನು, ಲಿಂಗವ
ಸತ್ಯಸಾರಾಗ್ರಹಿಗಳು ನಾವಲ್ಲವೆ?
ಋಷಿ ಮೂಲ ನದಿಮೂಲ
ಹುಡುಕಬಾರದಂತಯ್ಯಾ
ಶರಣರ ಮೂಲ್ಯವೇಶಕರು
ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲಿಯ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ

ಮೂಲವ ಸೋಸುವ ಧೀರರಿಗೇಕೆ
ವಚನ-ನಿರ್ವಚನದ
ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾನಯೋಗವು
ಜನಮರುಳು, ಜಾತ್ರೆಯೂ ಮರುಳು
ಶರಣ ತತ್ತ್ವವೆಂಬುದೊಂದು
ಮೈಮರೆದು ಮೈತುಂಬಿ
ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಾವರಣ
ವಿದ್ವದ್ಜನರೆಂದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯೆ?
ವಿದ್ವಂಸಕರೆಂದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯೆ?
ಪ್ರಚಾರಪ್ರಿಯರೆಂದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯೆ?
ಇರುವುದ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿಸವ
ಇಲ್ಲದುದನೆತ್ತಿ ತೋರುವ ನಾವು
ಅಭಿನವ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರು

ಸಿ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್

ವಕೀಲರ ಕುರಿತು

‘ಒಳಗಣವರ’ ಟೀಕೆ ಅನ್ ವಾರಂಟಿಡ್



ಆತ್ಮೀಯತೆಗೆ ‘ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಕೀಲರ ಪರಿಷತ್’ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿರಬಹುದು. ವಕೀಲರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣನಿಧಿ ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಹೋರಾಟವಿರಬಹುದು. ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ದುರ್ನಡತೆಗಾಗಿ ವಕೀಲರ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ‘ವಕೀಲ ವೃಂದದ’ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗಾಗ ನಡೆವ ಸಲ್ಲದ ದಾಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ ಒಡ್ಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಯೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಶಿಬಿರಗಳನ್ನು, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ - ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು, ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಭೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ವಕೀಲರ ಪರಿಷತ್ ‘ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸದಾ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ವಕೀಲರ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಂಥಹ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೂ ನಾನು ‘ಸದಾ ರೆಡಿ’ ಎನ್ನುವ ವೈ.ಆರ್. ಸದಾಶಿವರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಬಾರ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಛೇರ್ಟನ್ ಆಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಚೇತನವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ ವಕೀಲರ ಲಾಬ್ಬಿ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೊಬ್ಬರು ಸಿಕ್ಕು “ನನಗೆ ಬಾರ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್” ಅನ್ನೋ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೊಂದಿದೆ ಅನ್ನೋದೇ ಮರೆತಹಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎನ್‌ರೋಲ್ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಕಡೆಯೇ ಸುಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಸದಾ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಶಹಬಾಸ್ ಎಂದರಂತೆ.

ಹೌದು, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ‘ಜಡವಾದ’ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಜೀವ ತುಂಬಬಲ್ಲರು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾ.ಮೂ. ವೆಂಕಟಾಚಲ, ಟಿ.ಎನ್. ಶೇಷನ್ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ. ಇವರ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರ್‌ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ ತಿರುವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ ವೈ.ಆರ್. ಸದಾಶಿವರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರ ಜತೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತು.

ಸೂ.ರಾ.: ಬಾರ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಈವರೆಗಿನ ಅನುಭವಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳ್ತೀರಾ.

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ: ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಾನು ಎರಡನೇ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಚುನಾಯಿತನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲ ಅವಧಿಯ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಪರಿಷತ್‌ನ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನುಭವಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡನೇ ಅವಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ (2006-07ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ) ನಾನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಸೂ.ರಾ.: ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಾವುವು

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ: ನನ್ನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಕೀಲರ ‘ಕಲ್ಯಾಣನಿಧಿ’ಯನ್ನು 50 ಸಾವಿರದಿಂದ 1.50 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಏರಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು 2.50 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರತಿತಿಂಗಳೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿ, ಸಭೆಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಯಿತು. ‘ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್‌ಫಂಡ್’ ವಿತರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ‘ಕಾಮನ್ ಬೈಲಾಸ್’ಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶಿಸ್ತನ್ನು, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಮಿತಿ ಮೀರಿ ಸಿ.ಡಿ.ಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ್ದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸದೆ ಬಿಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಸುಳ್ಳಿನ ದಾಖಲೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ದೋಚಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ (ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಕೀಲರ) ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಬಯಲು ಮಾಡಿ - ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮುಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ನೈಪುಣ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ವಕೀಲರಿಗೆ ‘ವೈಟ್‌ಗ್ಲಾಸ್’ ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವವನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಕೀಲರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖಚಿತವಲ್ಲದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವ್ಯಾರೂ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳದಂತೆ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು.

