

Yeddyurappa Resigns

BJP betrayed by father-son duo of JD(S)

ANIL DAS

The political theatre in the state is scripting a new drama every day with the recently concluded divorce-remarriage-divorce of Bharathiya Janatha Party (BJP) and Janatha Dal Secular (JD(S)) as a clear testimony. The coalition

and put son Kumaraswamy's political career to rest.

That Kumaraswamy should chair the coordination committee would help him decide on key issues and make him more powerful. All the cabinet decisions taken in previous regime need to be untouched to

power on 3 February 2006 with JD(S) leader HD Kumaraswamy becoming the chief minister while BJP leader BS Yeddyurappa took the post of Deputy Chief Minister.

But when the time came to hand over power, JD(S) started playing tricks. Despite promising unconditional support and agreeing to Yeddyurappa becoming the next chief minister, JD(S) chief HD Deve Gowda, presented a list of 12 conditions, which he said, would form the basis of a written understanding between the two parties. This came as a shock for BJP.

The insecurities that have crept between the leaders of the two parties have rusted the trust to the extent that neither of the two can trust the other. Within just one week of being in power, Yeddyurappa had begun to prove his mettle. If he had gotten even a little more time, he would have washed off the entire image that the JD(S) had built for itself in the last 20 months.

There has been a constant battle over the significant portfolios between the two parties. The JD(S) did not get portfolios such as mining and infrastructure, which was not acceptable to the leaders of the party. As one of the MLAs remarked, the Gowdas did not get the "certificate to loot". This greed factor clearly worked against the coalition.

When the JD(S) was in power, BJP faced the music of many reputation-harming allegations on them. Kumaraswamy's fear of having to face similar actions is another reason why he would fear letting BJP have the power in its hands.

Thus, though the concept of such a power sharing seems comfortable and fair to both the parties, it is still too utopian to put into practice.



Yeddyurappa leaving Vidhana Soudha Courtesy Churmuri.com

government, headed by BS Yeddyurappa collapsed after having been in a serious crisis of credibility and stability due to the 12 sutras or MoUs (Memorandum of Understanding) laid out by JD(S) supremo HD Devegowda.

A critical look at the 12 sutras of the Gowdas shows that they are designed to suit Gowda and his sons rather than the larger interest of Karnataka.

The condition that ministers' portfolios should be finalized only upon consultation with JD(S) reveals Gowda to be a worried man, since it will expose Gowda family's list of corruption charges

give more room to loot the state resources.

The NICE corridor matter has become a bone of contention between Gowdas and Industrialist Ashok Kheny, and Gowda has prohibited the BJP from stalling the project.

Such arrangements were never mentioned by BJP while supporting Kumaraswamy to form the government.

It was for the first time in Karnataka that political parties entered into a coalition where there would be a power transfer (from one party to the other) after twenty months. JD(S) and BJP came to

State Human Rights Commission to expand considering rising cases

DEBI PRASAD

Justice S.R Nayak, Chairman, State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) plans to open Human Rights cell in every district of the state. Cases related to human rights are rising and different cells would enable the commission in

matter of concern for us," says Justice Nayak. However, the Commission has already disposed 199 cases so far.

The latest case that the commission suo- moto took up was of Ajaya Shree Chandra, the 3rd semester student of Indian Institute of Science, who committed suicide



Freedom: every human being's birth right

Courtesy Google Images

their speedy disposal.

He also said that though the commission is planning to establish cells for each districts, lack of funds is a major hurdle in this affair. As soon as the Government of Karnataka releases the required funds, the plan will take off.

The Commission started on 26 July 2007 and received seven cases till the end of that month. Till 13th November, the Commission received 400 cases. In August, there were 35 cases; September, 122 cases; October, 170 cases; and November, 66 cases. "The increasing number of cases is a

in his hostel. "This is a case of Human Rights violation, as per Section 12(a) and we have already issued notification to the Additional Chief Secretary and Principal Secretary of Home Department to order a probe into the matter by an

police officer not below a Deputy Commissioner rank", informed Justice Nayak. Now the Commissioner of Police is investigating the case and they have requested for some more time to inquire into this matter. The case will have a final hearing on 3rd December.

400 cases have been registered till November 13th. 199 cases have been disposed so far

AICC attempts to gag media

RICHY D ALEXANDER

Journalists are not terrorists. The deeds of India's fourth estate are indisputable. Nobody can imagine a world without the media. Even today, the media face threats and challenges.

In India, we have freedom of the press. But some incidents have directly affected this freedom.

All India Congress Committee (AICC) meeting was held at Talkatora indoor stadium at New Delhi on the 17th of this month. Media persons could not enter the venue because of extreme security.

At the same time, news broke about the arrest of the terrorists who plotted to hijack Rahul Gandhi and Priyanka Gandhi. When the security guards got this information they allowed nobody to enter the stadium. The day before the meeting AICC had announced that everybody should enter the meeting hall before 6.30am on the scheduled day.

AICC's media secretary Veerappa Moily and Tom Vadakan approached the securities to give permission to the media persons to enter the hall. But the securities were very adamant. All the journalists protested against this. The journalists were treated like terrorists even after they showed their press card.

This is the first incident of its kind in the history of an AICC meeting. How can India claim that our security is flawless? If a terrorist group really wanted to sabotage the Talkatora indoor stadium on that day, it would not have been very difficult for them. The 13 December 2001 Parliament attack and the repeated blasts in Hyderabad on 25 August 2007 only prove the ease with which such operations can be conducted. After all how can the security personnel argue that the presence of journalists would affect safety measures? If the Prime Minister would go late to a meeting how

would the securities treat him?

India is a democratic country. Everybody is entitled to enjoy the freedom that comes with it. Yet, journalists face atrocities. The repercussions of this incident would be very high. The AICC meeting is over but who will take the responsibility for the freedom denied to the press of a democratic nation? Who has more power in AICC-the committee members or the security personnel? Who are the real culprits?

It is dubious whether the action against the journalists was pre-planned or not. Nowadays the assaults against journalists especially from the politicians, are rising. This misbehavior reveals the degrading values of Indian society. Media is for the public and not for the politicians. By telling the truth journalists do a service to the society.

In other words, it is high time to think about the values of journalism and politics.

