

Communique

NEWS LETTER FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION AMONG THE LEGAL FRATERNITY

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PART 12

Endowment Lecture

On 22-2-92 Justice E. S. Venkataramaiah, former Chief Justice of India, delivered the C. M. M. Trust Endowment Lecture at Bangalore. The topic of Lecture was "The future of Anti Defection Law in India". Dr. N.R. Madhava Menon, Director, NLSIU presided.

Moot Court Competition

On 22-2-92 Justice N. Venkatachala inaugurated the Inter Law Collegiate Moot Court Competition organised by B.M.S. College of Law, Bangalore. The Chairman of B.M.S. Trust Shri Y. Ramachandra presided.

National Law School of India University team won the Rolling Trophy. In the individual category Srinivasa Murthy (NLSIU) won the first prize. Vinay Giri (B.M.S. Law) won the second prize. Miss. Divya (University Law) won the third prize. Miss. Shanthala (University Law) won a consolation prize. Dr. V. B. Cutinho, Registrar, Bangalore University gave away the prizes.

Indian Lawyers Forum

The National Executive of the Indian lawyers Forum is convened at Varanasi on 15-3-92. Amongst other things the meet will discuss about the various welfare schemes needed for Advocates in different states.

Law Lecture Series

On 7-3-92 eighteenth lecture of the law lecture series sponsored by Lahari was delivered by Sri K.S. Savanur, Advocate, on the subject "Salient features of the Wakf Act, 1954." Justice S.A. Hakeem presided.

Lawyers Delegation

Under the leadership of Sri K.N. Subba Reddy, President of AAB, a delegation of about 70 lawyers met Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao at New Delhi on 29-2-92 and discussed with him the problems Karnataka has to face on account of the Interim award passed by the Tribunal enquiring into Cauvery water dispute. According to the press note released by Sri Subba Reddy the Prime Minister gave patient hearing and assured remedial action. The Delegation was accompanied by Sri S. Mallikarjuniah Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and six parliament members from the state. The Delegation of lawyers which left Bangalore for New Delhi on 26-2-92 returned to Bangalore on 7-3-92.

New Court for Hoskote

Justice S. P. Bharucha, Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka, inaugurated the Court of Munsiff and J.M.F.C. at Hoskote on 15-2-92. Justice M. Ramakrishna presided. N. Chikkegowda, Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of Karnataka, was the chief guest. Sri Vamdev took over as the first Presiding Officer of the court.

A new bar Association was also formed at Hoskote with the following office bearers: President: H. N. Muniswamy Gowda, Vice-President: B. K. Ramaiah, Secretary: H. V. Rajaram, Joint Secretary: Y. N. Sathyanarayana Rao and Treasurer: K. M. Devegowda. There are also four Committee members.

EN MASSE RESIGNATION

It is learnt that w.e.f. 29-9-92 four additional District Govt. Pleaders have resigned their posts in Bangalore protesting against non provision of necessary facilities and failure to distribute the work load equally.

Bar Council Conference

A two day conference of the Members of All India Bar Council was held at New Delhi on 20th and 21st of February '92. Shri S.D. Sharma, Vice-President of India, inaugurated the conference and the newly constructed Bar Council Bhavan at No. 1, Rouse Avenue. Hon'ble Justice M.H. Kania, the chief guest. Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, Union Minister for Law inaugurated the business session. Shri R. Kumara Mangalam, Union Minister of State for law was the chief guest in the valedictory function. Fifteen delegates from Karnataka including the State Bar Council chairman attended the conference.

Computer Net work

On 22-2-92 Mr. R. Kumara Mangalam, Union Minister of State for law, announced in Coimbatore that all the High Courts and District Courts in the Country will be linked up through National Computer Net work. To begin with the Computer Net work will take care of case laws and registry enquiry.

Entry Tax or Octroi?

Mayor Sri K. Narayana Swamy asserted that the local bodies required financial resources, be it through entry tax on Octroi, to provide facilities to the local residents as well as the floating population. He was speaking after inaugurating the one day symposium organised by the Karnataka Tax Consultants Association. Mr. S. Philip Lewis, president of the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, opposed the reintroduction of Octroi. He asserted that Octroi is a draconian law and no respectable business man can withstand the

(continued on page 4)

Developments in

ELECTION LAW

In his recent ruling the Chief Election Commissioner has held that a political party once recognised under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, cannot be derecognised nor the symbol allotted to it cannot be frozen or withdrawn on the ground that the party was not functioning in accordance with the provisions of Sec 29 A (5) of the Act. The Chief Election Commissioner gave this ruling while dismissing a petition presented by the Congress-I party against Bharathiya Janatha Party.

