

Volume 16

August 2004

Part 5

Appointments

Retired Justice H. Rangavittalachar has been appointed as the Chairman for fixation of fee for professional courses in Karnataka. He assumed charge on 9.8.04 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of retired Justice A. B. Murgod.

On 9.8.04 Mr. Justice Chandrashekaraiah assumed charge as the Chairman of the Karnataka State Consumer Redressed Forum at Bangalore. He succeeds Mr. Justice Jayaram Chouta, who retired.

Independence day

On 15.8.04 the 58th Independence Day Celebrations were held under the auspices of AAB. Mr. D.L. Jagadeesh President AAB, unfurled the national flag in a function held at the High Court unit. The function concluded with talk on the importance of the Independence day followed by light refreshments and singing of patriotic songs by Advocates. The function was co-sponsored by the Bangalore Advocates Co-operative Society Ltd. and the Advocates Literary Union, Bangalore.

Orientation Programme

On 23.8.04 National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission organised an orientation training programme for presidents and members of district forums at Bangalore. Mr. Justice N.K. Jain, Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka inaugurated the programme. In the inaugural address Mr. Justice N.K. Jain, said, inadequate funds and staff have affected the performance of consumer forums in the State. This shortage had affected the consumer forums to give speedy hearing to numerous pending consumer cases. Though a case should be disposed within the stipulated period of 90 days, it is often found that in many cases they were not able to do so, he observed. The Consumer Protection Act which protects consumers from exploitation needs to be enforced, he said. Mr. Justice M.B. Shah, President of National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, graced the occasion.

Victory to Chennai Lawyers

Notwithstanding the divisions among Advocates Associations on the lines of political allegiance all the lawyers of Chennai exhibited exemplary unity and courage in opposing the code of conduct for lawyers introduced by the Madras High Court and they required to be congratulated. The Chief Justice of the High Court had no option but to withdraw the draconian "code of conduct" sought to be introduced by him without jurisdiction. This agitation being the forerunner of Advocates movements would have the effect of galvanising the spirit of other Bar Associations throughout the country to vehemently oppose such code of conduct by other high courts as well.

During the last week of August the Madras High Court withdrew the contentious 25 point code of conduct for lawyers, notified on July 30. The lawyers had been agitating, among other things, requiring the withdrawal of the code, which banned agitations by the advocates in the court complex. They were also demanding the transfer of Madras High Court Chief Mr. Justice B. Subhashan Reddy. Following protests by advocates, the court kept in abeyance the code, which did not satisfy the advocates, who demanded its total withdrawal and boycotted the courts. Taking exception to the striking lawyers paralysing court work, the Supreme Court on August 20 directed that the City Police Commissioner take all legal steps to ensure smooth functioning of the courts in the city.

The DMK-lead opposition had made it a national issue by sending a delegation of MPs to New Delhi and they met the President, the Prime Minister and the Law Minister. After meeting the team Union Law Minister expressed his view that only the Bar Council and not courts can frame rules of conduct for

advocates. Bolstered by this comment striking Advocates burnt effigy of the Chief Justice B. Subhashan Reddy in the court complex. The stir had affected other cities and towns in Tamil Nadu demanding withdrawal as the 25-point code of conduct under the Advocates Act and warning by the High Court that any lawyer taking part in any agitation or speaking derogatory of any judge can be suspended from court appearance for one year.

Eversince the Madurai bench was opened by the Chief Justice of India on July 24, after the high court refused to stay a presidential notification while admitting a petition challenging it, the Chennai high court lawyers had been in ferment.

The decision to withdraw the contentious 25-point code of conduct for Advocates notified on July 30th was taken after a meeting between the Chief Justice, Registrar General and the representatives of several advocates associations, including the Bar Council, the Madras High Court Advocates Association, the Madras Bar Association and Women Lawyers Association.

Legal Services Authority

On 29.8.04 a conference of chairpersons and member-secretaries of district and taluk level Legal Services Authorities and Committees was held in Bangalore. Mr. Justice N.K. Jain, Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka presided. People belonging to socially and economically backward classes might hesitate to seek legal aid because of ignorance. Reluctance on the part of some advocates to take part in Lok Adalats, lack of interest among judges, conciliators among other factors, were affecting extension of legal aid and organising legal literacy programmes in rural, backward and tribal areas, the CJ said.



Around the Courts

Criminal Law

Sec. 304A of the Indian Penal Code

During the first week of August 2004 the Supreme Court held that where a patient's death occurs from an error of judgment or an accident, no criminal liability should be attached to it. "Mere inadvertence or some degree of want of adequate care and caution might create a civil liability but would not suffice to hold the doctor treating the patient criminally liable", the court said.

The ruling was handed down by a bench comprising Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal and Mr. Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari while allowing an appeal by a Delhi doctor and quashing proceedings for criminal negligence under Sec. 304A of the Indian Penal Code. The Appellant Dr. Suresh Gupta, a plastic surgeon, was in the dock as an accused for causing death of his patient during an operation on April 18, 1994. The patient was operated upon by the doctor for removing a nasal deformity. The anaesthetist, who was assisting him in the operation, was also made co-accused but since he died during the trial the proceedings against him were discontinued.

The court in its judgment, observed that for every mishap or death during treatment, the medical men could not be proceeded against for punishment. Criminal prosecution for doctors without adequate medical opinion pointing to their guilt would be doing great disservice to the community at large because if the courts were to impose criminal liability on hospitals and doctors for everything that went wrong the physicians would be more worried about their own safety than giving the best treatment to their patients. This would lead to

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Law cannot persuade, where it cannot punish

Proverb

An act of fleecing

Though it appears strange but it is true when you pay the requisite charges while applying for certified copies rural courts functioning in Bangalore gladly receive it. For some reason if the certified copy cannot be furnished or the payment received is in excess of the requisite copying charges the same is not being refunded. The usual reason given for non refund of the deposited amount is that there is no provision for refund. Strangely in other city courts such refunds are made routinely. The reason assigned for non refund of the deposits is not acceptable to any reasoned logic and the same is to be rectified immediately. The courts are not there to fleece the lawyers/litigants and it becomes the bounden duty to refund the amounts due to them as otherwise it amounts to illegal forfeiture of the same.

