

Volume 17

September 2005

Part 6

Justice Raveendran elevated

Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran was sworn in as a judge of the Supreme Court of India on Friday the 9.9.2005. Before his elevation Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran was the Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh.

Daughters are on par with sons

The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 has come into Force from 9th September 2005. The amendment is intended to remove gender discriminations in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and gives daughters and their offsprings equal right to seek their share in the Hindu Joint Family properties. The Salient features of the amended act are :

(a) the daughter shall by birth become a coparcener in her own right; (b) the daughter has the same rights in the coparcenary property as that of a son; (c) the daughter shall be subject to the same liability as that of a son; (d) any reference to a Hindu Mitakshara Coparcenary shall be deemed to include a reference to a daughter of a coparcener; (e) the share of the pre-deceased son or a predeceased daughter shall be allotted to the surviving child of such pre-deceased son or pre-deceased daughter. (f) After the commencement of the Hindu succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, Courts shall recognise any right to proceed against a son, grandson or great-grandson for the recovery of any debt due from his father, grand father or great grand father solely on the ground of the pious obligation under the Hindu law, of such son, grandson or great-grandson to discharge any such debt.

KAT to shift to MS Building

Law and Parliamentary Affairs Minister H.K. Patil assured that The Karnataka Administrative Tribunal [KAT] functioning in Indiranagar would be shifted to Multi Storeyed Building.

See Page.....4

Stone laid for Circuit Bench in Gulbarga

It was a dream come true for the people of North Karnataka as on September 18th, Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court Mr. Justice N.K. Sodhi laid the foundation stone for the circuit bench at Gulbarga. A new building to house the circuit bench would come up in KHB land on Afzalpur Road on the outskirts of Gulbarga. Thanking the chief Justice Chief Minister Dharam Singh said that after 50 years struggle, the long cherished dream of people of Hyderabad-Karnataka had been fulfilled. He said the bench will help the poor who cannot afford to go to Bangalore which is more than 600 kms. away.

Deputy Chief Minister M.P. Prakash said that the new building will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.50 crores. He also emphasised the fact that the Nanjundappa Commission Report for the development of this region has been partly complied with the setting up of the proposed circuit bench. Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka T.N. Chaturvedi, Law Minister H.K. Patil, Former Supreme Court Judge Shivaraj V. Patil, District Administrative Judge Mr. Justice K. Bhaktavatsala graced the function.

Jurisdiction of HC Benches

Chief Minister Dharam Singh gave an assurance on September 23rd to the Representatives of Koppal and Bellary District Bar Associations that he would convince the chief Justice of Karnataka High Court Mr. Justice N.K. Sodhi about the need to bring Koppal and Bellary Districts under the Jurisdiction of Dharwad Circuit Bench instead of Gulbarga. The Representatives of the Bar Associations impressed on the Chief Minister that Geographically Koppal and Bellary are nearer to Dharwad than Gulbarga. The Chief Minister appealed to the representatives to withdraw their agitation in view of his assurance.

Quick Justice is the need of the hour

Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court Mr. Justice N.K. Sodhi called upon the legal fraternity to work in close coordination with the judiciary for fulfilling the aspirations of common man. After laying the foundation stone for the High Court Circuit Bench on September 18th he was Addressing the members of Gulbarga Bar Association. The Chief Justice stressed the need for active cooperation between the Bar and the Bench to provide quick and inexpensive justice to the common man. He also felt that the real purpose of the Circuit Bench would be achieved only when judicial officers perform their duties honestly to provide justice to the litigants. Regretting the heavy pendency of cases, he felt that the courts in the states are overburdened which led to a feeling of frustration among the litigants. If the trend continues, the common man would lose faith in the judicial systems and forced to take to the streets seeking justice, he said. It is the need of the hour that more cases are disposed off by the judicial officers by strictly following the principles of honesty and impartiality, the Chief Justice observed. Mr. Justice K. Bhaktavatsala, Judge, High Court of Karnataka also addressed the Bar. Principal District and sessions Judge B.A. Muchandi, Presidents of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur Bar Associations were present on the dais.



Around the Courts

Labour Law

☐ **Declaration of Festival Holidays** - Views of the Majority Employees will be the criteria;

Recently a Division Bench comprising Mr. Justice P. Vishwanath Shetty and Mr. Justice H.G. Ramesh held that if the majority view of the employees is not taken into consideration while declaring festival holidays such declaration will be illegal. Employees Union of The Bharath Fritz Werner Limited had challenged the action of the management in declaring January 1, as a Festival Holiday. The Union wanted April 14, (Sankranti) to be declared as a festival holiday instead of January 1. A Single Judge of the High Court had set aside the order of the Labour Inspector who had upheld the stand of the Employees Union. The Single Judges Verdict was challenged by the Employees Union before the Division Bench.

☐ An errant employee could be dismissed by the Employer even if the former is acquitted by the Magistrate;

In a recent judgment a Division Bench of the Supreme Court comprising Mr. Justice S.N. Variava, Mr. Justice C.K. Thakker and Mr. Justice Tarun Chatterjee, ruled that an employer could dismiss an errant employee in exceptional cases even if the employee was acquitted by a Criminal Court.

While upholding a verdict of the Calcutta High Court, the Apex Court held that "acquittal by a criminal court would not debar an employer from exercising power in accordance with rules and regulations in force". Taking the view that the authority on the spot is the best judge of the situation prevailing his action in dismissing the employee must be presumed to be bonafide unless the employee proves the intentions of the authority to be malafide, the court observed.