ಸೂ.ರಾ.: ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿತ್ತೇ?

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ: ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧೆಡೆ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ, ಎರಡಲ್ಲ ಮೂರು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹಾ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಬಂದ ನಂತರವಷ್ಟೇ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಜನ ‘ಕಾಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್’ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸತ್ಯಾಸತ್ಯತೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಕೀಲರ ಕಕ್ಷಿದಾರರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ತೀರ ‘vulnerable’ ಅನ್ನುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಿರುವಾಗ ಒಳಗಣವರಿಂದಲೇ ‘ಟೀಕೆ’ಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ‘ಘನತೆ’ಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿಗಿದೆ. ‘ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಬಾರ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್’ನ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ಕ್ರಮ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಸೂ.ರಾ.: ಹಾಗೇ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು - ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ತಾವು ಹರಿಹಾಯ್ದಿರಿ.

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ: ಹೌದು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಡೆಲಿಗೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ‘ಬಾರ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ’ಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ‘ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ’ ಟೀಕೆ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸದಸ್ಯರೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಯ್ಯುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸೂ.ರಾ.: ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಬಾರ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇದೇಯೇನು?

(ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟಕ್ಕೆ)

‘ಒಳಗಣವರ’ ಟೀಕೆ ಅನ್ ವಾರೆಂಟಿಡ್

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಿಂದ

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ : ‘ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಬಾರ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್’ ಮೀಟಿಂಗುಗಳ ಆಗಾಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವರವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎನಿಮಯ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಮೊದಲಿಗಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ‘ಲೀಗಲ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್’ನ್ನು ಅವರೂ ಅನುಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಂತೆಯೇ ‘ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಡೆಲಿಗೇಟ್’ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ‘ಬಿಸಿಪಿ’ಗೆ ಅವರೂ ಒತ್ತಡ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ‘ವೆಲ್ ಫೇರ್ ಫಂಡ್’ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ‘ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಸಿ’ ಮಾದರಿ ಬಾರ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಸೂ.ರಾ. : ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ‘ಎಳಂಬಿತ’ ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನದ ಪಾಪದ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ವಕೀಲರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗುತ್ತ ಸೇವೆ ಹೊರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಆಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ : ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಡಳಿತ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆಯೇ ಆಧಾರ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೊದಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ‘ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆತಾಗಲೇ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ನೀಗುವುದು. ಇನ್ನು ಕೇಸುಗಳ ಶೀಘ್ರ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಕೀಲರೂ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನತಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಕಲಾಪಗಳಿಗೆ ವಕೀಲರು ಕಾಳಜಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನತಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಕಲಾಪಗಳಿಗೆ ವಕೀಲರು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ವಾಗಿರುವ ‘ಸಂದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ’ (ಮೀಡಿಯೇಷನ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್)ವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಕ್ಷಿದಾರರ ಹಿತಚಿಂತಿಸುವ ವಕೀಲರು ಎಂದೂ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಳಕಳಿ ಉಳಿದವರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದೆ.

ಸೂ.ರಾ. : ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಸಿ. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ 47 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಉರುಳಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೇ 59,000. ಹಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ, ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯದ ಒತ್ತಡ. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿಗೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ನೆಲೆ - ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ : ಹೌದು, ಅದೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೊರತೆ. ಈ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ್ಯೂ. ನಮಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಜಾಗ ದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಾಗಿಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ, ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಡೆಪಕ್ಷ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ‘ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ’ವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಸಾಕು. ಸ್ವಂತ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಬೇರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ವಕೀಲರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತಾ ರೂಮುಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಾವು ಕಂಕಣ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ.

ಸೂ.ರಾ. : ಬಹುತೇಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವರೇ, ಶೀಘ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನದಿಂದ ತಂತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ, ಸೌಖ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಸಕರು ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಅವರವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಬಾರ್ ಕರೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆ?

