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READING & DICTATION  
EXERCISES FOR  
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

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₹70

**Reading and Dictation Passages have been marked for 20 words each, so that the same can be dictated for 80 to 160 upm speed.**

**Exercise 1**

On behalf of the Government of India, I extend a very cordial welcome to the Chief Ministers and other representatives<sup>20</sup> from the States and Union Territories who made it convenient to attend this important meeting at short notice. There<sup>40</sup> has been a steep increase in the prices of certain essential commodities in the last few months. This has affected all<sup>60</sup> sections of society, but particularly the poor and middle class families. At the outset, I would like to state that<sup>80</sup> this conference expresses its empathy and concern for the people who have suffered hardships because of this problem. The problem<sup>100</sup> of price rise in India cannot be isolated from the problems in agriculture, markets, consumer markets and the<sup>120</sup> administration. It is a problem that simultaneously affects both the<sup>140</sup> housewife and the farmer. Whenever there is a steep price rise, it makes a hole in the expenditure budget of<sup>160</sup> the consumer family and the income expectations of the producer family. Rising prices is a national problem. It needs<sup>180</sup> to be tackled by both the Centre and the State Government separately as well as jointly. While an objective analysis<sup>200</sup> of the problem is no doubt necessary for its proper comprehension and resolution, politicization of the issue should be avoided.<sup>220</sup> The spirit of cooperation and sharing of responsibility alone can help us evolve effective long term, medium-term and immediate<sup>240</sup> strategies to stabilize and reduce prices of essential commodities. I am sure, we will conduct the proceedings of this conference<sup>260</sup> in this constructive spirit.

My Government has accorded the highest priority to ensuring adequate supplies of essential commodities as well<sup>280</sup> as keeping their prices within reasonable limits. Towards this end, a series of meeting has been held. Recently, the Cabinet<sup>300</sup> Secretary had convened a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories to review the price situation and<sup>320</sup> also to evolve an Action Plan for curbing the rise in the prices of essential commodities as well as increasing the<sup>340</sup> supplies of these commodities in different parts of the country. The plan has already been sent to you for further<sup>360</sup> action. I am sure that the State Government and Union Territory Administrations have come prepared to discuss the implementation of<sup>380</sup> the plan. The main reason for the recent spurt in prices was the weather.<sup>400</sup>

EMPATHY: projecting to understand; SIMULTANEOUSLY: at the same time. COMPREHENSION: understanding; STRATEGIES: essential policy.

**Exercise 2**

On account of the low unit price of the agriculture products, even a small shortfall in supplies causes large<sup>20</sup> price fluctuations. And the market structure responds to this reality in a manner detrimental to the consumers' interest. I would<sup>40</sup> not like to substantiate this point, since the Agenda Papers circulated to you, do precisely that, with the help<sup>60</sup> of figures about the shortfalls in demand and supply of a few selected essential commodities. What needs to be noted<sup>80</sup> however, is that there have been large regional variations in the price rise. The onion prices in Delhi and some<sup>100</sup> other cities registered much sharper increases than cities in the South. I must dwell here briefly on onion prices. The<sup>120</sup> unprecedented weather conditions leading to sharp supply shortages is the reason for shortage on onions. Arrivals of fresh supplies was<sup>140</sup> also greatly delayed by the continued spell of unpredictable weather. It could have made a difference if the decision to<sup>160</sup> place onion under the Open General License with zero import duty, coupled with arrangements for speedy imports, had been taken<sup>180</sup> somewhat earlier. The prices of other essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, tea and salt have shown a normal trend.<sup>200</sup> In view of the comfortable stock position of the commodities their prices are expected to rule easy in the coming<sup>220</sup> months. As a precaution, however, the Government has decided to release 40 lakh tonnes of wheat to the State Government<sup>240</sup> for open sale at the rates fixed separately for different zones in the country. Several State Government have intervened in<sup>260</sup> the market to ease the price situation. Market intervention operations, however, have their limitations, with which all of us<sup>280</sup> are all too familiar. They must be resorted to, only if the need is urgent and acute. When well managed, they<sup>300</sup> do produce desired results and bring some relief to harried consumers. However neither the Centre nor the State Governments can<sup>320</sup> bear the financial and administrative cost to sustain them for too long and for a range of commodities. We should<sup>340</sup> therefore, shift our focus to such medium term and long term strategies as would better manage prices of essential commodities.<sup>360</sup> There are four broad areas where the Centre and the States should together evolve a common approach. They are: production,<sup>380</sup> supply, distribution and export import management of agricultural produce. It is obvious, but still bears emphasis, that we will not<sup>400</sup> be able to gain a lasting control over the price situation unless we vastly increase production of all the essential commodities.<sup>420</sup> This point is also important from the point of view of guaranteeing Food security to our growing population now.<sup>440</sup>

**Exercise 3**

This type of Commonwealth Games has never been held in the past and never will be held in future.<sup>20</sup> A Sports Minister in UPA - I has given a very serious statement. He was perhaps first such Sports Minister<sup>40</sup> who was not concerned with sports. We read many statements from him in daily newspapers. He said that the people<sup>60</sup> organizing these games are devils. He said that these games are nothing but loot. The hon. Members from the Opposition raised<sup>80</sup> the issue of diversion of special provision funds for SC/ST. I would like to know from the Government<sup>100</sup> as to who will reply to these questions. The Sports Minister says that his responsibility is limited to construction<sup>120</sup> of stadium;

The Government of Delhi says that they are limited to creating infrastructure. The Sports Minister in UPA-1<sup>140</sup> has stated that India is spending the half of Rs. 70,000 crores on Commonwealth Games kept for loan<sup>160</sup> waiver of 40 crore families of farmers in order to boost its international image. I would like to have a<sup>180</sup> reply from the Government about the truth in this statement. One day a television channel revealed about the CVC<sup>200</sup> report. In this report it was stated that irregularities to the tune of crores of rupees have been<sup>220</sup> committed by the various departments of the Central Government, the State Government and the DDA. Within 24 hours<sup>240</sup> a letter regarding irregularities committed by the Organising Committee in the Baton relay was given to another news channel.<sup>260</sup> This is my serious charge and I want a reply from the Government. The Officials Secrets Act has been violated.<sup>280</sup> This report within 24 hours was broken in order to hide the irregularities reported by the CVC.<sup>300</sup> The person responsible for this lapse who has committed this gross irregularity should immediately be punished. The price of<sup>320</sup> an item of Re. 1 has been tendered for a price ten times higher. It is a very serious<sup>340</sup> report from the CVC. There is not a single agency on which allegation has not been levelled. It has<sup>360</sup> a mention about the DDA as well which is directly under the Lieutenant Governor. A minimum of 50 per cent<sup>380</sup> quality assurance was not there in the work. Who is responsible for all these irregularities mentioned in the CVC report?<sup>400</sup>

Handwritten notes in shorthand script corresponding to the text on the left, covering the entire paragraph.

INFRASTRUCTURE: facilitating conditions;  
DIVERSION: turning aside

**Exercise 4**

CAG report says that there is no coordination. Who is responsible for this? Hon. Minister of Sports<sup>20</sup> says that he is not concerned. The Committees formed in the meeting of Consultative Committee entrusted the foremost<sup>40</sup> responsibility on the Minister of Sports. Commonwealth Games Federation, Organising Committee, Youth Affairs and Sports Ministry, Group of Ministers and the<sup>60</sup> Lt. Governor of Delhi, everyone was assigned its task. I would like to know this much only as to why<sup>80</sup> we are being let down throughout the world while we are discussing here about the bungling and corruption being done<sup>100</sup> by various departments of the Government of India and the State Government of Delhi. The Committees were constituted in<sup>120</sup> 20 January, 2005. Did the reports of the irregularities not come up before these Committees from 2005<sup>140</sup> to 2010? If not, then who is responsible and if the reports were received, why no action was taken.<sup>160</sup> Who is responsible for not taking action? I doubt that the Hon. Minister of Sports will be able to<sup>180</sup> provide reply regarding all these departments. Was not the Government aware of the discussions of the High Level Committee?<sup>200</sup> Who is responsible for the corruption at such a large scale?

The sportsmen do not have home advantage since the stadia<sup>220</sup> are not ready. The good and renowned sportsmen are refusing to take part in this event. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports<sup>240</sup> claims that an amount of Rs. 11,000 crore has been spent while the CAG says that<sup>260</sup> an amount of Rs. 13,000 crore has been spent. So, where is this difference amount of Rs. 2000 crore<sup>280</sup> being spent? Where has it gone? Nobody knows. Recently, a new cricket stadium has been built in Nagpur<sup>300</sup> at the cost of Rs. 90 crore. But for the renovation of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium alone, an amount of Rs. 900 crore<sup>320</sup> has been spent. What was the condition of the Stadium when the Hon. Minister went there for its inauguration?<sup>340</sup> Due to its defective nature, it is yet to receive the No Objection Certificate. Has the defectiveness of the<sup>360</sup> New Shooting Range come up or not? The website of the Cycling Federation of India does not have information<sup>380</sup> with regard to its members and the names of the sportsmen who are likely to take part in the event.<sup>400</sup> The most serious thing is that we have not even thought about the sportspersons. What is the condition of the practice at the Shooting<sup>420</sup> Range? The office bearers and the sportsmen of the Federation have claimed that they have not been provided equipment.<sup>440</sup>

ASSIGNED: to allot;  
RENOVATION: make new again.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script corresponding to the text on the left, covering the entire paragraph.

Exercise 5

I welcome all of you to the first meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Communications. We are in the midst of an information and communication revolution. This revolution is bringing about fundamental changes in every aspect of life at the national and international levels. It has also opened the prospect of India emerging as an Information Technology superpower. This prospect will become a reality only if we create a modern, nationwide telecommunications infrastructure at the earliest. Telecommunications is also, by itself, an accelerator of economic growth. The telephone is no longer a luxury, but an indispensable tool in every conceivable economic activity. For example, the large network of STD/ISD booths established by the Department of Telecommunications in a short span - and we can see these booths even in small towns today - has immensely benefited small entrepreneurs and the common person. Experts have calculated that one per cent increase in telephone density results in a three per cent increase in GDP. As you would make out from the agenda notes, this information and communication revolution has, unfortunately, largely bypassed rural India.

The National Telecom policy of 1994 had envisaged universal access and availability of basic telecom services on demand. We are way behind achievement of this objective. The failure is most glaring in meeting the target of at least one Village Public Telephone for each of the six lakh villages in the country. More than half of these six lakh villages still do not have even a single telephone, not to mention other sophisticated forms of communications. Moreover, the telephone density in such of the villages, which do have a connection, is very low. This should be matter of concern for all of us. My Government will not allow the rural urban divide to get further widened because of failures in policy and implementation to meet our goal in rural telephony. My vision is to see every Indian village connected with the Global Village that is being created by the information and communication revolution. The failure in the area of rural telephony cannot be seen in isolation from the flaws in the National Telecom Policy of 1994 and its implementation. Today everybody recognizes that the reforms in the telecom sector, particularly relating to investment in basic and cellular services by private operators, have failed.