See page ...3

Enchanting North East

Summer vacations is the time to relax the burdened brains. So we set-off on 14th of April to North East States. The 1st day's halt was at Vijayawada via Tirupathi and Nellore. The 2nd day our halt was at Chilka Lake in Orissa. One of the biggest lake in India with variety of migratory birds. 3rd day took us to Krishna Nagar in West Bengal passing through Calcutta's New Howrah bridge. The next halt was at Siliguri after crossing the famous Farakka bridge with 109 gates. After a days rest both to the car and to our body we set-off to Guwahati in Assam crossing the mighty Brahmaputra river. After visiting the famous Kamakhya Temple, Chitralal hills, Zoo, a boat ride in the Brahmaputra river which flows in the heart of the city and after obtaining the inner-line permit for visiting Arunachal Pradesh we were on the road to Arunachal Pradesh after halting at a place known as Navgav. As a bundh call was given by some political parties on 21st of April, we took off at 3 a.m. to Arunachal Pradesh and reached hill station Bomdilla and after a steep climb to an altitude of 16,700 feet we were at Sela pass. Since there were no lodging place at Sela pass (near to China Border) and as we could not descend to Tawang we returned to Dibrugarh an hill Station. On 22nd we came back to Assam and stayed at the world famous Kaziranga National Park.

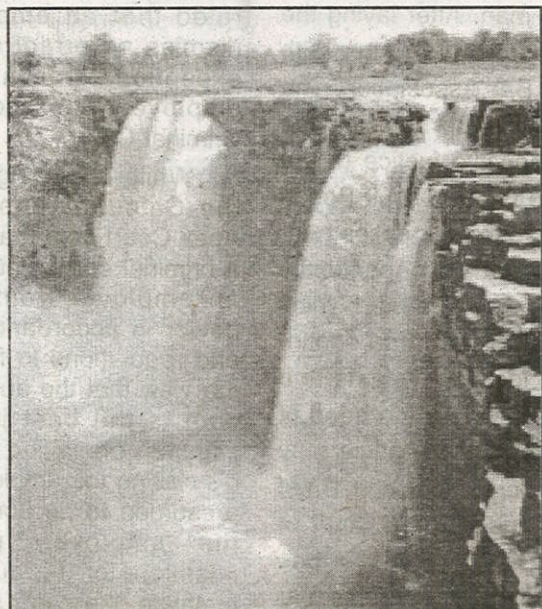
Next day we went on a elephant safari at 5 a.m. We were able to have a close look at the Single horn Rhinos, Wild Boars, Elephants, Bisons and other small creatures, then proceeded to the world's largest river island the Majuli. This island is surrounded by the mighty Brahmaputra river, for the night we were at Dhimapur after encountering a herd of elephants in the thick forest. On 23rd we reached Impala in Manipur, visited Moirang. [INA HEAD QUARTERS was situated here, museum of Nethaji Subhash Chandra Bose is situated here, rare pictures of world war II is found here.] Loktak lake near Moirang is a floating lake with number of migratory birds. Next day we went to Burma/Myanmar and stayed in the boarder known as Moreh after visiting Tamu Market in Burma.

27th April we returned to Dimapur via Kohima [visited the war cemetery].

On 28th bidding good-bye to Dimapur we reached Shillong the Capital of Meghalaya. Nextday visited the wettest place on the planet the famous Cherrapunjee [Shillong view point, elephant falls, seven sisters falls caves, Bangladesh Border, Eco park, Ramakrishna Mission etc. are on the way/near to Cherrapunjee.]

30th back to Siliguri halt. 31st visited Mirk Lake [Switzerland of India]. Taking a little detour visited the Niagara falls of India [Chitrakoot falls in Chhatisgrah State] reached Bhadrachalam [on the bank of Godavari river stands the Sri Rama Temple.]

We were back in our sweet home on 6.5.2005 after covering a distance of 9864 kms. with an individual expenditure of Rs. 8584.00 per head, thanks to Sri S. Mruthyunjaya cashier, Sri R.V. Virupaksha car maintainance assisted by Sri S. Arun, Sri Umesh navigator ali Advocates. Sole dirver S. Mahesh. if interested for further details contact S. Mahesh, Advocate at No.98455 21986.



The Constitutional Perspectives of Judicial Reform

- C B Srinivasan, Advocate

from last issue

In Australia, in the case of

R.V. BRATT
1950 VLR 226

the publisher of a newspaper had said that Justice Sholl, who was appointed a judge was out of touch with the life of the people and had no experience in the Criminal Court. His appointment showed that the judiciary was an institution forming an integral part of repressive machinery of the State. It was held that there was no contempt.

Coming to Indian cases, in BRAHMA PRAKASH SHARMA
VS.

STATE OF U.P.

AIR 1954 S.C. 10

the Executive Committee of the District Bar Association had passed a resolution against judicial magistrates which read :

"It was their considered opinion that the two officers are thoroughly incompetent in law, do not inspire confidence in their judicial work, are given to state wrong facts while passing orders and are overbearing and discourteous to the litigant public and lawyers alike".

The resolution had been passed in camera. The typed copies were confidentially forwarded to the District Magistrate, the Chief Secretary and all. The court held that the Association had acted in good faith, with no intention to interfere with the administration of justice.

CONTRADICTIONS IN PRINCIPLE

In the case of E.M.S. NAMBOODIRIPAD VS. T.N. NAMBIAR
AIR 1970 S.C. 2015

the Chief Minister of Kerala had said in a news conference :

"Marx and Engels considered the judiciary as an instrument of oppression and even today when the State set up has not undergone any change it continues to be so. Judges are guided and dominated by class hatred, class interests and class prejudices and where evidence is balanced between a well-dressed pot-bellied rich man and a poor ill-dressed and illiterate person, the judge instinctively favours the former. The election of judges would be a better arrangement. But unless the basic State set up is changed, it would not solve the problem".

