

Communique

NEWS LETTER FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION AMONG THE LEGAL FRATERNITY

Volume 6

October 1994

Part 7

Justice A. M. Ahmadi Appointed C. J. I.

President Shankar Dayal Sharma has appointed the senior most Supreme Court Judge Aziz Mushabber Ahmadi as the new Chief Justice of India. Justice Ahmadi will be taking over charge of the post from Justice Venkatachalaiah who retires on 25-10-94.

Justice Nanavati sworn in

On 28-9-94 Justice G.T. Nanavati was sworn in as the new Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court by the Governor Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan in a simple ceremony held at the Raj Bhavan. A formal welcoming ceremony was also held on the same day in Court Hall No. 1 of the High Court.

Born on 17-9-1935 in Jambusar town of Bharuch District of Gujarat Justice Girish Thakorlal Nanavati graduated from St. Xavier's College, Bombay in Economics & Political Science. Obtained LL.B. degree from the Bombay University in 1956. In 1957 passed the Bar Council examination apart from obtaining M. A. degree in Economics and Political Science. Passed LL.M. degree from Government Law College, Bombay in 1959.

Enrolled as an Advocate of Bombay High Court on 11-2-58 and later shifted practice to Ahmadabad. On the academic side served as part time lecturer in law for two years. In 1964 appointed as an Assistant Government pleader. On 19-7-79 elevated as a Judge of the Gujarat High Court. On transfer appointed as the Acting Chief Justice of Orissa High Court on 14-3-93. Later made the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court on 31-1-94.

Statutory Status For Lok Adalats - P.V.N.

The government will soon give statutory status to Lok Adalats, declared Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao. He expressed the view that Lok Adalats have proved to be a tremendous success in the country. Citing the example of Conciliation Courts in Himachal Pradesh Mr. Rao suggested that it could be followed in other states as well. He also observed that the interest of our society will be best served by recourse to Lok Adalats and other similar modes of settling disputes. The Prime Minister said that we have to think in terms of pursuing alternative strategies to settle disputes by less formal Fora than Courts. Mr. Rao also observed that even though Arbitration is being effectively used world over for settlement of disputes for one or the other reason this mechanism has not been effectively used in our country.

Prime Minister Rao was addressing the jointly organised function of the All India Lawyers Conference & the Bangalore Advocates Association held in the Banquet Hall of Vidhana Soudha on 17-10-94 on the subject "Speedy disposal of cases by Judiciary & Judicial Reforms." The function was presided over by Justice M.N. Venkatachalaiah, the Chief Justice of India.

Mr. Rao also called upon the Law Departments to start drafting laws originally in the Indian languages which could be later translated into English after due authentication. He was of the view that this process would usher in true democratised legal

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Around the Courts

□ Use of National Flag on the vehicle of the High Court Judge :

In a judgment delivered recently the Allahabad High Court has held that the Judges of the High Court can use National Flag on their vehicles apart from installation of red lights on their cars & directed the Registrar to get the National Flag & red lights fixed on the cars of the High Court Judges.

The Court held that if the Chief Justice of the High Courts could be permitted to use National Flag on their cars other Judges also should be allowed to do so as the latter are not subordinate to the former. The Chief Justice is only the First Among Equals. Referring to the contention of the Union Govt. that there are many dignitaries higher in rank and precedence than the High Court Judges the Court held that it is not a question of rank alone which has to be taken into consideration while deciding the matter. The nature of work, constitutional status & historical background etc, have also to be seen. The Constitution envisages an independent judiciary. Cases of the highest public importance involving high financial stakes come before the High Courts and the Judges are expected to decide them impartially and without fear. Independence of judiciary requires that the Judges of the High Courts must be given proper status.

The Court also observed that the High Court Judges not only get meagre salary but are expected to live a life of a recluse

or hermit. Man being a social being every person likes to socialise in the evening & on holidays preferably in the company of his fellowmen. Judges are by convention expected to be unsocial, to stay at home as much as possible & to comply with a host of self imposed restrictions. The least which can be given to them is status which can compensate for the sacrifices they have to make.

□ Sanskrit as an optional subject in CBSE :

In a judgment delivered on 6-10-94 a Division Bench of the Supreme Court comprising Justice Kuldeep Singh and Justice B.L. Hansaria directed that necessary amendments to the CBSE Syllabus should be made within three months so as to include Sanskrit as an elective subject.

