



SHRIDEVI ANTARANGA

Journey with Service, Education and Spirituality



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Editor: **Dr. M R Hulinaykar**

Hon. Editor: **Dr. K R Kamalesh**

Executive Editor: **Dr Raman M Hulinaykar**

English Version Editor: **V Krishna**



**EDITOR'S
VOICE**

Dr. M R Hulinaykar
Editor and Founding Chairman,
SHRIDEVI Group of
Educational Institutions

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27.24 Scheduled
Caste families, that
is 1.07 crore people,
participated in the
survey.*

Struggle for Internal Reservation Among Scheduled Castes



Introduction: The Unequal Quest for Equality

The idea of social justice in India has been intricately tied to the constitutional provisions of reservation. Yet, more than seven decades after independence, glaring inequalities persist not only between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and other groups but also within the Scheduled Castes themselves. The struggle for internal reservation—a mechanism to distribute the benefits of reservation equitably among SC sub-castes—has therefore become an urgent concern.

The Justice H.N. Nagamohan Das Commission submitted its report on internal reservation for Scheduled Castes, to the Chief Minister on August 4, 2025. It took six months to conduct the survey, study and ready the report. It is said that the Commission has covered almost 99 per cent of the houses of these castes in the State except in the area that comes under Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike.

The Report says that 27.24 Scheduled Caste families, that is

1.07 crore people, participated in the survey. The gender-wise classification of these is 53,65,014 men and 53,33,373 women. Out of these 1.07 crore people, 75.63 per cent people are in rural areas whereas the rest (24.33 per cent) are living in urban areas. Their total number includes, as identified by the Commission – 27,73,780 Madigas, 24,72,103 Holeyas, 14,05,272 Banjaras, 11,29,301 Bhovis, 5,10,454 Bhombis, 3,76,448 Chalavadis, 3,22,049 Beda Jangamas, 3,20,641 Adi Dravidas, 2,43,620 Koramas, 1,61,164 Paraiahas, 1,47,199 Adi Karnatakas, etc.

The Commission also identified some-sub castes who have least numbers among Scheduled Castes. A few of them are – K. Paris (6), Mala Hannay (8), Kolupuluvandlu (18), Masti (33), Malamasti (38), Manne (51), Bindla (52), Sapari (55), Lingader (60), Malajangama (62), Mavilan (66), Male Sale Netkani (67), Chandala (76), Kadeyan (76), Ellamalvar, Yalmmalavandu (80), Paniyandi (93), and Samban (93).

» Page 2

A Brief Review of the Book Avadhuta Gattahalli Shri Anjanappaswamiji and His Tradition

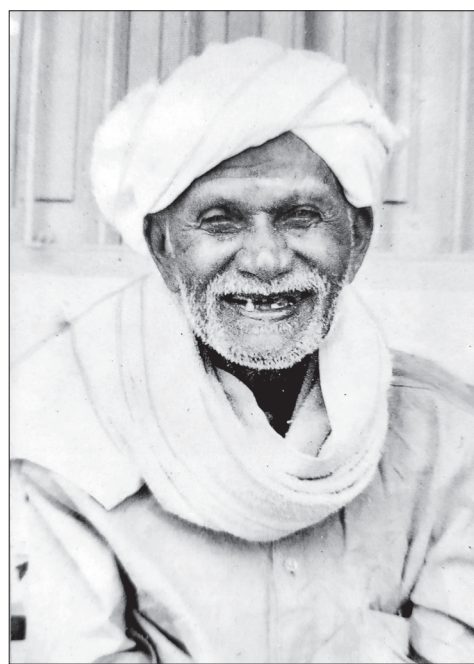
■ V Krishna

To commemorate the consecration of Shri Durgambikadevi, the Shridevi Group of Institutions and Shridevi Charitable Trust instituted a 'Shridevi Ramana Maharshi award. This honour is conferred upon enlightened souls who, while living amidst the worldly sphere, have made notable achievements in the fields of spirituality and social service. It has been decided to bestow this award upon Dr. B.R. Jayamma, who has with devotion and steadfastness carried forward the illustrious tradition of Avadhuta Shri Anjanappaswamiji. On this occasion, to be celebrated on 6th September 2025, a book titled Avadhuta Gattahalli Shri Anjanappaswamiji and His Tradition, authored by the renowned Kannada writer Dr. K.R. Kamalesh, is proposed to be released. The following is a humble attempt to present a brief review of that work.

Shri Anjanappaswamiji – A Living Flame of Devotion

Gattahalli Shri Anjanappaswamiji, revered as a true incarnation of Anjaneya Swami, is regarded as a shining jewel in the tradition of the Avadhutas. To compress his greatness into a few words is an impossible task, for his life and teachings are vast, profound, and radiant.

As is often the case with saints and seers, poverty was his constant companion. Born into a destitute family, young Anjanappa lost his father, the sole breadwinner, in early childhood. Soon after, a severe famine struck Tamil Nadu, compelling his mother to bring him to Kolar district of Karnataka. From his boyhood days, Anjanappa was a fervent devotee of Lord Anjaneya.



Though deprived of formal education, he was blessed with the natural gifts of music and poetry. He could compose devotional hymns and tatvapadas—songs imbued with deep philosophical insight expressed in simple yet stirring language.

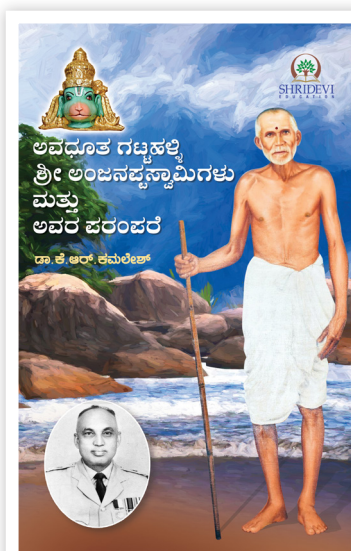
By divine grace, he was blessed with the darshan of Shri Anjaneya Swami, and in a mystical vision, Lord Shiva inscribed sacred syllables upon his tongue. Around this time, the inspired sage Shri Ramakrishna Acharya, guided by intuition, sought

out Anjanappa—then toiling in a field—and bestowed upon him the gift of Deeksha. These sacred experiences utterly transformed his life. Like Shri Ramana Maharshi, he embraced a life of complete renunciation, forsaking worldly attachments and pleasures.

Henceforth known as Shri Anjanappaswamiji, he became a guide,

mentor, and philosopher to countless seekers. Though established in the loftiest spiritual states, he never abandoned compassion for common humanity.

» Page 8



◀ From Page 1

A Long Road of Struggles and Early Attempts:

Earlier to Justice Nagamohan Das Commission, many attempts were made to provide internal reservation to subcastes among Scheduled Castes. Karnataka Government had appointed Justice A.J. Sadashiva Commission for the study of the same in 2004-05. At the same time, the Supreme Court of India had given its verdict on internal reservation. A sub-committee of cabinet ministers under the chairmanship of J.C. Madhuswamy, the then Law Minister in the cabinet of Basavaraj Bommai to provide for the reservation under consideration. A committee was also appointed under the Senior IAS Officer Smt. Rathnaprabha for studying this issue.

