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**(English Only)** By. A.V. Kushwaha

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## Topic:

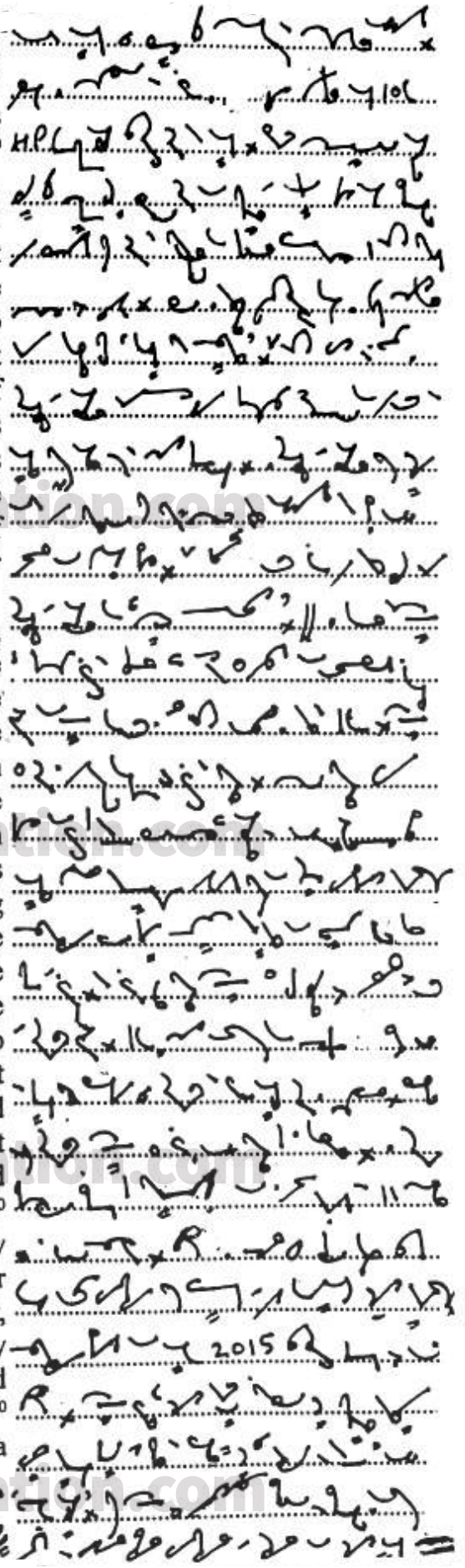
### India's Technological and Infrastructure Growth

Now India is the 2nd largest manufacturer of mobile phones in the world. Recently, the milestone of converting diesel locomotives into<sup>20</sup> 10 thousand horsepower electric engines has also been established by India. As a part of Make in India initiative,<sup>40</sup> Asia's largest MedTech Zone is being established in Andhra Pradesh. Defence Corridors are being established in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu,<sup>60</sup> which will not only strengthen our security through establishment of production facilities for defence equipment, but also provide employment to the<sup>80</sup> youth. Soon, the passengers will also be able to avail the ultra-modern facilities of our fastest train<sup>100</sup> 'Vande Bharat Express'. I also want to congratulate the scientists and engineers of our country who are tirelessly<sup>120</sup> working for recognition of India's prowess in this era of modern technology. The scientists and engineers from ISRO<sup>140</sup> in particular are proving their pre-eminent position in the world by setting new records in launching satellites. I, on behalf<sup>160</sup> of the nation, convey our best wishes to our scientists and engineers for 'Mission Gaganyaan'.