The Judges said that "we the people of India, have always held in high esteem the cultural heritage of this ancient land And to foretell our views. Learning of Sanskrit is undoubtedly necessary for protection of this heritage. The stream of our culture would get dried if we were to discourage the study of Sanskrit, and that too on the most untenable ground that if the CBSE were to do so, it would have to make facilities available for learning of Arabic and Persian—these being also classical languages."

Rejecting the arguments advanced on behalf of the CBSE the Bench observed that "we fail to appreciate the stand taken by a responsible body like the Board, which has been

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The Courts are an easy scapegoat because at a time when every thing has to be boiled down to easy slogans, we speak in subtleties.

- Rose E. Bird

Allahabad & its Aftermath

Politicians in India have the gumption to presume that they can do anything or not do things which they are obliged to do & still get away. This is more so with regard to the politicians in power. Officially sponsored bundhs in independent India have become very common these days. In a Federal Polity like India it has been possible for different political parties to have been chosen to rule at the Centre as well as States. In the guise of opposing or supporting the policy of one or the other government parties ruling different states have sponsored bundhs. The bundh sponsored by the ruling parties in U. P. on 13-9-94 is one such though it has resulted in disrupting the functioning of the Allahabad High Court on that day by unseemly methods adopted by the agitators. The situation was compounded by the inaction of the administration and in particular the law enforcement authority.

It is no surprise that the Supreme Court has taken prompt redressal action in the matter & the draft charges against twenty of the officials of the state government, some local lawyers & others is under consideration by the Court when we go to press. Both the Supreme Court and the government of U. P. have accepted the report submitted by Mr. Vijaya Rama Rao who conducted the fact finding enquiry. It is possible that some administrative officers and the police officers may have to face contempt of court proceedings for dereliction of their duty in providing necessary protection to the Judges and the Lawyers of the Allahabad High Court on the illfated day.

However it would be naive to think that those administrative officers & police officers could have behaved in the way they

did on that day without the blessings of their immediate political masters. It is common knowledge that an administrative officer or police officer cannot afford to function independently without incurring the wrath of this political masters. That being so one has to consider the implications of this situation without considering the actions or inactions of the officials in isolation.

There is no doubt that there was total failure of constitutional machinery on 13-9-94 in U. P. The political party/parties which took oath of safeguarding the constitution and various constitutional functionaries encouraged the vandals to take law and order to their hands. To achieve this goal the police and administrative machinery were given enough signal to observe laxity in discharging their obligations. Who is going to take action on the politicians who are responsible for this sorry state of affairs? If no worthwhile action is taken against the state government in this regard the cancer is bound to affect other Judicial Forums. Needless to state that what has started with 'A' [Allahabad] would reach upto 'Z'.

Dear Reader,

All those readers who are receiving "Communique" by post are to communicate change of address, if any, immediately after such change takes place. They are also to write at the earliest regarding the non-receipt of previous parts, if any, with a view to ensure the supply of such parts.

yours sincerely

Editor

Article 356 - Scope of Judicial Review

Justice (Retd.) M. Rama Jois

(from the last issue)

second proviso to article 361 it is for the Union of India to satisfy the Court that the action of the President is law-ful. It is open for the Union of India in spite of Article 74 (2) to produce the records if it so chooses and satisfy the Court that the action taken is on valid basis or to satisfy the Court without producing the records. As pointed out by the Supreme Court in the case of R. K. Dalmia Vs Justice Tendulkar (A.I.R. 1958 S. C. 538) that while good faith and constitutionality of state action would be presumed if there is nothing on the face of law or the surrounding circumstances brought to the notice of the Court to support the validity the Court cannot always proceed to hold that there must be some undisclosed and unknown reasons to sustain constitutionality of the state action. Normally as the President acts on the basis of the report of the Governor, the said report has to be placed before the Court. In fact it has been the practice of the Union Government to place the report of the Governor before the parliament while seeking the approval to the proclamation. If the report of the Governor discloses material which has no nexus to the issue of proclamation or discloses material which establishes that collateral considerations weighed in the issue of the proclamation or that the power has been exercised with an evil eye and for an oblique purpose the hands of the Court are long enough to reach it and strike it down with a heavy hand as observed by the Supreme Court in the case of Ramakrishna Dalmia.

The judgment of Pakistan Supreme Court has also demolished the view which was being expressed in certain quarters that a dismissed Government and a dissolved assembly cannot be reinstated-revived. This must be so, for if a procl-

amation issued under article 356 is held invalid, in the eye of law the proclamation should be regarded as never having been issued and the statusquo ante has to be restored. Otherwise the law and justice would become a laughing stock.

