

her father, "Get my husband a job". If they were to go out in search of a job, probably they will get it. But having one foot here, another foot there, the result is disheartening. When you are 25 or 28, and you cut it out, you may be able to make good elsewhere. But at the age of 35 or 40 it may become absolutely impossible with a growing family and lessening energy. Anybody may be ready to give a man of 28 years a chance, but no one will give a man of 40 a chance, anywhere".

(5) Several new talents are required for the largest recruiting agencies *i.e.*, the industry and business. They can be included in the curriculum – The required talents are : communication skills (including body language), listening skills, leadership skills can be taught and acquired by conducting group discussions, project assignments and the like.

It is interesting to see that in spite of the great uproar that administration has to be done in Telugu Language and Telugu must be awarded the status of most ancient Indian language by the Central Government and the ire that Tamil language has already achieved that status and we are lagging behind, the Government of A.P. is reported to have recently taken a decision to introduce English in Class – I in primary schools run by the State Government. We have great respect for Telugu language, we take pride in being Telugu speaking people, which language is certainly an ancient language of India. We love to conduct our business in Telugu.

But, there is no escape from English, Indian students were the favourite catch of I.T industries abroad a few years ago and were preferred over students from non-English speaking countries like China and Japan for the simple reason that talented Indian students of computer sciences are very comfortable with English. But within no time the Chinese and Japanese students learned English and are now equally competent, if not more. Therefore, the advice of Dr. *Mohd. Farogh Naseem* (Barrister at Law) Karachi, to the Law Students of Pakistan, given in 1998 holds good for Indian Law Students too. All other writers on the subject have the same piece of advice to the law students- Improve your language skills.

His Lordship Justice *R.C. Laboti* had also underlined the need for improving the knowledge of English. He offered several more suggestions to the Law students for meeting the emerging challenges : (1) Knowledge of computers (2) Hard work (3) Realizing the value of time (4) Reading literature (5) Looking smart (6) Developing a hobby and finally (7) aim High

The last piece of advice reminds us of the advice of the President of India Sri *A.P.J. Kalam* – 'DREAM HIGH' and "WORK HARD TO ACHIEVE THOSE DREAMS".

This appears to be the panacea for all human problems and would certainly work for law graduates for meeting the emerging challenges.

### DECISION REPORTED IN 2006 (3) ALD 250 : PARTLY PER INCURIAM

By

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It was held by A.P. High Court in *Paras Ram Vishindas Rupani v. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.*, (BSNL), Hyd., 2006 (3) ALD 250 that

the benefit under Article 112 of Limitation Act, 1963 enures to a Central Government Company like Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

(BSNL) also so that it is entitled to file a suit for recovery of money within thirty years as contemplated under the said Article.

2. In this context, it is apt to refer to Article 112 of Limitation Act, 1963. Article 112 of Limitation Act 1963 is as follows :

Description of Suits	Period of Limitation	Time from which period begins to run
112. Any suit (except a suit before the Supreme Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction) by or on behalf of the Central Government or any State Government including the Government of State of Jammu and Kashmir	Thirty years	When the period of Limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by private person.

3. It is also necessary to refer to Government Company as defined in Indian Companies Act, Section 617, which defines a Government company as one having not less than fifty one percent of shares of State Government or Central Government. Nowhere in the Companies Act, it is said that Government includes Government Companies also. There is a separate part No.13 in the Companies Act which deal with formation, maintenance, powers and duties of Board of Directors and liquidation of company. Nowhere there is any involvement of Government in the affairs of the Government Company. Even if entire share holding is owned by Central Government, it will not make the incorporated company as Central Government (1978 Tax L.R. 2238 (2240)).

4. In C.P.C. also, there is order XXIX which deals with suits by or against corporations.

5. In A.P. General Clauses Act, 1891, Section 2(22) defines. "Person" as follows : "Person" shall include any company or association of individuals, whether incorporated or not.

6. From a close reading of the above provisions from relevant laws, it cannot be arrived at the conclusion that Central Government includes companies of the

Central Government also. Even Article 112 of the Limitation Act or the definition of a Government Company under the Companies Act do not give rise to any scope to include Government companies also where there is reference to Government. On the other hand, the General Clauses Act specifically makes it clear that the word "Person" includes a company :

7. It is submitted that the above said provisions of various enactments were not brought to the notice of the Honourable Judge at the time of delivery of judgment in question. Had the said provisions, to wit, Section 2(22) of General Clauses Act, Order 29 of C.P.C and Article 112 of Limitation Act been brought to the notice of the Honourable Judge, The Honourable Judge would not have observed "that the respondent plaintiff being a Central Government Company is entitled to the benefit of Article 112 of Limitation Act, 1963."

8. So I am of the honest opinion that the said observation of His Lordship at Paragraph No.4, to wit, "I am unable to agree with the submission of the petitioner. The respondent-plaintiff being a Central Government Company is entitled to the benefit of Article 112 of Limitation Act, 1963" is *per incuriam* and hence not binding.