The focus of my Government<sup>180</sup> on timely completion of tasks, with accountability, has resulted in increasing the confidence of the people in Government functioning<sup>200</sup> and has also enhanced the pace of development. My Government has established a reputation for time bound completion of projects.<sup>220</sup> Many projects where delays in completion had become synonymous with injustice to common people of this country such as India's<sup>240</sup> longest Bogibeel railroad bridge in Assam, Western Peripheral Expressway near Delhi, Kollam Bypass in Kerala have been fast tracked and<sup>260</sup> completed. By completing these projects, my Government has done justice to the resources of the nation and aspirations of the people.<sup>280</sup> Developing modern infrastructure for economic development as per the needs of 21st century, is the aspiration<sup>300</sup> of every Indian, especially the middle class. Sensitive to their aspirations, my Government is completing new projects at a fast pace.<sup>320</sup> The airport terminal constructed at Prayagraj in a record period of 11 months is an evident example. Last year,<sup>340</sup> the country's first container vessel sailed along the national waterway from Kolkata and reached Varanasi. Eastern Peripheral Expressway, started in<sup>360</sup> November 2015, has also been dedicated to the nation last year. My Government believes that eastern part of India<sup>380</sup> comprising east Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and the States of North-East, has the potential to become<sup>400</sup> a new 'Growth Engine'. Therefore, my Government is relentlessly striving to strengthen the infrastructure related to railways, highways, waterways and airways in Eastern India.<sup>420</sup> Under Udan Yojana, 19 new airports are being built in Eastern India and of these 5 are coming up in the North East.<sup>440</sup>

PROWESS: great skill at doing; SYNONYMOUS: similar

STRIVING: trying very hard.



## Vocabulary Building:

### SSC/General/Legal Matter

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- 1.Manufacturer:** (noun) a person or company that makes goods in large quantities for sale; उत्पादक / निर्माता
- 2.Recently:** (adverb) not long ago; in the near past; हाल ही में
- 3.Milestone:** (noun) an important event or stage in the development of something; मील का पत्थर / महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव
- 4.Diesel Locomotives:** (noun phrase) railway engines powered by diesel fuel to pull trains (*India converted these into electric engines as part of modernisation*); डीज़ल इंजन / रेल इंजन
- 5.Horsepower:** (noun) a unit used to measure the power of an engine; अश्वशक्ति
- 6.Make in India:** (proper noun / government initiative) a flagship programme launched by the Government of India in 2014 to encourage domestic and foreign companies to manufacture their products within

India, boosting employment and self-reliance; मेक इन इंडिया (भारत में निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की सरकारी पहल)

**7. Initiative:** (noun) a new plan or process to achieve something or solve a problem; पहल / योजना

**8. MedTech Zone:** (noun phrase) a specially designated area established for the development, manufacturing, and innovation of medical technology and healthcare equipment (*Asia's largest is being set up in Andhra Pradesh under Make in India*); चिकित्सा प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र

**9. To avail:** (verb) to make use of; to take advantage of something available; लाभ उठाना

**10. Ultra-modern:** (adjective) extremely modern; incorporating the very latest technology or design; अत्याधुनिक

**11. Tirelessly:** (adverb) with great and continuous effort; without getting tired; अथक रूप से / बिना थके

**12. Recognition:** (noun) the acknowledgement of someone's achievements, efforts, or abilities; पहचान / मान्यता

**13. India's Prowess:** (noun phrase) India's exceptional skill, strength, and expertise, especially in technology and science; भारत की दक्षता / श्रेष्ठता

- 14.ISRO:** (proper noun / abbreviation) Indian Space Research Organisation — India's national space agency responsible for space exploration, satellite launching, and related research; भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन
- 15.Pre-eminent position:** (noun phrase) a position of superior importance, rank, or influence above all others; सर्वोच्च स्थान / अग्रणी स्थिति
- 16.Satellites:** (noun, plural) objects or spacecraft placed into orbit around the Earth or other planets to collect information or for communication; उपग्रह
- 17.Accountability:** (noun) the fact of being responsible for one's actions and expected to explain them; जवाबदेही / उत्तरदायित्व
- 18.Enhanced:** (verb) (past tense) increased or improved in quality, value, or extent; बढ़ाया / सुधारा
- 19.Pace:** (noun) the speed or rate at which something happens or develops; गति / रफ्तार
- 20.Reputation:** (noun) the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something; प्रतिष्ठा / साख
- 21.Time-bound:** (adjective) restricted to or having to be completed within a fixed period of time; समयबद्ध