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ : ಶಾಸಕರು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಂತೋಷವೇ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ 1.5 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ‘ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಫಂಡ್’ನ್ನು ಏರಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ವಕೀಲರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶಾಸಕರೊಬ್ಬರು ಅಡ್ಡ ಮಾತಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗದಿರಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಹಾರೈಕೆ.

ಸೂ.ರಾ. : ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಣೆಯಾರು?

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ : ಸ್ವಾರಿ, ಈ ಆಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣ ‘ಲಂಚ’ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಕೈಗಳೇ ಹೊರಬೇಕು. ಕೊಡುವ ಕೈಗಳನ್ನು ಛೇದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧದ ಪ್ರಥಮಾರ್ಥ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆ.

ಸೂ.ರಾ. : ವಕೀಲಿ, ಪರಿಷತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹವ್ಯಾಸ ವೇನಾದರೂ....?

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ : ಖಂಡಿತ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಉಚ್ಚಾಸ್ ನೆಚ್ಚಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ವಕೀಲರ ಒಳಿತನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೇ.

ಸೂ.ರಾ. : ಕಡೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ‘ಸುಪ್ರೀಂಕೋರ್ಟು’ ತೀರ್ಪಿತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ‘My Lord’ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲಿಂದ ಇಳಿದಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ.

ಸ.ರೆಡ್ಡಿ : ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ‘ಬಾರ್‌ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್’ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅಡ್ರೆಸ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಅಡ್ರೆಸ್‌ಗೆ ರವಾನಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ‘ಹ್ಯಾಬಿಟ್ ಡೈಸ್ ಹಾರ್ಡ್’. We wish, Sir, Mr. Justiceಗಳು ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಗ ಅನುರಣನವಾಗಲಿ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಟ್ಟರು Y.R.S.

ಮೂರ್ಜಿ ಮಹಿಮೆ - ಅನಾನಿಮಸ್ ಮಿಸ್

ಹಿರೇಗಿ

ನಿರೂಪಕ : ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬರುವ ಅನಾಮಿಕ್ ಮೂರ್ಜಿಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. (ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾನಿಮಸ್ ಪಿಟಿಷನ್) ಏನಾದ್ರೂ ಅನ್ವಿ. ಹಳೇಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರು, ಪಟೇಲರು ‘ಮೂರ್ಜಿ’ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಗಣನೀಯ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಾಮ್ರಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ಈಗಲೂ ಇನ್‌ಕಮ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್, ಸಿಪಿಡಿ, ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹು ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಸಿಗುವುದು ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಇಂತಹಾ ಮೂರ್ಜಿಗಳಿಂದಲೇ. ಮೂರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಗಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ‘ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಅನಾನಿಮಸ್ ಪೆಟಿಷನ್’ ಅಂತ ನೇಮಿಸ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಕುತಂತ್ರ, ಅಲ್ಲಾತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವೇ ಅನ್ವಿ.

ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ನಡುವೆ, ನೆಂಟರಿಷ್ಟರ ನಡುವೆ, ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಹುಳಿ ಹಿಂಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾನಿಮಸ್ ಪೆಟಿಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಹಾಗೇ ಅನಾನಿಮಸ್ ಲೆಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಚಾಕಚಕ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪಟಂಗರೂ ಉಂಟು. ಸ್ಯಾಂಪಲ್ ನೋಡಿ.

ರಾಯರು : (ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್) ಏನು ಪತ್ರವೋ ಬೆಳೆಬೆಳಗ್ಗೇನೆ. ಯಾರದೋ? ಆರೆ... ಒಳಗೂ ಬರೆದವನ ಹೆಸರೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇರಲಿ... (ಓದುವ) ರಾಯರೆ ನೀವು ಬಹಳ ಮುಂಗೋಪಿಗಳೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ, (ಕೋಪ) “ಹಾಳು ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಿಲ್ಲ ಕುಲ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನನ್ನ ಮಗನೇ ನಾನು ಮುಂಗೋಪಿ ಅಂತಾ ಹೆಂಗ್ ಹೊತ್ತಾಯ್ತೋ” (ಓದುತ್ತ) ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನೀವು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ (ವೇದನೆ) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮಗ ಶ್ಯಾಮಿ ಚಲನವಲನವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವನು ತುಂಬಾ ಮೃದು ಸ್ವಭಾವದವನು (ಊಂ.... ಅಯ್ಯೋಗ್ಯ) ಅವನು ಈ ನಡುವೆ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ವಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫೇಲ್ ಆದನೆಂದು ನೀವು ಅವನನ್ನು ಬೈದು, ಹೀಯಾಳಿಸಿ ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅವನು ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಖಚಿತ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಿಗುವುದು ಅವನ ಶವ ಮಾತ್ರ. (ಗಾಬರಿ)

