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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 representatives²⁰ from the States and Union Territories who made it convenient to attend this important meeting at short notice. There⁴⁰ has been a steep increase in the prices of certain essential commodities in the last few months. This has affected all⁶⁰ sections of society, but particularly the poor and middle class families. At the outset, I would like to state that⁸⁰ this conference expresses its empathy and concern for the people who have suffered hardships because of this problem. The problem¹⁰⁰ of price rise in India cannot be isolated from the problems in agriculture, markets, consumer markets and the¹²⁰ administration. It is a problem that simultaneously affects both the¹⁴⁰ housewife and the farmer. Whenever there is a steep price rise, it makes a hole in the expenditure budget of¹⁶⁰ the consumer family and the income expectations of the producer family. Rising prices is a national problem. It needs¹⁸⁰ to be tackled by both the Centre and the State Government separately as well as jointly. While an objective analysis²⁰⁰ of the problem is no doubt necessary for its proper comprehension and resolution, politicization of the issue should be avoided.²²⁰ The spirit of cooperation and sharing of responsibility alone can help us evolve effective long term, medium-term and immediate²⁴⁰ strategies to stabilize and reduce prices of essential commodities. I am sure, we will conduct the proceedings of this conference²⁶⁰ in this constructive spirit.

My Government has accorded the highest priority to ensuring adequate supplies of essential commodities as well²⁸⁰ as keeping their prices within reasonable limits. Towards this end, a series of meeting has been held. Recently, the Cabinet³⁰⁰ Secretary had convened a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories to review the price situation and³²⁰ also to evolve an Action Plan for curbing the rise in the prices of essential commodities as well as increasing the³⁴⁰ supplies of these commodities in different parts of the country. The plan has already been sent to you for further³⁶⁰ action. I am sure that the State Government and Union Territory Administrations have come prepared to discuss the implementation of³⁸⁰ the plan. The main reason for the recent spurt in prices was the weather.⁴⁰⁰

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 large²⁰ price fluctuations. And the market structure responds to this reality in a manner detrimental to the consumers' interest. I would⁴⁰ not like to substantiate this point, since the Agenda Papers circulated to you, do precisely that, with the help⁶⁰ of figures about the shortfalls in demand and supply of a few selected essential commodities. What needs to be noted⁸⁰ however, is that there have been large regional variations in the price rise. The onion prices in Delhi and some¹⁰⁰ other cities registered much sharper increases than cities in the South. I must dwell here briefly on onion prices. The¹²⁰ unprecedented weather conditions leading to sharp supply shortages is the reason for shortage on onions. Arrivals of fresh supplies was¹⁴⁰ also greatly delayed by the continued spell of unpredictable weather. It could have made a difference if the decision to¹⁶⁰ place onion under the Open General License with zero import duty, coupled with arrangements for speedy imports, had been taken¹⁸⁰ somewhat earlier. The prices of other essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, tea and salt have shown a normal trend.²⁰⁰ In view of the comfortable stock position of the commodities their prices are expected to rule easy in the coming²²⁰ months. As a precaution, however, the Government has decided to release 40 lakh tonnes of wheat to the State Government²⁴⁰ for open sale at the rates fixed separately for different zones in the country. Several State Government have intervened in²⁶⁰ the market to ease the price situation. Market intervention operations, however, have their limitations, with which all of us²⁸⁰ are all too familiar. They must be resorted to, only if the need is urgent and acute. When well managed, they³⁰⁰ do produce desired results and bring some relief to harried consumers. However neither the Centre nor the State Governments can³²⁰ bear the financial and administrative cost to sustain them for too long and for a range of commodities. We should³⁴⁰ therefore, shift out focus to such medium term and long term strategies as would better manage prices of essential commodities.³⁶⁰ There are four broad areas where the Centre and the States should together evolve a common approach. They are: production,³⁸⁰ supply, distribution and export import management of agricultural produce. It is obvious, but still bears emphasis, that we will not⁴⁰⁰ be able to gain a lasting control over the price situation unless we vastly increase production of all the essential commodities.⁴²⁰ This point is also important from the point of view of guaranteeing Food security to our growing population now.⁴⁴⁰

Exercise 3

This type of Commonwealth Games has never been held in the past and never will be held in future.²⁰ A Sports Minister in UPA - I has given a very serious statement. He was perhaps first such Sports Minister⁴⁰ who was not concerned with sports. We read many statements from him in daily newspapers. He said that the people⁶⁰ organizing these games are devils. He said that these games are nothing but loot. The hon. Members from the Opposition raised⁸⁰ the issue of diversion of special provision funds for SC/ST. I would like to know from the Government¹⁰⁰ as to who will reply to these questions. The Sports Minister says that his responsibility is limited to construction¹²⁰ of stadium;

The Government of Delhi says that they are limited to creating infrastructure. The Sports Minister in UPA-1¹⁴⁰ has stated that India is spending the half of Rs. 70,000 crores on Commonwealth Games kept for loan¹⁶⁰ waiver of 40 crore families of farmers in order to boost its international image. I would like to have a¹⁸⁰ reply from the Government about the truth in this statement. One day a television channel revealed about the CVC²⁰⁰ report. In this report it was stated that irregularities to the tune of crores of rupees have been²²⁰ committed by the various departments of the Central Government, the State Government and the DDA. Within 24 hours²⁴⁰ a letter regarding irregularities committed by the Organising Committee in the Baton relay was given to another news channel.²⁶⁰ This is my serious charge and I want a reply from the Government. The Officials Secrets Act has been violated.²⁸⁰ This report within 24 hours was broken in order to hide the irregularities reported by the CVC.³⁰⁰ The person responsible for this lapse who has committed this gross irregularity should immediately be punished. The price of³²⁰ an item of Re. 1 has been tendered for a price ten times higher. It is a very serious³⁴⁰ report from the CVC. There is not a single agency on which allegation has not been levelled. It has³⁶⁰ a mention about the DDA as well which is directly under the Lieutenant Governor. A minimum of 50 per cent³⁸⁰ quality assurance was not there in the work. Who is responsible for all these irregularities mentioned in the CVC report?⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, including words like 'Infrastructure', 'Diversion', 'CVC', and 'DDA'.

INFRASTRUCTURE: facilitating conditions.
DIVERSION: turning aside

Exercise 4

CAG report says that there is no coordination. Who is responsible for this? Hon. Minister of Sports²⁰ says that he is not concerned. The Committees formed in the meeting of Consultative Committee entrusted the foremost⁴⁰ responsibility on the Minister of Sports. Commonwealth Games Federation, Organising Committee, Youth Affairs and Sports Ministry, Group of Ministers and the⁶⁰ Lt. Governor of Delhi, everyone was assigned its task. I would like to know this much only as to why⁸⁰ we are being let down throughout the world while we are discussing here about the bungling and corruption being done¹⁰⁰ by various departments of the Government of India and the State Government of Delhi. The Committees were constituted in¹²⁰ January, 2005. Did the reports of the irregularities not come up before these Committees from 2005¹⁴⁰ to 2010? If not, then who is responsible and if the reports were received, why no action was taken.¹⁶⁰ Who is responsible for not taking action? I doubt that the Hon. Minister of Sports will be able to¹⁸⁰ provide reply regarding all these departments. Was not the Government aware of the discussions of the High Level Committee?²⁰⁰ Who is responsible for the corruption at such a large scale?