Avoidable hardship

The functioning of the family court office in Bangalore with regard to refund of amounts in judicial deposits to persons entitled to is far from satisfactory. Quite often the litigants more so women are subjected to undue hardship on account of the tardy progress in processing the refund claims of the parties. In large number of cases where salary attachments are ordered there is considerable delay in serving the attachment warrants, receiving the periodical salary deductions, crediting of cheques received from the garnishees, realising the amounts from the Banks and entering such credits in the judicial deposit registers, preparing the refund cheques and handing them over to parties. Several months are consumed in this process and thereby the claimants are made to suffer. It is no secret that in many cases deliberate delays are occasioned by the office staff with a view to coerce the concerned parties to approach them. There appears to be no supervision on the concerned employees as a result of which the litigants are exposed to the sweet mercies of the staff. Would any one examine this aspect with seriousness and objectively reduce the delays involved in refund of the claims?

Reduce the delay

It is said that king can do no wrong. Being a part of the High Court establishment copying branch III seems to firmly believe in this saying. Though ironical, certified copies are not granted in this branch even after several months. The routine reply given by the branch Officials is that records are not received. The staff members forget that the required records are available in another branch of the High Court establishment and the glee they exhibit in their response to the queries for delays while answering the lawyers/litigants gives an impression that the required records have to be received from some unknown destination. Something has to be done urgently to ensure to eliminate the delay in granting the certified copies.



Around the Courts

shaking the mutual confidence between the doctor and the patient. Every mishap or misfortune in hospitals or clinics was not a gross out of negligence to try them for the offence.

After examining all the medical papers accompanying the complaint, no case of recklessness or gross negligence had been made out against the doctor to compel him to face trial for an offence under Sec. 304A of IPC, the court said.

Note : While considering a review petition this case has been referred to a larger bench.

Obituary

We report, with regret, that:

□ On 4.8.04 A Krishna Bhat (84), Advocate, from Hospet, expired at Hospet.

□ On 10.8.04 P. Panchak sharappa (45), Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

□ On 12.8.04 Nittoor Srinivasa Rao (101), former Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore, passed away at Bangalore.

□ On 26.8.04 Mr. Shivappa, Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

Does Satyapal's case require reconsideration?

From last issue

10. It would be beneficial to notice the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Manik Lal Majumdar vs. Gouranga Chandra Dey reported in 2004 AIR SCW page 1454. That decision arose in the context of the word 'prefer' used in certain Sections of the Tripura Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act 1975. The learned Judges constituting the Bench took divergent views and the matter has since been referred to a larger bench, which is yet to be decided. However, it is significant to notice the observations made in Para 54 @ 1476 :

"Para 54. No doubt, there is a presumption that the legislature uses the same word in different parts of the same statute with the same meaning. *The presumption is, however, weak and can be displaced by the context. Even when the same word is used at different places in the same clause of the same Section it may not bear the same meaning at each place having regard to the context of its use.* (See Principles of Statutory Interpretation by G.P. Singh 8th Edition Chapter V, Synopsis-I at pages 286-287)".

11. As to how the word 'Shall' has to be understood, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has laid to the following effect in AIR 1989 S.C. 2206 (M.V. Vali Pero vs. Fernandez Lopez):

"... Where the consequence of failure to comply with any requirement of any provision is provided by the statute itself, the consequence has to be determined with reference to the nature of the provision, the purpose of the enactment and the effect of non-compliance. Ordinarily, the word 'shall' used at several places in the provision must be given the same meaning at all places. *However, this is not an invariable rule and even though the word 'shall' is ordinarily mandatory but in the context or if the intention is otherwise it may be construed to be merely directory.* The construction ultimately depend on the provision itself keeping in view the intendment of the enactment and the context in which the word 'shall' has been used. *Where the consequence of failure to comply with any requirement of a provision is not provided by the statute itself, the*

consequence has to be determined with reference to the intention of the legislature, nature and purpose of the enactment and the effect of the non-compliance". (Emphasis supplied). See also AIR 1973 S.C. 883, AIR 1989 S.C.255 and page 413.

12. In A.V. Purushottam vs. N.K. Nagaraj, reported in I.L.R. 2003 Kar. Page 2459 Mr. Kumar, J Held as under:

"10. In this background, if we look at the entire scheme of these various provisions and the law prior to amendment and after amendment, *it appears to me that Legislature never intended to impose any penal consequences on account of non-compliance of these statutory provisions.* The whole object of the amendment is to expedite the disposal of civil cases. Though prior to amendment, no time was stipulated for filing the written statement, both the litigant as well as the court took these provisions casually. The litigant thought that as a matter of right he is entitled to adjournments any length of time to file the written statement.... *Therefore, the provision is more by way of procedure to achieve the object of speedy disposal of such disputes. But it falls short of creating any kind of substantive right in favor of the plaintiff by reason of which the defendant may be debarred from placing his written statement in defence in any circumstances whatsoever. The whole object of the amendment is to provide a time frame to file a written statement.* It is really meant to expedite the hearing of such matters and to avoid unnecessary adjournments to drag on the proceedings on the pretext of filing written statement. No penal consequences are prescribed for not filing written statement within the stipulated period. *Under these circumstances, the provision appears to be directory in nature. Substantive compliance of the said provision is sufficient to achieve the object regarding which the rule is enacted". (Emphasis supplied).*

to be contd.

Campus Watch

12th annual convocation of the National Law School of India University (NLSIU) was held at Bangalore on Sunday the 29th August 2004. Arun Nigavekar, Chairman University Grants Commission, New Delhi delivered the convocation address 80 students received BAL, LLB degrees while 30 students received LLM degrees on the occasion. Four persons were conferred Ph.D. 42 P.G. Diploma in law were also given away on the occasion.