ACCELERATOR: to raise gradually; INDISPENSABLE: necessary; ENVISAGED: planned; SOPHISTICATED: modern; IMPLEMENTATION: enforcement.

Exercise 6

The country cannot, therefore, afford any further delay in resolving the many problems in the telecom sector, which my Government has inherited from the past. As I have stated on several occasions, we have both the political will and the competence to unravel these knots in the most transparent manner. In doing so, we will be guided solely by national interests, to which all other sectoral interests must become subordinate. As a first step, we have created a high powered Group on Telecommunications under the chairmanship of Shri Jaswant Singh. It has been mandated to recommend to the Government the following: One, create a strong, independent, and credible regulatory framework by strengthening the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. The Government will move to suitably amend the TRAI Act, if found necessary by the Group to achieve this objective. Two, to resolve all issues in the telecom sector, including the licence fee structure for basic and cellular operators, to ensure fastest proliferation of telecom services in India, including in rural areas. As I have stated before, the Government will take suitable action in this matter before the end of the year. Three, To formulate a new National Telecom Policy to address, among other things, the revolutionary phenomenon of the convergence of telecom, IT, media and consumer electronics. This suggests that we may have to create a common policy and regulatory framework for telecom, broadcast, cable, Internet, and other aspects of convergence. All this will require the evolution and implementation of rational Spectrum Policy based on best international experience. In dealing with this important task I have directed the Group not to tinker with the issues but to come up with a fundamental and lasting solution that will both meet the needs of the country and also take into account the rapid technological changes in this dynamic sector. Otherwise within a few years, India might once again face problems similar to the ones we are dealing with today. The solution must, among other things, address the national objective of rural telephony. We cannot expect the DOT alone to undertake this important social obligation. Private operators will have to share this responsibility and meet their targets speedily. There is also a need to use many different technologies simultaneously - especially wireless - to ensure cost-effective and rapid spread of telephones in villages and hilly areas. The solution must also result in further strengthening the Department of Telecommunications in order to successfully face the increasing competition in the coming years. There are many examples in the world where state-owned telecom organizations, have become major players.

TRANSPARENT: openness; CREDIBLE: reliable; CONVERGENCE: meeting point.

### Exercise 7

I am pleased to be here at the inaugural session of the India Economic Summit organized by the World Economic Forum and the Confederation of Indian Industry. Your conference is taking place at an extraordinary moment in India's democratic history. Whatever is happening now is a sign of the vibrancy of Indian democracy. However, I would like to assure you that volatility in Indian politics will have no fundamental impact on the process of economic reforms in the country. The reform process has become irreversible, indeed, my Government has depoliticized the economic agenda. Your summits in the past have fostered constructive interaction between foreign and Indian business and with the Government. They have also facilitated foreign business becoming familiar with India's efforts, both, to carry out internal liberalization and to integrate itself with the global economy. Since you met here a year ago, a number of new and decisive steps have been taken by my Government to strengthen our economic fundamentals and improve the productive efficiency of our system. In the schedule of your meetings over the next few days you would be interacting with some members of my Cabinet, some distinguished businessmen, economists and senior Government functionaries. They would outline for you only what has been achieved during this period but share their vision of the economic agenda for the coming months. In the last nine months, my Government has taken important initiatives over a wide gamut of economic issues which cover insurance, capital markets, information technology, housing and infrastructure, to mention a few.

The reform process initiated is wider and deeper than any comparable programme earlier. Its multiplier effect would have long term beneficial impact on the economic and social development of India. We also take some pride and satisfaction that given the turmoil in the rest of Asia and many other parts of the world, our macro economic fundamentals continue to be strong. They create new opportunities for private investment, both domestic and foreign. A GDP growth of well over 5 per cent, inflation below the double digit number, comfortable foreign exchange reserves, positive growth in agriculture, stable exchange rate management coupled with sectoral initiatives have reaffirmed the Government to a policy of liberalization with suitable checks and balances. I have said earlier and would reiterate today that there is no panacea to bring about high rates of economic growth here.

VIBRANCY: swinging to and fro; VOLATILITY: changeable; TURMOIL: confusion; PANACEA: cure for all ills.

### Exercise 8

Discussions are going on within the Bretton Woods institutions, the United Nations and other forms of reform of the global economic architecture. We will participate constructively in this dialogue so that the emerging reform process can durably address the malaise that has adversely affected many countries. Such a reform process should help in the evolution of a new financial architecture based on transparency, symmetry of obligations, equity, effective management in the face of rapid flow of large sums of capital around the world, and orderly development of world trade for the common good of mankind. Poverty alleviation must remain the central objective of international action.

We recognize that globalization is both a reality and an opportunity. We are convinced that nations cannot prosper in isolation and must forge complementary relationships based on mutuality of interests. India is committed to the continuation of its policy of liberalization coupled with effective social safety net. We will also pursue policies to maximize the gains from the opportunities which globalization offers, while ensuring that credible mechanisms are in place to mitigate the risks that are inherent in this process. Our aim is to be a strong nation, so as to be able to live in peace, prosperity and dignity. We recognize, however, that the strength of its economy. Whatever we do to strengthen our national economy, we will do it in a manner that will simultaneously strengthen the democratic polity of India; whatever we do to strengthen the democratic polity, we shall simultaneously strengthen the secular unity of India; and whatever we do to strengthen our democratic polity and secular unity, we will bear in mind the need at all times to dramatically reduce poverty in the shortest possible time. In this endeavour, our approach is the same as that advocated by Prof. Amartya Sen, the great Indian economist who won this year's Nobel Prize for Economics -- namely, liberalization and globalization. Yes, but with a credible programme to improve the social sector. Many of our initiatives in the social sector are aimed at providing nutrition, hygiene, health, and education to those large numbers of our population who continue to be the victims of poverty. India is a democratic country. Democracy is our greatest strength. Freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom to live with diverse faiths and systems are fundamental to our culture. We believe that these are essential components of liberalization and globalization. We have another great strength. We have an unbroken record of honouring all our financial obligations of foreign investors and lenders. We have a sound legal system that incorporates justice.

ARCHITECTURE: art and science of designing a structure;  
MALAISE: ill; ALLEVIATION: to improve;  
COMPLEMENTARY: mutually beneficial.

### Exercise 9

Sir, unfortunately for most of us, what is decided by the highest judicial authority in our country is that the Directive Principles are not as important as Fundamental Rights. It is most unfortunate. I do not mean any criticism against any individual judge sitting, I mean criticism from the point of view of the principle adopted to decide the cases. The Directive Principles are not only the duties cast upon the State, they are a sort of rights available to the citizens as a whole in the country, to the society as a whole. We consider the right available to an individual and we do not consider the right available to so many individuals in the country, we are committing a mistake somewhere. They have decided that because Directive Principles are not justiciable, fundamental rights are more important and when a law is made to implement the Directive Principles it goes against the Fundamental Rights, it has to be struck down. That is most unfortunate.

There is a decided case in which a Harijan student was admitted in a medical college, a law was made for that purpose. The case went to the High Court in Madras and it decided that equality before law is not available under that Act because all students should be treated equal and so the admission was cancelled. That was most unfortunate. It is a different thing that the judgement was reversed and so many other steps were taken and we have now in our country students from Scheduled Castes and Tribes getting admission to medical colleges on priority, it is all there but that is a different thing. Only few days back in this House itself I do not mean disrespect to the Hon'ble Members who pleaded the cause in the most beautiful, most effective manner, what have we decided? There was a law brought before this House which said that in order to protect the skull and brain of an individual he should wear helmet. Then, because of the prevailing religious and other social circumstances, certain citizens were given exemption from this. He said, if you do this, some body will go to the court and get an injunction against this because there is discrimination between women in this country. What was the result? The result was that the Hon'ble Minister had to say that the ladies would be exempted.

JUDICIABLE: to plead for enforcement; EXEMPTION: to make free; INJUNCTION: stoppage to an action by court.

### Exercise 10

With respect to what my friend is asking us to do, I am one with him, I would be the happiest person if this is included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights. I would be the happiest person. But there are certain difficulties and those difficulties are to be taken into account. My dear friend standing here said that unless you change some other provisions in the Constitution, it is not going to be possible for you to implement this Fundamental Right. Supposing we are not including this in Fundamental Rights but supposing we are trying to implement it? In Maharashtra, the Employment Guarantee Resolution was passed and then the law was passed. Now we are trying to see that this is included in the Fundamental Rights Chapter. But there was difficulty in America when President Roosevelt under the new deal made a law to see that those who were in service were not retrenched in the recession period, that law was challenged in the Supreme Court and that law was first struck down. When he came out openly, and when he said I pack the benches, that pack the benches phrase changed the entire situation and a different judgement was given and law was again declared as not ultra vires of the Constitution. That is the position there. Now, if you make a change of this kind, if you pass a law that is not going to help us. It may somehow or the other create so many difficulties.

We have Article 32 in our Constitution. What does Article 32 and also Article 26 provide? Article 32 provides the right to an individual to go to the Supreme Court in order to enforce the Fundamental Rights made available to the citizens. In the Fundamental Rights Chapter, Article 32 is also there. I do not mean that the people should misinterpret me when I say that Article 32 creates difficulty and that Article 32 should not be there. I do not mean that, Article 32 would be necessary. Difficulty arises as Article 32 is there and if fundamental right is made available to the citizen that citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court. Article 32 says that writ can be issued against the Government. There is the right available to the citizen in the Fundamental Rights. Article 32 is there and Article 226 which is not treated as a part of the Fundamental Rights Chapter - also gives the same kind of right to citizen in the High Court as given by the Fundamental Rights.

RETRENCHED: to put out of work; ULTRA VIRES: not legal.

Exercise 11

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion has been held today on a very important subject. All the Hon'ble Members who have taken 20 part in this discussion have given some very good suggestions. I am grateful and thank them for it. You know 40 how much awakened the people have become today. No one had made any efforts in this direction 4 or 5 60 years ago. First of all it was our late Prime Minister of India who drew the attention of the people 80 towards it. This problem is not confined to India alone but is a matter of concern for the entire world. 100 Today, the foreign countries also feel that a heavy price will have to be paid for the development that has 120 been made. To fight against nature is suicidal and you all know and the foreign countries are also saying that 140 if there had been lesser development and the environment had remained unaffected that might have been better. The health standard 160 of the people is declining these days. This would not have happened otherwise. It is essential that every individual in 180 every country should enjoy good health. However, the level of environmental pollution is somewhat lesser here than in other countries. 200

There are three major problems facing our country today. The first is that of floods, the second is of drought 220 and the third is of pollution. You may be aware that deforestation is the main reason underlying the problems of 240 floods and drought. If the mountains are denuded of forests there is no obstruction to the flow of water downwards 260 and fast eroding soil along with it. In this manner, the rivers get flooded in our country. About four crore 280 hectares of land is flooded. On an average, one crore hectares of land is flooded every year. In case of 300 very heavy floods, four crore hectares of land may be flooded. However, on an average one crore hectares of land 320 is affected by floods every year. The main reason underlying drought is the lack of greenery. You will notice that Gujarat, 340 Rajasthan and several other States are often hit by drought. The main reason is that these areas are denuded 360 of forests. Trees are felled. A law has been enacted in this regard but there are some shortcomings in it 380 The Hon'ble Members have rightly pointed out that stringent punishment can be awarded under this law and we must follow it vigorously. 400

DEFORESTATION: to make land nude of forests;  
STRICT: binding, strict.