The court rejected the defense that it was a fair criticism of the system of judicial administration and found him guilty.

But, in the case of P.N. DUA VS P. SHIVA SHANKAR
AIR 1988 S.C. 1028

"The Supreme Court composed of element from the elite class had their unconcealed sympathy for the haves ie. The zamindars. As a result they interpreted the word "compensation" in Article 31 contrary to the spirit and intendment of the Constitution and ruled that the compensation must represent the price which a willing seller is prepared to accept from a willing buyer. The entire programme of Zamindary abolition suffered a set back".

"The Maharajas and the Rajas were anachronistic in independent India. They had to be removed and yet the conservative element in the ruling party gave them privy purses. When the privy purses were abolished, the Supreme Court, contrary to the whole national upsurge, held in favour of the Maharajas".

"Mathadhipathis like Kesavananda and Zamindars like Golaknath evoked a sympathetic cord no where in the whole country except in the Supreme Court of India. And the bank magnates, the representatives of the elitist culture of this country, ably supported by industrialist, the beneficiaries of independence, got weightier compensation by the intervention of the Supreme Court. Anti Social elements ie. FERA violators, bride burners and a whole horde of reactionaries have found their haven in the Supreme Court".

It was held that the administration of justice had not been brought into disrepute by the Law Minister's speech.

If, E.M.S. Namboodiripad was wrong, could it be that P. Shiva Shankar was right or vice versa?
to be contd...

Immigration Law UK & India

(from last issue)

1. International Law

- Nanda Kishore, Advocate

The most prominent principle that pervades the international law relating to migration is the principle that States have all authority to regulate the entry of aliens into its territory and that this is an aspect of the sovereignty of a State. States are deemed to have wide powers to further regulate residence, expulsion and naturalization of non-citizens (see Cholewinski 1997). Against this principle, which recognizes the omnipotence of State Authority, are various pieces of international law, customs and treaties which act as limitations or constraints on State authority to do what it wants with regard to migration matters. The international instruments usually couch the protection given to the migrants in the language of rights. Appendix "A" lists most of the international treaties in this area. The treaties can be divided into Universal (i.e. widely ratified) human rights instruments, treaties dealing with specific rights (such as the right against "refoulement" with regard to refugees in the Refugee Convention For The Safety of Life At Sea 1974) and bilateral treaties. International treaties relating to trafficking form a separate category. By and large, maximum protection is afforded to the citizen of the State. Aliens have lesser rights. Refugees are given protection under the Refugee Convention. Documented migrants are given a certain amount of protection, but the undocumented or irregular migrant stands at the bottom of the ladder.

Here we may well bear in mind that the international law relating to migration is not the product of some carefully thought-out overall game-plan but rather something which has been built in an unplanned random manner, with small pieces coming together to form a structure. An International Organization for Migration paper states: "There is in fact a fairly detailed - even if not comprehensive - set of legal rules, multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements that constrain and channel state authority over migration. The claim of unbridled state authority cannot be sustained. But importantly, the extant norms are not imposed from above, the product of some worldwide legislature that has established a master plan for the movement of persons with which states must comply. Rather, the norms have been created from the ground up, through state-to-state relations, negotiations and practices" (International Organisation for Migration and Aleinikoff 2002: 11).

From the network of international law relating to migration detailed in Appendix "A", we can arrive at a list of different *categories* of rights to give us a good picture of what a migrant worker's rights could be in the international discourse and further giving us a background against which we can explore the situation of migrant workers at domestic levels. Rights of migrant workers range from the right against torture, arbitrary arrest and slavery to the right to liberty of movement, political rights, family unity and welfare benefits. It is to be noted that these rights could be broken up and categorized in different ways. The basic conceptual conflict that is at play at the international level is the one between the concept of certain "rights of the migrant worker" *versus* other concepts such as "state sovereignty", "state security", "public order", "health", "well-being of the community" etcetera.

A reading of the language used in international instruments shows that considerations such as "national security", "public health" and so on very often limit or constrain the rights granted to migrant workers. This could be in the form of an exception to the right declared or the right itself may be qualified through such concepts. Further, such considerations may well be the reason why some rights do not find a place in an instrument in the first place. For an example of the former situation, Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 states: "1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence. 2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own. 3. The above mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law and are necessary to protect national security, public order ("ordre public"), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant". This basic conflict gets played out also in the domestic legal systems as shall be seen in this article. **to be contd...**



from page....1

Around the Courts

The court held that "it is to be remembered that the allegations of malafide are often more easily made than made out and the very seriousness of such allegations demands proof of high degree of credibility". Through this judgment, the Apex Court upheld dismissal of an employee by The Indian Oil Corporation.

Service Law

□ Departmental inquiry, extension of service beyond the age of Super annuation dismissal during continuation of inquiry - weather valid?

A bench of Supreme Court comprising Mr. Justice Arijith Pasayat and Mr. Justice Arun Kumar upheld the dismissal order of a bank employee working in a nationalised bank at Behrampur during the 3rd week of September. Bela Bagchi, an employee of a nationalised bank in Behrampur, was dismissed from service as he had not deposited the amount received from the customer. A fictitious credit entry was made in the pass book. The incident came to light when four checks of the account holder were dishonoured for want of funds. By the time the departmental proceedings were initiated the employee had reached the age of super annuation. The bank, however, decided to continue his service until the inquiry was complete. It was during this period he was dismissed from service. He challenged the dismissal order before the High Court of Calcutta. The High Court held that such an order could not have been passed after the employee had attained the age of Super annuation.