**22.Synonymous:** (adjective) closely associated with or suggestive of something; having the same or nearly the same meaning; समानार्थी / पर्यायवाची (यहाँ अर्थ: किसी चीज़ का प्रतीक बन जाना)

**23.Bogibeel:** (proper noun) India's longest rail-cum-road bridge located in Assam over the Brahmaputra river, completed in 2018 after long delays — its timely completion by the Government was cited as an example of fast-tracked infrastructure; बोगीबील पुल (असम, ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर)

**24.Western Peripheral Expressway:** (proper noun) also known as Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Expressway, a major six-lane expressway in Haryana that bypasses Delhi on the western side to reduce traffic congestion; पश्चिमी परिधीय एक्सप्रेसवे (हरियाणा)

**25.Kollam Bypass:** (proper noun) a road bypass project in Kollam, Kerala, built to ease heavy traffic congestion in the city; कोल्लम बाईपास (केरल)

**26.Aspiration:** (noun) a hope or ambition of achieving something; आकांक्षा / इच्छा

**27.Especially:** (adverb) to a greater degree; above all; particularly (Synonyms: particularly, specifically, notably, chiefly) — Example for accurate

**transcription:** "Developing modern infrastructure is the aspiration of every Indian, especially the middle class" — here it singles out the middle class as the most significant group; विशेष रूप से / खासतौर पर

**28.Evident:** (adjective) clearly seen or understood; obvious; स्पष्ट / प्रत्यक्ष

**29.Vessel:** (noun) a large boat or ship; जलपोत / जहाज़

**30.Sailed:** (verb) (past tense) travelled by water on a ship or boat; जलमार्ग से यात्रा की / रवाना हुआ

**31.Waterway:** (noun) a river, canal, or other route for travel by water; जलमार्ग

**32.Peripheral:** (adjective) relating to or situated on the edge or outer boundary of something; परिधीय / किनारे का

**33.Comprising:** (verb / present participle) consisting of; made up of; शामिल / समाविष्ट (से मिलकर बना)

**34.Relentlessly:** (adverb) in a harsh, persistent, and continuous manner without stopping; निरंतर / अथक रूप से / बिना रुके

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# Passage Analysis for Accurate Transcription

## Capitals & Punctuation

### PART A — Capital Words: Why Some Words are Capitalized

Reason	Examples from Passage	Simple Rule
(1) Start of sentence	<i>Now India is...</i> <i>Soon, the passengers...</i> <i>There have been...</i>	Every sentence must begin with a capital letter. This is the most basic rule in English.
(2) Names of countries, states & cities	<i>India, Asia, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Delhi, Kerala, Kolkata, Varanasi, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Eastern India</i>	Names of specific places are always capitalised — they identify one particular place, not a general one.
(2a) Names of projects, schemes & initiatives	<i>Make in India, MedTech Zone, Defence Corridors, Vande Bharat Express, Mission Gaganyaan, Western Peripheral Expressway, Bogibeel, Kollam Bypass, Udan Yojana, Five Year Plan, National Plan</i>	Official names of government schemes, trains, missions, and plans are Proper Nouns — they name one specific thing.
(3) Titles with a name / Official post	<i>Dr. Krishnaswami</i> <i>Finance Minister</i> <i>hon. friend</i>	A title (Dr., Mr., Finance Minister) is capitalised when used as part of a person's name or refers to a specific office holder.