ನಿರೂಪಕ : ರಿಸಲ್ಟ್ ಬಂತು. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಂತೆಯೇ ಶ್ಯಾಮಿ ಫೇಲಾಗಿದ್ದ. ರಿಸಲ್ಟ್ ನೋಡೋಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಯರು ಟೆನ್! ಅಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂದ್ರೆಡ್ಸ್, ಥೌಸೆಂಡ್ಸ್.

ರಾಯರು : ಯಾಕೆ? ಇನ್ನೂ ಇವನು ಬರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಏನಾದರೂ ರಿಸಲ್ಟ್ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು... ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ (ಬೆಚ್ಚಿ) ಸದ್ಯ ಅವನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು ದೇವರೆ. (ಶತಪಥ, ಗಾಬರಿ)

ಶ್ಯಾಮಿ : (ಪ್ರವೇಶ) ಅಪ್ಪಾ. ರಿಸಲ್ಟ್ ಬಂತು. ನಾನು...?

ರಾಯರು : (ತಡೆದು.... ತಬ್ಬಿಕೊಂಡು) ಹೋದ್ರೆ ಹೋಯ್ತು ಬಿಡೋ. ಅದ್ಯಾವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಎಗ್ಜಾಮು. ಪೈಲ್ಯೂರ್ ಈಸ್ ದ ಸ್ಟೈಪಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೋನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಸಕ್ಸಸ್ ಅಂತ ಕೇಳಿಲ್ಲೇ. ನೀನೇನೋ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದ್ರೆ, ಆ ಹಾಳು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆ ಯಾರೇನು ಮಾಡೋಕಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆಯಿಂದ ನೀನು ಏನೂ ತಿಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೆ. ತಗೋ 100 ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ಸೀದಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಭವನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಎರಡು ಮಸಾಲೆ ತಿಂದು ‘ಮುಂಗಾರು ಮಳೆ’ ನೋಡ್ಕೊಂಡ್ ಬಾ. ನಂತರ ಉಳಿದದ್ದು (ಏನನ್ನೋ ಹೇಳಲು ಹೊರಟ ಮಗನನ್ನು ತಡೆದು) ನೋಡು, ಮರಳಿ ಯತ್ನವ ಮಾಡು ಅಂತ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಹೇಳಿ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವೂ ಹಾಗೇ ಮಾಡ್ಲೇಬೇಕು. ಹೋಗು ಹೋಗು..

ಶ್ಯಾಮಿ : ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಯಾಕೋ ಇಂದು | ಮಸಾಲೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲುವೆನೆಂದು | ಆಹಾ... ಎಂಥಾ ರುಚಿಯಾ ದೋಸೆಯೋ...! ಚಪ್ಪರಿಸಿ ತಿನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮೆ... ಹಾಗೇ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ (ಹೋಗುವನು)