While reversing the judgment of high court the apex court held that the bank had the right to continue the service of the employee for the sake of completing the departmental enquiry and to dismiss him during this period. "A person involved in such an offence cannot take the defence that no loss of profit has resulted in this case as he has acted without authority. The very discipline of an organisation, more particularly a bank, is dependent upon each of its officers", the court observed.

Labour Law

□ Employee acquitted by criminal court, whether employer can dismiss the employee?

In a judgment delivered during September division bench of Supreme Court comprising Mr. Justice S.N. Variava Mr. Justice C.K. Thakker and Mr. Justice Tarun Chatterjee has held that an employer could dismiss an errant employee in exceptional cases

even if the worker was acquitted by a criminal court. While upholding a verdict of the Calcutta High Court the apex court dismissed the special leave petition filed by an IOC employee. Turning the decision of dismissal as legal and lawful the court observed that "these are the situations which the person at the spot has to deal with. The authority on the spot is the best judge of the situation prevailing. It is he who has to assess the situation and take steps".

"Acquittal by a criminal court would not debar an employer from exercising power in accordance with rules and regulations in force", the court ruled. Holding that it is well settled law that the burden of proving mala-fide is on the person making the allegation and the burden is very heavy, there is every presumption in favour of the administration that the power has been exercised bona-fide and in good faith". It is to be remembered that the allegations of mala-fide are often more easily made than made out and the very seriousness of such allegations demands proof of a high degree of credibility.

Tenancy Law

□ Sections 29 to 31 of Karnataka Rent Act, 1999. Right to recover immediate possession of premises upheld;

A division bench of Karnataka High Court comprising Mr. Justice S.R. Nayak and Ms. Justice Manjula Chellur has ruled that landlords belonging to the special category of persons such as ex-servicemen, retired government employees, widow, senior citizens and physically handicapped have the right to get immediate possession of their premises from the tenants during disputes. This judgment was delivered on September 28th. The court held that these special provisions have been made in the Act to ensure that those landlords falling under special categories should not suffer due to procedural delay. Such persons ought to be assisted by the court and they should not be allowed to get frustrated, the court observed. Once a landlord brings to the notice of the court that he falls under the special category, the court shall order eviction of the tenant. The tenant can file an affidavit challenging the plea of landlord that he falls under the special category. But the tenant cannot challenge the eviction proceeding on any other ground. Unless the tenant makes out a substantial defence, it would be presumed that the landlord falls under the special category and automatically the eviction would follow, the court held.

Achievement



Recently, Chennai based TI (Hercules) cycles launched a Swanky new bike for children in the age group of 9 to 14 years. The bike is named 'Hurricane' and is available in blue, candy red and santro green colours. The price range of the bike is Rs. 2,500/- to Rs. 3,000/- The design of the bike is based on a study conducted on primary and high school children at TI Matriculation School, Ambuttur, Chennai and DBM School, Paldi, Ahmedabad.

The bike designed by Mr. N. Navin, a student of National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad [Integrated Design course, 2004 batch] was chosen by the manufacturer from amongst several designs received from all over India. Presently, Mr. N. Navin is employed in Bangalore. Being the son of Mr. B.S. Natarajan, Advocate and Editor of Samvada, Lahari Advocates Forum congratulates Mr. Navin on this achievement.

Congratulations



Ms. M. Jyothi, Advocate has won six gold medals in the 7th State Masters Aquatic Championship 2005. This competition was organised by Karnataka swimming Association at Vijayanagar Pool, Bangalore on 17th and 18th September 2005. Lahari Advocates Forum congratulates her on this achievement.

Ganeshotsava 2005

Between 7th and 15th of September, 2005 Advocates Friends Circle, High Court, celebrated Gowri-Ganeshotsava 2005 at Advocates Association, Premises, High Court unit. Each days celebration included cultural programmes by renowned artists and the Ganesha idol was specially designed by Sri JJ Patil, National Artist, Belgaum. Mr. Mahanthesh Hosmat deserves to be congratulated for arranging the utsav.

Foreign Tour



Mr S.S. Patil, Advocate left Bangalore on 10-9-05 to Abu Dhabi. He is likely to return to Bangalore on 27-10-05.

Law Firm 24/7

Senior Advocate Pramila Nesargi has told the media that from October 13th her law firm will work all the 24 hours without being closed. The 24/7 concept would mainly cater to the foreign clientel keeping in mind the time zones around the world. She also informed that video conferencing method would be adopted to deal with international patents under related matters. The work force in her office will work on shift basis.

Bangalore Advocates Co-operative Society

On 10.9.2005 the 41st Annual General Body Meeting of the Society was conducted. Apart from other subjects it was resolved to declare annual dividend of 15%.

KAT to shift to MS Building

from 1 page...

Inaugrating the renovated Advocates Association, premises at the High Court on 6th September 05 Mr. Patil also declared that the long pending demand of the legal fraternity has been accepted by the Government. Mr. P.G.R. Sindhia, Minister for Finance and Industries, assured to release funds for development of infrastructure for proposed circuit benches in Dharwad and Gulbarga and construction of additional floors in court Complexes in Bangalore. PWD and Power Minister, H.D. Revanna said the infrastructure for the City Civil Court Complex has been estimated at Rupees. Fourteen Crores and the Government would release the same. Mr. Justice B.R. Nayak, Administrative Judge for Bangalore City and Judge of the Karnataka High Court, Mr. D.L. Jagadish, President, AAB, Mr. C.R. Gopala Swamy, Secretary, AAB and Mr. A.P. Ranganath, Treasurer, AAB were present on the occasion.