ENVIRONMENT LAW

In the recently announced (February 92) environmental policy document it is stated that environmental courts will be established to deal with the cases of violation of environmental statutes.

TAX LAW

In his budget speech on 29-2-92 Dr. Man Mohan Singh announced the establishment of National Courts for Direct tax matters.

CINEMA LAW

During last week of February the Government announced the establishment of a film sensor/Certification Appellate Tribunal headed by Mr. Bhakthavar Lentin a former Judge of High Court of Bombay.

OBITUARY

Freedom fighter, Former Chief Minister and practicing Advocate, Kadidal Manjappa died on 8-3-92 after a brief illness. He was 85.

Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny

—Edmund Burke

LAW AS PROTECTION FROM POWER

Justice M. N. Venkatachalaiah

CREATE NEW POSTS

With the establishment of Bangalore City Civil Courts in 1980 it was expected that the new setup will pave the way for expeditious disposal of the large number of pending cases in the Court of Munsiffs and Civil Judges. Infact the object behind the new setup was to reduce the time consumed for disposal of litigations with in the state by providing a two tier set-up of Courts for the cases emanating from the City of Bangalore. Unfortunately this expectation has been belied.

One of the important reasons for the unusual delay in disposal of cases by the Bangalore City Civil Courts is that apart from large number of pending cases thousands of

new cases are received each year. Each of the Courts will have the posting of hundreds of cases on each day to be called out and the first hearing will consume substantial portion of the court hours. In some courts almost half a day is utilised for dealing with the first hearing cases. With the result there will be hardly any time for recording of evidence, hearing of arguments and the disposal of the suits including the Interlocutory Applications.

One of the solutions to overcome this difficulty will be to create the posts of Additional Registrars (Judicial) who can be entrusted with the task of first hearing matters. Consequently the judges will have sufficient time to attend to other works i. e. recording of evidence, hearing of arguments and giving disposal of cases. Perhaps it is new approach may help in reducing the tendency of cases.

Another important feature of the Bangalore City Civil Courts is that several Courts are allowed to remain unmaned for want of the presiding officers. Needless to state that this will result in further delaying the disposal of cases. Suitable remedial action is required in this regard. While steps should be taken to recruit new talents and or promote the suitable candidates to fill up the vacancies transfer of judges during the middle of the year except in public interest should be avoided.

Frequent transfer / reassignment of the work of one court to other courts have also resulted in the delay in disposal of cases. As such transfer/reassignment of court work should be sparingly resorted to. This will help the continuity being maintained in respect of each case.

(from the last issue)

the prospective loss which may be caused by an order is pecuniary, there is no need to suspend the impugned administrative act: it can take effect (in our language an injunction can be given) and at the end of the day the subject can, if necessary, be compensated. On the other hand, if the prospective loss is not pecuniary [in our language 'irreparable'] the act may be suspended pending decision—in our language, interim enforcement may be refused. There is clearly an important principle here which has not been elucidated by English law, or even brought into the open."

Compensation, it is said, is the step-child of administrative law. While countries like France have evolved public law rules for the liability of administrative bodies in damages, English courts have done so in only certain limited areas. A negligence in the exercise of statutory power was held to give rise to liability. This was so held in *Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Trustees v. Gibbs* (1864-66) 11 H.L.C. 686. After review of earlier cases Blackburn J. said that there was nothing illogical or inconsistent in imposing upon bodies which exercise statutory powers a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that in carrying out these power no unnecessary damage was done, and that the thing done was in a fit state for the use of the Public.

When we turn to the policy distinctions in liability between 'Misfeasance and 'non-feasance', there seems, as Prof. Atiyah says, a departure from moral principles of liability. "How can we regard" says Prof. Atiyah, "a momentary aberration while driving a motor vehicle as something more reprehensible than walking by while a child is