Safe Gaards Required

Democracy requires a deep & true faith in the Democratic system, and high sense of discipline, among all those who play an important role in the political process, and particularly in those who are at the helm of affairs of the political parties. Democracy demands that they should be ready and willing to accept the power with grace and humility when voted to power by the 'Political Sovereign' and should be willing to relinquish power with the same grace and humility when voted out. The picture, which we have been seeing in this country has been, that many pose to be democrats and express deep faith in Democracy so long as they are voted to power by the People. They bow reverentially to the verdict of the people if it is in their favour. But the moment they are voted out and the power slips from their hands and another party is voted to power all uncomplimentary remarks are showered on the voters and their elected representatives. They do not tolerate people's Government, but want a people faithful to them voting every time to them only. The addiction to power and non adherence to democratic principles is the root cause for the abuse of power under Article 356. This is the fate of Article 356, introduced into the Constitution meant to be used when a state is critically ill, but which is abused to kill a healthy Government.

This was also the root cause for the exercise of power to declare National Emergency under Article 352, in July 1975.

(to be continued)

News Focus

□ On 16-8-94 Retired BSF Commandant Muthukumar addressed the members of AAB, City Unit, on the topic "Terrorism in Kashmir valley."

□ On 17-8-94 Sri B. Padmaraj, Principal City and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, heard the grievances of the members of AAB, City Unit and addressed them.

□ On 18-8-94 Justice U. L. Bhat, Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court, addressed the members of AAB, High Court Unit, on the topic "Perspective of Judicial System."

□ On 21-8-94 Justice P. K. Shyamasundar delivered a lecture at the AAB, Magistrates' Court Unit, on the topic "Law practice on Criminal side."

□ On 24-8-94 Justice J. Es-wara Prasad, G. C. Bharuka, & M. F. Saldanha addressed the members of AAB, City Unit, on the topic "Reducing pendency of cases."

□ On 31-8-94 AAB had organised "Visit Thirupathi" programme. 35 Lawyers of Bangalore visited Thirupathi on that day.

□ On 6-9-94 Prof. M. D. Nanjundaswamy addressed the members of AAB, High Court Unit, on the topic "General Agreement on the Trade in Services and Lawyers."

□ On 7-9-94 an open house session on the working of Bangalore Telecom system was held in AAB, City Unit. Mr. J. Ramanujam, General Manager, Bangalore Telephones was the Chief Guest. Mr. K. N. Subba Reddy presided over the function and moderated the question and answer session. A number of other high ranking officials of the Bangalore Telephones were also present during the programme.

□ On 15-9-94 Mr. R. K. Mattoo, chief of News Bureau, Indian Express, Bangalore, addressed the members of AAB,

High Court Unit, on the topic "Kashmiri Migrants."

□ On 19-9-94 Justice M. F. Saldanha addressed the members of AAB, High Court Unit, on the topic "Protection of Environment."

□ On 21-9-94 Dr. H. Narasimhiah, Former Vice Chancellor, Bangalore University, addressed the members of AAB, City Unit, on the topic "Religion and Science."

□ On 19-9-94 Mr. Chennakeshava, LIC Branch Manager addressed the members of AAB, Mayo Hall Unit, on the benefits of group Insurance Scheme. Vice President of the Unit Mr. Bhaktavachala presided over the function.

□ On 22-9-94 a cheque for Rs. 44,000/- in favour of Mr. Balaguru, Advocate & another cheque for Rs. 6000/- in favour of Mr. Shaik, Advocate, was released in a function held in AAB, Mayo Hall Unit, as assistance. Mr. U. L. Narayana Rao, Senior Advocate, was the chief guest of the function. Mr. Bhaktavachala, Vice President of the Unit welcomed the gathering.

Point Blank

□ Hereafter the Telephone connections would not be arbitrarily disconnected upon non-payment of bills. The subscriber would be given one more chance, where only, the out going facility would be disconnected for fifteen days before completely disconnecting the line.

— J. Ramanujam, General Manager, Bangalore Telephones while recently addressing the members of AAB.

□ At the outset I hope that my speech will not be too long. My previous speech was at Delhi and after listening to my speech there my husband pronounced that my speech had been too long and too boring.

— Sandra Day O' Connor, U. S. Supreme Court Judge, while recently delivering M. K. Nambyar Memorial Lecture at Bangalore.

Campus Watch

□ The experience of women fighting for their right, in the U S. has shown that dramatic changes can occur only when members of a large group give up individual differences and unite to achieve a common goal, declared Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Judge of the Supreme Court of U.S. She was recently delivering M. K. Nambyar Memorial lecture sponsored by the NLSIU at Bangalore on "Women in Society the American experience."