<p><b>(4) The pronoun "I"</b></p>	<p><i>...which I have no intention... ...and I think the Finance Minister...</i></p>	<p>"I" is ALWAYS written as a capital — no matter where it comes in a sentence. This is a fixed rule of English.</p>
<p><b>(5) Abbreviations &amp; Acronyms</b></p>	<p><i>ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) U.K. (United Kingdom) U.S.A. (United States of America) Rs. (Rupees)</i></p>	<p>When a name is shortened to its first letters, all letters are capitalised (ISRO). Country abbreviations use capitals with full stops between letters (U.K.).</p>
<p><b>(6) Month names</b></p>	<p><i>November 2015</i></p>	<p>Names of months (January, February... November...) are always capitalised as they are Proper Nouns.</p>
<p><b>(7) Coined / quoted special terms</b></p>	<p><i>'Growth Engine' 'Vande Bharat Express' 'Mission Gaganyaan'</i></p>	<p>When a phrase is given a special name (often in single quotes), its key words are capitalised to show it is a specific, named concept.</p>
<p><b>(8) ALL-CAPS</b></p>	<p><i>IMPARTIAL, TESTIFIED, WITHSTOOD, STRESSES AND STRAINS, NEGATIVE, LEGITIMATE, RESPONSE, BOOM, PREVALENT, MITIGATE, ACCELERATION, CHANNELS, RETARD, OUT OF GEAR, SUBMISSION, LOGICAL, INCIDENCE, DEFICIT FINANCING, ESTEEMED, ADVOCATE, SET OUT, UNIMPEDED, CAUTIOUS, CONTRACTING, SLUMP, HESITATE, MOP UP, PRO-big</i></p>	<p>These words are written in capitalized just to indicate that their meaning has been provided and their meaning and spelling must be learned by heart by the students. This is NOT a standard grammar rule — it is a classroom signal meaning: write this word carefully and spell it correctly.</p>

## PART B — Punctuation: Why we apply punctuations in passages?

### 1. Comma — Most Used Punctuation

Type of Punctuation / Comma	Complete Example from Passage	Grammar Reason
After an introductory word	<p><i>Recently, the milestone of converting diesel locomotives into 10 thousand horsepower electric engines has been established by India.</i></p> <p><i>Soon, the passengers will also be able to avail the ultra-modern facilities.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, my Government is relentlessly striving to strengthen infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>So, it has to be considered whether it is relief in taxation.</i></p> <p><i>Now, coming to the question of Deficit Financing.</i></p> <p><i>Also, from time to time, the Finance Minister did not hesitate.</i></p> <p><i>After all, the fact has got to be faced that whatever programme...</i></p>	When a sentence begins with a single introductory word (Recently, Soon, Therefore, So, Now, Also, After all), a comma is placed after it before the main sentence begins.

<p>After an introductory phrase</p>	<p><i>As a part of Make in India initiative, Asia's largest MedTech Zone is being established in Andhra Pradesh.</i></p> <p><i>By completing these projects, my Government has done justice to the resources of the nation.</i></p> <p><i>Sensitive to their aspirations, my Government is completing new projects at a fast pace.</i></p> <p><i>Under Udan Yojana, 19 new airports are being built in Eastern India.</i></p> <p><i>In this connection, I can only say that deficit financing is one thing.</i></p>	<p>When a sentence begins with a phrase (a group of words) before the main subject + verb, a comma separates the introductory phrase from the rest.</p>
<p>Around a parenthetical (extra info that can be removed)</p>	<p><i>I, on behalf of the nation, convey our best wishes to our scientists and engineers for 'Mission Gaganyaan'.</i></p> <p><i>Eastern Peripheral Expressway, started in November 2015, has also been dedicated to the nation last year.</i></p> <p><i>...the Finance Minister did not hesitate to mop up the surplus, which, as the records would show, has been about Rs. 300 crores.</i></p>	<p>Extra information inserted into a sentence is enclosed by TWO commas — one before and one after. Test: remove the words between the commas — the sentence must still make sense.</p>