drowning in a few feet of water?". Circumstances very close to this have happened in a real life: In *Osterlind V/s Hill* (1928) 160 NE 301 where the defendant rented a canoe to an intoxicated man who overturned and cried for help with no response from the defendant. The distinction between an 'act' and an 'omission' is not material when in each case there is a legal duty express or implied. The distinction, not unoften, is in the manner of saying, I may quote Prof. Atiyah: "....It must be admitted at the outset that there are many situations in which it is impossible to draw any logical line between affirmative and negative conduct, or, that is, between misfeasance and nonfeasance. A doctor makes a faulty diagnosis: this may be treated as a failure to diagnose correctly, or diagnosis actually made incorrectly. A man digs a hole on his land and a visitor falls into it: this may be seen as the affirmative conduct in digging the hole, but as mere nonfeasance in failing to give warning. A man drives across a road without signalling: this is either postive bad driving, or it is a mere failure to signal. But despite these difficulties in many borderline types of case, the law recognizes and continuously acts on the distinction. It is after all at the root of the distinction between tort and contract. A person is not generally bound to act unless he has agreed to do so, and is paid for doing so; but he is in general bound to abstain from causing damage by his negligence, whether or not he has agreed to do so, or is paid for doing so...."

In *Geddis v. Proprietors of Bann Reservoir*, Lord Blackburn stated: "For I take it without citing cases, that it is now thoroughly well established that no action will lie for

(to be continued)

Dear Reader,

The rate of infant mortality in India is quite higher. The same is the case with the Indian trade and industry. Even if any trade or industry survives the period of gestation will be more. In this back-ground I am glad to report you that your 'News letter' has completed three years of its existence with the publication of this issue.

I am sure that you would agree that the news letter has made eventful strides during this period making it more purposeful and acceptable to our readers. Further more the publication which started as an experiment has become an economically viable proposition. While thanking you for your whole hearted co-operation in this endeavour I wish that you will introduce new readers to join the main stream.

Yours Sincerely,

EDITOR

NEED FOR FRESH LOOK

by P. Manohar, Advocate

(from the last issue)

this question is applicable as the police department has unguided powers to arrest and detain one section of women alongwith the men on the basis of FIR, which is not a substantive evidence of the offence, is permitted.

The Supreme Court of India in *Samunder Singh Vs. State of Rajasthan and others* (AIR 1987 SC 737) in a twenty nine lines order held, that the widespread belief that dowry deaths are even now treated with some casualness at all levels seems to be well grounded. The High Court has granted anticipatory bail in such a matter. We are of the opinion that the High Court should not have exercised its jurisdiction to release the accused on anticipatory bail in disregard of the magnitude and seriousness of the matter. The judgment of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India earlier to this decision reported in 1980 (2) SCC 565 which has elaborately with the powers under Section 438 Criminal Procedure Code, which is an authority and still has not been over-ruled, holds good even when heinous crime of murder is alleged against an accused. This was neither, referred to by the Supreme Court in dealing with *Samunder Singh's* case nor the case at hand was dealt with taking into consideration the intention of the legislature in incorporating Section 438 Cr. P.C. The Supreme Court considered the seriousness of the offence and social necessity i. e., the hue and cry of the public at large and considered it essential to sound a serious note of caution for future. Till the Supreme Court hears and disposes another application or appeal which upholds the personal liberty of a person

and the spirit of Section 438 Cr. P. C., the courts below are bound to follow the above-said twenty-nine lines order of the court under Article 141.

No doubt bride burning is a social evil which has to be dealt with seriously by the public, police and courts. This should not be allowed at the cost of sacrificing life and liberty of any person. When one or more women are arrested with men on the charges of dowry death guidelines should be laid down by the Parliament itself to arrest and detain women. If this is not done then they are treated in par with other accused charged under any of the existing provision of IPC. Which is against the intention of the legislature. The argument that there will be no equality before law, if a different guideline is envisaged under Section 304B IPC to arrest and detain women will not be good as this provision is envisaged to curb atrocities against women as a separate entity. Another argument that the investigation will be hindered if any check is imposed on the police is also baseless as it is only secondary when a person's life and liberty is at stake and there will be ample opportunity for the police to investigate and submit the charge - sheet if there is a case later on. Hence Section 304B, IPC does justice to one section of women and injustice to another by discriminating. A proviso to Section 304B, IPC, reading thus: "provided that the police department or the executive authority shall not arrest and detain any women till a preliminary enquiry is held by a competent Magistrate and a warrant of arrest is issued by the Magistrate" is an immediate necessity.