News Panorama

□ Mr. Justice Rana Bhagwandas, the Seniormost judge of the Pakistan Supreme Court, took charge on 2.9.05 as the Acting Chief Justice of the country, becoming the first Hindu to assume charge of the coveted post. Mr. Justice Bhagwandas, 63, took oath as CJ at a simple ceremony at the Supreme Court in Karachi. His appointment as Acting CJ was necessitated as the incumbent CJ Ifthikhar Muhammad Chaudhary, went on tour of China for 10 days.

□ Mr. John Roberts has taken over as the 17th Chief Justice of US Supreme Court. He is the 2nd youngest Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court and aged 50 years. Being President George Bush's nominee with solid backing of the Republican-controlled Senate, Mr. John Roberts obtained more than three-fourths support from the 100-member senate. Mr. John Roberts tookover the office from late William H. Rehnquist, the former Chief Justice of the Court. Mr. John Robert is the son of an electrical engineer from a steel mill in long Beach, Indiana. Mr. John Roberts was also working in the same steel mill before he joined the legal profession.

Obituary

We report, with regret, that :

□ On 6.9.05 K.S. Srinivasa Iyer (65), Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

□ On 20.9.05 Anjana Murthy, Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

□ On 21.9.05 S.A. Kalagi (49) an Advocate from Bangalore died of a massive heart attack at Siliguri, West Bengal.

□ On 22.9.05 I Chander (75), Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

□ On 29.9.05 C.S. Shankara narayana Rao, Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

Advice is judged by results, not by intentions

- Cicero

☆☆☆

A lawyer's advice is his stock-in-trade.

- Abraham Lincoln

AIR

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Kolar Diary

□ Recently Mr. M. Srinivas and Smt. D. Lathakumari, Advocates, opened their new office at no.3, CMC Complex, Opp. Akshaya Nursing Home, 3rd cross, Gowripet, Kolar.

□ On 24.9.2005 in a simple function organised in the Advocates Association Kolar, Senior Counsel Sri K. Muniswamy Gowda donated books worth Rs. 25,000/- to the Advocates Library, Kolar.

□ On 25.9.05 under the joint auspices of Legal Services Society, Kolar, central Advocates Association, Kolar and Madderi Grama Panchayath a legal literacy programme was held at Madderi, Kolar.

□ On 29.9.05 C.S. Shankara narayana Rao, Advocate, passed away at Kolar.

ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟು ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಎಂ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ



ವಕೀಲಿಯಾದ ಈಕೆ ಸ್ವಿಮ್-ಲೈಫ್ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಏಳನೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಅಕ್ವಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ-೨೦೦೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೬ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕ ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ (೪ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ೨ ರಿಲೇ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ). ಸದರಿ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದವರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸ್ವಿಮಿಂಗ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಈಜು ಕೊಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೧೭ ಹಾಗೂ ೧೮ ರಂದು ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಲಹರಿ ವಕೀಲರ ವೇದಿಕೆಯು ಜ್ಯೋತಿಯವರನ್ನು ಹೈತ್ರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ರೇಸು ಮತ್ತು ಮೋಸ

‘ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡೋದಕ್ಕಾಗೋಲ್ಲ’.

ಗುಂಡ ಹೊಸ ಸಂತೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದವನಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದ.

‘ನಿಂಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯ್ತು’ ಗೆಳೆಯ ಕೇಳಿದ.

‘ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿನ ಇಸ್ವೀಟಾಟ ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿನಾನೂ ಸೋತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿನ್ನ ಅಪರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ರೇಸ್ ಆಡಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕಳೆಕೊಂಡೆ.’

ಮಾತಾಡುವ ಕುದುರೆ

‘ಯಾರೀ ಅವಳುನು ಮೋನಾ?’

ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ಗಂಡನ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಅಬ್ಬರಿಸಿದಳು.

‘ಓ ಅದಾ ಅದು ನನ್ನ ಫೇವರಿಟ್ ಕುದುರೆ. ನಾನು ಅದರ ಮೇಲೇನೇ ಬೆಟ್ ಕಟ್ಟೋದು’ ಗಂಡ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳಿದ.

ಹೆಂಡ್ತಿಯ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಆಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗುಡುಗಿದಳು.

‘ಫೋನ್ ಮಾಡೋ ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನಿಲ್ಲಿ ತನಕ ನೋಡೇ ಇಲ್ಲ’.

ಹಳೇ ಶೂ

ಶೂ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ನಡೀತಾ ಇತ್ತು.

‘ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಹಳೇ ಶೂವನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡೋದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯಾನಾ? ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು. ಕೊನೆಗೊಬ್ಬ ಹೇಳಿದ.

‘ನಾನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡ್ತೀನಿ’.

‘ಹೇಗೆ?’.

‘ಇದು ಸಚಿನ್ ತೆಂಡೂಲ್ಕರ್ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಶೂ ಅಂತೀನಿ.’

ಎಡ-ಬಿಡದ ‘ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ’ ಅಮೃತೇಶ್

-ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ

ಅಸಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದ ತಲೆಎತ್ತುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪಿಡುಗುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಯಂತಿರುವ ‘ಪಿಲ್’ ಕುರಿತ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಯ ಮೂರನೇಯವರಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಪಿ. ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಸದಾ ಗಿಜಗುಡುವ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವಕೀಲ್ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕರು ಅಮೃತೇಶ್. ಥ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಸ್ ಟು ಹಿಸ್ ಬಿಯರ್ಡ್. ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನ ಬಹುದಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ. ನೋಡಿದವನೇ ‘ಎ’ ಫಾರ್ ಅಮೃತೇಶ್, ಬಿ. ಫಾರ್ ಬಿಯರ್ಡ್ ಅಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ, ‘ಅಂಡ್ ಆಲ್ಸೋ ‘ಸಿ’ ಫಾರ್ ಕ್ಲೋಸ್ಡ್ ಕಾಲರ್ ಕೋಟ್ ಅಂದು ನಕ್ಕರು ಅಮೃತೇಶ್.

ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಓಡಾಡುವುದೂ ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ‘ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ’ ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಎಡಪಂಥೀಯ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆ ಹಿಡಿದು. ವಕೀಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಅವ್ಯತಿಪಯ ‘ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ’, ‘ಪಿಲ್’ ಸಹಾ ಇವರು ತೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ‘ಧೀಕ್ಷೆ’.

ಸೂರಾ: ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ ಅವರೇ ‘ಗಡ್ಡ’ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸಂಕೇತವೇ?

ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ : ‘ಹೌದು ಸರ್, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದಿರಿ. ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ನನ್ನ ಮದುವೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ನಾನು ಗಡ್ಡ ತೆಗೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಬ್ಲೇಡ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ನನ್ನ ನಿಲುವು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರೌಢ ನಗೆ ಬೀರಿದರು.

ಸೂರಾ: ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾದಿಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಹೇಗೆ? ವಕೀಲನಾಗಲು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಏನು?

ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ : ಹೇಳಿಕೇಳಿ ನಾನು ಕೂಡಗಿನವನು. ಮಿಲಿಟೆನ್ನಿನ ನನ್ನ ಹುಟ್ಟುಗುಣ. ನನ್ನ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ ಹಿರಿಯ ವಕೀಲರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ, ಗೌರವಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಾನು ವಕೀಲನಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ. ಕಾಂ. ಡಿಗ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪಡೆದದ್ದು ಶೇ. ೩೯.೮ ಅಂಕಗಳು. ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಶೇ ೪೦ ಅಂಕಗಳು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿ. ವಿ. ಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೮೨ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್. ಎಲ್. ಬಿ. ಸೇರಿದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಗ್ರಹಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷದ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲೂ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಶೇ. ೪೦ ಇರಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ನಿಯಮ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಬೀಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್ ಜಿ. ಎಮ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರ ಸಾಂತ್ವನ, ಸಲಹೆ, ಉಪಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾಟೀಲರ ಕಳಕಳಿಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ೦.೫ ರ ವೇಲೆ ಅಂಕಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ‘ಕಾಂಡ್ ಆಫ್’ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುವ ಯಾವುದೋ ತೀರ್ಪನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ೧೯೮೩ ರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ನನಗೆ ಕವಿದಿದ್ದ ಚಿಂತೆ ಕಳೆದು ೧೯೮೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್. ಎಲ್. ಬಿ ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿ ೧೯೮೭ ರಿಂದ ೧೯೯೦ ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಎಫ್. ವಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲರ ಆಫೀಸು ಸೇರಿ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ೧೯೯೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ವೃತ್ತಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸೂರಾ: ಕಾಲೇಜು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಮನೋಭೂಮಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಿರಾ?

ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ : ಹೌದು ಬಿಕಾಮ್ ಓದುವಾಗಲೇ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೇಸೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಫಫ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದನಂತರ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾದಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಯ್ತು. ಶ್ರೀ ಅನಂತ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಎಫಫಿಯುಸಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಅನೇಕ ಔದ್ಯಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೀಗಲ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಸರ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನೆ.

ಸೂರಾ: ನೀವು ಹೂಡಿದ ಕೆಲವು ‘ಪಿಲ್’ ಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಕೊಡ್ತೀರಾ?

ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ : ನನಗೆ ವಕೀಲಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚೇ. ನನ್ನ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರೇ ಅವಹೇಳನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಾನು ಸಹಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ೧೯೯೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕೋಣ ಈ ದೈತೆ’ ಅನ್ನುವ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಕೀಲವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರನ್ನು ‘ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ ಲೈಟ್’ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ‘ಪಿಲ್’ ಪೈಲ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಚಿತ್ರ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನೇ ತಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ಆದೇಶ ಪಡೆದೆ. ನಂತರ ‘ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೋರಿ’ ನಿರ್ಮಾಪಕರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ನಿಂದನೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ. ಎಬಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಕಂಪನಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ‘ಬ್ಯಾಂಡಿಟ್ ಕ್ಲೀನ್’ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ನಗ್ನವಾಗಿ ತೆರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಚಿತ್ರ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದ ತಡೆಯಾಜ್ಞೆ ನಂತರ ‘ಜಾಮುಂಡಿ ಚಿತ್ರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಜಾಕಿಚಾನ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೀಗೆ ಇಂತಹಾ ‘ಪಿಲ್’ ಗಳಿಂದ ಎಂತಹಾ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ ಅವರಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಚಿತ್ರ ತೋರಿಸಿ, ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ‘ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ’ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಚಲನೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಜರುಗಿಸಿದ ‘ಪಿಲ್’ ಗಳ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ನೀಡಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತದಿಂದ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಾಂಪ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್ ವರೆಗಿನ ರಸ್ತೆವಿಕ ಮುಖವಾದಾಗ ಪೀಕ್ ಅದರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಸಿರು ಕಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದ ‘ಪಿಲ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ’ ರವೀಂದ್ರರ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ವಕೀಲರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಅನುಮತಿ ದೊರೆಯಲು ನೆರವಾಯಿತು.



ಎಡ-ಬಿಡದ 'ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ' ಅಮೃತೇಶ್

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಿಲ್, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಕಣ್ಣಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಾಗಿ ಮೋದಿ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಪುಕ್ಕಟೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ೬ ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿನಾಯಕರು ಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ' ವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಆದೇಶ ಪಡೆದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾರಿಟೆಬಲ್ ಕಣ್ಣಾಸ್ತ್ರಯನ್ನೇ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಫಲವಾದದ್ದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು. ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾದರೂ ಮಾನವೀಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕರಣವೆಂದರೆ, ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್, ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ ಕ್ಯಾಮರಾ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹತ್ತಾರು ಯುವಕರು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರ ಚಿತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಹೊರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂ. ಎ. ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಯುವಕರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪೋಟೋಗ್ರಾಫರ್ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದೇಶ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ, ನಾನು ಈ ಆದೇಶದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪಿಲ್ ಹೂಡಿದೆ. ಗೌ|| ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಗುರುರಾಜನ್ ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಯುವಕರ ಅಳಲನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲದ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆಯೂ ವಿನಂತಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಉದಾರತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈಗಲೂ ಆ ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನನಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಈ ಅಳಲು ಸೇವೆಯು ಸಂತಸಕರವಾಗಿದೆ.

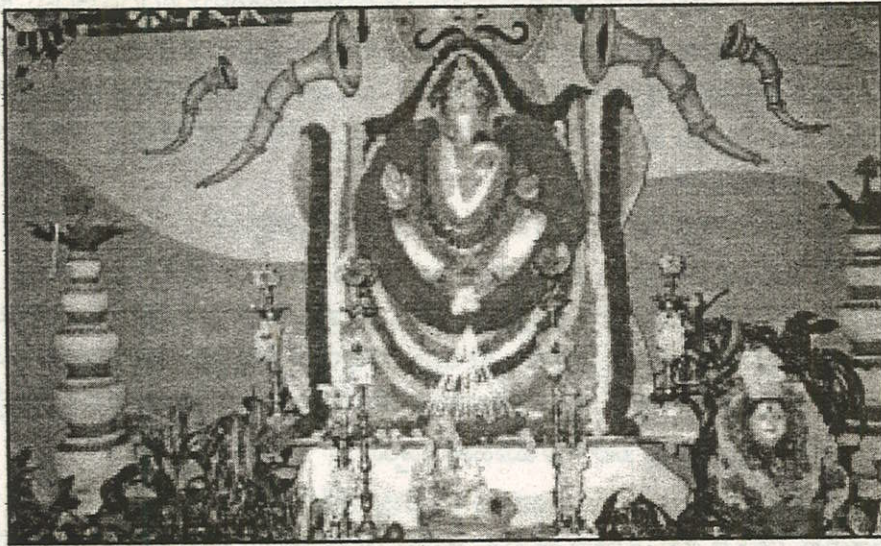
ಸೂರಾ: "ಹಾಗೆಯೇ 'ಪಿಲ್' ಸಂಬಂಧ ಎಂದಾದರೂ 'ಪೈನ್' ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತೋ?

ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ : ಇದುವರೆವಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನದು ಕ್ಲೀನ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ದೊರೆತ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್. ಪಬ್ಲಿಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಹೂಡುವುದು, ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾದ 'ಪಿಲ್' ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೂಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಪಿಲ್ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಸಂಯಮಗಳು ತೀರಾ ಅವಶ್ಯ.

ಸೂರಾ: 'ಪಿಲ್' ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಉತ್ತೇಜನಗಳು ಇವೆಯೇ?

ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ : 'ಲೋಕಸ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಡ್' ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. 'ಪಿಲ್' ಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಯಾವ ವಕೀಲನೂ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು 'ಪಿಲ್' ನಲ್ಲಿಯ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಾದ 'ವಕೀಲ' ರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ 'ರಿವಾರ್ಡ್' ಕೊಡುವ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಬಹುದು. 'ಪಿಲ್' ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ತ್ವರೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು 'ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲೋ' ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು 'ಪಿಲ್' ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ (Preferably II Court) ನಡೆಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ 'ಪಿಲ್' ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಿವೆಯೇ? ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನಿಟರ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ವಾಚ್‌ಡಾಗ್ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಮಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ "Action taken reportಗಳನ್ನು (ATR) ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ 'ಪಿಲ್' ಆದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗಾದಾಗ 'ಪಿಲ್' ಗಳು ನಿಜವಾದ ಮಂತ್ರ ದಂಡಗಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ನಂಬಿಕೆ. 'ಪಿಲ್' ಕುರಿತ ಚರ್ಚೆ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತರ ನಡುವೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹೊಸ ಬರು ಈ ಕೈಂಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ 'ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ' ಸಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಲಹರಿಯ ಓದುಗರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಎನ್. ಪಿ. ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸೋಣ.