Advocate convicted

On 18.8.2004 the High Court of Karnataka convicted Mr. B.N. Shivanna, an Advocate from Bangalore, on the charges of committing criminal contempt of court by abusing the court process and sentenced him to six months simple imprisonment. A division bench comprising Mr. Justice A.M. Farooq and Mr. Justice S.R. Bannurmath, convicted Shivanna for creating a fabricated order of the High Court and awarded the maximum sentence of six months under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. However, the bench suspended the sentence for 4 weeks following a plea from Shivanna's advocate to enable him to file an appeal in the Supreme Court.

While working as the Company Advocate of M/s. Advanta India Ltd., a Hyderabad based firm, engaged in the production and distribution of hybrid seeds, Shivanna misled the company management by stating that there were more than 500 criminal cases against the company filed by the farmers in several district courts. He had advised the company to file petitions in the High Court challenging criminal cases. He had also misled the company that Rs. 10,000/- was required to be paid as court fee to file petitions in the High Court. The company had paid him Rs. 72 lakhs for paying court fee and towards other expenses.

Later, he informed the company that the HC had quashed over 340 criminal cases against the company pending in lower courts and produced a copy of a fabricated judgment of the High Court containing seal of the HC. Since the wording of the judgment and format appeared suspicious, the company management sent the document to the High Court for verification when the fraud came to light. Following this the Registrar General of the HC initiated suo motu contempt case against Shivanna.

Former C J moves H C

Mr. Justice V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala high courts, moved the Karnataka High Court alleging that Bangalore regional passport officer has arbitrarily refused to issue additional booklet for his valid passport. In a petition Justice Malimath said that he had submitted an application in the passport office seeking additional booklet as all the pages in his passport were utilised. He submitted the application under "tatkal scheme" along with his passport as he had booked air ticket for August 30 to fly to US to see his sister, who is suffering from cancer. Questioning the demand of the passport officer to produce medical papers to show urgency to travel to US, Justice Malimath contended that the passport officer should have regarded the statement given by him on his sister's illness.

Justice Malimath also said that the passport officer even refused to meet the Protocol Officer of the High Court who went to explain the facts to the officer. Alleging that passport officer had acted arbitrarily, the retired Chief Justice has demanded that the passport officer should personally pay compensation for causing inconvenience to him.

Court Complex Inaugurated



On Wednesday the 18.8.2004 a new court complex was inaugurated by Mr. Justice N.K. Jain, the Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka at Chikkanaikanahalli, Tumkur District. The function was presided over by Mr. Justice S. A. Nazeer, Judge, High Court of Karnataka. Mr. Kukka Ramakrishna Bhat, the Principal District and Sessions Judge, Tumkur and Ms. S. Shoba, Civil Judge (Jr. Dn) & JMFC, Chikkanaikanahalli were present on the occasion. Mr. K.R. Chennabasavaiah, President of the local Bar Association, welcomed the guests and addressed the gathering. Mr. B.K. Sadashiva, Advocate, proposed vote of thanks.

The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct

from last issue

4.10 Confidential information acquired by a judge in the judge's judicial capacity shall not be used or disclosed by the judge for any other purpose not related to the judge's judicial duties.

4.11 Subject to the proper performance of judicial duties, a judge may:

4.11.1: write, lecture, teach and participate in activities concerning the law, the legal system, the administration of justice or related matters;

4.11.2: appear at a public hearing before an official body concerned with matters relating to the law, the legal system, the administration of justice or related matters.

4.11.3: serve as a member of an official body, or other government commission, committee or advisory body, if such membership is not inconsistent with the perceived impartiality and political neutrality of a judge; or

4.11.4: engage in other activities if such activities do not detract from the dignity of the judicial office or otherwise interfere with the performance of judicial duties.

4.12 A judge shall not practise law whilst the holding judicial office.

4.13 A judge may form or join associations of judges or participate in other organisations representing the interests of judges.

4.14 A judge and members of the judge's family, shall neither ask for, nor accept, any gift, bequest, loan or favour in relation to anything done or to be done or omitted to be done by the judge in connection with the performance of judicial duties.

4.15 A judge shall not knowingly permit court staff or others subject to the judge's influence, direction or authority, to ask for, or accept, any gift, bequest, loan or favour in relation to anything done or to be done or omitted to be done in connection with his or her duties or functions.

4.16 Subject to law and to any legal requirements of public disclosure, a judge may receive a token gift, award or benefit as appropriate to the occasion on which it is made provided that such gift, award or benefit might not reasonably be perceived as intended to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties or otherwise give rise to an appearance of partiality.

EQUALITY

Ensuring equality of treatment to all before the courts is essential to the due performance of the judicial office.

5.1 A judge shall be aware of, and understand, diversity in society and differences arising from various sources, including but not limited to race, colour, sex, religion, national origin, caste, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation, social and economic status and other like causes ("irrelevant grounds").

5.2 A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct, exhibit manifest bias or prejudice towards any person or group on irrelevant grounds.

5.3 A judge shall carry out judicial duties with appropriate consideration for all persons, such as the parties, witnesses, lawyers, court staff and judicial colleagues, without differentiation on any irrelevant ground, immaterial to the proper performance of such duties.

5.4 A judge shall not knowingly permit court staff or others subject to the judge's influence, direction or control to differentiate between persons concerned, in a matter before the judge, on any irrelevant ground.

5.5 A judge shall require lawyers in proceedings before the court to refrain from manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based on irrelevant grounds, except such as are legally relevant to an issue in proceedings and may be the subject of legitimate advocacy.

to be contd.

NDR exonerated

By its judgment and order dtd. 12.5.04 the Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council of India (BCI) has allowed the appeal filed by Mr. NDR Ramachandra Rao and set aside the order dtd. 22.9.2002 of the Disciplinary Committee No. 1 of the Karnataka State Bar Council suspending the Appellant for a period of three years from the roll of the Karnataka State Bar Council. The BCI had earlier granted stay of the operation of the impugned order.