(concluded)

Around the Courts

□ Electricity Act (1910), S.39 -Electricity Rules, 1956, R.138 -Disconnection of supply of electricity to consumer - Allegations made as to theft of electricity seriously denied by respondent consumer-No notice issued to respondent before disconnection as contemplated by agreement - Question whether allegations of theft were true or not could be decided in appropriate proceedings - Direction for restoration of electric supply could be issued as it would not prejudice appellant. *Municipal Corporation of Delhi Vs. M/S. Ajanta Iron & Steel Company (Pvt.) Ltd.* AIR 1990 SC 882

Karnataka Private Educational Institutions (Discipline and Control) Act, 1975. Section 10 (4) (C):

If the Tribunal is not satisfied on the question as to whether the charges are proved or not, the Tribunal has to decide the case finally, if necessary. In case, the Management fails to adduce evidence, the Tribunal may decide the case on the basis of the evidence on record. Cases not to be remanded to avoid any hardship to the Employee or the Management.

Kalpatharu Vidya Samithi V/s Educational Appellate Tribunal, ILR 1988 (2) 701.

Anti Defection Law

□ On 27-2-92 in an unprecedented move the Supreme Court ordered issue of notice to the speaker of Manipur Assembly to be present before it to answer the contempt charges against him.

NEWS SPECTRUM

Environmentalists in Japan won a big battle against an errant industrial Corporation. In a judgment delivered during the first week of February 1992 the Tokyo District Court directed the industrial corporation to pay damages of more than 40,00,000 dollars to each of the 42 victims who attained the characteristics of aged persons even while they were in teens. The Youth had acquired these problems after eating fish from a particular bay to which effluents were released by the factory owned by the industrial corporation. Investigations revealed that on account of the effluents released into the bay the fish had acquired toxic contents including mercury into their bodies.

□ The juries of the Indiana Polis (United States) have found World Super heavy weight fighting champion Mike Tyson guilty on three counts including the rape of one Miss Black World Competitor. There is a likelihood of the former world champion being sentence for a maximum period of 6-8 years on account of this conviction.

□ A Division Bench of the Orissa High Court (Cuttack bench) directed the State Government to pay a sum of Rs.25,000/- each to the kin of the five deceased persons in Kulahandi district due to starvation. The Court also passed stringent remarks against the District Administration for its failure to protect the needs of common man.

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A. K. FADNIS

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READERS WRITE

Dear Sir,

Another election to the Governing Council of the Advocates Association has come. With its shameful memories of impersonation in voting in the last elections flood back into my mind. Communique had also written an editorial on this.

I requested the President and General Secretary of the Association umpteen times to make production of identity cards compulsory to get the right of Voting by amending the byelaws of the Association. But they have turned a deaf ear to such requests. Their in action speak volumes.

The menace of impersonation has crept into Association elections during the last three or four years. The post of President and other posts of the Association are meant to serve the members. But these posts are being converted to lucrative and influential posts. That is why this scramble to capture power at any cost. In the bargain it is the members who are the sufferers.

Apart from this it is unfortunate that Advocates considered to be guardians of law democracy, enforcers of justice and fair play have allowed this menace to creep in which is a negation of all the above. Advocates must put a stop to this to save their good name before it becomes talk of the city.

Hence, I once again appeal to the President and Governing Council members of the Association to bring in necessary amendment to the byelaws before elections are held not only to boot out the menace of impersonation but also to hold the elections in a dignified manner. I know the standards in election in the political field have gone down. Let us not follow those standards but be model to others.

Yours faithfully,
M.S. Narayana Rao,

NEWS FOCUS

□ On 28-1-92 AAB had sponsored a symposium on the topic "Need for prohibiting smoking in public places". Mr. G. Puttaswami Gowda, Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Karnataka inaugurated. Dr. N. Anantha, Director, Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore addressed the members about the effects of smoking and other tobacco related causes resulting in Cancer. A film show cum exhibition was organised in this connection.

□ On 31-1-92 Mr. B.N. Balaji Singh, an Executive in N.T.T.F addressed the members of AAB on the topic "Effective Communication". Mr. P.G.C. Chengappa presided.

□ On 13-2-92 Sri. T.N. Narasimha Murthy, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Govt. of Karnataka inaugurated a symposium on "Food Adulteration and effective methods to check it" sponsored by AAB. Sri K.N. Subba Reddy presided.

□ On 19-2-92 Mrs. Chaya Srivastha, Deputy General Manager, HMT, Bangalore addressed members of AAB on the topic "Changing value system of legal profession".

□ On 25-2-92 Dr. B.M. Hegde Principal Manipal Medical College, addressed the members of AAB on the topic "Stress Management".