ಗಣೇಶೋತ್ಸವ - ೨೦೦೫



ಇದೇ ೭.೯.೨೦೦೫ರಿಂದ ೧೫.೯.೨೦೦೫ರವರೆಗೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಗಳೆಯರ ವೃಂದದಿಂದ ಭರ್ಜರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗಣೇಶೋತ್ಸವವು ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಈ ಬಾರಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಶ್ರೋತೃವನ್ನು ರಂಜಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾನ ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತೇಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದವು. ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಗಾಯಕರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾದ್ಯ ವೃಂದದವರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ದಿನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ನಡೆದು ಒಂದು ತರನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೋಹಕ ಅನುಭವ ನಮ್ಮ ವಕೀಲ ಗಳೆಯರಿಗೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಜೆ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ರವರಿಂದ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತಾರಗೊಂಡ ಗಣೇಶ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯು ಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವಂತಿತ್ತು. ಕು. ದಿವ್ಯಶ್ರೀ ಯವರ ಭಕ್ತಿಗೀತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಗಣೇಶೋತ್ಸವ ೧೫-೯-೨೦೦೫ರ ಗಣೇಶ ವಿವರ್ಜನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು. ಖ್ಯಾತ ಕಲಾವಿದರಾದ ಕು. ಅಂಕಿತ ಪೈ, ಘಂಟಸಾಲ ಮೆಲೋಡೀಸ್‌ನ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ್, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರೇವತಿ ತಾರಕರಾಮ್, ಖ್ಯಾತ ಗಾಯಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ ಶಂಕರ್, ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಮಾರುತಿಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಇವರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ವಕೀಲರದೇ ಆದ "ಸ್ವರ-ಲಹರಿ" ತಂಡಗಳಿಂದ ದಿನ ದಿನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ರಂಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವು. ಇದರ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬಾಗಿದ್ದವರು ಉಚ್ಚನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ವಕೀಲರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ್ ಹೊಸ ಮಠರಲ್ಲದ ಬೇರಾರೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ನಟರಾಜ್

ದಿವಂಗತ ನಾ. ಕಸ್ತೂರಿಯವರ

ಆಯ್ದ ಅನರ್ಥಗಳು

ಕತ್ತೆ - ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕುದುರೆ ಎತ್ತಿದ ಅವತಾರ; ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ದಿಸುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಈ ಪದವನ್ನು ಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ, ಆ ಸಾಧುಪ್ರಾಣಿಗೆ ಅಪಮಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ; ಕತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಬೈಯುವಾಗ, ಅದು ಅಪ್ಪಾ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನೇ ಬೈಯುತ್ತದೆ; ಕತ್ತೆ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಸೋದರ ಮಾವನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ, ನಂಬುವರಾರು? ಕತ್ತೆ ಮಣಾಳ ಮಚ್ಚಂ ಸಚ್ಚಂ.

ಕಂತುವರಾಳಿ- ಕಂತು ಕಂತಾಗಿ ಸಾಲ ತೀರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾವು ಎಳೆಯುವ ರಾಗ.

ಕನ್ನ - ಕಾನೂನು ಬದ್ಧವಲ್ಲದ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡಕ - ಕನ್ನಡಕದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಗಿಗೆ ಗೇರಿಸುವ ವಸ್ತು.

ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು - ಕುಳಿತೋದೆಯೆಂ ಪರಿಣತಮತಿಗಳ್... ಇದನ್ನು ನಂಬಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಶೇಕಡ ೧೨ ಆಗಿರುವುದು.

ಕಪಿ - ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂದು ತೋಚದಾಗ ನಾವು ತಲೆ ಕೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವಲ್ಲಾ ಅದರಿಂದಲೇ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸ ಬಹುದಂತೆ ನಾವು ಕಪಿ ಸಂತತಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು; ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ, ಮೈಪರಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನುತ್ತದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಕಂಬ- ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದಾಗ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಒಡಗುವ ವಸ್ತು.

ಕಂಬನಿ- ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಯಾದ ಜಲಪಾತ.

ಕವರು - ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನಿರಿಸುವ ಬತ್ತಳಿಕೆ.

ಕಾದಂಬರಿ - ಈಚಲ ಹೆಂಡ; ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮಾದಕವಾದ ಕತೆ; ಕೊಂಡು ಓದಬೇಕು ಎಂದ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅನೇಕರು ಇದನ್ನು ಬರೆದೇ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ: ಹಲವಾರು ಅವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿಯೇ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅದೇ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ.

ಕಾನೂನು- ಸಾಮ+ ದಾನ+ ಭೇದ+ ದಂಡಗಳ ನಂತರ ಅನೇಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಇಷ್ಟಪೂರ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸುವ ಉಪಾಯ.

ಕಿವುಡ- ವಾಕ್ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಕಚಿತ್ರಗಳಂತೆ ನೋಡುವ ಪುಣ್ಯವಂತ.

ಕುಗ್ರಾಮ - ಎರಡು ಮೈಲಿ ಸುತ್ತ ಯಾವ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಂದಿರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಳ್ಳಿ.

ಕೆಮ್ಮು- ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಗುಪ್ತ ಭಾಷೆ.

ಕೊಡೆ- ಕೊಡೆ ಕೊಡೆ ಎಂದು ಆತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ನೆಂಟನಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಮಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ ಹೊರಡುವಾಗ.

ಕೋಟು- ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಷ್ಟೇ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳ, ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಲಾಯರು ಗಳಿಗೆಂದೇ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳ.

ಕೋತಿ - ನಮ್ಮ ವಂಶವೃಕ್ಷದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇತಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ; ಮನುಷ್ಯನಂತೆ ತಪ್ಪು ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯದೆ, ನೇರವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು, ಪಿರಂಗಿ ಅಣುಬಾಂಬು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯದೆ, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಯುದ್ಧ ಹೂಡದೆ, ಬಾಳುವ ಪ್ರಾಣಿವರ್ಗ.

ಖೋತ- ನಮಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರಮಾನ ಬರುವವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಶಾಸ್ತಿ.