□ Justice S. Ratnavel Pandian, Former Judge of the Supreme Court of India, flayed the tendency of immunising the criminals and terrorists using "Human Rights" as a shield. He also underlined the need for a thorough re-thinking on the so called concept of "Decriminalisation." Justice Pandian was recently delivering the N. D. Krishna Rao, Memorial lecture at Bangalore organised by the NLSIU on "problems and challenges in criminal Justice system in India." Expressing his reservation about the reported attempt to repeal TADA Justice Pandian said that the special enactment is needed to meet special circumstances facing the society in aggravated form. Governor Khurshed Alam Khan who presided over the function expressed his concern over the proliferation of the laws with increasing complexity.

Foreign Lawyers to Appear in Indian Courts

India can permit the Foreign Lawyers to appear before Indian Courts on the basis of reciprocity declared the Union Law Minister on 17-9-94 at New Delhi. Mr. Bharadwaj was speaking at a seminar "The right of Foreign Lawyers to practice before Indian Courts and right of Indian Lawyers to appear before the Foreign Courts."

Humour in Courts

□ Recently a counsel appearing for the Defendant had filed an IA seeking to permit recalling the Defendant for leading evidence. Obviously the IA was supported by the Affidavit of the Defendant. It contained the ground for recalling the Defendant which read as follows:

"On the last hearing date the case was posted for my evidence. On that day my sister was pregnant. Infact she was admitted to the Veterinary Hospital. This fact could not be communicated to my Lawyer. I was also not present before the court due to the above reason."

Courtesy: G. Chandrashekar, Advocate

Readers Right

Dear Sir,

There are and have been instances where issues have not been framed by the Courts for a considerable period of time resulting in tardy progress of the suits. Some Courts insist on draft issues being filed. Unfortunately they are not considered timely. Filing of draft issues by both the parties should be made a mandatory requirement since it would also eliminate the prospects of parties seeking amendment of the issues framed by the courts. This issue should be given a serious thought so that the delay could be avoided and progress of the proceedings can be ensured.

R. Narendra, Advocate

Snap stir by Lawyers

Work was paralysed on 23-9-94 in Tis Hazari District Courts in Delhi as Lawyers went on a snap strike protesting against the contempt notice issued to six lawyers. In a suo motu action the Delhi High Court ordered issuance of contempt of Court Notices to six lawyers of the Sub-ordinate Courts on 21-9-94 who allegedly threatened Judges and Magistrates in the open Court for the past several weeks. A complaint to this effect was received from the Registrar of High Court of Delhi.

Around the Courts

(continued from page 1)

entrusted with the onerous duty of educating the youth of this Country in whose hands the destinies of our future lies. Without learning of Sanskrit it is not possible to decipher the Indian Philosophy on which our culture is based. It is well known that Sanskrit is mother of all Indo-Aryan languages & it is this language in which our Vedas, Puranas and Upanishads have been written and in which Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti, Banabhatta & Dandi wrote their classics. Teachings of Shankaracharya, Ramanuja, Madhva Charya & Vallabhacharya would not have been woven into the fabric of Indian culture if Sanskrit would not have been available to them as a medium of expressing their thoughts."

Referring to submission that conceding to Sanskrit alone could be an act against secularism, the Judges observed "indeed our Constitution requires giving of fillip to Sanskrit because of what has been stated in Article 351 in which while dealing with the duty of the union to promote the spread of Hindi it has been provided that it would draw whenever necessary or desirable for its vocabulary Primarily from Sanskrit Encouragement to Sanskrit is also necessary because of it being one of the languages included in the Eight Schedule."

□ Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution - Freedom of Press :

In a significant Judgment delivered during the second week of October 94 a Division Bench of the Supreme Court comprising Justice B. P. Jeevan Reddy Justice S. C. Sen have held that the Government has no legal authority to prevent the press from publication of materials defamatory of its officials. The Court held that publication of any material based on recorded facts is permissible though the same is subject to the law regarding defamation.

While allowing a Writ Petition filed by the Tamil weekly Magazine Nakeeran seeking a direction to Tamil Nadu Government not to interfere with the publication of the autobiography of condemned prisoner "Auto" Shankar the court gave this ruling. In his three hundred page autobiography the convict who is sentenced to death has alleged that he had close nexus with several IAS, IPS & other Officers of the state Government some of whom were his associates in several of the crimes he had committed.