<p>In a list of three or more items</p>	<p><i>...infrastructure related to railways, highways, waterways and airways in Eastern India.</i></p> <p><i>...comprising east Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and the States of North-East.</i></p> <p><i>...India's longest Bogibeel railroad bridge in Assam, Western Peripheral Expressway near Delhi, Kollam Bypass in Kerala have been fast tracked.</i></p>	<p>Items in a list are separated by commas. The last two items are joined by "and" — a comma before "and" is optional in British English. Sometime a comma is put before 'and' and sometime not.</p>
<p>Before a coordinating conjunction (but, or) joining two clauses</p>	<p><i>...those who have criticised deficit financing have not suggested any other alternative, or made any other constructive suggestion.</i></p> <p><i>Not that we advocate deficit financing for bringing any artificial rise in prices, but the fact is that those who have criticised...</i></p>	<p>When two complete ideas are joined by "but" or "or," a comma is placed before the joining word.</p>

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<p>After an if/when clause (condition first)</p>	<p><i>If there has been any satisfaction, it has been due purely to negative features of the budget.</i></p> <p><i>When the Taxation Enquiry Committee has been appointed, it is only logical to expect that no substantial changes will be made.</i></p> <p><i>If the Finance Minister gives substantial relief in direct taxation, I think that might lead to an acceleration in the pace of development.</i></p>	<p>When the "if/when" condition comes FIRST, a comma separates it from the result (the main clause). If the condition comes second, no comma is needed.</p>
<p>Setting off "both... and" / extra detail</p>	<p><i>...the soundness and stability of our finances...of the changing economic factors, both national and international, and for this the fullest possible credit is due.</i></p>	<p>A phrase like "both national and international" added as extra detail is enclosed by commas — one before, one after.</p>
<p>After "so far as... is concerned"</p>	<p><i>So far as financial resources are concerned, he will ensure that the Five Year Plan will not in any way be retarded.</i></p> <p><i>Deficit financing is one thing so far as the revenue budget is concerned, so far as normal expenses and expenditure are concerned.</i></p>	<p>The phrase "so far as... is concerned" acts as a conditional/introductory clause, so a comma follows it.</p>

## 2. Full Stop / Period ( . )

Type	Complete Example	Reason
End of sentence	<p><i>Now India is the 2nd largest manufacturer of mobile phones in the world.</i></p> <p><i>The airport terminal constructed at Prayagraj in a record period of 11 months is an evident example.</i></p>	Every statement (declarative sentence) ends with a full stop.
After abbreviations	<p><i>Dr. Krishnaswami   hon. friend   U.K.   U.S.A.   Rs. 300 crores</i></p>	A full stop after an abbreviation shows that letters have been left out (Dr. = Doctor; hon. = honourable; U.K. = United Kingdom).

## 3. Apostrophe ( ' )

Type	Complete Example	Reason
Possession — showing ownership	<p><i>...recognition of India's prowess in this era of modern technology.</i></p> <p><i>...Asia's largest MedTech Zone is being established.</i></p> <p><i>...the country's first container vessel sailed.</i></p> <p><i>...my esteemed friend's attitude was somewhat different.</i></p>	Add 's to a singular noun to show ownership or association. India's = belonging to India; country's = belonging to the country.

#### 4. Single Quotation Marks ( ' ' )

Type	Complete Example	Reason
Special / coined names and terms	<p>...<i>ultra-modern facilities of our fastest train 'Vande Bharat Express'.</i></p> <p>...<i>convey our best wishes to our scientists for 'Mission Gaganyaan'.</i></p> <p>...<i>has the potential to become a new 'Growth Engine'.</i></p>	Single quotes are used around a specific name or coined phrase to highlight it as a special or well-known term — especially when introducing it for the first time.

#### 5. Hyphen ( - )

Type	Complete Example	Reason
Compound adjective before a noun	<p>...<i>the ultra-modern facilities of our fastest train.</i></p> <p>...<i>proving their pre-eminent position in the world.</i></p> <p>...<i>a reputation for time-bound completion of projects.</i></p>	When two or more words are joined to form a single describing word (adjective) that comes before a noun, they are joined with a hyphen: ultra-modern, pre-eminent, time-bound.

Prefix before a word	North-East (States of North-East)  PRO-big business	Some prefixes (pre-, ultra-, pro-, North-, South-) are joined to the next word using a hyphen for clarity.
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