The sportsmen do not have home advantage since the stadia²²⁰ are not ready. The good and renowned sportsmen are refusing to take part in this event. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports²⁴⁰ claims that an amount of Rs. 11,000 crore has been spent while the CAG says that²⁶⁰ an amount of Rs. 13,000 crore has been spent. So, where is this difference amount of Rs. 2000 crore²⁸⁰ being spent? Where has it gone? Nobody knows. Recently, a new cricket stadium has been built in Nagpur³⁰⁰ at the cost of Rs. 90 crore. But for the renovation of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium alone, an amount of Rs. 900 crore³²⁰ has been spent. What was the condition of the Stadium when the Hon. Minister went there for its inauguration?³⁴⁰ Due to its defective nature, it is yet to receive the No Objection Certificate. Has the defectiveness of the³⁶⁰ New Shooting Range come up or not? The website of the Cycling Federation of India does not have information³⁸⁰ with regard to its members and the names of the sportsmen who are likely to take part in the event.⁴⁰⁰ The most serious thing is that we have not even thought about the sports persons. What is the condition of the practice at the Shooting⁴²⁰ Range? The office bearers and the sportsmen of the Federation have claimed that they have not been provided equipment.⁴⁴⁰

ASSIGNED: to allot;
RENOVATION: make new again.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, including words like 'CAG', 'Minister of Sports', 'Committees', and 'irregularities'.

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.²⁰ Whatever is happening now is a sign of the vibrancy of Indian democracy. However, I would like to assure you⁶⁰ that volatility in Indian politics will have no fundamental impact on the process of economic reforms in the country.⁸⁰ The reform process has become irreversible, indeed, my Government has depoliticized the economic agenda. Your summits in the past have fostered¹⁰⁰ constructive interaction between foreign and Indian business and with the Government. They have also facilitated foreign business becoming familiar with¹²⁰ India's efforts, both, to carry out internal liberalization and to intergrate itself with the global economy. Since you met here¹⁴⁰ a year ago, a number of new and decisive steps have been taken by my Government to strengthen our economic,¹⁶⁰ fundamentals and improve the productive efficiency of our system. In the schedule of your meetings over the next few days¹⁸⁰ you would be interacting with some members of my Cabinet, some distinguished businessmen, economists and senior Government functionaries. They would²⁰⁰ outline for you only what has been achieved during this period but share their vision of the economic agenda²²⁰ for the coming months. In the last nine months, my Government has taken important initiatives over a wide gamut²⁴⁰ of economic issues which cover insurance, capital markets, information technology, housing and infrastructure, to mention a few.

The reform process²⁶⁰ initiated is wider and deeper than any comparable programme earlier. Its multiplier effect would have long term beneficial impact on²⁸⁰ the economic and social development of India. We also take some pride and satisfaction that given the turmoil in the³⁰⁰ rest of Asia and many other parts of the world, our macro economic fundamentals continue to be strong. They create³²⁰ new opportunities for private investment, both domestic and foreign. A GDP growth of well over 5 per cent,³⁴⁰ inflation below the double digit number, comfortable foreign exchange reserves, positive growth in agriculture, stable exchange rate management coupled with³⁶⁰ sectoral initiatives have reaffirmed the Government to a policy of liberalization with suitable checks and balances. I have said³⁸⁰ so earlier and would reiterate today that there is no panacea to bring about high rates of economic growth here⁴⁰⁰

VIBRANCY: swinging to and fro; VOLATILITY: changeable; TUR-
MOIL: 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 the²⁰ global economic architecture. We will participate constructively in this dialogue so that the emerging reform process can durably address the⁴⁰ malaise that has adversely affected many countries. Such a reform process should help in the evolution of a new financial⁶⁰ architecture based on transparency, symmetry of obligations, equity, effective management in the face of rapid flow of large sums of⁸⁰ capital around the world, and orderly development of world trade for the common good of mankind. Poverty alleviation must¹⁰⁰ remain the central objective of international action.

We recognize that globalization is both a reality and an opportunity. We are¹²⁰ convinced that nations cannot prosper in isolation and must forge complementary relationships based on mutuality of interests. India is committed¹⁴⁰ to the continuation of its policy of liberalization coupled with effective social safety net. We will also pursue policies to¹⁶⁰ maximize the gains from the opportunities which globalization offers, while ensuring that credible mechanisms are in place to mitigate the¹⁸⁰ risks that are inherent in this process. Our aim is to be a strong nation, so as to be able²⁰⁰ to live in peace, prosperity and dignity. We recognize, however, that the²²⁰ strength of its economy. Whatever we do to strengthen our national economy, we will do it in a manner that²⁴⁰ will simultaneously strengthen the democratic polity of India; whatever we do to strengthen the democratic polity, we shall simultaneously strengthen²⁶⁰ the secular unity of India; and whatever we do to strengthen our democratic polity and secular unity, we will bear²⁸⁰ in mind the need at all times to dramatically reduce poverty in the shortest possible time. In this endeavour, our³⁰⁰ approach is the same as that advocated by Prof. Amartya Sen, the great Indian economist who won this year's Nobel Prize³²⁰ for Economics -- namely, liberalization and globalization. Yes, but with a credible programme to improve the social sector. Many of³⁴⁰ our initiatives in the social sector are aimed at providing nutrition, hygiene, health, and education to those large numbers of³⁶⁰ our population who continue to be the victims of poverty. India is a democratic country. Democracy is our greatest strength.³⁸⁰ Freedom of thought, freedom of action freedom to live with diverse faiths and systems are fundamental to our culture. I⁴⁰⁰ believe that these are essential components of liberalization and globalization. We have another great strength. We have an unbroken record⁴²⁰ of honouring all our financial obligations of foreign investors and lenders. We have a sound legal system that incorporates justice⁴⁴⁰

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 too 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

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

industrial group would have easier access to institutional finance than 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 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.