Such attempts are being done since 1975. The Government of Hariyana gave internal reservation to ‘Balmiki’ sub-caste, following which Panjab Government gave internal reservation to the sub-caste Majabi. Andhra Pradesh followed the suit.

Revisiting the Judgment

E.V. Chinnaiah appealed to the Supreme Court against this reservation policy. The constitution bench of the Supreme Court formed under Justice Santosh Hegde ruled in 2004-05, that the State Governments did not have the right to provide internal reservation to sub-castes among the Scheduled Castes. This annulled the reservation already provided by the Governments of Panjab and Hariyana. Panjab Government appealed to the Supreme Court against this order. The 5-judge Constitute bench of Supreme Court, in 2020, ruled that the State Governments have the right to do so. It warranted that the matter had to be referred to a 7-judge bench.

The Final Verdict:

The 7-judge Constitutional Bench headed by CJI, D.Y. Chandrachud, gave its verdict on 1.8.2024 that the State Governments have the constitutional right to provide for internal Reservation for subcastes that were socially and economically backward. However, it included a rider that such reservation should not be based on whimsical grounds, but invariably be on justifiable data.

The present CJI B.R. Gavai was also on the bench that gave the above verdict. He has recorded in his judgement that “It should be the duty of the state governments to give priority to providing reservation to sub-castes which so far have not been able to get suitable reservation in government jobs. Governments should make policies to identify the Creamy Layers in SCs and STs, so that the aim of the constitution can be achieved. Justice Vikramnath, while

Struggle for Internal Reservation Among Scheduled Castes

Reservations recommended by the Commission

- Category ‘A’ - 59 castes – Population 4.97 lakhs -Reservation 1 %
- Category ‘B’ - 18 castes – Population 34.91 lakhs -Reservation 6 %
- Category ‘C’ - 17 castes – Population 28.63 lakhs -Reservation 5 %
- Category ‘D’ - 4 castes – Population 26.97 lakhs - Reservation 4 %
- Category ‘E’ - 3 castes – Population 4.52 lakhs - Reservation 1 %

supporting the views of Justice Gavai, has recorded that “the parameters used to identify creamy layers should be different from the one used to identify other backward communities (OBCs). A person who, availing the reservation facility, has a got job in the lowest rung, should be considered as still backward, while a person who has got a higher post availing the benefit of reservation cannot be considered so.”

Karnataka appoints a Commission

As per this verdict of 2024 verdict of the Supreme Court, Karnataka Government appointed the Justice Nagamohan Das Commission for the purpose of providing internal reservation among Scheduled Castes. Justice Nagamohan Das has strictly followed each and every guidelines given by the Supreme Court in its final judgement.

It is necessary to consider here, the opinions of Justice Nagamohan Das, expressed before the media after submitting his report to the Government. He says “Those who have already availed the reservation benefits under the quota given to Scheduled Castes, must have consideration towards and sacrifice some thing for their unfortunate brethren who have, so far, not been able to get the same benefit. There are a number of subcastes who have not got such benefits even after 78 years have elapsed since we became independent.”

Besides just the numbers, Justice Nagamohan Das, in his report, speaks about the literacy level of people belonging to Scheduled Castes. According to the report, 86.54 per cent of Scheduled Caste people are literates. If we take the 2011 census figures as the basis, this figure will be 80 per cent. Justice Nagmohan Das further says that among the most backward castes among Scheduled Castes the number of literacy is very less, which is standing at less than 40 per cent and the number of those who have technical education and completed post graduate courses is negligibly low. No one, among people belonging to 25 out of 101 sub castes, has got technical degree. Similarly, in 14 sub-castes, there is no one who has passed post graduate degree and engineering degree. There is not even a single person in

Dissent and Discontent:

There are a few dissent notes in the society against the report of Justice Nagamohan Das Commission, especially from the right-wing sub-castes and also by communities like Banjara and Bovi. They have raised objections against its implementation. Leaders like Mavalli Shankar of the Dalit Sangarsh Samiti, Dasaiah, former member of Karnataka Public Service Commission, and retired Senior IAS Officer Siddhaiah have expressed their dissatisfaction and said “the Justice Nagmohan Das Commission began its work with a preconceived notion that the population of right-wing community was less and included Chalavadi and Adi Karnataka communities which are a part of this right-wing, in another category. This has reduced the quota of reservation that the right-wing community deserved”. Similarly the leaders of Banjara and Bovi communities also raised their objections stating that injustice is done to them also.

At this juncture we should recall the words of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. He had said “the people belonging to Scheduled Castes are just not a minority community. They deserve more protection under our Constitution, than citizens of other communities. In other words, they are reeling under worse social, economic and educational conditions comparing to that of other people. Therefore, it is very much necessary that we have to provide protection against oppression and discriminatory treatment by the society”.

It is necessary that, in the days to come, people belonging to Scheduled Castes have to organise a struggle for getting reservations and to get reasonable quota in filling the four lakh posts that are presently vacant.

40 sub-castes of Scheduled Castes, who has become a doctor. People belonging to ten communities, such as Banjaras, Bovi Holeyas,

Madigas, etc. have availed maximum advantages from education and hostel facilities and other schemes of various governments.

Employment and Representation:

The employment landscape tells a similar story of unequal access. The total number of posts in the Government of Karnataka is 11.76 lakh. Of which 7.31 lakh posts have been filled as of now, leaving more than 4 lakh posts vacant. Of 7.31 lakhs, 1.99 lakh posts have been given to members of Scheduled Castes. Among them the number of men is more than twice of women. This highlights the gender inequality among Scheduled Caste employees itself, working in the Government. In the C and D grade posts 15 per cent is earmarked for Scheduled Caste candidates. However, in A and B grade posts, they have not been given reservation commensurate with their population. Sub-castes such as Chandala Garoda, Kolupukuvandu, Kampmadis, mavilan, malajangama, Maruvankar, Mahavamshidheda, Vankar, Manne, Masti, Pindolli, etc. have not been able to get even a single job in any Government office. One reason for this is that they do not have the required educational qualification. This strongly suggests that the Government has to give attention to provide education to the people of these sub-castes to make them eligible to get government jobs.

Living Conditions:

In Karnataka, 70.10 per cent of Scheduled Caste people have their own houses and the rest do not have houses of their own. People belonging to Shillekyatha, Sudugadu Siddha, Mala, Chennadasiri etc. come under the latter group. In Bengaluru 60 per cent of Scheduled Caste people are living in thickly populated, run-down, squalid parts of the city, which are labelled as slums.