Exercise 12

We would be considering this law soon and would make necessary amendments in it so that this law becomes as 20 effective as the pollution laws. I would state certain things later on. We want that similar stringent law should be 40 framed about felling of trees also. Along with this, I think that unless people's cooperation is there and until it 60 takes the form of a people's movement, it will not yield the desirable results. I respect the opinions of the 80 Hon'ble Members and feel that their feelings are very good and they have offered some very good suggestions. I would 100 cite an example of the golden times to emphasise the importance, recognition and respect that our ancient sages gave to 120 the forests.

An Hon'ble Member from Rajasthan was speaking here. I will tell you a story from Rajasthan which is 140 two hundred and fifty years old. According to this old story, the Maharaja of Jodhpur had once ordered the felling 160 of trees for constructing a palace. In those days, lime was used for the construction of buildings but it was 180 to be seasoned before it could be used and wood was required for that purpose. When the king ordered the 200 felling of trees, the servant replied that it would be difficult to find trees because there had been continuous famine 220 for the past four or five years. However, there are trees in the villages where the Vishnoi community is living 240 but they do not fell trees. It is against their religion because trees as well as human beings both have 260 life in them and as such there is no difference between the two. As soon as you cut a tree 280 and squeeze it a little, a fluid comes out. The fluid is similar to human blood. Therefore, it is a 300 religious belief that felling a green tree is as sinful as killing any other form of life. But the king 320 ordered the trees to be cut and said that it hardly mattered that they were Vishnois. The servants reached there. 340 As soon as they started cutting a tree a woman came out and asked as to why they were felling 360 the trees. The servants pleaded that they were only obeying the orders of the king. The woman made great efforts 380 to stop that and said that cutting of trees was against her religion. Finally, to cut the long story short, 400 the woman was put to death. When her three daughters came forward to offer resistance they also met the same 420 fate. Later thousands of people assembled there. This happened in a village which is at a distance of 20 miles from Jodhpur. 440

SINFUL: against morals; PLEADED: to appeal.

Exercise 13

Since, the very basis of the Bill has also been questioned that is whether the restructuring of the capital of the institutions is at all needed. It is our view that a developmental agency should be organisationally independent and its board professionalised. Having fully fed the Industrial Development Bank of India since its infancy for a decade, the Reserve Bank has placed it in a position of importance. The Government have, therefore, taken the view that the time has arrived to elevate the status of the Development Bank to that of the principal financial institution. Just as the Reserve Bank is the Central Bank of the country, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is the principal investment institution, the Development Bank should achieve the status of the principal financial institution, all the three being directly owned by the Government. The Bill seeks to achieve this purpose. Further, the Board of the principal financial institution should reflect the various impulses of different States of India particularly those which are industrially backward. As I have already explained, you will see from Clause 6 of the Bill that in a Board of 25 members, excepting two who are Government officials and two employees of the financial institutions, the rest are professionals in the sense that they represent all-India and State-level financial institutions, banks and various fields like science technology, industry, economics, industrial cooperative marketing etc.

The Reserve Bank as the Central Bank of the country will be represented at the level of a Deputy Governor on the Board and on the Executive Committee of the Development Bank. The Reserve Bank is, therefore, in a position to continue to make its positive contribution to the operations of the Development Bank and through it, of all the other financial institutions. It has also been argued that after the restructuring of the Development Bank, neither the volume of credit to industry will increase nor will the cost of credit decrease and thus there is no economic rationale for the Bill. In any event the mobilisation of resources and their channelling will be done in close coordination with the Reserve Bank of India. Having elevated the status of the IDBI and made it statutorily responsible for the coordination, the Development Bank and the other financial institutions will work with greater cohesion and to that extent there will be better development of resources all round.

A point has also been raised that with the transfer of the shareholding of the Industrial Development Bank of India from the Reserve Bank to the Government, large

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industrial group would have easier access to institutional finance then before. In the second note of dissent by my Hon'ble friends, a similar point has been made that the credit policies to be followed by the institutions have not been defined. The policy of financing industry including small scale industry, co-operatives etc., and the large industrial groups, is determined by Government. For implementing the policy of Government, it is perhaps not very material whether the Industrial Development Bank of India is directly owned by Government or owned through the Reserve Bank. Parliament has, therefore, the opportunity to oversee the policy being followed by the Development Bank and the other institutions in financing industry in general and the larger industrial groups in particular. The Hon'ble Members have in their Minute of Dissent referred to the position that the employees' representatives will not be elected on the Board but will be selected in a manner prescribed by Government. They have referred to the practice prevailing in regard to the appointment of Directors on the Boards of the nationalised banks. I may inform the House that in the case of the nationalised banks, the scheme framed under the Banking Nationalisation Act does not provide, as such for a direct election by workmen of their representatives on the Boards of the banks and a representative is chosen out of a panel of three names suggested by the Federation, which on verification by the Central Labour Commissioner, has the largest number of workmen as members. A more or less similar procedure will be drawn up in this case also for selection of the employees representatives.

I now take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the services rendered by the Reserve Bank of India in feeding the Industrial Development Bank of India from its infancy and having brought it up to its present status so that it could take up the leadership of the other financial institutions independently. As I have already stated earlier, the Industrial Development Bank of India will continue to be as much a concern of the Reserve Bank as of the Government in the new set up as well. I have every hope that the Development Bank as the principal financial institutions in the field of industrial finance with its enlarged role should be able to play an effective part in the balanced industrial development of the country in accordance with national priority and aspirations. This has been provided in the Preamble by the Joint Committee constituted by the concerned Ministry.

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INFANCY: childhood; ELEVATE: to raise;  
RATIONALS: reasons; COHESION: to bring together.



Exercise 14

Sir, natural calamities seemed to be now a very regular feature. This year there are several States which are seriously <sup>20</sup> affected by drought. In some States it is the second successive year of drought and in some other states it <sup>40</sup> is almost the third successive year. It means that large sums of money will have to be provided and I trust <sup>60</sup> the priorities will be respected. We cannot go on putting up with a situation in which hundreds of thousands of <sup>80</sup> villages today are without drinking water. Where from any drinking water is to be provided is not even known. The State <sup>100</sup> Governments do not know what to do with it. It is not money alone that matters, though large sums of <sup>120</sup> money will have to be provided to ensure that drinking water is made available to villages. The Finance Minister knows <sup>140</sup> that farmers must be given remunerative price. Mr. Finance Minister, I would request your attention to this particular point. You <sup>160</sup> have said that by giving remunerative prices to farmers in respect of sugar you have seen immediately the result, and <sup>180</sup> the manner in which the sugar cultivation improved, increased and you have larger sugar production. That is exactly what we <sup>200</sup> say. If you give remunerative price to farmers for what they produce not only will you be doing justice to <sup>220</sup> them, but you also will ensure increased production. Productivity is one of your major, ought to be one of your <sup>240</sup> major bug bears. It is the one thing in which you are not being successful whether it is on the <sup>260</sup> agricultural front or on the industrial front. I hope that this is something to which you will pay greater attention. <sup>280</sup> When the Finance Minister started his budgetary exercise in 1998, he endeavoured to do two things. One was <sup>300</sup> to loosen the tight regulatory grip that he had on industry. Government decided to loosen it a little bit. The <sup>320</sup> second thing that they had decided to do was to streamline the fiscal and budgetary process so as to enhance <sup>340</sup> revenue collection and stabilise the business and trade. On both these fronts subsequent developments have been somewhat hesitant, but in <sup>360</sup> some cases they are contradictory also. So far as loosening the tight grip that Government has on the industry, I think <sup>380</sup> Government has realised that by really loosening it in a judicious way, there has been tremendous improvement in the situation.

Why that process has stopped, I don't know. But I would recommend to the Finance Minister that loosening of the <sup>420</sup> control in a selective way is a highly desirable process and to continue it if you want to ensure that <sup>440</sup> productivity increases. Productivity can only increase if

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there is less and less restrictions and fewer restrictions. Even more than that <sup>460</sup> please note that what is not yet changed is the delay that takes place in decision making. The delay in <sup>480</sup> decision making has a disastrous effect in many ways. I would say that unless the Finance Minister or rather the <sup>500</sup> entire Government makes a decisive and determined effort in this direction they will find that many of their good policy <sup>520</sup> decisions may also not produce the desired results. So far as streamlining of the fiscal and budgetary process is concerned <sup>540</sup> I have already said that the streamlining has been successful up to a point but it is the budgetary process where <sup>560</sup> the Finance Minister desired to have an open policy that have something in this as such. He has been in fact <sup>580</sup> making a budget every month in the sense that fiscal changes that are frequently being made. The way in which <sup>600</sup> excise duties are being changed and changed in significant way give that impression. Some of the changes that are <sup>620</sup> being made may have really disastrous effect on industry. We do not know the reasons as to why these changes <sup>640</sup> are being made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the streamlining process in regard to taxation policy is good. I understand that the Income-Tax <sup>660</sup> Bill is being revised. Considerable amount of work and time was devoted some time back also. There is a Choksi <sup>680</sup> Committee report which I hope you will look into while examining this matter. So, I will not say much on <sup>700</sup> that. There are two-three things which should be attended to. Look at the state of affairs in the construction <sup>720</sup> industry. Why is the construction industry not flourishing as much as it should be at a time when there is <sup>740</sup> tremendous housing shortage. It is entirely because of the way in which the Urban Ceiling Act is being operated. I <sup>760</sup> think it is time that the Government seriously re-examine that Act with a view not to defeat the main objective <sup>780</sup> of the Urban Ceiling Act but with a view ensuring that it does not become a throttle in the construction <sup>800</sup> activity so as to become incapable of reducing the housing shortage which is very serious. Not only there is housing <sup>820</sup> shortage in the urban areas but even in rural areas there is tremendous shortage of housing which need very urgent attention. <sup>840</sup>

REMUNERATIVE: compensatory; PRODUCTIVITY: production per unit of input; STREAMLINE: to smoothen; DISASTROUS: misfortunes; FISCAL: relating to revenue; THROTTLE: to choke, strangle.