ರಾಯರು : ಸದ್ಯ.... ಪಾರಾದೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ. ಶ್ಯಾಮಿಯೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಸರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ (ಪೋನ್) ಹಲ್ಲೋ ಯಾರು ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನ... ನನ್ ಮಗಾನೂ ಫೇಲ್.. ಊಂ... ಏನು ನಿನ್ ಮಗಾನೂ ಫೇಲಾ... ಹೌದಾ.... ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಡೋ, ಇಬ್ಬೂ ಸೇಲಿಂಗ್ ಇನ್ ದ ಸೇಮ್ ಬೋಟು, ಅಲ್ಲ ಡೌನಿಂಗ್ ಇನ್ ದ ಸೇಮ್ ಬೋಟು. ಈಗಂದು ಏನ್ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ? ನಮ್ಮದೇ ತಪ್ಪು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಟ್ಯೂಶನ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಕಲಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಡು ಆದರೆ ಹುಷಾರ್. ಫೇಲ್ ಆದ ಅಂತ ನಿನ್ ಮಗನ್ನ ಬೈದು ಹೊಡ್ಡೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಡ ಕಣೋ. ಆಮೇಲೇ... ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮುಂಡೇದು. ಏನಾದ್ರೂ ಅನಾಹುತ ಮಾಡ್ಕೊಂಡ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆ ಕಷ್ಟ. ನಾನೂ ಕೋಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರಿಸಿಬಿಡಿದ್ದೆ ಆದ್ರೆ “ಸಮಯದಲಿ ಆಜಮಿಳನ ಪೊರೆದ” ಅನ್ನೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾರೋ ಪುಣ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಅನಾನಿಮಸ್ ಲೆಟರ್ ಬರೆದು ನನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣು ತೆರೆಸ. ನನ್ನ ಮಗನ್ನ ಸಂತೈಸಿ, ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದೋಸೆ ತಿಂದು ಮುಂಗಾರು ಮಳೆ ನೋಡ್ಕೊಂಡು ಬಾ ಅಂತ ಕಳಿಸ್ತೆ. ಏನು... ನಿನ್ನಗೂ ಒಂದ್ ಅನಾನಿಮಸ್ ಲೆಟರ್ ಬಂತೆ. ನಿನ್ ಮಗನೂ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಮಳೆಗೆ ಹೋದ್ವೆ. ಆಂ... ಹೌದೆ... ಇದೇನು ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಏನೆಂದೆ, ನಿನ್ನಗೆ ಬಂದಿರೋ ಅನಾನಿಮಸ್ ಲೆಟರ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೈಟಿಂಗು ನಿನ್ ಮಗನ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೈಟಿಂಗ್ ನಮ್ ಶಾಮಿದ್ ಧಾರನೆ ಇದೆ... ಓ ಅರ್ಥವಾಯ್ತು ಇದು. ಹೀಗೆ... ವೆಲ್ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ಡ್... ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಾ...? ಆಂ... ಏನೆಂದೆ.... ಇಂಥಾ ಇಂಟಿಲಿಜೆಂಟ್ ಹುಡುರನ್ನು ಫೇಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಲ್ಲ... ಈ ಎಗ್ಜಾಮಿನರ್ಸ್, ಅವರು ಎಂಥಾ ದಡ್ಡನ್ ಮಕ್ಕೂ ಅಂತೀಯಾ..?

ಮೂಲ : ಹಾ.ರಾ. ಅವರ ‘ಮಂಡಸಿತ’ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಿಂದ
ರಂಗರೂಪಾಂತರ : ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ

ವಕೀಲರ ಉವಾಚ

ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ, ಊಟ, ತಿಂಡಿಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಸಿಕ್ಕರೆ ಸಾಲದು. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಸ್ವರ್ಶ ಸುಖವೂ ಬೇಕು. ಅಂದಾಗಲೇ ಅವುಗಳ ಮನೋಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಕಕ್ಷಿದಾರರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಕೀಲ ದೇವರಾಗುವುದು ಸುಲಭ ಆದರೆ ಆ ದೇವತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ದೊಂದರೆ ನರಕ...! ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಪಾರು ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೂತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ, ವಕೀಲನ ಬಳಿ ಅಂಥ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ಗಳು ಸ್ಯಾಕು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಕೀಲ ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಆಯುಧದಿಂದ ಹೋರಾಡಿಯೇ ಕಕ್ಷಿದಾರರನ್ನು ಪಾರುಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಲಾಯರ್‌ನ ಜಾಣತನದ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಜಾಣ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ.... ನಮ್ಮ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನಿಗಿಂತ ತಮ್ಮ ದಂಡದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡವರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಕಂದರ ಉಂಟಾದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುವುದು ಬಾಯಿ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬೇರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಸ್ಥಿರ ಗುಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಯ, ಶಕುನ, ಮಂತ್ರಮಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕೊಲೆಗಡುಕ ಲಾಯರ್‌ಗೇ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಸಬೂಬುಗಳು ಸಿಗದಂತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಾನು ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದನೆಂದು ಲಾಯರ್‌ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಕೋಪೋದ್ರೇಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದವ ಮೌನವಾಗಿ ಲಾಯರ್‌ಗೆ ನೀವೇ ದೇವರು ಎಂದು ಶರಣು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ.