Political Representation:

Under the provisions of Indian Constitution, people belonging to Scheduled Castes have, no doubt, got reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and Vidhana Sabhas. But, if we see whether people belonging to sub-castes in the Scheduled Caste category have got their due commensurate with their population, we cannot get satisfactory answer. The touchable groups among Scheduled Castes have got more representation in these Houses, for which there are some political reasons. The stand of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Pune Pact was very significant in this connection.

It is reported that 41 out of 101 sub-castes in Scheduled Castes do not have representation in the political

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arena. In Karnataka there are 21,917 Village Panchayats members. When we look at the representation pattern of Scheduled Caste people, the Holeyas. Madigas, Banjaras, Adi Karnatakas, and Bovi communities have occupied first, second, third, fourth and fifth places respectively.

In 52 City Corporations in the State 52 Scheduled Caste members are there, of whom only 12 sub-castes have their representatives. In 82 other Municipal Corporations, the number of representatives belonging to Scheduled castes is zero. In other local governments, only 60 sub-castes out of 101 sub-castes in Scheduled Castes have representations while the rest 41 sub-castes have, so far, drawn blank, in this regard. The main reasons for them not getting representation are their poverty, lack of education, and their groups lack sufficient numbers. These reasons have rendered these groups weak in negotiating for representation.

Recommendations of the Commission:

Considering all such factors, Justice Nagmohan Das has fixed the percentage of internal reservation for sub-castes among Scheduled Castes. Broadly he has divided Scheduled Castes into five divisions and fixed the reservation quota for them in proportion to their population.

Legal Hurdles: The 50% Cap

The Commission has suggested to increase the quota of reservation for Scheduled Caste people, based on their population. However, the Supreme Court of India has, in Indra Sahni case, has ruled that the total percentage of Reservation should not exceed 50. Therefore, the it is not possible for the State Government to implement the recommendations of Justice Nagamohan Das Commission as it is. But the Government of India has the authority to increase the quota of reservation for Scheduled Castes based on their population.

Since there is an urgent need for implementing the Report of the Commission, now the Government of Karnataka has to reduce the quota of reservation proposed for Categories ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’. When the entire quota system is modified based on the population of each of the castes, then the Government can readjust the quota for these three Categories based on their population.

A few sub-castes which are most backward and whose population is less are included in the Category ‘A’. The reason for inclusion of these sub-castes in this category, is that these do not have a voice to demand reservations and consequently injustice will be meted to them. For the left-wing sub-castes are included in Category ‘B’, while the right-wing sub-castes are included in Category ‘C’. The touchable sub-castes such as Banjara, Bovi, Koracha, Korama can avail reservation under ‘D’ category. Sub-castes such as Adi Karnataka, Adi-Dravida, and Adi Andhra have found places in the Category ‘E’.

■ Narration: **Srivatsa**

Modiji and Ramakrishna Ashrama

Our Prime Minister Modiji was a student of Ramakrishna Ashrama school. He was a student of the School run by the Ashrama, from 6th to 8th standards. Then Revered Shri Athmananda Swamiji was heading that Ashrama. The young Modi served there in various capacities. He was cleaning the sanctum sanctorum, assisting those who used to carry out pooja there, to clean the clothes of the Swamiji etc. Not just that, he continued to do such works even in the Belur Matha in Kolkata. When he was 18, he approached the Swamiji there and told him that he would become a Samnyasi. But the Swamiji did not give his consent to that proposal of Modiji.

He advised him “you do not take Samyasa. Instead engage yourself in social service. You give this promise. You have the temperament for becoming a good social worker. I also advise you not to remove your beard”. Revered Veereshananda Sarasvathi Swamiji, of Shri Ramakrishna Matha, Tumakuru revealed this in a programme organised by Shridevi College on the occasion of welcoming the students into the first-year diploma course. Modiji continues to be an ardent devotee of Ramakrishna Matha and where ever he goes, whether within India or abroad, if there is a Ramakrishna Matha, he visits the Matha and pays his homage. As advised by Swamiji, he continues to



have beard and to serve the people of India.

Addressing the fresh students, the Swamiji advised them to have the habit of learning something or the other every day. He said “you should always have an inquisitive mind. You must remember that only when you give same preference to your rights and obligations, your life will run smoothly and you will find values in your own life. Another thing you must always keep in mind that defeat while living a honest life is far better than the success got by improper ways.

M.S. Patil, Director of HR, Shridevi Group of Institutions, Dr. Lavanya Raman and Ambika Hulinaykar both Trustees, Shridevi Charitable Trust, Prof. Narendra Vishwanath, Principal, Shridevi Engineering College, S.B. Lokesh, principal, Polytechnic College, and others had participated in the programme.

■ Report: **N. Anand**

“ In professional courses, skill development plays an important role. If students develop their skill during their college days, they will get good employment opportunities. Students have to cultivate the value system the Swamiji has just told, they can become good citizens and get good respect in the society.

- Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar

Your future depends on your efforts. Shridevi College has well experienced teachers, helping staff, and good facilities are provided in the campus. If you concentrate on your study and goal, you will certain good opportunities and prosper in life. Do not waste your time watching social media. You must have fire in your belly for the improving your knowledge.

- Dr. Raman M. Hulinaykar

Rural Development Scheme and Self-reliance

Dr. Lavanya Raman, Trustee, Shridevi Charitable trust and ophthalmologist, said “the Rural Development Scheme of Shri Kshetra Dharmasthala has played a very important role in giving self-reliant life and economic equality to women”. She said this while inaugurating a mass puja of Ashta Lakshmi and a Dharmic Sabha on 19.8.2025. She further said that “It is necessary that women play a positive role not only in their families but in the society also. In this process, they have to take care of their health both physical and psychological. Where women are respected and adored, Gods will stay there permanently. Earlier if a girl child was born in a family, family members used to think that it was their misfortune. But time has changed. Now women have proved that they can thrive well in all the fields. To justify this statement, Onake Obavva, Kiththur



Channama, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Salumarada Thimmakka, Central Minister Nirmala Sitharaman stand as the shining examples”.

Shrikara Virabasava Mahaswamiji, speaking on the same occasion, said “if we live in harmony with the nature, we do not need the help of any doctors in our life”.

Satish Suvarna, of Shri Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Scheme explained the activities of Shri Kshetra.

Amaranatha Shetty, President, District People Awareness Forum expressed his concern about the present-day youths are swerving from the right path because of their addiction to Youtube and mobiles.

A GIFT BEYOND LIFE

The Journey of Organ Donation in India

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, Founder, Shridevi Medical College, Tumakuru, said “Organ Donation is as important as food donation and general public should be made aware of this, as organs donated can save patients who are on the threshold of death and light the lamps of their family”. While speaking on the occasion of ‘the World Organ Donation Day’ held on August 12, 2025, in Shridevi Medical college, he further said that “Shridevi Hospital has got permission from the Government for transplanting organs received from the donors to the patients who are in need of it. At present, kidney transplantation and

eye-operation are being done here and in the near future, the process of transplantations of other organs, such as liver, lung, heart, would be taken up. Shridevi Hospital has experienced and expert doctors who are ready to take up this important life-saving job”.

He also said that media, religious leaders, social and health workers have to play an important role in creating awareness among general people, for donating their organs for such a noble cause”.

His opinion was that “The reason for not getting the organs as much as required from the public, is mainly due to lack of awareness about organ donation. Shridevi College proposes

to conduct a massive campaign to create awareness both in urban and rural areas and to make them understand the importance of it to our society”.

Why Awareness is the Real Lifeline

Dr. Raman Hulinaykar, Medical Director, Shridevi Medical College, said “Our College had organised a one-week campaign in connection with ‘World Organ-Donation Day’ to convey to the common people the benefits of organ donations by bringing to their notice that one such donor can save 7 to 8 persons’ lives by donating his or her organs. Various competitions were also organised during that week.

■ Report: N. Anand

Awareness Procession

Dr. Raman Hulinaykar, Medical Director of Shridevi Medical College, added that the college had organized a one-week campaign in connection with World Organ Donation Day. During this campaign, they highlighted a powerful truth: one organ donor can save seven to eight lives. Competitions, awareness drives, and community interactions were part of this effort to break myths and build trust.

Similarly, during an awareness procession in Tumakuru, flagged off by Dr. Raman himself, the message was simple but profound: “Organ donation is one of the holiest donations anyone can make. It is an invaluable gift, for both an individual and the society.” With road accidents and lifestyle diseases on the rise, the demand for organs is higher than ever, making awareness more than just important—it is a lifeline.

Ambika Hulinaykar, Trustee of Shridevi Charitable Trust, pointed out the shocking mismatch between demand and supply: nearly five lakh patients in India need organs, yet only about 18,000 transplants were conducted in 2023. A decade earlier, in 2013, the number was a dismal 5,000. This staggering gap highlights the urgent need to dispel misconceptions and normalize organ donation.

One of the biggest hurdles to organ donation in India is the tangle of myths, fears, and suspicions. Many still believe that donating organs will prevent them from attaining peace after death, or that their body will be disrespected. Others fear organ trafficking, a concern fueled by sensationalized media reports of the past.

Dr. Yashvanth Gangaiah, a Specialist in organ transplantation, said “Organ transplantation does not save another person’s life, but, it brings back the light to his family, it gives a new assurance to the family members and it brings positive changes in the society. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all of us to participate in this life-saving movement”.

M.S. Patil, Director, HR, said “Several kidney transplantations have successfully made in our Shridevi Medical College Hospital. It is a Government recognised organisation for carrying out organ transplantation and it is known as the hospital that has conducted most number of kidney transplantation”.

■ Report: H.V. Shruthi Belliyar

Organ Donation should be included in Curriculum

Dr. Sundar Shankaran, Senior Doctor in Aster Hospital, Bengaluru, while participating in the ‘World Organ Donation Day’ held in Shridevi Medical College on August 13. insisted “A chapter on organ donation should be included in the curriculum” so that our student-community will become aware of its benefits.

He appreciated the family of late Dr. Rajakumar, a Kannada matinee-idol, for creating awareness among Kannada people about organ donation, by donating his eyes after his death. Dr. Dr. Sundar Shankaran also said that families play an important role in giving inspiration to its members, for donating organs.

According to him, We should not forget that the god has given us two kidneys with a purpose of which we can donate one to another person who is in need of it. We should



think broadly and be prepared to donate one kidney whenever need arises in our society. Dr. Sundar assured that donating one kidney will not cause any health problem to the donor.

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, Founder Chairman, Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions opined that we should continue to continue creating awareness among people, without limiting our effort to August 13.

On the same occasion, too persons - Shantha Kumar and Suresh

Kumar – registered their name in the register for getting organs. Madhugiri Nagaraj who got a kidney from his father Nanjegowda and Salman Khan who got a kidney from his mother shared their opinion with the audience.

Dr. Lavanya Raman and Ambika Hulinaykar Trustees, Shridevi Charitable Trust, Dr. Raman Hulinaykar, M.S. Patil, Dr. Harendra Kumar, Dr. Yashvanth, Dr. Manjunath, Dr. K. Mohan Kumar participated in the programme.

A Storm in the Nineties: Lessons from a Controversy

Our society does not leave the organ transplant Surgeons to do their duty. It wants to shackle the hands that transplants organs. It happened in the nineties when the Janatha Dal under the Chief Ministership of J.H. Patel. Dr. Patil who was working in Yallamma Dasappa Hospital in Bengaluru, used to visit our hospital as a visiting surgeon.

There was a secret plot against Yallamma Hospital. There was a noisy ruckus that kidneys business was being taken transgressing the rules, and transplanted to wealthy patients. The print and electronic media blew up disproportionately this false news and made this a national news headline. It led to hot debates in the State Assembly also. It misled the gullible general public and they were panicky to come to hospitals for any kidney problem.

Police were after Dr. Patil and they were about to arrest him. Inevitably he had to take bail against the action of the police. This incident wrecked his family.

Public should understand that kidney transplantation cannot be carried out over night. It has to go through 3-4 stages. Nephrologist, transplant surgeon, lab-staff, several para medical staff, and if necessary a physician are involved in the transplantation procedure. It is not possible to keep them in dark and conduct this procedure under the counter. Even when several experience doctors and surgeons explained this procedure, police were not convinced about the fact and the public, who were reeling under ‘mass hysteria’ could not understand.

So the matter went to the court. The judge who heard the case, had

good common sense and knew about the medical procedure involved in such cases, asked some penetrating questions to which the police were unable to give proper justification. Dr. Patil and others in Yallamma Hospital were declared ‘innocent’. But by the time the verdict came, sufficient damage had happened in the lives of Dr. Patil and others.

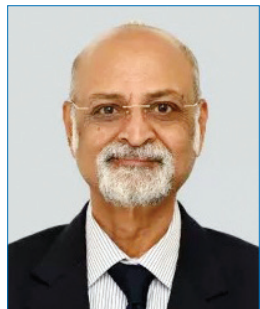
When storm subsided, the fact came out. This was the consequence of a fierce conflict between two extremely powerful and influential liquor kings in Karnataka. One group used their influence it had in the then Government and made the hospital which was owned by another group a victim. In this fight between two bulls, doctors became the sufferers.

It clearly demonstrated that while transplanting organs concerned hospitals and doctors must take utmost care to save themselves.

A GIFT BEYOND LIFE

Kidney Transplantation: One for the Donor, Other for Donation

There is a common, but misconception about kidney transplantation. That is' people think that the kidney which is not functioning properly is removed and a kidney got from the donor is placed in its place. This is wrong. The failed kidney will not be removed, instead,



the donor's kidney is transplanted just below the kidney which is not functioning. Only in case if that original kidney

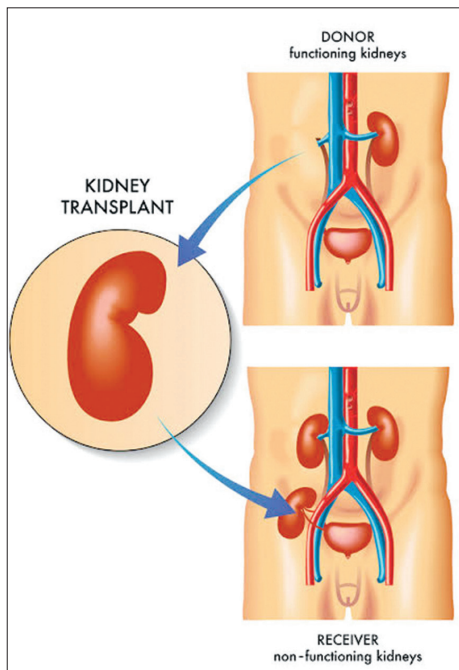
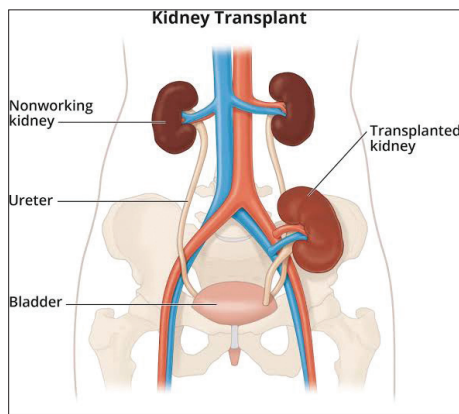
affected by infection or cancer, that will be completely removed from the patient's body.

Only in case of transplanting kidneys, we have, fortunately, more time, unlike in cases of liver, heart, etc. In latter case, transplantation has to be done immediately.

Kidney transplantation: Procedure:

Dr. Sundar Sankaran, Senior Doctor in Aster Hospital, Bengaluru, has, in an interview given to 'Shridevi Antaranga' explained the procedure involved in the transplantation of kidneys. He also detailed how the kidneys taken out from a living donor or a brain-dead person, function, what is the maximum time gap between it is taken out from the donor and grafted in the patient's body.

Kidney problems may occur in two ways – one is temporary which can be cured by dialysis and with medication. The second one is permanent, in which case the kidney is damaged completely and cannot be repaired. In such cases the only solution is kidney replacement. There will be five stages in kidney failure.



By the time it crosses all these stages the condition becomes worst and the another kidney is to be transplanted. In this case dialysis will not help as it is not a perfect substitute treatment for transplantation.

The donor's kidney should perfectly be in tune with the body system of the donee. If it does not and if the patient does not adhere to the advice of the doctors with regard to medication, it may lead to infection and the whole effort of transplanting becomes totally useless.

The kidney got from a living person starts functioning immediately while the one taken from a brain-dead

A Brief Bio of Dr. Sundar Sankaran

Dr. Sundar Sankaran was born in Madras (now, Chennai), in 1955. He belongs to an upper class Kumbhakonam family. His parents were Dr. Sankaran and mother Ganga. He had his primary education in Tamil Model School, New Delhi and did his M.B.B.S. and M.D. in Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. He worked in CMC Hospital, Vellore and as a kidney transplant expert in M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bengaluru. At present he is the Programme Director, Aster Institute of Renal Transplantation, Bengaluru. He has been awarded with many awards including Lifetime Achievement Award for services rendered to Kidney Patients by Nephrology Association of Karnataka, Fellow of the Indian Society of Transplantation, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, etc. to name a few.

person (especially, from a person died in road accident) and transplanted in to the patient, may take 2-3 days to starts its function. Therefore, it is better to get a kidney from a living person.

How the kidneys are preserved:

The kidney taken out from a person should be transplanted within twenty-four hours. Beyond that it may not function and the transplantation would be a futile exercise. For better results such kidneys should be transplanted within 4 to five hours. Still better is to take out the donor's kidney in one operation theatre and transplanted into the body of the patient in another theatre immediately would be better. If the process takes unduly more time, both the efficiency of the kidney will

be lost completely and transplanting such a kidney serves no purpose.

Kidney transplantation may, in the private hospitals, cost from Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs, while the same would be from 2 to 3 lakhs in Government hospitals like Victoria Hospital, Bowring Hospital, etc. in Bengaluru. In some government hospitals in Tamil Nadu transplantation is done free of cost.

Besides bearing the transplantation charges, the patients have to keep on spending on medication for the rest of his or her life. In the beginning the medication cost may be around 25,000 while in the later years, it may comedown, say to around 10,000. This expenditure is unavoidable.

Governments have to think of providing medicines free of cost for the patients who have undergone kidney transplantation. Tamil Nadu Government is giving the medicines free in such cases. We hope that Karnataka Government also follow the same and give medicines to, at least, poor people. It helps saving lives of many poor people.

Dr. Sundar Sankaran advises people 'to take suitable steps in the very early stages of kidney problems. The saying 'Prevention is better than cure' is totally correct and people have to be pro-active in avoiding any kidney problem. As a precaution, they have to keep themselves away from bad habits such as tobacco smoking, drinking liquors, etc. excess consumption of sweets, having obesity, uncontrolled BP, being fraught with tension – are some of the highways to invite kidney problems. Instead, people have to walk regularly, consume sufficient fruits and vegetables, and adopt simple living habits '.

■ Interviewer: K.S. Ramamannar

**Motherly Love is Boundless**

“ My mother has four children. Other three are quite healthy, while I was suffering from kidney problem. My condition was very worse. My mother came forward to donate one of her kidneys to me, without a second thought about her own health. Though she had other three healthy children, she did not abandon me to my fate. A mother always has a soft corner towards her helpless child. Risking her own life she gave me a kidney. I got her kidney transplanted in Shridevi Hospital. For the boundless love she had for me I cannot give anything in return except being grateful to her throughout my life.

- Salman Khan whose heart was overflowing with gratitude towards his mother.

Beneficiary's experience

“ I was suffering from kidney problem since two years. I had to go repeatedly to a hospital and get dialysis done. When I met Dr. Yashvant and told him about my problem, he assured me that Shridevi Hospital could transplant a kidney if a donor comes forward to donate one. My father Nanjegowda came forward on his own to donate his kidney to me. Dr. Yashvant and he conducted the transplantation successfully. I had to stay in the hospital for twelve days. I am following the doctors' suggestion about medication. Now I am free of the agony of the kidney problem I had earlier. I am now healthy in all respects. When I was getting dialysis quite often, there were several restrictions that I should not drink water even I was thirsty, I should not eat this or that. But such restrictions are history now. I can eat normal food, drink sufficient water. I am grateful to Dr. Yashvant and his team for giving me a fresh lease of life. They and other staff of the Hospital treated me with love and compassion which I cannot forget.

- Madhugiri Nagaraj

A GIFT BEYOND LIFE

Quality Treatment for Transplanting Kidneys

Dr. Yashwant Gangaiah, expert Urologist, said “Since most of the people are reeling under the rampant but silent killer called diabetes, number of cases of kidney problem, even among our young generation, is increasing all over. If we keep our sugar levels within prescribed limits, we can easily prevent many of the health problems or keep them under control.

“Many patients come to me every day for getting dialysis done. Usually, if their kidney problem is severe, I advice to get kidney transplantation. In the last three to four months, we have done four such transplantation in Shridevi Hospital in Tumakuru and all of them are doing well now.”

Salman Khan (22), Madhugiri Nagaraj (45) and young lady of 22 years who got kidney transplantation in our hospital are leading their normal lives. Getting a kidney transplanted is far more beneficial than opting for frequent dialysis. If one goes for dialysis there will be a lot of do’s and don’ts such the patient cannot drink water as much as he needs, cannot eat what he wants to, etc. As far expenses concerned, both costs would almost be same, if we



consider the charges one has to pay for frequent dialysis, which he has to get for the rest of his life.

However, one cannot foresee how long the transplanted kidney function smoothly and naturally. It depends on the health condition of the patient. Statistics show that out of 100 cases, in the first year it works well in 95 to 98 cases, the third year it comes down to 96 to 97 and in the fifth year it may be around 93-95. Tenth year onwards it works in 85 to 90 cases perfectly well. One or two persons may face some problems.

Reports say that people who have undergone kidney transplantation, sometimes, are undergoing dialysis. We must understand one thing that every thing has some limitations. So, aberrations are seen here and there depending on the health conditions of persons. Most of the persons (about 90 per cent) who undergo kidney transplantation happen to be diabetic patients. Kidney problem will, normally, not be there in case of those who are non-diabetic, non-BP patients and whose creatine level is below 1.5.

A Brief Bio of Dr. Yashwant Gangaiah

Dr. Yashwant Gangaiah studied in Bengaluru Medical College, Bengaluru and had his M.B.B.S. degree, and finished his M.D. course in Devaraj Urs Medical College, Kolar. He completed his three-year Nephrology Course in Apollo Hospital, Chennai, and worked as Nephrology specialist in Manipal Hospital. He originally belongs to Tumakuru itself and worked as Nephrology Specialist in Shridevi Hospital. Now he is running his own clinic in Tumakuru.

Shridevi Hospital has all facilities for transplanting kidneys. It has an exclusive blood bank, experienced and well-trained paramedical staff, well-equipped operation theatres. It has got permission from the Government to conduct organ transplantation.

Since the cost of operation is comparatively less here, I appeal to the patients of Tumakuru districts and of the nearby districts can avail the benefits of these facilities.

It is a God's Gift

Some people condemn themselves because they have not achieved anything in their life. For them the God has given a golden opportunity to get life-satisfaction. That is, instead of rendering their organs into ashes or becoming dust after their death, they can, in advance, donate a few organs, so that each of those who receive them, can get a new life. But for that they have come out of the shackles that are binding them to several misconceptions. This is the best way of transforming oneself and becoming oneself a person benevolent to the mankind. He may become an ideal model for others to walk on the same path.

Shridevi Hospital has official permission from the Government for taking out both the eyes, both the kidneys, heart, heart-valves, liver, etc. from a brain-dead person, only after death of the brain is confirmed by testing twice by an expert team for making sure that the brain is actually dead and it has no chance of recovery.

Every day a number of patients, suffering from kidney problems, approach us. After testing them thoroughly, we make them aware of their condition, and if necessary, we suggest kidney transplantation and



take their or their family members consent before going ahead.

Before actual removing the kidney from the donor’s body, several medical tests, such as blood test, are conducted on both the donor and the patient then a group of expert doctors and surgeons decide whether the donor’s kidney is suitable for the patient or not. This procedure takes considerable time. A period

of at least twenty days is required for this and to make the patient ready for the transplantation. After getting permission from the Government for this particular transplantation, we conduct the operation.

Initial tests and matching to be conducted before operation would cost Rs. from, 60 to 70 thousand and for conducting the grafting procedure, another five lakhs may be required. In the post operation period, the patient has to come once or twice in a week to the hospital for regular check-up. Starting from the discharge of the patient from the hospital, he or she has to be under strict medication.

We are planning to increase our capacity to conduct more such operation as the number of cases coming to us for kidney transplantation is ever on the increase. Plans are on the cards for conducting such operation outside Tumakuru also to help the patients to get this facility at a place nearer to them.

A Brief Bio of Dr. S.P. Manjunath


Dr. S.B. Manjunath was born in Huliyaar, Chikkanayakana Halli, Tumakuru District. He completed his M.B.B.S. in the Government Medical College. Following it, he completed his M.S. (General Surgery) in A.J. Medical College, Mangaluru from 2015 to 2018. He worked as General surgeon and Senior Resident Doctor in the medical colleges of Kerala and Hassan (Karnataka).

He passing the entrance examination MCH got a seat in the year 2020 and completed the course in Bangalore Medical College. He is serving the Shridevi Hospital, Tumakuru, as a Urology Consultant, since last January.

We have decided to implement a scheme to get the kidneys from dead persons on a large scale. Our Management has given its consent for this and is extending all the support and cooperation for going ahead implementing it.


Shridevi Hospital is providing quality kidney operation facilities at comparatively lower cost. Our people in Tumakuru district and elsewhere in the State are requested to make good use of this.

Thus
Spake the
Wisemen



“The Buddha was a perfect advocate of equality of every one in the society & they should be given equal opportunities without any discrimination. His Sangha had a democratic constitution. He was treating himself as one among several of the Bikkus. He never acted as an authoritarian. According to him Dharma is the leader of the Sangha. He had refused to nominate any one as the leader of his Sangha after his death.”

- Excerpt from the Book “Buddha or Karl Marx’ by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar



Lighting Lives Through Vision

A Landmark in Free Cataract Surgeries at Tumakuru

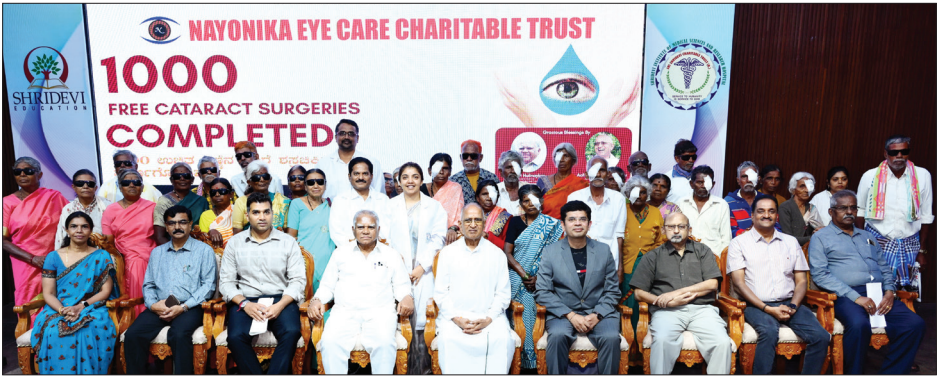
On the morning of August 14, the usually calm premises of Shridevi Hospital in Tumakuru brimmed with joy and gratitude. The occasion was: the successful completion of one thousand free cataract operations, jointly undertaken by Shridevi Medical College and Research Centre and the Nayonika Eye Care Charitable Trust of Bengaluru.

A Visionary Mission: No One Should Live in Darkness

“It is rare,” Shri Prashant, Chairman of the Nayonika Eye Care Charitable Trust, reflected, “to find a person who embodies all the desirable qualities—courage, eloquence, wealth, etc. Yet if one lacks compassion, what use is his greatness to society?”

Prashant described Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar as a rare individual who possessed admirable traits and also a heart overflowing with empathy. He said “Dr. Hulinaykar is a perfect human—one whose generosity and kindness are the foundation of this hospital’s success.”

The mission of Nayonika Trust is: *‘no person in Karnataka should ever go blind because of cataract’*. With such determination, the Trust has been extending free medical assistance to those who otherwise would have been condemned to a life of darkness.



“In this noble mission,” Prashant acknowledged, “Shridevi Medical College and Hospital have been our strongest allies.”

Echoes of the Past, Hope for the Future

The Chief Guest, Dr. Acharya M. Nagaraj, Founder of Suvarnamukhi Samskritidhama, recalled how, in his youth, he had witnessed the legendary Dr. M.C. Modi performed thousands of cataract surgeries and brought sight to as many people.

“Today,” he said with warmth, “I see the same spirit rekindled in this young couple—Prashant and Dr. Surekha Prashant. Their commitment fills our hearts with joy. The society must remain eternally grateful for such selfless service. Unlike in America, in India there are immense opportunities to serve. This is what makes life meaningful”

He ended by paying glowing tribute

to Dr. Hulinaykar: “He is a perfect gentleman, an ideal personality from whom we have much to learn.”

A Gentle Reminder: The Duty of Giving Back

When Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar himself addressed the gathering, he struck a chord of humility and responsibility. As the Chairman of the Shridevi Group of Institutions, he acknowledged the natural human need for financial stability but cautioned against making wealth the sole purpose of life. “Money is necessary,” he admitted, “but it cannot be the only aim. We owe a debt to society, for it is from society that we have received everything. It is our moral obligation to give back.”

He also said “Scholarships for students are being given, to ensure that education becomes accessible to more students. After the first semester our students can complete

their courses without much financial burden”.

Dr. Hulinaykar appreciated the indispensable contribution of Prashant and Dr. Surekha Prashant. “It is no small feat,” he said with pride, “to conduct one thousand free cataract surgeries. Without their partnership, this achievement would have been impossible. I also congratulate every single member of the team who made this dream a reality.”

The Unsung Heroes Behind the Milestone

Behind the glitter of big names and grand speeches were the doctors, nurses, and support staff who worked tirelessly to make the mission possible. Among them, Dr. Lavanya Ramana, Specialist Ophthalmologist at Shridevi Hospital, shone as the central figure and she deserves heartiest congratulations. Dr. Hulinaykar facilitated the distinguished persons who were present in the programme.

Dr. Raman, Medical Director; Dr. Harendra Kumar, Principal of Shridevi Medical College; Dr. Mohan Kumar, Superintendent of Shridevi Hospital; Dr. Rekha Gurumurthy, Vice-Principal; Dr. Ravish Kumar; Dr. Hemanth, and many others, along with the enthusiastic students had participated in the programme.

Colostrum: The Unsung Good Samaritan of Motherhood

A Golden Gift of Nature

In the quiet moments after childbirth, a mother’s body performs one of the greatest miracles of nature. The mother’s body begins secreting colostrum—a thick, yellowish fluid, often overlooked, misunderstood, and sometimes even discarded. Yet, within these few drops lies a pharmacy of nature, an elixir that safeguards life, strengthens immunity, and nurtures the bond between mother and child.

Sadly, myths and misconceptions continue to cloud its importance. Many mothers, misled by outdated beliefs or social pressures, are denied the chance to provide their children with this priceless first nourishment. It is precisely to dispel such misconceptions that Shridevi Medical College, Tumakuru, had launched awareness campaigns, highlighting the theme: *“Prioritise Breastfeeding.”*

Breaking the Myths Around Breastfeeding

At the inauguration of the

Breastfeeding Awareness Campaign, Dr. Raman M. Hulinaykar, Medical Director of Shridevi Medical College, said firmly “Our society wrongly assumes that breastfeeding spoils a woman’s beauty. This is baseless. Mother’s milk is the best food for the all-round development of a baby.” This campaign’s aim is to correct misconceptions and empower women with knowledge and make them understand that science has now clearly shown that breast milk is unmatched in ensuring a baby’s healthy start”.

Nature’s Own Immunity Booster

It is true that mother’s milk is rich in proteins, antibodies, and growth factors and contains immunoglobulins—particularly IgA which equip the newborn’s body to face the outside world, preventing harmful pathogens from causing infections.

Smt. Najma, an officer in the Tumakuru City Corporation, observed this beautifully: “It is a wonder that any disease a mother suffers from is



not passed on to her child through milk. Mother’s milk is nature’s gift—it strengthens both body and mind.”

Breast-feeding and the Mother’s Health

While the spotlight often rests on the infant, breastfeeding holds profound benefits for mothers too. It stimulates the uterus to contract, helping mothers recover faster after childbirth. It lowers the risk of postpartum hemorrhage and, in the long term, has been linked to reduced risks of breast and ovarian cancers, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.

Moreover, the natural act of nursing fosters emotional satisfaction, reducing the likelihood of postnatal

depression. Thus, breastfeeding emerges as a holistic health practice—beneficial not only for the child but also for the mother.

The Decline in Breastfeeding Practices

Despite overwhelming evidence, breastfeeding rates remain disappointingly low. Dr. Mukthamba, Principal of the District Health Training Centre, lamented that in India, only around 50 percent of mothers with suckling infants practice breastfeeding. The reasons are many: urban lifestyles, career pressures, lack of supportive infrastructure at workplaces, and, most notably, aggressive marketing by infant formula companies.

Avadhuta Gattahalli Shri Anjanappaswamiji and His Tradition

◀ From Page 1

With feet firmly planted on the ground, he reached out to the suffering, extending benevolence and guidance. By the command of Anjaneya Swami, he built a temple with the assistance of disciples and local devotees, installing consecrated idols of many deities. That sacred site has now blossomed into a holy place of pilgrimage.

Poet, Philosopher, and Reformer

Though unschooled, Swamiji was an impromptu poet of rare genius. He composed hundreds of devotional songs in Kannada and Telugu, blending philosophy with heartfelt devotion. His simple yet soul-stirring verses touched the hearts of all who heard them. Initially unable to read or write, Swamiji, by sheer divine grace, mastered these languages and recorded his compositions in notebooks. Soon, his songs spread far and wide, especially among women, who sang them for solace and spiritual strength.

Swamiji fearlessly opposed regressive customs such as caste discrimination, endearing himself to the masses. His fame grew so widely that, in a remarkable incident, an American devotee—then visiting the Ramakrishna Math in Kolkata—was divinely directed by a stranger to travel to Gattahalli to behold a living Avadhuta. She journeyed to Bengaluru, met Swamiji, and even received Deeksha from him. Such was his universal compassion.

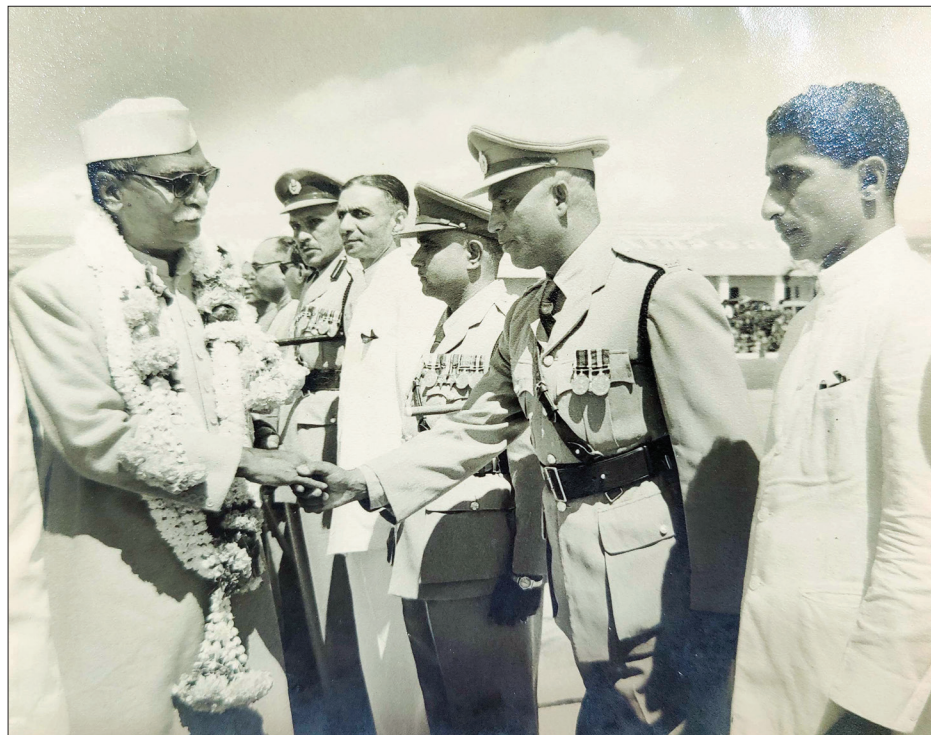
Importantly, Swamiji never employed his miraculous powers for personal gain or publicity; his miracles were silent testaments to his divine stature.

Dr. K.R.Kamalesh has captured all these aspects in his book with lucidity and reverence.

“

The dream and determination of my husband Dr. Hulinaykar and myself came true when Shri Durgambikadevi came to the premises of Shridevi Educational Institutions and is blessing all her devotees ever since. Her kindness is boundless. We feel Her presence here every moment. I got from my parents, as a hereditary gift, devotion to Revered Shri Ramana Maharshi. Revered Shri Ramana Maharshi has blessed us. May Shri Durgambikadevi and Revered Shri Ramana Maharshi keep blessing all for ever.

- Shanthadurgadevi
Hulinaykar



Senior Police Officer B.P. Revanna, welcoming Dr. Babu Rajendraprasad, the then President of India, on his arrival at Bangalore.



Police Officer B.P. Revanna who became an ardent disciple of Paramahansa Anjanappaswamiji, in 1938.

Revanna – A Bridge Between Swamiji and the People

The second part of the book recounts the life of B.P. Revanna, who became a devoted disciple and alter ego of Swamiji. Orphaned of his mother in infancy, Revanna was raised by his devout grandmother, who nurtured in him a natural inclination toward devotion and philosophy.

After graduating, Revanna entered the State Police Department. Through dedication and integrity, he rose to the rank of Deputy Inspector General before retirement. He solved many difficult cases, earning the President's Medal for meritorious service. Despite his tough professional role, he remained gentle, modest, and kind, mentoring his juniors with patience.

Drawn to Swamiji through one of his aides, Revanna surrendered himself wholly at his Master's feet. With unwavering loyalty, he dedicated his time, energy, and resources to Swamiji's Ashrama, shunning

publicity. Even after Swamiji's passing, Revanna continued to serve the Ashrama and devotees with the same compassion. He arranged for the publication of Swamiji's biography and compositions and even organized Harikatha discourses to spread his teachings. He became a vital link between Swamiji and the common people. To this day, those blessed by Swamiji remember Revanna with gratitude and reverence, honouring him almost as they honoured Swamiji himself.

Dr. Jayamma – Torchbearer of the Tradition

The final section of the book narrates the life of Dr. B.R. Jayamma, daughter of Revanna. A dedicated medical doctor, she has followed in her father's footsteps, committing her life to the Ashrama of Anjanappaswamiji. After Revanna's passing, she has carried forward the tradition with grace and devotion. She provides free medical services to the rural communities surrounding the Ashrama, while leading a life of simplicity and philosophical bent.

Blessed with the guidance of Yogini Shraddhapran Mathaji of Belur Ramakrishna Math, Kolkata, who bestowed Deeksha upon her, Dr. Jayamma continues to embody the ideals of the tradition. In every respect, she is most deserving of the Shridevi Ramana Maharshi Award.



Dr. B.R. Jayamma, who has esoteric experience.



Shridevi Ramana Maharshi Award – 2025

And Release of a Book

06.09.2025 Saturday, 10:30 AM,
Venue: Shridevi Educational
Institute Campus, Sira Road,
Tumakuru

Gracious Presence Revered Yogishwananda Mahaswamiji

Ramakrishna Yogashrama,
Ramohalli, Kengeri

Inauguration
Shri H.M. Revanna,
Former Minister, & Chairman,
Guarantee Implementation
Committee
Government of Karnataka

Release of the Book
**'Avadhuta Gattahalli
Shri Anjanappa Swamiji
And his Tradition'**
Authored by Dr. Kamalesh

By
**Shri Radhakrishna
Doddamani**
Hon'ble Member, Lok Sabha
(Gulbarga)

First Copy to be received by
Shri Asagodu Jayasimha,
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Brahmana Development Board

Briefing on the Book
Shri D.D. Malagi,
Dy.S.P. (Retd.) and Former
Chairman, Shri Siddharuda
Matha, Hubballi

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Gynecologist and
Dharmadhikari,
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