Kolar Diary

□ On 2.8.04 Mr. Mohan, additional Civil Judge (Jr. Dn.) was promoted as Civil Judge (Sr. Dn) and posted as Principal Civil Judge (Sr. Dn), Kolar.

□ On 2.8.04 Ms. Roopa, took over charge as Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Dn), Kolar.

Miscellany

□ With effect from 4.8.04 Mr. G.S. Natarajan, Advocate and Editor of Samvada, is answering questions relating to legal aspects in 'Karma Veera', renowned Kannada weekly.

□ Between 2nd and 13th August 2004 M/s. Navakarnataka Publishers held a book exhibition in Bangalore City Civil Court premises Annexe.

□ Recently Mr. M. Nagaraj, Advocate, shifted his chamber from R.T. Nagar to No. 45/1, I floor, Sri Mahadeswara Nilaya, II main, Sheshadripuram, Bangalore 560 020. Mobile 94480 87610

□ With effect from 19.8.04 Mr. K.V. Chikkappa Gowda, Advocate, shifted his chamber to No. 19/1, upstairs, I 'H' cross, 7th 'B' main, Somashekarappa layout, Sharada colony, Basaveswara nagar, Bangalore 560 079.

□ Mrs. Jaisri S. Krishnan, Advocate, w/o C.P. Sajeew, Advocate, opened her new office at No. 34, first floor, 8th main, 13th cross, Malleswaram, Bangalore-560003, on 18th August, 2004. Ph. : 23561574.

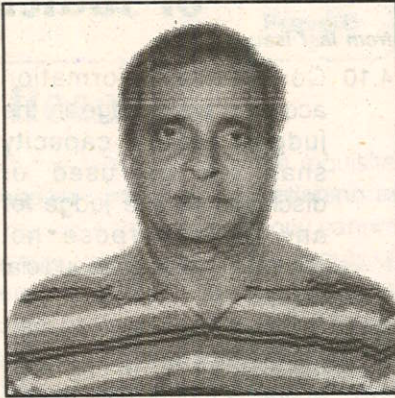
Wedding

We are glad to report that :

□ On 18.8.04 Ms. Namrata, married Mr. Dhyan at Bangalore. Both of them are Advocates. While Namrata is the daughter of Smt. Keertida and Sri Jayavittal Rao Kolar, Advocates, Dhyan is the son of Mr. Justice M.P. Chinnappa (Rtd.).

□ On 29.8.04 Mr. M. Nagaraj, Advocate, married Ms. G. Suma Manjula at Bangalore.

Foreign Tours



Mr. P. Vasudeva Aithal, Advocate, left Bangalore on 1.8.2004 to Pittsburg, U.S.A. During his stay Mr. Aithal, propose to undertake a comparative study of US Legal system vis-a-vis Indian Legal System.



Recently Ms. Latha Sawanth, Advocate, returned to Bangalore, after four months stay at USA. She visited New York, Connecticut, Pennisylvania, Pittsburg, Oregon, Los Angeles and Disney land. She also visited the law offices of Mr. Penn Rhodeen.

Humour in Courts

Judge to the Dentist :

"After giving this injunction, pull the tooth, whole tooth and nothing but the tooth".

Anjana Sundar

Debate on budget

Karnataka Tax Consultants Association, Bangalore, had organised a debate on State budget 2004-05 and its impact on trade and industry. Mr. Manandi N. Suresh, President FKCCI was the chief guest while K.N. Subba Reddy, former M.L.A was the guest of honour. Dr. Babaji Singh, additional commissioner of commercial Taxes, Mr. S. Narayana and Mr. E.R. Indra Kumar, Advocates were the speakers in the debate. Mr. S.K. Nahar, President of the Association, presided.



Around the Country

In an unprecedented move, the Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana HC Mr. Justice B.K. Roy withdrew himself from the full bench constituted by him to hear a review petition filed by the high court itself. This decision to withdraw from the full bench was preceded by the fact that the other two judges constituting the bench viz., Mr. Justice H.S. Bedi and Mr. Justice Nirmal Singh had withdrawn themselves from the full bench questioning the constitution of the full bench by the C.J. Interestingly the two judges passed an order on August 17, 2004 alluding to their conversation with the CJ in connection with dismissal of a writ petition filed by a constable Ramesh Singh wherein he had questioned his transfer from Rajpura to Faridkot. They also raised legal issues regarding maintainability of the review petition. Reacting sharply to the publication of the matter in the media, the CJ, in his 13 page hard hitting order regretted "the disclosure of private conversation in the August 17 order and the breach of judicial collegiality which that order represent". The CJ further observed, "even worse is the leak of the order to the media, bringing the institution, of which we all are part, to disrepute". Continuing with his anguished tone the CJ said that with a view to maintain the dignity, decorum and sanctity of the institution of which he was the head and in order to dispel any doubt regarding his participation in the bench hearing the review petition recuses himself from the bench.

Civil Judge Commits Suicide

On 30th August 2004 M. Someshwar (34), II Addl. Civil Judge (Jr. Dn) and JMFC, committed suicide in his official quarters in the Eiwan-e-Shahai area in Gulbarga. Someshwar who belonged to Chitradurga, had joined duty in Gulbarga on 2nd August. This was his first posting. The police found a suicide note addressed to Principal District and Sessions Judge B.A. Muchandi. The note said, "I do not know whether I am fit for this world, or whether the world is not fit for me. I have no right to live in this world, as I have committed many mistakes".

HC nod to quit post

On 18.8.04 the High Court of Karnataka permitted Justice S.R. Venkateshmurthy to resign from the chairmanship of ad hoc committee appointed by the Court to look after the affairs of Ambedkar group of institutions managed by Ananda Social and Education Trust. A division bench comprising Justice B. Padmaraj and Justice H. Billappa accepted the application moved by Justice Venkatesh Murthy, a former judge of the HC, to resign from the post.

In the application, Justice Venkatesh Murthy said one Mr. Kempasiddaiah, who claimed himself as the managing trustee, had demanded that the ad hoc committee chairman should hand over the management of the institutions to him. According to the application filed by the retired judge, Mr. Kempasiddaiah had accused him of practicing untouchability in a silent way. The HC asked him to handover the charges only to a legally constituted trust.

Lawyers for Social Cause

Members of the All India Advocates Association, Bangalore, took out a silent procession in M.G. Road, Bangalore on 29.7.2004 demanding the State Government to settle the CET issue keeping in mind the interest of the students belonging to poor and downtrodden sections of the society. The procession was lead by the Association President Mr. Bhaktavachala.

C J against H C bench

Karnataka High Court Chief Justice N.K. Jain had written to Chief Minister N. Dharam Singh reiterating his earlier view that there was no need to set up a High Court bench in North Karnataka, as the region did not have large number of litigations. In his recent letter to Mr. Singh, he opined that even the idea of setting up two circuit benches of the High Court in North Karnataka to complement the efforts for setting up high court bench may not be feasible, as it would cause a huge financial burden on the government. Interestingly, Mr. Justice Jain had responded positively when an all-party delegation headed by Chief Minister N. Dharam Singh met him on July 10 and discussed the delegation for setting up the bench.

ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೋಜು

- ಪಿ.ಎಚ್. ಕತ್ತೂರ

ನಾ ಎಷ್ಟಂತ ಹೇಳಲಿ ಇಂದಿನ

ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೋಜು

ಪುಂಡ ಗುಂಡಾಗಿ, ಭಂಡ

ಲಂಡಾ ಗುರಿ, ಮಂಡ

ಮುತ್ಸದ್ದೆರಾಳಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯ

ಮೈಯಾಗ್ ನೆಹ್ರು ಶರ್ಟ್

ಒಳಗೆ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಗುಟ್ಟಾ

ಮ್ಯಾಲೆ ಗಾಂಧಿಯ ಟೊಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಾ

ಇವತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಪಾಟರ್

ನಾಳೆ ಅಕ್ಕನ ಪಾಟರ್

ಇಸ್ವೀಟಾಟದ ಜೋಕರ ಪಾಟರ್

ಮಳ್ಳ ಮತದಾರ ಜನ

ಸುಳ್ಳು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು

ನೆಡತಾರ ಜಗಳದ ಬೀಜ

ಸರಕಾರ ಲಾಟ್ರಿ ಜೂಜ

ಮ್ಯಾಲೆ ಸಾರಾಯ್ ತಾಜ

ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಾರ್ ಜನತೆಯ

ಮೋಜು

ಸಾಲ ತಗಾಯ್ ಮೇವ

ಭಾರಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ನೆವ

ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಲಿತಾರ ಬಡಜನ ಪ್ರಾಣ

ಬಡವರ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಗುಳುಂ

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಊಟ ಖತಮ್

ಮುದ್ರಾಕಾಗದ ದೇಶಕೆ ಡಂ ಡಂ

ಝಂಡಾದಶೋಕಚಕ್ರ

ಗೋಡೆಯ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಚಿತ್ರ

ನೋಡಿ ಅಳತಾವ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ

ಸ್ನೇಹ - ದ್ರೋಹ

- ಅಂಜನಾ ಸುಂದರ್

ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಬೆನ್ನಿಗೆ ಚೂರಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ !

ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಲು ಹುರಿದುಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ,

ಓಟು ಕೊಡಲು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ !

ಇಂದ್ರ ಚಂದ್ರ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ,

ತೊಂದ್ರ ಬಂದ್ರ ದೂರ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ!

ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಪದ

ಕೆರೆಯೊಡೆದಿರಲು

ಪರರ ಮನೆಯ ಬಾವಿ ಮೂಸಲು

ಓಡುತ್ತಾರೆ !

ಸ್ನೇಹಕೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ಬಗೆಯವ

ಇವರೆಂಥಾ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಯ್ಯಾ? ಶಂಕೆ ತಿಮ್ಮಾ

ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಗುವ ಮೊದಲು ಮಾನವನಾಗು

ರಸಯುಷಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಒಂದು ಚೇತನ

- ಶ್ರೀಲತಾ ಎ. ಮೂರ್ತಿ, ವಕೀಲರು

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಒಂದು ಚೇತನ. ರಸಯುಷಿ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಈ ಕವಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರೇಮಿ. ನಿಸರ್ಗದ ಆರಾಧಕರಾಗಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗಿಡ-ಮರ, ಹೂವು-ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಹಳ್ಳ-ಕೊಳ್ಳ ನದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿ ಸದಾ ಹಸಿರಾಗಿ ಸಂಪದ್ಭರಿತ ವಾದ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕವಿಯ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಹಿರಿಕೊಡುಗೆ. ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಸರ್ಗದ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇರಬಯಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಾದಂತೆ, ಮಲೆನಾಡ ರಮ್ಯ ತಾಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನಸೋತು ಭಾವಪರವಶರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಎಂಬ ಕಾವ್ಯನಾಮದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದ ಇವರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಸರು ಕುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ ಎಂದು. ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತಿದ್ದ ಇವರು ಅಸಂಖ್ಯ ಚೇತನಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿ, ಉತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ತಮ್ಮ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ನಿಷ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಸ್ವಭಾವವಿದ್ದ ಕುವೆಂಪು, ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚಲ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜದ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು, ದೈನಂದಿನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಅವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಕಾಳಜಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಕೇವಲ ತನ್ನ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಷ್ಟೆ ಉತ್ತಮನಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುವುದು ಅವರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ. ವರ್ಣಾಶ್ರಮ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದವರು, ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಕುಲಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಪಾರ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲದೆ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮನಮುಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ಸಾರುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನಮನ ಸೂರೆಗೊಂಡ ಈ ಕವಿ, ಶೂದ್ರ ತಪಸ್ವಿ, ರಸಯುಷಿ ಎಂದೇ ಹೆಸರು ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದೆಂದೂ ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದರು. ಗೊಂದಲವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸರಳವಾದ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಬಾಳಿದ ಈ ಚೇತನ, ಸದಾ ಶಾಶ್ವತ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕೃತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇರುಕೃತಿ 'ರಾಮಾಯಣ ದರ್ಶನಂ'. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದೆ. ಕುವೆಂಪು ದಿನ ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಶೈಲಿಯಿದ್ದು ಗಂಭೀರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಜ್ಞಾನವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವಂತಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು.

ಅಪಾರ ಜನಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಇವರ ಎರಡು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳು, 'ಮಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುಮಗಳು', ಮತ್ತು 'ಕಾನೂರು ಸುಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡತಿ' ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ, ನವಿರಾದ ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ಬದುಕಿನ ನೋವು-ನಲಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ ಶೈಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಜನರನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿದವು.

ಯಾತ್ರ, ಜನಪದ, ದೇವರ ದರ್ಶನ, ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿನಂಬಿಕೆ ಕಾಣದ ಇವರು, ತಮ್ಮ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು

ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಂದಾಚಾರ, ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಧೋರಣೆಯಿತ್ತು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಢ್ಯತೆಯ ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕುವೆಂಪು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಅನೇಕ ನಾಟಕಗಳು ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿ ಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಜಲಗಾರ, ಶೂದ್ರ ತಪಸ್ವಿ, ರಕ್ಷಾಕ್ಷಿ, ಬಲಿದಾನ, 'ಬೆರಳ್ ಕೊರಳ್', ಹೆಬ್ಬರಳು, ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿವೆ. ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಈ ಮಹಾಕವಿಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಂದ ಗೌರವಗಳು ಅನೇಕ. ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ಜತೆಗೆ ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ, ಪದವಿಭೂಷಣ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರತ್ನ ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪಾರ ಚಿಂತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತು, ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸಿ, ನಿರಂಕುಶಮತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. 'ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಗುವ ಮೊದಲು ಮಾನವನಾಗು' ಎಂಬ ಇವರ ಈ ಸಾಲು ಎಂದೆಂದೂ ಈ ಮಹಾನ್ ಕವಿಯನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನವತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ "ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಇರು ಎಂತಾದರು ಇರು, ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ನೀ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿರು" ಎಂದರು. ಈ ಸಾಲು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಮಮತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಜೀವನದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಬೆಡಗು-ಬಿನ್ನಾಣ, ಕಪಟವರಿಯದ ಮುಗ್ಧಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು, ನಿರ್ಮಲವಾದ, ಸರಳ ಜೀವನದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿತ್ತು. ಅವರ ಭಾವಗೀತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಉನ್ನಾದತೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಸೊಗಲಾಡಿತನ, ಅಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ, ಜಾತೀಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಟೀಕಿಸಿದರು. ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಆದರ್ಶಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಸಾರಿದರು. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಚಂದಗಳು ಆನಂದ ತಂದರೆ, ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಬೇಸರ ತಂದವು. ಕೇವಲ ಸುಂದರಕಾಯನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಉಡುಗೆ ತೊಡುಗೆ ತೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ನಾದಾನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರ. ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತನಾದವನಿಗೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು ಏಕೆ? ಇದು ಸತ್ಯ. ನಿಷ್ಪುರವಾದ ಸತ್ಯ.

ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಬದುಕಿನ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸಿದರು. ನೇರವಾಗಿ, ಸರಳವಾಗಿ, ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಬಾಳನ್ನು ಬಾಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು ಈ ಮಹಾನ್ ಕವಿ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಈ ಮಹಾನ್ ಚೇತನ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ೯ ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೯೯೪ ರಂದು, ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಾಂದವ್ಯ ಕಳಚಿಕೊಂಡು, ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಋಣ ದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು, ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು, ಕಲಾವಿದರು, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಪಾರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಸ್ತೋಮ, ಈ ಮಹಾನ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಾವಿನಿಂದ ತಲ್ಲಣಗೊಂಡು ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿತು. ಭರಿಸಲಾಗದ ನಷ್ಟವೆಂದು ತೋರಿತು. ಭೌತಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ದೂರಾದರೂ ಸಹ, ಅವರ ಬರಹಗಳು, ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಜರಾಮರನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿವೆ. ಕುವೆಂಪು ಒಂದು ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ, 'ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿ'.

ಎಲ್ಲಾ 'E' ಮಾಯವೋ ಪ್ರಭುವೆ...!

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ಹೋಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಈ ದೇಹವನ್ನು ದಂಡಿಸಬೇಕಿದ್ದ ಹಳೆಯ ಆ ಜೀವನವನ್ನೇ 'ಈ ಜೀವನ ಬೇವುಬೆಲ್ಲ' ಅಂತಿದ್ದ ನಮಗೆ ಈಗ, ಎಂಥಹಾ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾಲ ಬಂತು ನೋಡಿ : ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತೇ E-ಟ್ರೇಡು, E-ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್, E-ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್, E-ಗೌರೈಸ್ಸು, E-ಮದ್ದು, E-ಮುಂಜಿ, E-ಮಂತ್ರ, E-ತಂತ್ರಗಳು, ಜೀವನವನ್ನೇ Eಜೀವನ ಬರೇ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರಂ ಬಲ್ಲಾತನೆಗೇ ನೋವೇ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಅನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರಿನ E-ಜಾಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ ಅಗಣಿತ ಗುಣಗಳ ಗಣಕವನ್ನು ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರು ನೋಡಿದ್ದ, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್‌ನ E-ಲೀಲಾ ಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು E-ಹಾಡನ್ನು ಬರೆದು Eಮೇಲ್ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೇನೋ ಭಕ್ತಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ :

E-ಪರಿಯ ಸೊಬಗು ಇನ್ನಾವ ಯಂತ್ರದಲಿ ಕಾಣೆ
ಐಟೀ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಾ... ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರಿಗಲ್ಲದೇ... E-ಪರಿಯ...

ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೊಡುವೆ,
ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳ ತೆರೆವೆ ಬ್ರೌಜು ಮಾಡೇ...
ಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ Eಭುವಿಯ ವಾರ್ತೆಗಳ ಮಳೆ ಸುರಿವೆ,
ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರವ ತೆಗೆದು ಕಳಿಸಿಬಿಡುವೆ...E ಪರಿಯ.

ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರರು ಲೆಡ್ಡರನು ತೆಗೆಸಿ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟೆ,
ಲ್ಯಾಪ್‌ಟಾಪ್ ಗಣಕವನ್ನು ತೊಡೆಯಮೇಲಿಟ್ಟೆ
ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರನು ಬಳಸಿ ಮಿಲಿಯನೀರ್ ಆಗೋತನಕ
Eಟ್ರೇಡುಗಳ ನಡೆಸೆ ಕೃಪೆದೋರೋ ಗಣಕಾ...E-ಪರಿಯ

ಕಣ್ಣೆರೆಯುವಷ್ಟರಲಿ ಕೋಟಿ ಕೂಡೀ ಕಳೆವೆ
ತಪ್ಪುಕೀ ಒತ್ತಿದರೆ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗರವೆ (ಅಥವಾ) ಹಾಯ್
ಮಂಕೆ ಎನುವೇ...
ತಿರುಪತಿಯ ಕ್ಯೂಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಬೀಸಿಯಮ್ಮ ಕರೆವೆ.
E-asu ಜೈಸಲು ಸಲಹೊ ಜಗದಾದಿ ಗುರುವೆ...E-ಪರಿಯ..

- ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ

ಕಾನ್ಸೆಂಟ್ 'POT' ಶಾಲೆಗಳು

ಬಾ ಬಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರಿಲ್ಲ
ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಫೀಪುಗಳ
ಎಳೆಯ ಮಾವಿನ ಮರದಡಿ
ಕೊಳಲನಾಲಿಸುವುದ ನಿಲಿಸಿ
ಕೇಳಿದಂತೆಲ್ಲ ಫೀಸುಗಳ ಸಲಿಸಿ
ನಮ್ಮಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರಿಲ್ಲ
ನಮ್ಮ ನೆಲಕೆ ಬೇರಿಳೆಯದ
ಅವರ POT ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ .

- ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ

ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕೇಳಿದ E-ಜೋಕು ನಿಮಗಾಗಿ

ತಂದೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ E-ಮೇಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು... How are you my dear son, How is your studies going on. Its quite a long time since I saw you. Any way come down immediately for break fast ಅಂತಾ ಮಹಡಿ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದ ಮಗನಿಗೇ E-ಮೇಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ತಂದೆ ಅಂದ್ರೆ, ಆಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳೋದು? ಆಹಾ, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೇ...? ನಮ್ಮ E-ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ನೀ ಏನೇನ ತಂದೆ. E-ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ E-ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳು ಅನ್ನಬೇಕಷ್ಟೇ.

- ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ

(ಕಳೆದ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಿಂದ)

ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ Change ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವಕೀಲನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೂ ಮೊಬೈಲು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಕೀಲರು ಕೆಲವರು ಕೊರಳಿಗೆ ತೂಗುಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಶುಭ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯೇ ಸರಿ. ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ 'Pen is mightier than sword' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಈಗ 'Mobile is mightier than pen' ಎನ್ನುಬಹುದು. ಈಗ ವಕೀಲರನ್ನು ಖುದ್ದು ನೋಡಲು ಬರುವ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಕೀಲರು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡ್ ಇರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಅದು ಈಗ 'Complex' ಆಗಿ ಕೂತಿದೆ. ಯಾರು ಎಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಯಾವಾಗ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಹಚ್ಚಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದೂರದ ಊರಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರೊಬ್ಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಕೀಲರನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಾಡುತ್ತ ಕಿರಿಯ ವಕೀಲರೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋರಿ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತ "20 ದಾಟಿದೆ ಮಾರಾಯ್, ನಗು ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಅಂತ ಏನೇನೋ ಬರೀತಾರಲ್ಲ ಅವರು" ಎಂದರು. ಆ ಕಿರಿಯ ಲಾಯರಿಗೆ ಥಟ್ಟನೆ ಹೊಳೆಯಿತು. ಹಾ. ರಾ. ಅವರು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದುಕೊಂಡು 'ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕ್ಯಾಂಟೀನ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ, ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಸಿಗಬಹುದು. ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದರಂತೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ನಂತರ ಆ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ಬಂದು 'ಲಾಯ್ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲಮಾರಾಯ್' ಎಂದರಂತೆ. "ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಆಗಲಿ, ಆಚೆಕಡೆ ಒಂದು ಕರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ" ಎಂದರಂತೆ. ಆ ಕಿರಿಯ ಲಾಯರು. ಇದಲ್ಲ ನನಗೆ ಆಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದ ನನಗೆ ಇದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ. Bar is a great family and it is proved !