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

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 ²⁰ affected by drought. In some States it is the second successive year of drought and in some other states it ⁴⁰ is almost the third successive year. It means that large ^{50m} of money will have to be provided and I trust ⁶⁰ the priorities will be respected. We cannot go on putting up with a situation in which hundreds of thousands of ⁸⁰ villages today are without drinking water. Where from any drinking water is to be provided is not even known. The State ¹⁰⁰ Governments do not know what to do with it. It is not money alone that matters, though large sums of ¹²⁰ money will have to be provided to ensure that drinking water is made available to villages. The Finance Minister knows ¹⁴⁰ that farmers must be given remunerative price. Mr. Finance Minister, I would request your attention to this particular point. You ¹⁶⁰ have said that by giving remunerative prices to farmers in respect of sugar you have seen immediately the result, and ¹⁸⁰ the manner in which the sugar cultivation improved, increased and you have larger sugar production. That is exactly what we ²⁰⁰ say. If you give remunerative price to farmers for what they produce not only will you be doing justice to ²²⁰ them, but you also will ensure increased production. Productivity is one of your major, ought to be one of your ²⁴⁰ major bug bears. It is the one thing in which you are not being successful whether it is on the ²⁶⁰ agricultural front or on the industrial front. I hope that this is something to which you will pay greater attention. ²⁸⁰ When the Finance Minister started his budgetary exercise in 1998, he endeavoured to do two things. One was ³⁰⁰ to loosen the tight regulatory grip that he had on industry. Government decided to loosen it a little bit. The ³²⁰ second thing that they had decided to do was to streamline the fiscal and budgetary process so as to enhance ³⁴⁰ revenue collection and stabilise the business and trade. On both these fronts subsequent developments have been somewhat hesitant, but in ³⁶⁰ some cases they are contradictory also. So far as loosening the tight grip that Government has on the industry, I think ³⁸⁰ 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 ⁴²⁰ control in a selective way is a highly desirable process and to continue it if you want to ensure that ⁴⁴⁰ productivity increases. Productivity can only increase if

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

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

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

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the English text on the right.

Exercise 15

Sir, with regard to the family planning programme of the Government of India, it is true that our Government and ²⁹our country have been perhaps the pioneers in respect of taking advantage of the World Health Organisation expertise and assistance ⁴⁰in regard to family planning programme and that in the last several years, one cannot ignore some of the good ⁶⁰sides of the achievements of the family planning programme. Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government ⁸⁰to two aspects of the matter. One is that after having got this experience of some years, more than a ¹⁰⁰decade or two, can we not have some kind of a sustained uniform policy with regard to the various projects ¹²⁰and programmes of family planning, particularly with regard to two things? One is the assistance that we would like to ¹⁴⁰rope in of the voluntary agencies. Because, by its very nature, this is not something which the Government can do. ¹⁶⁰Government can spend money, Government can give encouragement. But basically it is a question of educating the people, educating the ¹⁸⁰illiterate and educating the people in the countryside and also taking the maximum possible help from the voluntary social institutions ²⁰⁰in which a large number of women organisations are also doing a lot of good work. In this regard, the ²²⁰complaint I hear is that the policy of the Government in regard to incentives offered, is not quite free from ²⁴⁰faults. Every now and then, different kinds of incentives are tagged on while attracting more people. Then those incentives are ²⁶⁰not maintained for a particular period of time so that certain incentives are withdrawn and certain new incentives are given. ²⁸⁰The result is that the interest in the programme is for the incentives offered rather than for the ultimate objective ³⁰⁰of controlled and healthy family planning. I would, therefore, request the Government to ensure that the family planning programme has ³²⁰a certain sustained outlook that the incentives are well thought out and that there is no change every now and ³⁴⁰then in regard to this or that incentive. Then, this should be free from one very serious error. This is ³⁶⁰is not only an error, I would say it is a criminal thing. In the name of operations, a ³⁸⁰large number of old people, children and boys are also booked into the whole thing, because they get some extra financial incentive. ⁴⁰⁰

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

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House have told us about how many bogus cases were also found out. ⁴⁶⁰Here we must remember that to some extent, we, the elected Members of State Legislature and Parliament, are also responsible ⁴⁸⁰for giving false information or false certificates. I am not saying that this or that particular person has done it. ⁵⁰⁰But when the Government say that in the absence of any proper proof, the certificate of a Member of Parliament or ⁵²⁰Member of Legislative Assembly should be attached, surely the Member of Parliament or Member of Legislative Assembly should be ⁵⁴⁰100 percent sure of his facts and he just should not do it by way of obliging any person. It is there ⁵⁶⁰where the bogus cases come. I am only making an appeal through this speech to Members of Parliament here that ⁵⁸⁰we take extraordinary care so that we do not issue certificates liberally or irresponsibly ⁶⁰⁰because otherwise it becomes more difficult for the Government. The second point is that some freedom fighters are not yet ⁶²⁰included in this scheme. I do not know whether the Minister has ready information at hand in this regard.

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

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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 me³⁰ as I am of the firm opinion that the office of the Governor has been vested with great responsibility by⁴⁰ 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 and⁸⁰ carries the attendant responsibility as does that of the Governor. In these unstable time we are living in, people have¹⁰⁰ great expectations from this office. This places an enormous burden on your shoulders. It also gives you the opportunity to do¹²⁰ good. The role of the Governor has varied over time and space, and has come under close public scrutiny.¹⁴⁰ The greater the responsibilities attached to an office, the greater will be public scrutiny in a democracy. In our evolving¹⁶⁰ polity, where political patterns have changed substantially over the last seventy years, there is bound to be some partisan controversy¹⁸⁰ or the other challenging the authority and dignity of this high office. This places an added burden on your shoulders²⁰⁰ to rise above partisan politics while discharging your constitutional obligations. In doing so, you are the sole judges of what is right²²⁰ and wrong; of what is mandated to you as per the Constitution and what is not; what is in larger²⁴⁰ national interest and what is not; and, what do people perceive your actions to be. I am sure that each²⁶⁰ one of you has reflected on this aspect of your work and am confident that you have the wisdom, experience²⁸⁰ and sagacity to deal with these situations.

Today, India is at height in its development trajectory. After years of the³⁰⁰ so called "Hindu" rate of growth, we have broken fresh ground and have been able to deliver growth in the³²⁰ range of 5 per cent- 6 per cent. We are now at a point in time where we can deliver growth³⁴⁰ at a rate of 7 per cent - 8 per cent. At this point in time, owing to the developments over the³⁶⁰ last two decades, there are no external constraints to the growth of our country. It is very much³⁸⁰ in the realm of possibility for this country to become a prosperous nation, rid of the perennial blot of poverty.⁴⁰⁰

In such circumstances, if there are any constraints, these are purely internal. Our success in living up to⁴²⁰ our potential or not depends on our competence or on our ineptitude. No external force can be blamed if we do not⁴⁴⁰

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rise up to global expectations. Therefore, I will emphasize that it is an obligation for all of us in this⁴⁶⁰ august gathering to reflect on our roles in ensuring that the processes of development are allowed to take place⁴⁸⁰ unhindered. It is this vision of a rising India that must guide our actions while discharging our duties.⁵⁰⁰ Governors have a critical role to play in our nation's progress. In a way, you are the custodians of our future.⁵²⁰ You are the representatives of the center in states and hence, you bring a national perspective to state level action⁵⁴⁰ and activities. While many changes have taken place at the national level in the economic sphere over the last two decades,⁵⁶⁰ much more needs to be done. There is a need to make our growth processes more inclusive; to ensure⁵⁸⁰ that marginalized and weaker sections benefit from economic growth; and to ensure that social infrastructure, particularly in health and education,⁶⁰⁰ is improved. Much of this is to be done at the state level and hence, the role of Governors in⁶²⁰ ensuring that this happens.

As I had said earlier, the environment for India's development has never been as favourable as it is⁶⁴⁰ now. Increased resources can flow in only if safety and security is ensured. This requires peace, tranquility⁶⁶⁰ and the rule of law. This conference has devoted considerable attention to the challenge of internal security. The challenges we face⁶⁸⁰ on the internal security front arise partly as a consequence of the unevenness of our growth processes, the inequities⁷⁰⁰ that remain in our social institutions and the shortcomings sometimes of our political institutions. There may be other more complex⁷²⁰ issues like language, caste or religion or cultural rights. In this complex world, that we live in, all these⁷⁴⁰ facets have to be taken into account in evolving a concerted and effective strategy to counter these challenges. Sometimes, internal security⁷⁶⁰ problems are outright acts of extremism and terrorism for which there can be no space in a democratic polity.⁷⁸⁰ A democratic government has to distinguish between the genuine and legitimate expression of dissent and disaffection and the manifestations⁸⁰⁰ of anti-national, anti-social and anti-people threats to our democratic way of life. Often these challenges also arise because we are⁸²⁰ an open society and have allowed free expression to dissent of varying degrees. This is not our weakness but our strength.⁸⁴⁰

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 black ink on lined paper.

Exercise 17

We speak of freedom and of democracy but these words today do not mean just what they meant some years²⁰ ago. For instance, when the word democracy first came into being it did not mean that everybody had the right.⁴⁰ It meant that there were a few privileged people who had the right and the vast majority of people who⁶⁰ did not. But through the ages the meaning of the words changed and nobody today will accept that limited meaning⁸⁰ and today all the protest movements in the world are because some group or the other feels that those people,¹⁰⁰ whether they are black or brown, whether they are women or young people, are not enjoying their rights which should¹²⁰ be their, under democracy. This is why these protest movements begin and gather strength.

So, in India we are trying¹⁴⁰ to evolve a way in which we can change the society so that little by little those who have been¹⁶⁰ under-privileged through the ages are able to be equal citizens. Firstly, I think this is necessary for human dignity,¹⁸⁰ for democracy, for freedom. But apart from that, from the very practical point of view it is equally important. Because²⁰⁰ if it does not happen then there will be tension and nobody will be able to prosper and will not²²⁰ have the kind of stable society in which there can be economic progress. India has in the past years progressed²⁴⁰ a great deal. From Independence right up to 2010, our progress was quite spectacular. In 1962²⁶⁰ we had a conflict on our borders with China and our attention was diverted from development to defence and a²⁸⁰ lot of money which should have been used for³⁰⁰ very essential roads, schools and other items, was used to strengthen³²⁰ our Army because until then we had just now given a single thought to the defence of the country.

In³²⁰ 1965, we had another conflict, this time with Pakistan and we had barely recovered from this heavy expenditure,³⁴⁰ we had terrible drought. For three years it hardly rained and suddenly we were faced with near-famine conditions.³⁶⁰ But it speaks of the courage and endurance of the people and their will to co-operate that even though the³⁸⁰ situation was so dark we were able to prevent death through famine and are grateful for the help that we received.⁴⁰⁰

But, of course, the situation is never so simple and we now have a new sense of security. Our agricultural⁴²⁰ production, as I said, is very good. Formerly, we were paying

attention merely to that people would eat. Now we⁴⁴⁰ are able to do research in other farm projects which are called 'cash crops'. In industry also, our productions⁴⁶⁰ trebled. The number of children going to school is now very much greater, about 180 million. Our experience has been⁴⁸⁰ that every problem solved means a set of new problems, sometimes the same in different shape and sometimes quite different⁵⁰⁰ one. Now because education has expanded and industry has not kept pace, we have a very serious problem of what⁵²⁰ we call the educated unemployed young people with degree and not enough jobs for them. Some of the fault is⁵⁴⁰ of our education because it is of such a general nature, that our young people are not really prepared to⁵⁶⁰ face the challenges of the contemporary world. And also, most of them would like to have a secure job whereas⁵⁸⁰ gradually they must be much more resourceful, take initiative and try to find, make opportunities and openings for themselves.

Today,⁶⁰⁰ we sometimes have many areas where there is shortage of teachers, of doctors and even of engineers and at the⁶²⁰ same time there are engineers, doctors and teachers who are unemployed because many of our young people do not want⁶⁴⁰ to go to the villages or to the mountains or to the forest areas. So, many conflicting situations have existed,⁶⁶⁰ but I have doubt that it is a part of the phase of development through which we have to⁶⁸⁰ go and just as we have been able to solve other problems, these problems will also be solved. So far⁷⁰⁰ as employment is concerned we have what we call crash programmes, that is, we give top priority to certain schemes.⁷²⁰ They are not going to employ everybody but even if it makes a small dent in the number of unemployed⁷⁴⁰ we feel something has been achieved. So, India is going ahead in every direction.

Our last elections have given⁷⁶⁰ country a new sense of unity, a new sense of cohesion and a new direction. What was extraordinary about these⁷⁸⁰ elections was not that a political party won a big majority but that the ordinary people, people who had never⁸⁰⁰ bothered about politics, people who had not voted sometime in earlier elections, took this as their campaign. We had many⁸²⁰ young people who worked all day in factory or in office or somewhere else and who gave us their mite.⁸⁴⁰

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

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Exercise 18

Madam, I rise to support the Bill which seeks to include certain tribal communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.²⁰ Some Members here have demanded the inclusion of certain tribes from Karnataka in the list of Scheduled Tribes. My party⁴⁰ and myself support that demand.

The Hon. Minister has said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the State Government⁶⁰ of Jammu and Kashmir had been making demands for a long time for the inclusion of these four tribal communities,⁸⁰ as mentioned in the Bill. But the Central Government has accepted their demand after a long time. It is not¹⁰⁰ the questions of four tribal communities of Jammu and Kashmir alone. We have many tribal communities in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh¹²⁰ and O who have not yet found a place in the list of Scheduled Tribes even after sixty-five years of⁴⁰ Independence. As a result, they have been deprived, of various benefits conferred upon them under the Constitution. We feel that¹⁶⁰ such tribals of the said States should also be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes so that they can also¹⁸⁰ enjoy the various benefits like other tribals in the country.

Madam, it is not the question of conferring economic benefits²⁰⁰ alone upon the tribals. We shall have to see that their languages, education and cultures are protected properly. We have²²⁰ noticed that the languages of many tribal communities living in our country have not been developed fully. Their cultures also²⁴⁰ have not been developed fully. Consequently, the cultures of such tribals are almost on the point of extinction. Naturally, the²⁶⁰ tribals have become very much concerned with the preservation of their culture. We find serious discontent among the tribals on²⁸⁰ account of this. The Imperialist Powers and Secessionist forces are taking advantage of this kind of discontent among the tribals.³⁰⁰

I come from the North Eastern Region. There the tribals have discontent due to non-preservation of their languages and cultures. The³²⁰ Imperialist Powers are taking advantage of their discontent and inciting them to secede from India. For such secessionist tendencies among³⁴⁰ the tribals the policy of the Government of India on tribals is responsible. On the basis of that policy it³⁶⁰ has not been possible so far to develop the languages and cultures of the tribals in India. The tribals are³⁸⁰ unable to enjoy the protection given to them under the Constitution. Therefore, tribals have started demanding autonomous Councils there.⁴⁰⁰

My party feels that the tribals should be conceded

Autonomous Councils so that they can preserve their languages, cultures⁴⁰⁰ and their ancient civilisations. My party further feels that such an autonomy to the tribals is not outside the framework⁴⁴⁰ of the Constitution of India. But the tribals have been deprived of their legitimate rights due to sixty-five years⁴⁶⁰ mis-rule of Congress Government at the Centre. As a result, the Imperialist Power and secessionist forces are taking full advantage of⁴⁸⁰ the growing d discontent among tribals in our country. In certain States Naxalities are also taking advantage of such a discontent⁵⁰⁰ among the tribals. Our Home Minister had a meeting with the Chief Ministers of certain States the day before yesterday⁵²⁰ in order to find out ways and means to curb the activities of the Naxalities. We do not think that the⁵⁴⁰ activities of Naxalities can be curbed through Military force or Police force. We can pacify the tribals only by conceding⁵⁶⁰ their legitimate demands. Tribals are justified in⁵⁸⁰ using the discontent if they find that their communities are on the point⁶⁰⁰ of extinction.

Madam, the tribal problem is very acute in Tripura. In this old tribal Princely State due to⁶⁰⁰ the influx of refugees from East-Pakistan the tribals are now 28 per cent of the total population there.⁶²⁰ The influx of refugees is still on from present Bangladesh not only in Tripura but also in other parts of⁶⁴⁰ North Eastern Region. It is known to all the Members in this House that the Communist Party (Marxists) government established Autonomous⁶⁶⁰ District Council for the tribals in Tripura. The refugees are entering those areas also which are under the jurisdiction of⁶⁸⁰ the Autonomous District Council. The main object behind the movement of refugees in those areas is to turn the tribals⁷⁰⁰ into minorities in their own areas and such a movement has been possible due to the policy of the present⁷²⁰ Congress Government there.

Madam, when we were struggling for the rights of the tribals in Tripura, the Congress Party⁷⁴⁰ in Tripura and its then president were opposed to the establishment of Autonomous District Council in the State. The⁷⁶⁰ said President of the Congress Party wanted the non-tribals to send him to the Lok Sabha so that he can move⁷⁸⁰ an amendment to repeal the Sixth and Seventh Schedules to the Constitution. It is our misfortune that we are still⁸⁰⁰ following a policy which does not safeguard the interest of the tribals. I demand that Inner Line Permit should⁸²⁰ be introduced in Tripura. The Tripura Legislative Assembly has accepted this demand by passing a Resolution unanimously on this issue.⁸⁴⁰

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 days²⁰ and have made this Conference lively, interesting and certainly very productive. We began this process three months ago⁶⁰ in February in New Delhi and I had mentioned then that this is only the beginning of a process and not⁶⁰ a one off event. The purpose, as I had said earlier, was to look at evolving a consensus among different groups⁶⁰ and sections of society on issues related to Jammu & Kashmir. I believe, and I am sure that all¹⁰⁰ of you will agree, that we have had fruitful and engaging discussions over these two days. A wide diversity of views²⁰ have been expressed and I believe, that is the strength of this Round Table process which has now become a¹⁰⁰ forum to tap into a wide range of opinion that exists among political parties, civil society organizations and others.¹⁰⁰

As I have heard all of you over the last two days, the recurring theme that has been emerging from speaker¹⁰⁰ after speaker is that, while the Round Table process has its advantages and utility, we need to have a mechanism²⁰⁰ which can give concrete shape to the ideas expressed here, a mechanism which can provide opportunities for meeting more frequently²⁰⁰ in smaller groups, a mechanism which can focus on the specific issues, one at a time, and find a common ground²⁴⁰ and forge a consensus in this diversity. We have all had the chance to express our views - both in Delhi²⁶⁰ and in Srinagar - and I believe that the time is now ripe to agree on the concrete mechanism for taking²⁸⁰ this process forward so that we can address issues which concern the people of this beautiful state. Before proceeding to the³⁰⁰ details of a mechanism which can carry forward the process, I would like to dwell on some of the more immediate²⁸⁰ issues which have been raised in the Conference. I do realize that the people of the state are put to³⁴⁰ a certain degree of inconvenience because of the prevailing security situation. But it must be understood that this scenario is³⁶⁰ the result of the ongoing actions of certain elements who disturb the peace in the state. I have instructed the³⁸⁰ security forces to be more mindful of human rights and be sensitive to the liberties and self respect of ordinary people.⁴⁰⁰

At the same time, it is our collective responsibility to create an atmosphere where the people of the state⁴²⁰ can be free from the fear of oppression and terrorist activities and can go about their normal lives like their⁴⁴⁰ fellow countrymen. If this requires strengthening the state police - both in numbers and

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materially - the central government would be willing⁴⁶⁰ to support that. Another issue of immediate concern is the relief that we can immediately provide to those affected by⁴⁸⁰ terrorist activities and the state response to that. I have spoken in the past of the need to overcome animosities⁵⁰⁰ and moving forward in restoring normalcy in the state. In the context of today's Round Table and the voices we have⁵²⁰ heard, it is important that in our effort at nation building, we win back as our own the destitute⁴⁴⁰ families of those terrorists who have been killed in police action. We have initiated a number of schemes for⁵⁶⁰ rehabilitation of orphans of those who were victims of terrorism. Such schemes must be extended to all orphans who will⁵⁸⁰ need help in building for themselves a life free from violence and perceived revenge, as upright citizens of this great state⁶⁰⁰ and of India. A number of national level NGOs have been in this field since 1994,⁶²⁰ of which the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation with its Project Interact was the first. Since then a number of local organizations⁶⁴⁰ have joined in this endeavour through orphanages and schools. I assure you that this is an area where we can⁶⁶⁰ all work together, in ensuring that we provide succor and relief to all destitute widows and orphans of anyone killed⁶⁸⁰ in violence in the state. This will be our surest and immediate contribution to the peace and prosperity that we⁷⁰⁰ all crave. I will ask the Home Ministry and the State Government to work out a credible mechanism of support⁷²⁰ for these families.

Another issue of concern that has been raised by many speakers is the problem of detention under⁷⁴⁰ various acts. I am aware of the fact that in the atmosphere that pervaded the state in the first phase⁷⁶⁰ of violence that engulfed Kashmir, many had faced arrest. A Screening Committee had been set up under Governor's Rule to⁷⁸⁰ review all cases, thus leading to the release of a number of young men found to be innocent, who were⁸⁰⁰ able to return to a useful life. At my instance, the Home Ministry has examined all cases of detention and⁸²⁰ in two rounds, released detenus against whom there are no serious cases under the law of the country as such.⁸⁴⁰

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

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Exercice 20

An Hon. Lady Member said that there are no big farmers now and that if you have details of small¹⁹ and marginal farmers you let us know. We do have, Madam, details of small and marginal farmers.

We also know²⁰ what is the amount of area under cultivation by small and marginal farmers. We do have separate schemes for²¹ small and marginal farmers. Therefore, while there may be administrative problems, I do not believe there will be serious problems²² in implementing the schemes that we have.

Now, I think Hon. Member on this side, while quoting some of the²³ statement which I must have made in my earlier period, said that the subsidy did not go to the farmers.²⁴ Now, I think it is quite true that because our fertilizer industry is not as efficient as elsewhere, and also²⁵ because the input price in our country is not as low as in many other countries, the price of natural²⁶ gas for various reasons is much higher than the price of natural gas in other countries, for all these reasons,²⁷ the price of domestic fertilizers is higher than the price of imported fertilizers. If we have ample foreign exchange then²⁸ we simply say: well, the loss-making units in the public sector or in the private sector we could allow²⁹ them to die, we would not starve our farmers and we would allow our farmers import of whatever fertilizers³⁰ were needed. I mentioned more than once before that, unfortunately, that option we do not have. So the choice³¹ that our farmers have is not cheaper imported fertilizers versus no fertilizer. The choice today is to have only domestic fertilizers. If³² you say that you are not going to have that, well, we cannot give them imported fertilizers in the situation when³³ foreign exchange is simply not available.

I was also asked about the disparity between the urban and rural areas. Now, I³⁴ do share this concern. While replying to the debate on the other said I did say that I am very³⁵ worried that this urban-rural divide is widening, that it is very explosive and therefore we must take measures³⁶ which cut that root of this widening disparity. And I also said in the other House that if you look at³⁷ this problem in depth you cannot resolve these tensions by giving subsidies to 70 per cent of the population.³⁸

There is no mechanism in the world which can say that you give subsidies to 70 per cent of³⁹ the population. The country will go bankrupt, and I think all the talk of social justice and removing

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disparity will⁴⁰ come to end. The only way to deal with urban and rural disparities is to strike at the root of the⁴¹ problem, and the root of the problem is that we have an excessively protected industry. You have been talking of⁴² inefficient fertilizer industry. That is true of most branches of Indian industry. But we have to live with it. We⁴³ cannot overnight get away from a highly protected, from the inefficient industrial structure, We have to gradually subject this industry⁴⁴ to greater competition both domestic competition and foreign competition. We cannot afford to kill our industry because if you kill⁴⁵ that industry the farmers would be the sufferers. And that is why we have this new strategy which seeks⁴⁶ to reduce the level of protection given to industry. If that strategy works out, you might see in this⁴⁷ country for the first time a most emphatic programme seeking to bridge the gap between the rural and urban divide.⁴⁸ This urban-rural divide cannot be bridged by giving hand-outs to agriculture or the farmers in our country.

Now, another⁴⁹ question was raised whether this will lead to a decline in production. My answer is that under normal condition⁵⁰ this is not likely to happen. Several questions were asked I think, Hon.ble Member asked about the fraud of⁵¹ Rs. 100 crores, I do not know anything about it. If my Hon. colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, knows⁵² something about it I would request him to supplement. He also referred to the lacunae in the fixation of retention⁵³ prices. I take note of his concern. I will have it conveyed to the Hon. Minister of Fertilizers as well⁵⁴ the suggestion that there ought to be a Parliamentary Committee to look at the whole system.

Then, one last question⁵⁵ whether we are cutting subsidies or we are cutting expenditure as such. Sir, I mentioned in my Budget speech⁵⁶ that we are now in the process of cutting expenditure, wasteful expenditure, wherever it exists. We have cut at one⁵⁷ go the export subsidy worth Rs. 3000 crores. We have also reduced subsidies in a number of areas. We⁵⁸ have also begun a process of looking at all administrative expenditure. I have asked all the Ministries of the⁵⁹ Government of India to prioritise their activities. I am hoping that by 31st August this work will be completed.⁶⁰

LACUNAE: missing link.
SUBSIDY: grants

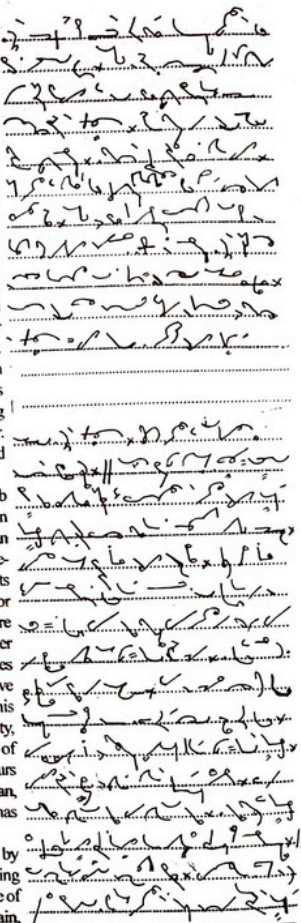
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Exercise 21

The issue of economic development of the state, creation of job opportunities and effective utilization of funds has been a recurring theme.³⁹ In addition to establishing a mechanism which I will elaborate later I assure everyone that no efforts will be⁴⁰ spared for the economic empowerment of the people of Jammu & Kashmir. Whatever projects are pending government approval, will be expedited.⁴⁰ The problem of displacement of people is a live one. I do realize that lives have been disrupted, livelihoods⁴⁰ have been lost and homes uprooted as a result of this. In addition to the efforts at restoring normalcy in¹⁰⁰ state to facilitate their return, I request the state government to expedite the issue of identity cards to migrant families¹²⁰ in a time-bound manner in the next 6 months. In my opening remarks, I mentioned that there are two⁴⁰ dimensions to the problems of Jammu & Kashmir - one being the relationship between Delhi and Srinagar and the other being⁴⁰ the relationship between Delhi and Islamabad. Have said repeatedly to President Pakistan and the people of Pakistan that¹⁸⁰ we are sincerely committed to peace and development in this region. Our government is committed to resolving all outstanding issues²⁰⁰ with Pakistan, including the issue of Jammu & Kashmir. There is also realization that terrorism is an enemy of²²⁰ civilized societies.

In my speech while launching the Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus service, I had said that the normalization of²⁴⁰ relations between India and Pakistan will open up enormous opportunities for an accelerated rate of economic growth. We must encourage²⁶⁰ people-to-people contacts between both sides. It is through such contacts that we can explore a vision for a cooperative²⁸⁰ common future for our two nations - a future where peace prevails, where relations are friendly, where our citizens rejoice in the³⁰⁰ well-being of the other country. The vision that guides us is that the destinies of our peoples are³²⁰ interlinked. That our two countries must therefore devise effective cooperative strategies to give concrete shape and meaning to this shared vision.³⁴⁰ We are sincerely committed to the prosperity, unity, development and well-being of Pakistan. We want all the people³⁶⁰ of South Asia to live a life of dignity and self-respect. When our neighbours live in peace, we live in peace.³⁸⁰ The peace process with Pakistan, as discussions at the Round Table Conference have revealed, has generated high expectations.⁴⁰⁰

In order to move forward, we need to move ahead step by step. We must have the courage to see⁴²⁰ each other as supporting the other for the realization of a better tomorrow for all the people of India⁴⁴⁰ and Pakistan. I have stated earlier and will repeat once again,



that I have a vision that the peace making⁴⁶⁰ process must ultimately culminate in our two countries entering into a Treaty of Peace, Security and Friendship to give meaning⁴⁸⁰ and substance to our quest for shared goals. I now come to the issue of establishing credible mechanisms for carrying⁵⁰⁰ this dialogue forward. Based on the various suggestions made, I would, therefore like to propose that we set up Working Groups⁵²⁰ comprising members from amongst those present or those nominated by parties and groups who could look more closely⁵⁴⁰ at the broad issues and problems. I am sure all of you would agree that this would be the best way⁵⁶⁰ to move forward and ensure that the views of different segments are incorporated into the process.

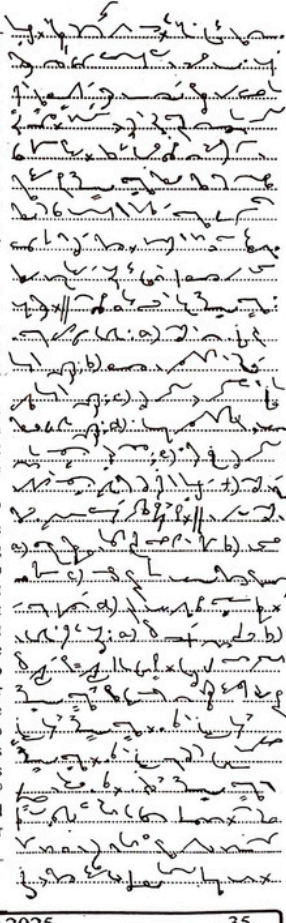
My suggestion is⁵⁸⁰ for the creation of five Working Groups: The Group I will evolve: a) Measures to improve the condition of people⁶⁰⁰ affected by militancy; b) Schemes to rehabilitate all orphans and widows affected by militancy; c) Issues relating to the relaxation⁶²⁰ of conditions for persons who have left militancy; d) An effective rehabilitation policy, including employment, for Kashmiri Pandit migrants⁶⁴⁰; e) An approach considering issues relating to return of Kashmiri youth from areas controlled by Pakistan and f) Measures to protect and⁶⁶⁰ preserve the unique cultural and religious heritage of the State.

To recommend measures to: a) Simplify procedures⁶⁸⁰ to facilitate travel across the Line of Control b) increase goods traffic c) expand people-to-people contact, including promotion⁷⁰⁰ of pilgrimage and group tourism and d) open up new routes such as Kargil etc. To evolve a strategy that ensures:⁷²⁰ a) balanced economic development and employment generation b) balanced regional and sub-regional development within the State.⁷⁴⁰ If there is general agreement regarding the Working Groups and the subjects they would cover, may I also suggest that we consider⁷⁶⁰ appointing suitable Convenor for each of the Working Groups. The choice of Convenor could be yours or if you like⁷⁸⁰ I could request the Chief Minister to finalise the choice. The composition of the Working Groups could be decided in⁸⁰⁰ consultation with all of you though this may take some time. My earnest appeal to you is to see this⁸²⁰ opportunity for you as people's representative to make a material contribution to the problems that we have been discussing for many decades now.⁸⁴⁰

EXPEDITED: completed quickly; UNIQE: special;

ACCELERATES: to increase gradually;

ORPHANS: child whose parents are dead.



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, one 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 their-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 Noble 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 case of M. H. Mafatlal Vs. Mafatlal Industries Ltd. reported in AIR 1997 SC 506. From a perusal of the various principles laid down in Mafatlal case it is clear that the proposed scheme cannot be violative of any provision of law, nor can it be contrary to public policy here. In Hindustan Lever and another Vs. State of Maharashtra and another, it has been reiterated that a scheme under Section 391 of the Companies Act is binding on all shareholders including those who oppose it from being sanctioned. It has also been reiterated that the jurisdiction of the Company Court while sanctioning the scheme is supervisory. This Court in Hindustan Lever case also accepted the principle laid down in para 29 in Mafatlal discussed above and held that a scheme under Section 391 of the Companies Act cannot be unfair or contrary to public policy, nor can it be unconscionable or against the law.

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

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

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the reference AIR 1997 SC 506.

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

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

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the reference N.I.A.

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

Exercise 24

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

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

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, appearing to be a translation or commentary on the English text.

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

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

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

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, appearing to be a translation or commentary on the English text.

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,²⁰ and their integration with hardware under patent law. In the present appeal also, this Court has inherited complex questions surrounding⁴⁰ the scope of patentability, the application of appropriate guidelines, and the doctrine of substance over form. In several cases before⁴⁰ this Court and in the present appeal also, the contention that the subject patent is nothing more than an algorithm⁴⁰ or sequence of instructions, is taken. This Court emphasizes that such a ground for challenging or refusing a patent application cannot be¹⁰⁰ 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,¹⁴⁰ is one of the most significant issues, in litigation involving patents. While the judgment primarily considered the issue of infringement,¹⁴⁰ the said principle is also equally applicable when deciding appeals against the refusal of patent applications. In the context of the present¹⁰⁰ appeal, where the Court must assess the nature, scope, and substance of the invention, Claim Construction becomes essential for determining²⁰⁰ the eligibility of the subject matter for which protection is sought.

A perusal of the Complete Specification of the subject²⁰ patent application would reveal that it deals with a more efficient manner of ensuring flow of information between wireless systems²⁴⁰ including wireless servers which are connected to various handheld devices. Overall, the specification presents a framework for administration²⁶⁰ of wireless systems, focusing on secure data management, conflict resolution, and efficient synchronization between multiple servers and mobile devices.²⁶⁰ The key elements of the subject patent application, as per the Complete Specification are as follows: Architecture and Communication: The specification outlines an architecture²⁶⁰ where mobile wireless devices interact with wireless servers to access and control applications remotely. This setup includes methods for secure²⁷⁰ communication and synchronization between devices and servers. The specification incorporates methods for managing and storing user data, emphasizing²⁴⁰ privacy and security in data sharing and synchronization. Resolution of Conflicts between Server Configurations: For the said purpose, the specification⁴⁰⁰ highlights that the primary and secondary wireless servers are equipped with databases and programs to manage and disseminate configuration data.³⁸⁰ Further a program on the mobile device evaluates and resolves conflicts between the primary and secondary configuration data to ensure seamless operation.⁴⁰⁰

Agent and Synchronization Features: The specification

describes various agents such as sync agents, browse agents, and policy agents⁴²⁰ which facilitate the management of data and policies between the servers and mobile devices. These agents help automate processes⁴⁴⁰ like data synchronization, browsing server contents, and determining the primary server based on device location and other criteria. In this background⁴⁶⁰ of the Complete Specification, this Court shall now proceed to identify the specific scope of protection sought through the subject⁴⁸⁰ patent application. The subject patent application comprises two Independent Claims, one of which seeks protection over a system and the other⁵⁰⁰ over a method. The said two Independent Claims are set out below for ready reference: From a reading of the above⁵²⁰ Independent Claims, it is clear that both the system and method Claims describe the same overall concept of administering wireless systems⁵⁴⁰ using primary and secondary wireless servers to manage and configure mobile wireless clients. The system Claims provide a description⁵⁶⁰ of the various components of the subject patent and their configuration, providing the foundation for the method claim. Accordingly, the⁵⁸⁰ method Claim describes how to utilize the components so described in the system Claim to achieve the intended functionality, focusing⁶⁰⁰ on the dynamic processes involved. The system and method Claims together cover both the setup and operational workflow required to manage⁶²⁰ and resolve configuration data conflicts in wireless systems within devices. This approach ensures that the subject patent claims protection⁶⁴⁰ for both structural and functional features.

With this clarity on the extent and coverage of the scope of the Claims, this Court⁶⁶⁰ shall proceed to identify the specific details of the subject patent, by taking into consideration the extent of coverage⁶⁸⁰ of the Independent Claims and also the Dependant Claims. In the present Appeal, the Independent Claims of the subject patent specify⁷⁰⁰ the fundamental aspects of the invention that the Appellant seeks to protect, focusing on the primary elements and functionalities⁷²⁰ that constitute the core of the system and method for which protection is sought. Further, the Dependent Claims highlight the⁷⁴⁰ subsidiary features and enhancements that build upon the Independent Claims, providing a detailed understanding of the operational intricacies of the⁷⁶⁰ subject patent. To facilitate the understanding of the subject patent and do an efficient analysis of the key elements within the⁷⁸⁰ application, this Court has found it appropriate to do Claim Construction using a tabular chart delineating the key elements⁸⁰⁰ 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 or²⁰ abridge fundamental rights. It was stated that the word "direct" would go to the quality or character of the effect⁴⁰ and not the subject-matter and the restriction sought to be imposed by the impugned newspaper policy was, in substance,⁶⁰ a newspaper control i.e. to control the number of pages or circulation of dailies or newspapers and such restrictions⁸⁰ were clearly outside the ambit of Article 19(2) of the Constitution and therefore were in abridgement of the¹⁰⁰ right of freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a), and it added: The Newspaper Control Policy¹²⁰ 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. First¹⁴⁰ it is not the object of the authority making the law impairing the right of the citizen nor the form¹⁶⁰ of action that determines the invasion of the right. Secondly, it is the effect of the law and the action¹⁸⁰ upon the right which attracts the jurisdiction of the court to grant relief. The direct operation of the Act upon²⁰⁰ the rights forms the real test.

No law or action would state in words that rights of freedom of speech²²⁰ and expression are abridged or taken away. That is why courts have to protect and guard fundamental rights by considering²⁴⁰ the scope and provisions of the Act and its effect upon the fundamental rights. We have only to substitute the word "executive" for the²⁶⁰ word "law" and the result is obvious. Here, the impugned notices of re-entry upon forfeiture of lease²⁸⁰ and of the threatened demolition of the Express Buildings are intended and meant to silence the voice³⁰⁰ of the Indian Express. It must logically follow that the impugned notices constitute a direct and immediate threat to the freedom³²⁰ of the press and are thus violative of Article 19(1)(a) read with Article 14 of the Constitution.³⁴⁰ It must accordingly be held that these petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution are maintainable. This decision in³⁶⁰ Express Newspapers Pvt. Ltd. was rendered by a three Judge Bench of the Supreme Court. Vide the said decision, the Supreme Court³⁸⁰ held that the action taken by the then Government against Express Newspapers, was mala fide and politically motivated.⁴⁰⁰

The principal point in controversy between the parties is whether the notice of re-entry upon forfeiture of lease issued by the⁴²⁰ Engineer Officer, Land & Development Office dated March 10, 1980 purporting to be on behalf of the⁴⁴⁰ lessor i.e. the Union

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including the words '19(1)(a)', '14', and '32'.

of India, Ministry of Works & Housing, and that of March 1, 1980⁴⁶⁰ issued by the Zonal Engineer, City Zone, Municipal Corporation, Delhi were wholly mala fide and politically motivated.⁴⁸⁰ It is a sad reflection on the state of affairs brought about during the period of Emergency which brought into existence a totalitarian⁵⁰⁰ trend in administration and I do not wish to aggravate any of its features by unnecessary allusions. In the process,⁵²⁰ the country witnessed misuse of mass media totally inconceivable and unheard of in a democratic form of Government by ruthless⁵⁴⁰ suppression of the press by exercise of pre-censorship powers, enactment of a set of draconian laws which reduced⁵⁶⁰ freedom of the press to a naught.

The petitioners have pleaded the facts with sufficient degree of particularity tending to show⁵⁸⁰ that the impugned notices were wholly mala fide and politically motivated; mala fide, because the impugned notice of re-entry⁶⁰⁰ upon forfeiture of lease dated March 10, 1980 issued by the Engineer Officer, Land & Development Office under⁶²⁰ clause 5 of the indenture of lease alleged breach of clauses 2(14) and 2(5) which in fact⁶⁴⁰ were never committed and the notice by the Zonal Engineer (Buildings), City Zone, Municipal Corporation for demolition of new Express Building⁶⁶⁰ where the printing press is installed under Sections 343 and 344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act⁶⁸⁰ were really intended and meant to bring about the stoppage of the publication of Indian Express which⁷⁰⁰ has throughout been critical of the Government in power whenever it went wrong on a matter of policy or in principle.⁷²⁰ Also, mala fide because they constitute misuse of powers in bad faith. Use of power for a purpose other than⁷⁴⁰ the one for which the power is conferred is mala fide use of power. Same is the position when⁷⁶⁰ an order is made for a purpose other than that which finds place in the order. In the facts and circumstances,⁷⁸⁰ I am constrained to hold that the impugned notices dated March 1, 1980 and March 10, 1980⁸⁰⁰ were not issued bona fide in the ordinary course of official business for implementation of the law or for securing⁸²⁰ justice but were actuated with an ulterior and extraneous purpose and thus were wholly mala fide and politically motivated.⁸⁴⁰

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.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including the words '19(1)(a)', '14', and '32'.