Justice Ramakrishna The new C.J. of J&K High Court Justice M. Ramakrishna has been appointed as the new Chief Justice of Jammu & Kashmir High Court. Justice Ramakrishna served the Karnataka High Court for about eleven years before his elevation. On the eve of his departure a farewell was organised in Court Hall No. 1 of the Karnataka High Court on 7-10-94. The Chairman of Bar Council of Karnataka Sri S. T. Patil read out the farewell address. Justice M. Ramakrishna in his address on the occasion thanked all his colleagues and the members of the Bar for their unstinted support all along. On the same day AAB had organised a function to bid farewell to Justice Ramakrishna in the High Court Unit. While praising Justice Ramakrishna for his good qualities Sri K.N. Subba Reddy, the President of AAB, wished him all success in his new position. A memento depicting 'Geethopadesha' was presented to Justice Ramakrishna on the occasion.

Statutory Status For Lok Adalats - P. V. N.

(continued from page 1) system. Justice M. N. Venkatachalaiah, in his presidential address, referred to the various steps taken in the Supreme Court to reduce arrears of pending cases. He maintained that only 57,000 cases are now pending before the Supreme Court & in less than two years there would be no arrears of cases.

Miscellany

□ 5-10-94, five rats were found dead in the Court rooms functioning in, Basava Bhavan, Bangalore. As a result State Consumer Forum and Bhatkal Enquiry Commission did not function on that day.

□ On 6 - 10 - 94 agitators opposing the Urdu News, telecast on Bangalore Doordarshan attacked and damaged the car of Chief Justice of High Court of Karnataka.

□ During October 1994 Lahari Foundation donated Rs. 750/- as medical assistance to Mr. D. Subramanya prasad, Advocate of Bangalore, who underwent Kidney transplantation

□ With effect from 8-10-94 Mr G S. Rao, Advocate from Bangalore, shifted his law chamber to 9-8/3, Road No. 7, Dwarakapuram, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad-500036.Ph.872417

Obituary

□ On 18-9-94 U. Parameswar (62), Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

□ On 29-9-94 H. R. Venkataramanaiah (70), Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

□ On 30-9-94 K. R. D. Karanth (63), an Advocate from Bangalore, died near Hubli in a ghastly road accident.

□ On 15-10-94 C. R. Revanna (43), an Advocate from Bangalore died near Kunigal under mysterious circumstances.

□ On 19-10-94 M. N. Raja Rao (60), Advocate, passed away at Bangalore.

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ಗ್ರಂಥ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭ

ತಾ|| 21-9-94 ರಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಲಿಟರರಿ ಯೂನಿಯನ್‌ನ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣರವರು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಕಾ.ಮೂರ್ತೀಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರ ವಿರಚಿತ "ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1988" ಹಾಗೂ "ಪಾದನ ಅಪಘಾತ: ಕಾನೂನು ಪರಿಹಾರ" ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಲಿಟರರಿ ಯೂನಿಯನ್‌ನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಟಿವ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಫಾಲಾಕ್ಷಯ್ಯನವರು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ತಾ|| 1-10-94 ರಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಅರವಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನದ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಖ್ಯಾತ ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೇಖಕಿ ಡಾ|| ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪನವರು ನ್ಯಾಯ ವಾದಿ ಕೋ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರಿಂದ ಅನುವಾದಿತ ಶ್ರೀ ಅರವಿಂದರ "ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿ" ಎಂಬ ಮಹಾ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದೇ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ಸದಾಶಿವರವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ ವಿರಚಿತ "ಶ್ರೀ ಅರವಿಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆಶ್ರಮ" ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಇ. ಎಸ್. ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಲಿಟರರಿ ಯೂನಿಯನ್

ತಾ|| 24-9-94 ರಂದು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ "ಹಿಂದಿ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರ ಗೀತೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಥಮಾಕ್ಷರಿ" ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಮಾರಿ ಸ್ಮಿತಾರವರು ಮೊದಲನೆ ಬಹುಮಾನ; ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹಜೀರ ಎರಡನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನ; ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರದೀಪ್ ಕುಮಾರ್‌ರವರು ಮೂರನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಅಂಬುಜಾಕ್ಷರಿರವರು ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದರು.

ತಾ|| 30 - 9 - 94 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ "ಆಶುಭಾಷಣ" ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್‌ರವರು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನೂ; ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಹೆಚ್. ಮೋಕಾಶಿ ರವರು ಎರಡನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಆರ್. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಬಿಲ್ಲಪ್ಪನವರು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನ ವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದರು.