

**Run By Shorthand Dictation Legal Matters**

**Since 2005**

**(Sir Isaac Pitman's Shorthand)**

**Krishna Shorthand Institute**

**कृष्णा आशुलिपिक संस्थान**

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

**(For Govt. Jobs, SSC (Group D & C), Supreme Court, High Court, District Courts, ASRB, CRPF, Railway, CBSC & all other departments requiring "English Stenographer/ Personal Assistant/Private Secretary"**

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**Note: Regular Practice is Key to Success**

## Topic: Crisis of Refugee Rehabilitation

Granting that it is difficult to make a final ASSESSMENT of the number of (300) refugees who have come from Bangladesh, it is still true to say that at least there should be some / sort of PARITY between what the Union Ministry says and what the West Bengal Rehabilitation Ministry says. Only a few / days ago, the West Bengal Minister of Rehabilitation said that there are 22 lakhs of refugees who have to / be rehabilitated, but the Central Government's figures are 31 lakhs. Unless the Government know the number of people they / have to budget for, it is rather BEWILDERING to know how they mean to plan in BRINGING ABOUT their rehabilitation.(400)

As a matter of fact, many other sources believe that the figure is far higher, but in any case, there should be some parity and some idea as to the extent of the rehabilitation problem which still remains before the people of West Bengal.

The other contradiction is this. On the one hand, Shrimati Renuka Ray says that in the / near future they will be making a successful completion of the work of economic rehabilitation of refugees in that State, / but only last year Shri A.P. Jain said that as yet the problem of the displaced persons from (500) Bangladesh was a matter which was giving some concern. I really do not understand why in spite of Shri/ A.P. Jain recognising that the problem is still quite serious, Shrimati Renuka Ray should have made such a statement. Yet, / when we heard the hon. Finance Minister, we find that there has been a big SHORTFALL in rehabilitation budget.

I / think that if the Fact Finding Committee's Report had been published, the assessment that we have rehabilitated about fifty per cent of the people of Bangladesh who came over as displaced persons would have become quite clear in regard (600) to its incorrectness. As a matter of fact, when we went round the camps and colonies in West Bengal, we / found that as yet, not more than fifteen percent of the people have been rehabilitated in the sense that they are able to EKE OUT their SUBSISTENCE on the poorest levels. It is not more than fifteen per cent, / and I think the figures of the Fact Finding Committee are still lower. I think this is something that we / have to take very seriously and put our minds to, and apply all the resources that we have to find (700) out how we will be able to tackle this problem of rehabilitation.

Now, coming to the question of relief, I / feel that until we are able to give really proper rehabilitation, we cannot withdraw relief. It is no use arguing / whether relief leads to LETHARGY and moral SLACKNESS. Unless our rehabilitation policies are fruitful, have we any right to starve / the people to death? As a matter of fact, Shri A.P. Jain may know that in West Bengal, the / INCIDENCE of TUBERCULOSIS amongst the refugee population is very high. Only a small percentage of them is CATERED for by (800) the medical relief given by the Directorate of Rehabilitation. If I am to tell you the TRAGIC fate of the / refugees in West Bengal, I would refer you to a report which appeared in February 2004 (840 words)

# Increase Your Vocabulary: Learn New and Important Words from the Passage Dictated

Since our primary goal is to achieve excellence in English Shorthand within the shortest possible time, we will provide vocabulary along with detailed analysis and explanation of essential punctuation.

Remember: A strong vocabulary reduces errors and improves accuracy. In English Shorthand, accuracy is the key to securing a government job. Therefore, keep revising all newly learned words at least once every week.

## SSC/General/Legal Matter

**1. In conclusion:** (phrase) used to introduce the final remarks or summary of a speech or text अंत में, निष्कर्ष में

**2. Meagre:** (adjective) very small in amount or quantity; inadequate अल्प, नगण्य, बहुत कम

- Pronunciation: /'mi:gər/ (MEE-ger); मीगर

**3. Urge upon:** (phrasal verb) to strongly recommend or persuade someone to do something जोर देकर कहना, आग्रह करना

**4. Vocational:** (adjective) relating to skills or training needed for a particular job or profession व्यावसायिक, पेशेवर

- Pronunciation: /voh'keɪʃənl/ (voh-KAY-shuh-nl);  
वोकेशनल

**5. Magnitude:** (noun) the great size, extent, or importance of something विशालता, परिमाण, महत्व

**6. Undertaken:** (verb) (past participle of undertake) to commit oneself to and begin (a task or project) शुरू किया गया, हाथ में लिया गया

**7. Strikes:** (verb) (present tense, third person singular) here: to come to one's attention; to seem apparent or noticeable प्रभावित करना, ध्यान आकर्षित करना

**8. Brochures:** (noun) (plural) small booklets or pamphlets containing information about a product or service पुस्तिकाएँ, विवरणिका

- Pronunciation: - /broʊ'ʃʊrz/ (broh-SHOORZ); - ब्रोशर्स / ब्रोशूर्ज

**9. Rehabilitation:** (noun) the process of restoring someone to a normal life through training and therapy after difficulty पुनर्वास, पुनःस्थापन

**10. Assessment:** (noun) the act of evaluating or judging the nature, quality, or ability of something मूल्यांकन, आकलन

**11. Some sort of:** (phrase) used to refer to something in a vague or indefinite way किसी प्रकार का, कुछ हद तक

**12. Parity:** (noun) the state of being equal; similarity or equivalence समानता, बराबरी

**13. Bewildering:** (adjective) confusing and difficult to understand; perplexing भ्रमित करने वाला, हैरान करने वाला

**14. Bringing about:** (phrasal verb) (gerund form) to cause something to happen लाना, घटित करना, सम्पन्न करना

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## SSC/General/Legal Matter

1. **Displaced:** (adjective/past participle) forced to leave one's home or country, typically because of war, persecution, or natural disaster; विस्थापित
2. **Eke out:** (phrasal verb) to manage to make a living or support oneself with difficulty; to supplement something that is insufficient; किसी तरह गुज़ारा करना, मुश्किल से जीवन यापन करना
3. **Subsistence:** (noun) the state of having just enough money or food to stay alive; the minimum level needed to survive; निर्वाह, जीवन-निर्वाह
4. **Lethargy:** (noun) a state of tiredness, lack of energy, or lack of enthusiasm; सुस्ती, आलस्य
5. **Slackness:** (noun) lack of activity, effort, or care; laziness or negligence; शिथिलता, लापरवाही
6. **To starve to death:** (verb phrase) to die from lack of food; to suffer and die from hunger; भूख से मर जाना
7. **Incidence vs. Accident:**

- **Incidence:** (noun) the rate or frequency at which something occurs or appears, especially something unwelcome; घटना दर, प्रसार
  - Example: "The incidence of tuberculosis amongst the refugee population is very high" (meaning the occurrence rate/frequency of TB cases)
- **Accident:** (noun) an unexpected and unintentional event, typically one causing damage or injury; दुर्घटना
  - Example: "He had a car accident" (meaning an unplanned mishap)

**Key Difference:** *Incidence* refers to how often something happens (statistical frequency), while *accident* refers to a single unintended harmful event.

**8. Tuberculosis:** (noun) an infectious bacterial disease characterized by the growth of nodules in the tissues, especially the lungs; commonly abbreviated as TB; तपेदिक, क्षय रोग

**9. Catered:** (verb) (past tense/past participle) to provide food, services, or care for; to supply what is required or desired; पूर्ति करना, व्यवस्था करना

**10.Tragic:** (adjective) causing or characterized by extreme sadness or suffering; relating to tragedy;  
दुखद, त्रासद

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# Accuracy Builder:

## Capitalized Words with Simple Reasons for Capitalization:

### Part 1: Capitalization

Word/Phrase	Why Capitalized?	Simple Rule
Bangladesh	Country name	Always capitalize names of countries
Pakistan	Country name	Always capitalize names of countries
Government of West Bengal	Official institution	Capitalize official government bodies
West Bengal	State/region name	Always capitalize geographic places
Union Ministry	Official government body	Capitalize official ministries/departments
Central Government	Official institution	When referring to the specific national government
Shrimati Renuka Ray	Person's name	Always capitalize people's names (including titles)

Word/Phrase	Why Capitalized?	Simple Rule
Shri A.P. Jain	Person's name	Always capitalize people's names (including titles)
Finance Minister	Official title/position	Capitalize when referring to a specific person's title
Minister of Rehabilitation	Official title/position	Capitalize when referring to a specific position
Fact Finding Committee	Official committee name	Capitalize official committee/organization names
Directorate of Rehabilitation	Official department	Capitalize official department names
February	Month name	Always capitalize months

### Quick Rules Revision

**Always capitalize:**

1. **Names** of people, places, countries, cities, states
2. **Official titles** when used with a name or referring to a specific person

3. Government bodies (ministries, departments, committees)

4. Months and days of the week

5. First word of every sentence

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## Part 2: Punctuation & Comma

### COMMAS (,) -

Usage	Example from Text	Why?
After introductory phrases	"In conclusion, I would like to say..."	Separates the intro from main sentence
Before conjunctions	"...meagre, compared with their total number..."	Links two related ideas
Setting off extra info	"...to 32 lakhs, according to official figures."	Extra information that could be removed
In lists	"camps and colonies in West Bengal, we found..."	Separates items/clauses
	"As a matter of	Separates

Usage	Example from Text	Why?
After phrases like "As a matter of fact,"	fact, many other sources..."	transitional phrase

## FULL STOPS/PERIODS (.)

- End complete sentences
- After abbreviations (A.P., etc.)

### Important Comma Rules:

#### Rule 1: After Opening Words

"Of course, there is some expenditure..."

- After transitional words: of course, however, therefore, moreover

#### Rule 2: Separating Clauses

"Unless the Government know the number, it is bewildering..."

- When one part could be a sentence on its own

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