□ On 26-2-92 Prof B.K. Chandrashekar, Ex-MLC and faculty Member of IIM, Bangalore and Ko. Channabasappa, Advocate, spoke on the topic "Corruption in high places" under auspices of AAB.

□ On 29-2-92 Bangalore District legal Aid Committee conducted 24th Lok Adalat camp for the Magistrate courts (Both in city and Mayo hall units). 263 cases were arranged to be compounded during the camp.

Entry Tax or Octroi?

(from page No 1)

abuse of that law by the enforcing machinery. While he did not contest the proposition that local bodies should get substantial financial assistance he stressed the importance of a reasonable tax structure in the country as well as our own state. Mr. S. Narayana and Mr. E.R. Indra Kumar, Advocates, also expressed their views on the subject.

Justice H.G. Balakrishna presided over the function. Mr. S. K. Nahar, President of the Association gave the background in which the symposium was organised. He also welcomed the participants.

Weddings

□ On 23-1-92 K.M. Nanaya, Advocate, celebrated a marriage of his daughter Dr. Harini with Achaiah a US based Engineer at Bangalore.

□ On 20-2-92 S.S. Ullal, Advocate, celebrated a marriage of his daughter Shreela with Nitin at Bangalore.

□ On 22-2-92 B.R. Viswanath, Advocate, Bangalore married Bharathy, at Byreddi palli, palamaner Taluk, Chittoor Dt. (A.P.)

□ 28-2-92 G.V. Ramaiah, Advocate, celebrated a marriage of his daughter G.R. Vasudha with H.V. Sridhar at Bangalore.

□ On 11-3-92 M.R. Muniraju, Advocate, Bangalore married Gayathri, at Arasikere, Hassan District.

□ On 8-2-92 G.N. Seshagiri Rao, Advocate, Supreme Court celebrated the marriage of his daughter G.S. Nagavalli with S. Srikanth at Bangalore.

MISCELLANY

□ On 5-2-92 M.K. Venkataramana, Advocate opened his new chamber at No. 88, 8th cross, Near Bank of Baroda, Malleshwaram, Bangalore-3

□ On 14-2-92 R. Padmanabha Advocate, performed the opening ceremony of his new office

ಲಿಟರರಿ ಯೂನಿಯನ್

□ ದಿನಾಂಕ 15-2-92 ರಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಲಿಟರರಿ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಕೀಲರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ.ಬಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸನ್ ರವರು "ಭಕ್ತಪರಿಯ ಶೃಂಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದೂ ವಿವಾಹ ಶಾಸನ ಬಂದು ತಾರ್ಕಿಕ ನೋಟ" ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

□ ದಿನಾಂಕ 3-3-92 ರಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಲಿಟರರಿ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಯಮುನಾ ಮೂರ್ತಿ, ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಆಕಾಶ ವಾಣಿ, ರವರು "ಅಭಿನಯಗಳ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ" ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಕಾವ್ಯ ಲಹರಿ

□ ದಿನಾಂಕ 29-2-92 ರಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಅಪರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿಯವರು ಲಹರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾವಾಡಿ / ಕವಿಗಳ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ಸುಮಾರು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಜನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಸ್ವರಚಿತ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಚಿಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಕೀಲರಾದ ಎಲ್. ನಾಗರಾಜರವರು ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಕೀಲರಾದ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ವೀರೋಪಾಕ್ಷಪ್ಪನವರು ವಂದನಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು.

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ

ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-3-92 ರಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಾವಾಡಿಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರ ಕೃತಿ "ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶನ ನೆನಪುಗಳು" ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್.ಡಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ ರವರು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಡಿ. ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ರವರು ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋ. ಬಿ. ನಾವದಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ವೈ. ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ ನವರು ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಯವನಿಕಾ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತರು ಬಾಗುವಹುದ್ದೆ.

at No. 15/1, Manjunatha Building, above Hotel RajKoonvar, B.V.K. Iyengar Road, B'lore-53,

□ On 16-2-92 K.G. Ramakrishnaiah, Advocate, opened his new chamber at No. 3217, Behind Hotel Kalyan Bhavan, V.V. Extension, Hoskote.

□ On 18-2-92 Musthaq Ahmed, Advocate, left Bangalore on 4 weeks tour of middle East Countries including Mecca and Medina.