ಕಿರಿಯ ವಕೀಲರುಗಳು ಉಚ್ಚ ಧೈಯಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಘನ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಕಾನೂನು ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾದರೂ ವಿಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಬಂದ ಹೊಸದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರನ ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ! 'Some how win the case' ಎನ್ನುವ ರಾಜಿ ಸೂತ್ರ ನೈತಿಕ ಅಧಃಪತನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹಿರಿಯ ವಕೀಲರು ಕಿರಿಯ ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿವಿಮಾತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ ಸಿ.ವಿ. ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆ ತಯಾರಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎರಡು ಹಡಗುಗಳು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹೊಡೆದು ವಿಘಟಗೊಂಡವು. ವಿದೇಶಿ ಹಡಗಿನ ಕಂಪನಿ 'ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಷಿಪ್' ಕಂಪನಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆ ಹೂಡಿ ಭಾರಿ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೇಳಿತು. 'Contributory Negligence', 'Apportionment of negligence' ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಕೇಸಿನ ಒಳತಿರುಳು. ಭಾರತದ ಹಡಗು ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ ಸರ್ ಸಿ.ವಿ. ವಕೀಲರು. ಅವರು ಮಾತುಗಳು ಇವು :

"I studied oceanography in general and the under currents in the Bay of Bengal off the Madras Harbour. There will be streams flowing in the oceans in different directions and velocity. The direction and velocity may change from season to season. These streams affect the speed and direction of the ship, when it comes, into their streams. I studied physics in order to arrive at the momentum with which collision could have taken place. I found out the weight of both the ships and the speed at which they were moving, the spot at which collision took place, the season, the under currents at the spot of the collision were to be studied. I consulted the physicist the expert in oceanography, the best professor of mathematics and learnt the subjects so far as they were necessary for the case. This was not enough for the lawyer. The next task was to explain the whole material in favour of the Indian ship to the Judge and see that he understands all the physics, oceanography and mathematics necessary for the just decision of the case."

ವಕೀಲ ಲೋಕದ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಮಂಡಲ, ದಿಗಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿದ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾಕಾಲದ ಹೊಂಬೆಳಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂದು ಮಿನುಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆತ್ಮಾನುಸಂಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತವಾದ ಕಾಲವಾದರೂ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರನ ಒಡ್ಡೋಲಗದ ವೈಭವಪೂರಿತ ಹರ್ಷೋನ್ಮಾದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮಂಕು ಹಿಡಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತೇನೋ. ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಯಾರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನೂ ಕಲಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮರಳಲೇಬೇಕಷ್ಟೆ!

ಭಿನ್ನಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದ ವಕೀಲಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ವರ್ಷವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಪದವೀಧರರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವಕೀಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯೊಂದೇ ನುಂಗಿ ಅರಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕಾರಣಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಆ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ವಕೀಲಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಲಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿರುವವರೂ ಉಂಟು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು, ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮಾಜಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರರು, ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೀಣರು, ಹೀಗೆ ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವಾಗಲೀ, ಅಂಗವಿಕಲತೆಯಾಗಲೀ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾಪ್ಪದ ವಿರುಪೇರುಗಳಾಗಲೀ ಈ ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾನೂನು ಪದವಿ ಯೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕಿರಿಯ ವಕೀಲರ ಪ್ರವಾಹವೇ ಹರಿದು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವರು ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಹಿಡಿತ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನ ಹೊಸಬರು ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ೮೦ ದಾಟಿದ ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧ ವಕೀಲರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಕಣ್ಣು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾದರೆ ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಾಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ತಪ್ಪೋ, ಸರಿಯೋ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದಾಡುವವರೂ ನಾವೇ! ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ! ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧ ವಕೀಲರು ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಬಲ್ಲರೇ ? ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಜಾಗ ತೆರವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ, ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರವಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಕವಾಗ ಬಹುದೇ ? ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಲ್ಲವೇ ?

20ನೆಯ ಜ್ಯೂಲಿಸಿ, ಹರಸಿ, ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಿರಿಯ ವಕೀಲರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಿವಿಮಾತು! 'Law is a big ocean'. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ತೇಲುವ ಕಲೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಕೀಲನಾದವನು ರೂಢಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. 24 ತಾಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಡುಪಿಟ್ಟರೂ ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೊಂದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ವಕೀಲನಾದವನು ಮನೆಯ ತಾಪತ್ರಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಗಂಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಆಚೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಕೀಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ ಮನೋಭಾವ, ಮನೋಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ವಿಕಾಗ್ರಚಿತ್ತತೆ, ಸಾಧನಾಶಕ್ತಿ, ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ತರುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯ ಗಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ಅಂಥ ಸೇವಾ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರನೊಬ್ಬನಾದರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡಾನು. ಡಿ.ವಿ.ಜಿ.ಯವರು ಪಾರಮಾರ್ಥಿಕ ಜೀವನ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು ಇದು :

ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಸಾರದಲಿ ವಾಸವಿರುತ್ತಾಗಾಂಗೆ !

ನೆನದು ನೀಂ ದೇಗುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಗಿ ಬರುವಂತೆ !!

ದಿನವೆಲ್ಲ ದೇವ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯೊಳಿರುತ್ತಾಗಾಂಗೆ !

ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವವನೊಲಿರು - ಮಂಕುತಿಮ್ಮ !!

ಲೌಕಿಕ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ವಕೀಲಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕಿರಿಯ ವಕೀಲರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ :

ದಿನವೆಲ್ಲ ಕಾನೂನು ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯೊಳಿರುತ್ತಾಗಾಂಗೆ !

ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವವನೊಲಿರು - ಮಂಕುತಿಮ್ಮ !!

ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಮುಖಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಹಂಗಮ ನೋಟ ಬೀರಿದಾಗ, ಅದರ ಸೊಗಸು ವಕೀಲನ ಜೀವನಸಂಧ್ಯೆಯ ಹೊಂಬೆಳಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವನು ಗುರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಏಕಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಅವನು ವೃತ್ತಿಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲದ ನಂಟು - ಬಿಡಿಸಲಾಗದ ಗಂಟು (Bondage). ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತೆ ವಕೀಲನ ಜೀವನ ಒಂದು ಕಗ್ಗಂಟು - ಅರ್ಥವಾಗದ ಒಗಟು!