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Exercise 15

Sir, with regard to the family planning programme of the Government of India, it is true that our Government and <sup>20</sup>our country have been perhaps the pioneers in respect of taking advantage of the World Health Organisation expertise and assistance <sup>40</sup>in regard to family planning programme and that in the last several years, one cannot ignore some of the good <sup>60</sup>sides of the achievements of the family planning programme. Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government <sup>80</sup>to two aspects of the matter. One is that after having got this experience of some years, more than a <sup>100</sup>decade or two, can we not have some kind of a sustained uniform policy with regard to the various projects <sup>120</sup>and programmes of family planning, particularly with regard to two things? One is the assistance that we would like to <sup>140</sup>rope in of the voluntary agencies. Because, by its very nature, this is not something which the Government can do. <sup>160</sup>Government can spend money, Government can give encouragement. But basically it is a question of educating the people, educating the <sup>180</sup>illiterate and educating the people in the countryside and also taking the maximum possible help from the voluntary social institutions <sup>200</sup>in which a large number of women organisations are also doing a lot of good work. In this regard, the <sup>220</sup>complaint I hear is that the policy of the Government in regard to incentives offered, is not quite free from <sup>240</sup>faults. Every now and then, different kinds of incentives are tagged on while attracting more people. Then those incentives are <sup>260</sup>not maintained for a particular period of time so that certain incentives are withdrawn and certain new incentives are given. <sup>280</sup>The result is that the interest in the programme is for the incentives offered rather than for the ultimate objective <sup>300</sup>of controlled and healthy family planning. I would, therefore, request the Government to ensure that the family planning programme has <sup>320</sup>a certain sustained outlook that the incentives are well thought out and that there is no change every now and <sup>340</sup>then in regard to this or that incentive. Then, this should be free from one very serious error. This is <sup>360</sup>is not only an error, I would say it is a criminal thing. In the name of operations, a <sup>380</sup>large number of old people, children and boys are also booked into the whole thing, because they get some extra financial incentive. <sup>400</sup>

Now I come to Demand about the freedom fighters. I endorse very warmly many of the points which my Hon'ble <sup>420</sup>friend made when he talked about genuine and bogus freedom fighters. In fact, the Government of India themselves in various <sup>440</sup>replies in the past in this august

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House have told us about how many bogus cases were also found out. <sup>460</sup>Here we must remember that to some extent, we, the elected Members of State Legislature and Parliament, are also responsible <sup>480</sup>for giving false information or false certificates. I am not saying that this or that particular person has done it. <sup>500</sup>But when the Government say that in the absence of any proper proof, the certificate of a Member of Parliament or <sup>520</sup>Member of Legislative Assembly should be attached, surely the Member of Parliament or Member of Legislative Assembly should be <sup>540</sup>100 percent sure of his facts and he just should not do it by way of obliging any person. It is there <sup>560</sup>where the bogus cases come. I am only making an appeal through this speech to Members of Parliament here that <sup>580</sup>we take extraordinary care so that we do not issue certificates liberally or irresponsibly <sup>600</sup>because otherwise it becomes more difficult for the Government. The second point is that some freedom fighters are not yet <sup>620</sup>included in this scheme. I do not know whether the Minister has ready information at hand in this regard.

There <sup>640</sup>is also the project of old freedom fighters homes. I remember there is one in Delhi. But it is neglected. <sup>660</sup>Some of the old freedom fighters who are living in Delhi are staying in this House. There is no one <sup>680</sup>to look after them. They are not given proper food, proper drinking water, hot water for bath and so on. <sup>700</sup>Because they are old and infirm, naturally they need these things all the more. Therefore, I would like the Government to <sup>720</sup>take particular care of these old freedom fighters' homes. Lastly, although I know that the Government of India have paid <sup>740</sup>a lot of money to these freedom fighters, I see from letters received by me not only from Gujarat but <sup>760</sup>from other parts of the country as well that the papers of freedom fighters are not disposed of, although the applications <sup>780</sup>had been properly sent through the State Administrations and more than two years have elapsed. Some of them are above <sup>800</sup>sixty-five. If they have to wait for another one or two years to get their pensions, they may not be available <sup>820</sup>to take it. We are prepared to give some additional grants if the Minister wants it that way for them. <sup>840</sup>

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GENUINE: real; INFIRM: weak; ELAPSED: occurred earlier.

Exercise 16

I am delighted to be here today to address the Conference of Governors. This is indeed a unique opportunity for me<sup>20</sup> as I am of the firm opinion that the office of the Governor has been vested with great responsibility by<sup>40</sup> our Constitution and I have the chance today to leave behind some thoughts with you about the evolving nature of the role and functions of this august office. There perhaps no other Constitutional office that enjoys the autonomy and<sup>60</sup> carries the attendant responsibility as does that of the Governor. In these unstable time we are living in, people have<sup>100</sup> great expectations from this office. This places an enormous burden on your shoulders. It also gives you the opportunity to do<sup>120</sup> good. The role of the Governor has varied over time and space, and has come under close public scrutiny.<sup>140</sup> The greater the responsibilities attached to an office, the greater will be public scrutiny in a democracy. In our evolving<sup>160</sup> polity, where political patterns have changed substantially over the last seventy years, there is bound to be some partisan controversy<sup>180</sup> or the other challenging the authority and dignity of this high office. This places an added burden on your shoulders<sup>200</sup> to rise above partisan politics while discharging your constitutional obligations. In doing so, you are the sole judges of what is right<sup>220</sup> and wrong; of what is mandated to you as per the Constitution and what is not; what is in larger<sup>240</sup> national interest and what is not; and, what do people perceive your actions to be. I am sure that each<sup>260</sup> one of you has reflected on this aspect of your work and am confident that you have the wisdom, experience<sup>280</sup> and sagacity to deal with these situations.

Today, India is at height in its development trajectory. After years of the<sup>300</sup> so called "Hindu" rate of growth, we have broken fresh ground and have been able to deliver growth in the<sup>320</sup> range of 5 per cent- 6 per cent. We are now at a point in time where we can deliver growth<sup>340</sup> at a rate of 7 per cent - 8 per cent. At this point in time, owing to the developments over the<sup>360</sup> last two decades, there are no external constraints to the growth of our country. It is very much<sup>380</sup> in the realm of possibility for this country to become a prosperous nation, rid of the perennial blot of poverty.<sup>400</sup>

In such circumstances, if there are any constraints, these are purely internal. Our success in living up to our<sup>20</sup> potential or not depends on our competence or on our ineptitude. No external force can be blamed if we do not<sup>40</sup>

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rise up to global expectations. Therefore, I will emphasize that it is an obligation for all of us in this<sup>460</sup> august gathering to reflect on our roles in ensuring that the processes of development are allowed to take place<sup>480</sup> unhindered. It is this vision of a rising India that must guide our actions while discharging our duties.<sup>500</sup> Governors have a critical role to play in our nation's progress. In a way, you are the custodians of our future.<sup>520</sup> You are the representatives of the center in states and hence, you bring a national perspective to state level action<sup>540</sup> and activities. While many changes have taken place at the national level in the economic sphere over the last two decades,<sup>560</sup> much more needs to be done. There is a need to make our growth processes more inclusive; to ensure<sup>580</sup> that marginalized and weaker sections benefit from economic growth; and to ensure that social infrastructure, particularly in health and education,<sup>600</sup> is improved. Much of this is to be done at the state level and hence, the role of Governors in<sup>620</sup> ensuring that this happens.

As I had said earlier, the environment for India's development has never been as favourable as it is<sup>640</sup> now. Increased resources can flow in only if safety and security is ensured. This requires peace, tranquility<sup>660</sup> and the rule of law. This conference has devoted considerable attention to the challenge of internal security. The challenges we face<sup>680</sup> on the internal security front arise partly as a consequence of the unevenness of our growth processes, the inequities<sup>700</sup> that remain in our social institutions and the shortcomings sometimes of our political institutions. There may be other more complex<sup>720</sup> issues like language, caste or religion or cultural rights. In this complex world, that we live in, all these<sup>740</sup> facets have to be taken into account in evolving a concerted and effective strategy to counter these challenges. Sometimes, internal security<sup>760</sup> problems are outright acts of extremism and terrorism for which there can be no space in a democratic polity.<sup>780</sup> A democratic government has to distinguish between the genuine and legitimate expression of dissent and disaffection and the manifestations<sup>800</sup> of anti-national, anti-social and anti-people threats to our democratic way of life. Often these challenges also arise because we are<sup>820</sup> an open society and have allowed free expression to dissent of varying degrees. This is not our weakness but our strength.<sup>840</sup>

Dr. Manmohan Singh, former PM of India

**PARTISAN:** FAVOURING ONE; **PERCEIVE:** to observe seriously; **SAGACITY:** keen to know & judge **PERENNIAL:** continous flow; **INEPTITUDE:** negative attitude; **TRANQUILITY:** calmness.

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the right. The notes are written in a cursive style on lined paper.

### Exercise 17

We speak of freedom and of democracy but these words today do not mean just what they meant some years<sup>20</sup> ago. For instance, when the word democracy first came into being it did not mean that everybody had the right.<sup>40</sup> It meant that there were a few privileged people who had the right and the vast majority of people who<sup>60</sup> did not. But through the ages the meaning of the words changed and nobody today will accept that limited meaning<sup>80</sup> and today all the protest movements in the world are because some group or the other feels that those people,<sup>100</sup> whether they are black or brown, whether they are women or young people, are not enjoying their rights which should<sup>120</sup> be their, under democracy. This is why these protest movements begin and gather strength.

So, in India we are trying<sup>140</sup> to evolve a way in which we can change the society so that little by little those who have been<sup>160</sup> under-privileged through the ages are able to be equal citizens. Firstly, I think this is necessary for human dignity,<sup>180</sup> for democracy, for freedom. But apart from that, from the very practical point of view it is equally important. Because<sup>200</sup> if it does not happen then there will be tension and nobody will be able to prosper and will not<sup>220</sup> have the kind of stable society in which there can be economic progress. India has in the past years progressed<sup>240</sup> a great deal. From Independence right up to 2010, our progress was quite spectacular. In 1962<sup>260</sup> we had a conflict on our borders with China and our attention was diverted from development to defence and a<sup>280</sup> lot of money which should have been used for very essential roads, schools and other items, was used to strengthen<sup>300</sup> our Army because until then we had just now given a single thought to the defence of the country.

In<sup>320</sup> 1965, we had another conflict, this time with Pakistan and we had barely recovered from this heavy expenditure,<sup>340</sup> we had terrible drought. For three years it hardly rained and suddenly we were faced with near-famine conditions.<sup>360</sup> But it speaks of the courage and endurance of the people and their will to co-operate that even though the<sup>380</sup> situation was so dark we were able to prevent death through famine and are grateful for the help that we received.<sup>400</sup>

But, of course, the situation is never so simple and we now have a new sense of security. Our agricultural<sup>420</sup> production, as I said, is very good. Formerly, we were paying

attention merely to that people would eat. Now we<sup>440</sup> are able to do research in other farm projects which are called 'cash crops'. In industry also, our productions have<sup>460</sup> trebled. The number of children going to school is now very much greater, about 180 million. Our experience has been<sup>480</sup> that every problem solved means a set of new problems, sometimes the same in different shape and sometimes quite different<sup>500</sup> one. Now because education has expanded and industry has not kept pace, we have a very serious problem of what<sup>520</sup> we call the educated unemployed young people with degree and not enough jobs for them. Some of the fault is<sup>540</sup> of our education because it is of such a general nature, that our young people are not really prepared to<sup>560</sup> face the challenges of the contemporary world. And also, most of them would like to have a secure job whereas<sup>580</sup> gradually they must be much more resourceful, take initiative and try to find, make opportunities and openings for themselves.

Today,<sup>600</sup> we sometimes have many areas where there is shortage of teachers, of doctors and even of engineers and at the<sup>620</sup> same time there are engineers, doctors and teachers who are unemployed because many of our young people do not want<sup>640</sup> to go to the villages or to the mountains or to the forest areas. So, many conflicting situations have existed,<sup>660</sup> but I have no doubt that it is a part of the phase of development through which we have to<sup>680</sup> go and just as we have been able to solve other problems, these problems will also be solved. So far<sup>700</sup> as employment is concerned we have what we call crash programmes, that is, we give top priority to certain schemes.<sup>720</sup> They are not going to employ everybody but even if it makes a small dent in the number of unemployed<sup>740</sup> we feel something has been achieved. So, India is going ahead in every direction.

Our last elections have given<sup>760</sup> country a new sense of unity, a new sense of cohesion and a new direction. What was extraordinary about these<sup>780</sup> elections was not that a political party won a big majority but that the ordinary people, people who had never<sup>800</sup> bothered about politics, people who had not voted sometime in earlier elections, took this as their campaign. We had many<sup>820</sup> young people who worked all day in factory or in office or somewhere else and who gave us their mite.<sup>840</sup>

PRIVILEGE: special right; EVOLVE: to develop;  
CONTEMPORARY: same age or time; COHESION: remain united;  
INITIATIVE: beginning; DIGNITY: true worth; SPECTACULAR: striking.

Exercise 18

Madam, I rise to support the Bill which seeks to include certain tribal communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.<sup>20</sup> Some Members here have demanded the inclusion of certain tribes from Karnataka in the list of Scheduled Tribes. My party<sup>40</sup> and myself support that demand.

The Hon. Minister has said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the State Government<sup>60</sup> of Jammu and Kashmir had been making demands for a long time for the inclusion of these four tribal communities,<sup>80</sup> as mentioned in the Bill. But the Central Government has accepted their demand after a long time. It is not<sup>100</sup> the questions of four tribal communities of Jammu and Kashmir alone. We have many tribal communities in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh<sup>120</sup> and O who have not yet found a place in the list of Scheduled Tribes even after sixty-five years of<sup>40</sup> Independence. As a result, they have been deprived, of various benefits conferred upon them under the Constitution. We feel that<sup>160</sup> such tribals of the said States should also be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes so that they can also<sup>180</sup> enjoy the various benefits like other tribals in the country.

Madam, it is not the question of conferring economic benefits<sup>200</sup> alone upon the tribals. We shall have to see that their languages, education and cultures are protected properly. We have<sup>220</sup> noticed that the languages of many tribal communities living in our country have not been developed fully. Their cultures also<sup>240</sup> have not been developed fully. Consequently, the cultures of such tribals are almost on the point of extinction. Naturally, the<sup>260</sup> tribals have become very much concerned with the preservation of their culture. We find serious discontent among the tribals on<sup>280</sup> account of this. The Imperialist Powers and Secessionist forces are taking advantage of this kind of discontent among the tribals.<sup>300</sup>

I come from the North Eastern Region. There the tribals have discontent due to non-preservation of their languages and cultures. The<sup>320</sup> Imperialist Powers are taking advantage of their discontent and inciting them to secede from India. For such secessionist tendencies among<sup>340</sup> the tribals the policy of the Government of India on tribals is responsible. On the basis of that policy it<sup>360</sup> has not been possible so far to develop the languages and cultures of the tribals in India. The tribals are<sup>380</sup> unable to enjoy the protection given to them under the Constitution. Therefore, tribals have started demanding autonomous Councils there.<sup>400</sup>

My party feels that the tribals should be conceded

Autonomous Councils so that they can preserve their languages, cultures<sup>400</sup> and their ancient civilisations. My party further feels that such an autonomy to the tribals is not outside the framework<sup>440</sup> of the Constitution of India. But the tribals have been deprived of their legitimate rights due to sixty-five years<sup>460</sup> mis-rule of Congress Government at the Centre. As a result, the Imperialist Power and secessionist forces are taking full advantage of<sup>480</sup> the growing d discontent among tribals in our country. In certain States Naxalities are also taking advantage of such a discontent<sup>500</sup> among the tribals. Our Home Minister had a meeting with the Chief Ministers of certain States the day before yesterday<sup>520</sup> in order to find out ways and means to curb the activities of the Naxalities. We do not think that the<sup>540</sup> activities of Naxalities can be curbed through Military force or Police force. We can pacify the tribals only by conceding<sup>560</sup> their legitimate demands. Tribals are justified in vising the discontent if they find that their communities are on the point<sup>600</sup> of extinction.

Madam, the tribal problem is very acute in Tripura. In this old tribal Princely State due to<sup>600</sup> the influx of refugees from East-Pakistan the tribals are now 28 per cent of the total population there.<sup>620</sup> The influx of refugees is still on from present Bangladesh not only in Tripura but also in other parts of<sup>640</sup> North Eastern Region. It is known to all the Members in this House that the Communist Party (Marxists) government established Autonomous<sup>660</sup> District Council for the tribals in Tripura. The refugees are entering those areas also which are under the jurisdiction of<sup>680</sup> the Autonomous District Council. The main object behind the movement of refugees in those areas is to turn the tribals<sup>700</sup> into minorities in their own areas and such a movement has been possible due to the policy of the present<sup>720</sup> Congress Government there.

Madam, when we were struggling for the rights of the tribals in Tripura, the Congress Party<sup>740</sup> in Tripura and its then president were opposed to the establishment of Autonomous District Council in the State. The<sup>760</sup> said President of the Congress Party wanted the non-tribals to send him to the Lok Sabha so that he can move<sup>780</sup> an amendment to repeal the Sixth and Seventh Schedules to the Constitution. It is our misfortune that we are still<sup>800</sup> following a policy which does not safeguard the interest of the tribals. I demand that Inner Line Permit should<sup>820</sup> be introduced in Tripura. The Tripura Legislative Assembly has accepted this demand by passing a Resolution unanimously on this issue.<sup>840</sup>

DEPRIVE: rob of. EXTINCTION: extinguishing;  
IMPERIALIST: foreign rulers

Exercise 19

At the outset, let me thank all of you who have participated in the deliberations over the last two days<sup>20</sup> and have made this Conference lively, interesting and certainly very productive. We began this process three months ago<sup>60</sup> in February in New Delhi and I had mentioned then that this is only the beginning of a process and not<sup>60</sup> a one off event. The purpose, as I had said earlier, was to look at evolving a consensus among different groups<sup>80</sup> and sections of society on issues related to Jammu & Kashmir. I believe, and I am sure that all<sup>100</sup> of you will agree, that we have had fruitful and engaging discussions over these two days. A wide diversity of views<sup>20</sup> have been expressed and I believe, that is the strength of this Round Table process which has now become a<sup>100</sup> forum to tap into a wide range of opinion that exists among political parties, civil society organizations and others.<sup>100</sup>

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the first paragraph of the typed text.

As I have heard all of you over the last two days, the recurring theme that has been emerging from speaker<sup>100</sup> after speaker is that, while the Round Table process has its advantages and utility, we need to have a mechanism<sup>200</sup> which can give concrete shape to the ideas expressed here, a mechanism which can provide opportunities for meeting more frequently<sup>220</sup> in smaller groups, a mechanism which can focus on the specific issues, one at a time, and find a common ground<sup>240</sup> and forge a consensus in this diversity. We have all had the chance to express our views - both in Delhi<sup>260</sup> and in Srinagar - and I believe that the time is now ripe to agree on the concrete mechanism for taking<sup>280</sup> this process forward so that we can address issues which concern the people of this beautiful state. Before proceeding to the<sup>300</sup> details of a mechanism which can carry forward the process, I would like to dwell on some of the more immediate<sup>320</sup> issues which have been raised in the Conference. I do realize that the people of the state are put to<sup>340</sup> a certain degree of inconvenience because of the prevailing security situation. But it must be understood that this scenario is<sup>360</sup> the result of the ongoing actions of certain elements who disturb the peace in the state. I have instructed the<sup>380</sup> security forces to be more mindful of human rights and be sensitive to the liberties and self respect of ordinary people.<sup>400</sup>

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the second paragraph of the typed text.

At the same time, it is our collective responsibility to create an atmosphere where the people of the state<sup>420</sup> can be free from the fear of oppression and terrorist activities and can go about their normal lives like their<sup>440</sup> fellow countrymen. If this requires strengthening the state police - both in numbers and

materially - the central government would be willing<sup>460</sup> to support that. Another issue of immediate concern is the relief that we can immediately provide to those affected by<sup>480</sup> terrorist activities and the state response to that. I have spoken in the past of the need to overcome animosities<sup>500</sup> and moving forward in restoring normalcy in the state. In the context of today's Round Table and the voices we have<sup>520</sup> heard, it is important that in our effort at nation building, we win back as our own the destitute<sup>540</sup> families of those terrorists who have been killed in police action. We have initiated a number of schemes for<sup>560</sup> rehabilitation of orphans of those who were victims of terrorism. Such schemes must be extended to all orphans who will<sup>580</sup> need help in building for themselves a life free from violence and perceived revenge, as upright citizens of this great state<sup>600</sup> and of India. A number of national level NGOs have been in this field since 1994,<sup>620</sup> of which the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation with its Project Interact was the first. Since then a number of local organizations<sup>640</sup> have joined in this endeavour through orphanages and schools. I assure you that this is an area where we can<sup>660</sup> all work together, in ensuring that we provide succor and relief to all destitute widows and orphans of anyone killed<sup>680</sup> in violence in the state. This will be our surest and immediate contribution to the peace and prosperity that we<sup>700</sup> all crave. I will ask the Home Ministry and the State Government to work out a credible mechanism of support<sup>720</sup> for these families.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the third paragraph of the typed text.

Another issue of concern that has been raised by many speakers is the problem of detention under<sup>740</sup> various acts. I am aware of the fact that in the atmosphere that pervaded the state in the first phase<sup>760</sup> of violence that engulfed Kashmir, many had faced arrest. A Screening Committee had been set up under Governor's Rule to<sup>780</sup> review all cases, thus leading to the release of a number of young men found to be innocent, who were<sup>800</sup> able to return to a useful life. At my instance, the Home Ministry has examined all cases of detention and<sup>820</sup> in two rounds, released detenus against whom there are no serious cases under the law of the country as such.<sup>840</sup>

- CONSENSUS: agreement by all;
DIVERSIFY: variety;
DWELL: to deal with;
OPPRESSION: to crush one;
ANIMOSITIES: enmities;
DESTITUTE: one without support.

### Exercice 20

**A**n Hon. Lady Member said that there are no big farmers now and that if you have details of small<sup>20</sup> and marginal farmers you let us know. We do have, Madam, details of small and marginal farmers.

We also know<sup>40</sup> what is the amount of area under cultivation by small and marginal farmers. We do have separate schemes for<sup>60</sup> small and marginal farmers. Therefore, while there may be administrative problems, I do not believe there will be serious problems<sup>80</sup> in implementing the schemes that we have.

Now, I think Hon. Member on this side, while quoting some of the<sup>10</sup> statement which I must have made in my earlier period, said that the subsidy did not go to the farmers.<sup>20</sup> Now, I think it is quite true that because our fertilizer industry is not as efficient as elsewhere, and also<sup>40</sup> because the input price in our country is not as low as in many other countries, the price of natural<sup>60</sup> gas for various reasons is much higher than the price of natural gas in other countries, for all these reasons,<sup>80</sup> the price of domestic fertilizers is higher than the price of imported fertilizers. If we have ample foreign exchange then<sup>100</sup> we simply say: well, the loss-making units in the public sector or in the private sector we could allow<sup>120</sup> them to die, we would not starve our farmers and we would allow our farmers import of whatever fertilizers<sup>140</sup> were needed. I mentioned more than once before that, unfortunately, that option we do not have. So the choice<sup>160</sup> that our farmers have is not cheaper imported fertilizers versus no fertilizer. The choice today is to have only domestic fertilizers. If<sup>180</sup> you say that you are not going to have that, well, we cannot give them imported fertilizers in the situation when<sup>200</sup> foreign exchange is simply not available.

I was also asked about the disparity between the urban and rural areas. Now, I<sup>20</sup> do share this concern. While replying to the debate on the other said I did say that I am very<sup>40</sup> worried that this urban-rural divide is widening, that it is very expensive and therefore we must take measures<sup>60</sup> which cut that root of this widening disparity. And I also said in the other House that if you look at<sup>80</sup> this problem in depth you cannot resolve these tensions by giving subsidies to 70 per cent of the population.<sup>100</sup>

There is no mechanism in the world which can say that you give subsidies to 70 per cent of<sup>20</sup> the population. The country will go bankrupt, and I think all the talk of social justice and removing

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disparity will<sup>40</sup> come to end. The only way to deal with urban and rural disparities is to strike at the root of the<sup>60</sup> problem, and that is that we have an excessively protected industry. You have been talking of<sup>80</sup> inefficient fertilizer industry. That is true of most branches of Indian industry. But we have to live with it. We<sup>100</sup> cannot overnight get away from a highly protected, from the inefficient industrial structure. We have to gradually subject this industry<sup>120</sup> to greater competition both domestic competition and foreign competition. We cannot afford to kill our industry because if you kill<sup>140</sup> that industry the farmers would be the sufferers. And that is why we have this new strategy which seeks<sup>160</sup> to reduce the level of protection given to industry. If that strategy works out, you might see in this<sup>180</sup> country for the first time a most emphatic programme seeking to bridge the gap between the rural and urban divide.<sup>200</sup> This urban-rural divide cannot be bridged by giving hand-outs to agriculture or the farmers in our country.

Now, another<sup>20</sup> question was raised whether this will lead to a decline in production. My answer is that under normal condition<sup>40</sup> this is not likely to happen. Several questions were asked I think, Hon'ble Member asked about the fraud of<sup>60</sup> Rs. 100 crores, I do not know anything about it. If my Hon. colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, knows<sup>80</sup> something about it I would request him to supplement. He also referred to the lacunae in the fixation of retention<sup>100</sup> prices. I take note of his concern. I will have it conveyed to the Hon. Minister of Fertilizers as well<sup>120</sup> the suggestion that there ought to be a Parliamentary Committee to look at the whole system.

Then, one last question<sup>20</sup> whether we are cutting subsidies or we are cutting expenditure as such. Sir, I mentioned in my Budget speech<sup>40</sup> that we are now in the process of cutting expenditure, wasteful expenditure, wherever it exists. We have cut at one<sup>60</sup> go the export subsidy worth Rs. 3000 crores. We have also reduced subsidies in a number of areas. We<sup>80</sup> have also begun a process of looking at all administrative expenditure. I have asked all the Ministries of the<sup>100</sup> Government of India to prioritise their activities. I am hoping that by 31st August this work will be completed.<sup>120</sup>

LACUNAE: missing link.  
SUBSIDY: grants

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### Exercise 21

The issue of economic development of the state, creation of job opportunities and effective utilization of funds has been a recurring theme.<sup>39</sup> In addition to establishing a mechanism which I will elaborate later I assure everyone that no efforts will be<sup>40</sup> spared for the economic empowerment of the people of Jammu & Kashmir. Whatever projects are pending government approval, will be expedited.<sup>40</sup> The problem of displacement of people is a live one. I do realize that lives have been disrupted, livelihoods<sup>40</sup> have been lost and homes uprooted as a result of this. In addition to the efforts at restoring normalcy in<sup>100</sup> state to facilitate their return, I request the state government to expedite the issue of identity cards to migrant families<sup>120</sup> in a time-bound manner in the next 6 months. In my opening remarks, I mentioned that there are two<sup>140</sup> dimensions to the problems of Jammu & Kashmir - one being the relationship between Delhi and Srinagar and the other being<sup>160</sup> the relationship between Delhi and Islamabad. I have said repeatedly to President Pakistan and the people of Pakistan that<sup>180</sup> we are sincerely committed to peace and development in this region. Our government is committed to resolving all outstanding issues<sup>200</sup> with Pakistan, including the issue of Jammu & Kashmir. There is also realization that terrorism is an enemy of<sup>220</sup> civilized societies.

In my speech while launching the Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus service, I had said that the normalization of<sup>240</sup> relations between India and Pakistan will open up enormous opportunities for an accelerated rate of economic growth. We must encourage<sup>260</sup> people-to-people contacts between both sides. It is through such contacts that we can explore a vision for a cooperative<sup>280</sup> common future for our two nations - a future where peace prevails, where relations are friendly, where our citizens rejoice in the<sup>300</sup> well-being of the other country. The vision that guides us is that the destinies of our peoples are<sup>320</sup> interlinked. That our two countries must therefore devise effective cooperative strategies to give concrete shape and meaning to this shared vision.<sup>340</sup> We are sincerely committed to the prosperity, unity, development and well-being of Pakistan. We want all the people<sup>360</sup> of South Asia to live a life of dignity and self-respect. When our neighbours live in peace, we live in peace.<sup>380</sup> The peace process with Pakistan, as discussions at the Round Table Conference have revealed, has generated high expectations.<sup>400</sup>

In order to move forward, we need to move ahead step by step. We must have the courage to see<sup>420</sup> each other as supporting the other for the realization of a better tomorrow for all the people of India<sup>440</sup> and Pakistan. I have stated earlier and will repeat once again,

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that I have a vision that the peace making<sup>460</sup> process must ultimately culminate in our two countries entering into a Treaty of Peace, Security and Friendship to give meaning<sup>480</sup> and substance to our quest for shared goals. I now come to the issue of establishing credible mechanisms for carrying<sup>500</sup> this dialogue forward. Based on the various suggestions made, I would, therefore like to propose that we set up Working Groups<sup>520</sup> comprising members from amongst those present or those nominated by parties and groups who could look more closely<sup>540</sup> at the broad issues and problems. I am sure all of you would agree that this would be the best way<sup>560</sup> to move forward and ensure that the views of different segments are incorporated into the process.

My suggestion is<sup>580</sup> for the creation of five Working Groups: The Group I will evolve: a) Measures to improve the condition of people<sup>600</sup> affected by militancy; b) Schemes to rehabilitate all orphans and widows affected by militancy; c) Issues relating to the relaxation<sup>620</sup> of conditions for persons who have left militancy; d) An effective rehabilitation policy, including employment, for Kashmiri Pandit migrants<sup>640</sup>; e) An approach considering issues relating to return of Kashmiri youth from areas controlled by Pakistan and f) Measures to protect and<sup>660</sup> preserve the unique cultural and religious heritage of the State.

To recommend measures to: a) Simplify procedures<sup>680</sup> to facilitate travel across the Line of Control b) increase goods traffic c) expand people-to-people contact, including promotion<sup>700</sup> of pilgrimage and group tourism and d) open up new routes such as Kargil etc. To evolve a strategy that ensures:<sup>720</sup> a) balanced economic development and employment generation b) balanced regional and sub-regional development within the State.<sup>740</sup> If there is general agreement regarding the Working Groups and the subjects they would cover, may I also suggest that we consider<sup>760</sup> appointing suitable Convenor for each of the Working Groups. The choice of Convenor could be yours or if you like<sup>780</sup> I could request the Chief Minister to finalise the choice. The composition of the Working Groups could be decided in<sup>800</sup> consultation with all of you though this may take some time. My earnest appeal to you is to see this<sup>820</sup> opportunity for you as people's representative to make a material contribution to the problems that we have been discussing for many decades now.<sup>840</sup>

EXPEDITED: completed quickly; UNIQE: special;

ACCELERATES: to increase gradually;

ORPHANS: child whose parents are dead.

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Exercise 22

It is a pleasure for me to be here for the seventh convocation of the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad. This occasion is a double celebration as it coincides with the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Institute. Let me begin by congratulating the IIT Hyderabad community for these landmarks. For the graduating students, today is a special moment. It is the result of years of hard work and dedication on your part, and on the part of your teachers and professors as well as your families. The energy and enthusiasm of youth, combined with a solid foundation, is a very effective combination. It can take an individual very far. As fresh IIT graduates, you are entering a world and an India packed with opportunities. There is so much you can do, and so much you can achieve for yourselves, for your families, for society at large, particularly for those less fortunate than you. Please dream big and aim high-and please take risks. The time to do it is now. Like individuals, institutions are very dependent on decisions taken in their formative years. IIT Hyderabad is young; it is only 10 years old. It is defined by energy and enthusiasm and has built a solid foundation. Today, you have 2500 students in five of them being a young woman.

The Institute has a strong postgraduate programme, with 30 per cent of students pursuing a PhD. These are commendable figures, but the question is: what next? The road you take today will determine your future - not just for the next few years but perhaps for the rest of the century. That may sound like an over-statement but do consider some of the world's major universities, or even the older IITs, your peer institutes. Their achievements, over several decades, have been shaped by the trajectory they took in their earliest days. As a second-generation IIT it is important that you borrow from as well as learn from the models of the past. Conditions are different from the 1950s and 1960s. India has changed. Technology and the discipline of engineering have evolved. Our aspirations are no longer limited to the heavy industrial base that we created six decades ago. Rather, IIT Hyderabad has to remain relevant to the fourth industrial revolution that will write the script of the 21st century.

The new centers include the Centre for Cyber-Physical Systems and Internet of Things; and the Fabless Chip Design Incubator and other initiatives that fall under the umbrella of the TIC Foundation. Collaborative research is being carried out in areas of widespread utility such as 5G technology, affordable housing, and information networks for natural disaster

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mitigation and recovery. MoUs with leading international universities and R&D agreements with Japanese industrial corporations are also worthy of appreciation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Faculty and Dear Students The best scientific universities and institutions of learning are not just teaching shops or degree factories. Increasingly they are sources of innovation and incubators of technology and technology-driven start-ups. The knowledge ecosystem of public investments in science, academic institutions and universities, research laboratories, commercial applications and private enterprise has an almost magical potential. Its best example is, of course, Silicon Valley in the United States. At the core of Silicon Valley are basic science and technology campuses and their talented faculty and students. This IIT has been set up in a city and in a metropolitan area where several elements for such an ecosystem already exist. IIT Hyderabad, in a sense, is the element that completes the picture.

Hyderabad has a long tradition of scientific discovery and application. In the 19th century, Ronald Ross, who won the Nobel Prize for Medicine for identifying the mosquito that transmitted malaria, did pioneering work here. After Independence, Hyderabad became a location of industrial manufacture. It saw vigorous and farsighted investments by the public sector and then the private sector. Gradually the city's reputation grew as a research centre. Before coming here, I called for details from the CSIR, the Department of Science and Technology, the Department of Biotechnology, the Department of Atomic Energy, the DRDO and the ISRO. Between these institutions, I am told there are as many as 19 research facilities and laboratories in Hyderabad. I have not even mentioned the private sector. Hyderabad-based companies are engaged in cutting-edge research and manufacture of biopharmaceuticals and vaccines and, separately, in the field of Information Technology. The true measure of IIT Hyderabad cannot be restricted to grade point averages, campus placements and number of published papers. No doubt, all of those are important but please don't limit your ambitions. Please break out of silos and please encourage others to break out of silos. India will judge your success by the vitality and the output you can ensure for not just yourself but for the entire Hyderabad knowledge ecosystem.

-President of India- Ram Nath Kovind

- FORMATIVE: growing; COMMEDABLE: appreciable; TRAJECTORY: path; MITIGATION: to lessen severity; INCUBATOR: to foster development, to hatch eggs; SILOS: a pit to store grain, close environment.

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**Exercise 23 (Legal)**

The scheme under Section 391 of the Companies Act has been very elaborately dealt with by this Court in the <sup>20</sup>case of M. H. Mafatal Vs. Mafatal Industries Ltd. reported in AIR 1997 SC 506<sup>40</sup>. From a perusal of the various principles laid down in Mafatal case it is clear that<sup>41</sup> the proposed scheme cannot be violative of any provision of law, nor can it be contrary to public policy<sup>40</sup>. In Hindustan Lever and another Vs. State of Maharashtra and another, it has been reiterated that a scheme under<sup>42</sup> Section 391 of the Companies Act is binding on all shareholders including those who oppose it from being sanctioned.<sup>43</sup> It has also been reiterated that the jurisdiction of the Company Court while sanctioning the scheme is supervisory. This Court<sup>44</sup> in Hindustan Lever case also care accepted the principle laid down in para 29 in Mafatal discussed above and held that<sup>45</sup> a scheme under Section 391 of the Companies Act cannot be unfair or contrary to public policy, nor can<sup>46</sup> it be unconscionable or against the law.

In the case of Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust<sup>200</sup> of India and another vs. Garware Polyester Ltd this Court held that a scheme under Section 391 of the<sup>220</sup> Companies Act is a commercial document and the principles laid down in the case of Mafatal<sup>1</sup> have been relied<sup>240</sup> upon and it has been reiterated that the scheme must be fair, just and reasonable and should not contravene<sup>260</sup> public policy or any statutory provision and has been expressly quoted and approved. Therefore, the main argument of the learned<sup>280</sup> counsel for the appellants that once a scheme under Section 391 of the Companies Act is sanctioned by the<sup>300</sup> Court the same operates as compounding of offence under Section 138 read with Section 141<sup>320</sup> of the N.I. Act cannot be accepted. Rather the principle which has been reiterated by this Court repeatedly in the<sup>440</sup> aforesaid judgments is that a scheme under Section 391 of the Companies Act cannot be contrary to<sup>360</sup> any law. From this consistent view of this Court it clearly follows that a scheme under Section 391<sup>380</sup> of the Companies Act cannot have the effect of overriding the requirement of any law prevailing in the country now.<sup>400</sup>

The compounding of an offence is always controlled by statutory provision. There are various features in the compounding of an<sup>420</sup> offence and those features must be satisfied before it can be claimed by the offender that the offence has been<sup>440</sup> compounded. Thus, compounding of an

offence cannot be achieved indirectly by the sanctioning of a scheme by the Company Court.<sup>460</sup> The learned counsel also relied on a few other judgments in order to contend the scheme of compromise operates a<sup>480</sup> statutory consent and the same will have the effect of restructuring legally enforceable debts or liabilities of the company.<sup>500</sup>

In support of the said contention reliance was placed on the judgment of this Court in the case of<sup>520</sup> Balmer Lawrie Workers' Union, Bombay and another vs. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. and others. That decision related to a settlement reached<sup>540</sup> in a proceeding under Industrial Disputes Act in which a representative union was a party. The Court held that such<sup>560</sup> a settlement is binding on all the workmen of the undertaking. This Court fails to understand the application of this ratio<sup>580</sup> to the facts of the present case. Reliance was also placed by the learned counsel for the appellants on<sup>600</sup> the decision of this Court in the case of S. G. Baswanti vs. L. V. Textile Mills and others<sup>620</sup>. In that case also the question of an agreement under Section 18 of Industrial Disputes Act came up for<sup>640</sup> consideration by this Court. The wide sweep of an agreement under Section 18 of the Industrial Disputes Act<sup>660</sup> for the purpose of maintaining industrial peace is not in issue in this case. Therefore, the decision in the case does not<sup>680</sup> have any relevance to the question with which we are concerned in the facts and circumstances of the case.<sup>700</sup> The learned counsel for the appellants then advanced his argument on the provisions of N.I. Act and the<sup>720</sup> nature of the offence under the N.I. Act. Reliance was placed on explanation to Section 138<sup>740</sup> of the N.I. Act in order to show that for the purposes of an offence under Section 138<sup>760</sup> of the N.I. Act, debt or other liability must mean a legally enforceable debt or liability. The learned counsel<sup>780</sup> urged that even if a cheque is issued by the appellant company and which has been subsequently dishonoured, the same is<sup>800</sup> a cheque relating to the debt of the company in respect of which there is a sanctioned scheme. Therefore, the<sup>820</sup> same is not a legally enforceable debt in as much as after the sanctioning of the scheme the debt can only be enforced against the company by a creditor.<sup>848</sup>

ELABORATELY: in a detailed way;  
ENFORCEABLE: to be given effect to;  
JURISDICTION: with in the lawful area.

Exercise 24

Sir, this entire discussion has been initiate by the Finance Minister. He feels somewhat optimistic about the economic situation. I<sup>190</sup> confess that this is the one point on which I must disagree. The situation today is something that causes much<sup>40</sup> concern. There is rising unemployment. The prices are also rising. Finance Minister files that there is justification for viewing the<sup>60</sup> situation hopefully because he thinks that the infrastructures are performing very well. I do not understand on what basis he<sup>80</sup> has come to this conclusion. He says that the power generation is more satisfactory than last year. But should he<sup>100</sup> be satisfied with power generation of 51 per cent? Should the efficiency not be very much greater? There is no<sup>120</sup> reason why the power stations should not be operating more efficiently and unless you insist upon it, you cannot obtain<sup>140</sup> a requisite degree of improvement in efficiency. But, in any case, to be complacent, and say that the infrastructure is<sup>160</sup> performing well, is very strange.

Similarly, in the case of coal, you put enormous sums of money in an industry<sup>180</sup> which is also the next basic industry. The results are unsatisfactory. The production remains as unsatisfactory as ever, while the<sup>200</sup> costs are increasing. When he says the price situation is under control, I do not know on what basis the<sup>220</sup> price situation is said to be under control. I am sorry that he places too much reliance upon statistics. The<sup>240</sup> interpretation of statistics is important and they are capable of being manipulated in any manner as one would like in<sup>260</sup> order to produce conclusion that one desires statistics are undoubtedly necessary. They have to be collected. But we have to<sup>280</sup> judge, them we have to interpret them very carefully. I would say than when the Finance Minister forms the conclusion<sup>300</sup> in regard to price situation, he should ask the housewives and see what they have to think about the price<sup>320</sup> situation. Inflation is really increasing, rising very seriously. Every household is deeply disturbed. In such a position to say that<sup>340</sup> the price situation is under control is scarcely right. What si still more unfortunate is the fact that so many<sup>360</sup> decisions are being taken which must lead to further increase in prices. The railways freight rates have been increase<sup>380</sup> within a year and I do not know whether it is part of the next budget exercise that is being carried on.<sup>400</sup>

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Similarly, postal charges have been raised considerably, each of them resulting in a revenue increase of Rs.400 crores<sup>20</sup> to Rs.500 crores of rupees. What can be the effect of all these increases? Then there are administered<sup>400</sup> prices which also continue to be administered, upwards always and not downwards. What are the prices administered for? In<sup>400</sup> order to see that the public sector enterprises produce revenues, and increase budgetary revenues. It is quite clear that every<sup>480</sup> step that is being taken like this must result in increase in prices. Further, Mr. Finance Minister says that tax<sup>500</sup> revenues continue to display buoyancy. This is the one statement, in regard to which I can have no difference of<sup>520</sup> opinion. It is showing buoyancy. But there again I would like to warn the Finance Minister that the buoyancy is<sup>540</sup> not going to continue at the same rate and in the same manner that it has been in the past (560)

At least if it does so, I shall be very happy. But the chances of its being happening are small. He<sup>580</sup> says the foreign exchange reserves are at comfortable level. I am very glad, he thinks so. He may even<sup>600</sup> say that they are comfortable. If they are at comfortable level, then there is certainly going to be greater<sup>620</sup> drain upon it because steps being taken to stimulate exports further and so on and so forth. But I think<sup>640</sup> the balance of payments position is precarious and as he himself admits is one of the issues which causes him<sup>660</sup> concern, and quite rightly so.

I would like to draw his attention to the fact that the imports have<sup>680</sup> been liberalised and over-liberalised as a stage when rupee is for all practical purposes devalued. Imports therefore must cost<sup>700</sup> very much more and increase the chain on limited foreign exchange reserves. Liberalisation of imports is necessary but only in<sup>720</sup> highly selective areas. That was not done. I think in their initial enthusiasm, they have over-done it. The second<sup>740</sup> point of concern was about the rise of Government expenditure. On that count, what has he done? Nothing is done.<sup>760</sup> On the other hand, Governmental expenditure has gone up and will go up now further because of the Pay commission's<sup>780</sup> recommendations, which Government has already implemented. There are other things which are beyond his control, like the natural calamities which<sup>800</sup> must be attended to, and substantial sums of money will have to be provided. I hope that the Finance Minister<sup>820</sup> realises that. For the next year, he has provided certain amount in his anticipatory budget about Rs.500 crores.<sup>840</sup>

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REQUISITE: required ENORMOUS: large  
MANIPUL ED: falsification SCARCEL: hardly  
BUOYANCY: enthusiasm

### Exercise 25 (Legal)

Jurisdictions around the world are grappling with the question on how to treat computer-implemented methods, software related processes,<sup>20</sup> and their integration with hardware under patent law. In the present appeal also, this Court has inherited complex questions surrounding<sup>40</sup> the scope of patentability, the application of appropriate guidelines, and the doctrine of substance over form. In several cases before<sup>40</sup> this Court and in the present appeal also, the contention that the subject patent is nothing more than an algorithm<sup>40</sup> or sequence of instructions, is taken. This Court emphasizes that such a ground for challenging or refusing a patent application cannot be<sup>100</sup> taken mechanically, without proper justification. Claim construction is an indispensable step in litigation involving patents. In this Court, while referring to Chapter 9: Construction of the Specification and Claims', in Terrell on the Law of Patents, Eighteenth Edition, highlighted that determining the scope of the Claims,<sup>140</sup> is one of the most significant issues, in litigation involving patents. While the judgment primarily considered the issue of infringement,<sup>140</sup> the said principle is also equally applicable when deciding appeals against the refusal of patent applications. In the context of the present<sup>150</sup> appeal, where the Court must assess the nature, scope, and substance of the invention, Claim Construction becomes essential for determining<sup>200</sup> the eligibility of the subject matter for which protection is sought.

A perusal of the Complete Specification of the subject<sup>220</sup> patent application would reveal that it deals with a more efficient manner of ensuring flow of information between wireless systems<sup>240</sup> including wireless servers which are connected to various handheld devices. Overall, the specification presents a framework for administration<sup>260</sup> of wireless systems, focusing on secure data management, conflict resolution, and efficient synchronization between multiple servers and mobile devices.<sup>280</sup> The key elements of the subject patent application, as per the Complete Specification are as follows: Architecture and Communication: The specification outlines an architecture<sup>300</sup> where mobile wireless devices interact with wireless servers to access and control applications remotely. This setup includes methods for secure<sup>320</sup> communication and synchronization between devices and servers. The specification incorporates methods for managing and storing user data, emphasizing<sup>340</sup> privacy and security in data sharing and synchronization. Resolution of Conflicts between Server Configurations: For the said purpose, the specification<sup>360</sup> highlights that the primary and secondary wireless servers are equipped with databases and programs to manage and disseminate configuration data.<sup>380</sup> Further a program on the mobile device evaluates and resolves conflicts between the primary and secondary configuration data to ensure seamless operation.<sup>400</sup>

Agent and Synchronization Features: The specification

describes various agents such as sync agents, browse agents, and policy agents<sup>420</sup> which facilitate the management of data and policies between the servers and mobile devices. These agents help automate processes<sup>440</sup> like data synchronization, browsing server contents, and determining the primary server based on device location and other criteria. In this background<sup>460</sup> of the Complete Specification, this Court shall now proceed to identify the specific scope of protection sought through the subject<sup>480</sup> patent application. The subject patent application comprises two Independent Claims, one of which seeks protection over a system and the other<sup>500</sup> over a method. The said two Independent Claims are set out below for ready reference: From a reading of the above<sup>520</sup> Independent Claims, it is clear that both the system and method Claims describe the same overall concept of administering wireless systems<sup>540</sup> using primary and secondary wireless servers to manage and configure mobile wireless clients. The system Claims provide a description<sup>560</sup> of the various components of the subject patent and their configuration, providing the foundation for the method claim. Accordingly, the<sup>580</sup> method Claim describes how to utilize the components so described in the system Claim to achieve the intended functionality, focusing<sup>600</sup> on the dynamic processes involved. The system and method Claims together cover both the setup and operational workflow required to manage<sup>620</sup> and resolve configuration data conflicts in wireless systems within devices. This approach ensures that the subject patent claims protection<sup>640</sup> for both structural and functional features.

With this clarity on the extent and coverage of the scope of the Claims, this Court<sup>660</sup> shall proceed to identify the specific details of the subject patent, by taking into consideration the extent of coverage<sup>680</sup> of the Independent Claims and also the Dependant Claims. In the present Appeal, the Independent Claims of the subject patent specify<sup>700</sup> the fundamental aspects of the invention that the Appellant seeks to protect, focusing on the primary elements and functionalities<sup>720</sup> that constitute the core of the system and method for which protection is sought. Further, the Dependent Claims highlight the<sup>740</sup> subsidiary features and enhancements that build upon the Independent Claims, providing a detailed understanding of the operational intricacies of the<sup>760</sup> subject patent. To facilitate the understanding of the subject patent and do an efficient analysis of the key elements within the<sup>780</sup> application, this Court has found it appropriate to do Claim Construction using a tabular chart delineating the key elements<sup>800</sup> of each of the Claims.

INDISPENSABLE: essential; INFRINGEMENT: to go beyond rights;

SYNCHRONIZATION: to move in order; DISSEMINATE: to spread information;

INTRICACIES: complications; DELINEATING: to draw in detail.

### Exercise 26 (Legal)

The true test, according to the Court, is whether the effect of the impugned action is to take away or<sup>220</sup> abridge fundamental rights. It was stated that the word "direct" would go to the quality or character of the effect<sup>40</sup> and not the subject-matter and the restriction sought to be imposed by the impugned newspaper policy was, in substance,<sup>60</sup> a newspaper control i.e. to control the number of pages or circulation of dailies or newspapers and such restrictions<sup>80</sup> were clearly outside the ambit of Article 19(2) of the Constitution and therefore were in abridgement of the<sup>100</sup> right of freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a), and it added: The Newspaper Control Policy<sup>120</sup> is found to be newspaper control order in the guise of framing an Import Control Policy for newspaper. This Court in the Bank Nationalisation case laid down two tests. First<sup>140</sup> it is not the object of the authority making the law impairing the right of the citizen nor the form<sup>160</sup> of action that determines the invasion of the right. Secondly, it is the effect of the law and the action<sup>180</sup> upon the right which attracts the jurisdiction of the court to grant relief. The direct operation of the Act upon<sup>200</sup> the rights forms the real test.

No law or action would state in words that rights of freedom of speech<sup>220</sup> and expression are abridged or taken away. That is why courts have to protect and guard fundamental rights by considering<sup>240</sup> the scope and provisions of the Act and its effect upon the fundamental rights. We have only to substitute the word "executive" for the<sup>260</sup> word "law" and the result is obvious. Here, the impugned notices of re-entry upon forfeiture of lease<sup>280</sup> and of the threatened demolition of the Express Buildings are intended and meant to silence the voice<sup>300</sup> of the Indian Express. It must logically follow that the impugned notices constitute a direct and immediate threat to the freedom<sup>320</sup> of the press and are thus violative of Article 19(1)(a) read with Article 14 of the Constitution.<sup>340</sup> It must accordingly be held that these petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution are maintainable. This decision in<sup>360</sup> Express Newspapers Pvt. Ltd. was rendered by a three Judge Bench of the Supreme Court. Vide the said decision, the Supreme Court<sup>380</sup> held that the action taken by the then Government against Express Newspapers, was mala fide and politically motivated.<sup>400</sup>

The principal point in controversy between the parties is whether the notice of re-entry upon forfeiture of lease issued by the<sup>420</sup> Engineer Officer, Land & Development Office dated March 10, 1980 purporting to be on behalf of the<sup>440</sup> lessor i.e. the Union

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of India, Ministry of Works & Housing, and that of March 1, 1980<sup>460</sup> issued by the Zonal Engineer, City Zone, Municipal Corporation, Delhi were wholly mala fide and politically motivated.<sup>480</sup> It is a sad reflection on the state of affairs brought about during the period of Emergency which brought into existence a totalitarian<sup>500</sup> trend in administration and I do not wish to aggravate any of its features by unnecessary allusions. In the process,<sup>520</sup> the country witnessed misuse of mass media totally inconceivable and unheard of in a democratic form of Government by ruthless<sup>540</sup> suppression of the press by exercise of pre-censorship powers, enactment of a set of draconian laws which reduced<sup>560</sup> freedom of the press to a naught.

The petitioners have pleaded the facts with sufficient degree of particularity tending to show<sup>580</sup> that the impugned notices were wholly mala fide and politically motivated; mala fide, because the impugned notice of re-entry<sup>600</sup> upon forfeiture of lease dated March 10, 1980 issued by the Engineer Officer, Land & Development Office under<sup>620</sup> clause 5 of the indenture of lease alleged breach of clauses 2(14) and 2(5) which in fact<sup>640</sup> were never committed and the notice by the Zonal Engineer (Buildings), City Zone, Municipal Corporation for demolition of new Express Building<sup>660</sup> where the printing press is installed under Sections 343 and 344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act<sup>680</sup> were really intended and meant to bring about the stoppage of the publication of Indian Express which<sup>700</sup> has throughout been critical of the Government in power whenever it went wrong on a matter of policy or in principle.<sup>720</sup> Also, mala fide because they constitute misuse of powers in bad faith. Use of power for a purpose other than<sup>740</sup> the one for which the power is conferred is mala fide use of power. Same is the position when<sup>760</sup> an order is made for a purpose other than that which finds place in the order. In the facts and circumstances,<sup>780</sup> I am constrained to hold that the impugned notices dated March 1, 1980 and March 10, 1980<sup>800</sup> were not issued bona fide in the ordinary course of official business for implementation of the law or for securing<sup>820</sup> justice but were actuated with an ulterior and extraneous purpose and thus were wholly mala fide and politically motivated.<sup>840</sup>

IMPUGNED: order passed under law;

JURISDICTION: legal power/authority;

TOTALITARIAN: one political party's control;

AGGRAVATE: to make worse; ACTUATED: to implement;

MALA FIDE: ulterior objectives.

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