

# NCERT SHORTHAND MAGAZINE

by *STENO RJ*

## SPECIAL DICTATION MATTERS



**Dictation NO. 1**

A glacier is a large body of ice and snow. It forms because the snow in an area does not all melt in summer. Each winter more snow is added. The weight of all the snow creates pressure. This pressure turns the lower parts of the snow into ice. After this happens for many years, the glacier will start growing large. It becomes so heavy that gravity causes the ice to move. It flows downwards like water but very slowly.<sup>80</sup> A glacier only move about 50 meters per year. New snowfalls replace the parts that flow away. Glaciers are the<sup>100</sup> largest sources of fresh water on Earth. The largest bodies of salt water are the Oceans. Glaciers will only form in places that are cold enough and get enough snow over time. This can take a long time. It often takes tens or hundreds of years for a glacier to form. There are two kinds of glaciers: continental glaciers and <sup>160</sup> alpine glaciers. Alpine glaciers are also called mountain glaciers. Continental glaciers are glaciers that spread out over a large area of land. They were created mostly during the Ice Ages a long time ago. There are still some continental glaciers<sup>200</sup> in Greenland and Antarctica. They often flow downwards into the sea and break up. The broken parts that float in the sea are called icebergs. Alpine glaciers form in mountain areas. They are smaller than continental glaciers. Alpine glaciers usually <sup>240</sup> flow until they reach a point where the temperature is warm enough that the ice melts completely during the summer. Glaciers are very important. They have a large effect on the environment. They do this because they are very large and heavy. When they move, they erode mountains and land. Since they froze long ago snow crystals and air bubbles<sup>300</sup> inside are kept in good condition. These can provide a large amount of information for scientists. Recently glaciers have been<sup>320</sup> melting more than they did in the past. Many scientists think this is happening because global warming is changing the climate. Glaciers are blue in color. This is because water is very good at absorbing light. Only the strongest light with the most energy is able to escape. Blue is the color of light that has the most energy. Because of this blue is the only color of light that can escape without being absorbed. A glacier is a persistent<sup>400</sup> body of dense ice that is constantly moving under its own weight. Glaciers slowly deform and flow under stresses induced by their weight, creating and other distinguishing features. Glaciers form only on land and are distinct from the much thinner sea ice and lake ice that forms on the surface of bodies of water. Many glaciers from temperate, alpine and seasonal polar climates store water as ice during the colder seasons and release it later in the form of melt<sup>480</sup> water as warmer summer temperatures cause the glacier to melt creating a water source that is especially important for plants,<sup>500</sup> animals and human uses when other sources may be scant.<sup>510</sup>

*(To Be Continued .....)*

**Dictation NO. 2**

However, within high-altitude and Antarctic environments the seasonal temperature difference is often not sufficient to release melt water. A large piece of compressed ice or a glacier as large quantities of water appears blue. The other reason for the blue color of glaciers is the lack of air bubbles. Air bubbles which give a white color to ice are squeezed out by pressure increasing the created ice density. Glaciers are valuable resources for tracking climate change over long periods of time because they can be hundreds of thousands of years old. To study the patterns over time through glaciers ice cores are taken providing continuous information including evidence for climate change trapped in the ice for scientists to break down and study. Glaciers are studied to give information about the history of climate change due to natural or human causes. Human activity has caused an increase in greenhouse gases creating a global warming trend causing these valuable glaciers to melt. When glaciers begin to melt they also cause a rise in sea level which in turn increases coastal erosion and elevates storm surge as warming air and ocean temperatures create more frequent and intense coastal storms like hurricanes and typhoons. Thus, human causes to climate change create a positive feedback loop. From 1972 all the way up to 2019 NASA has used a satellite that has been used to record glaciers in Alaska, Greenland and Antarctica. Gangotri Glacier is located in Uttarkashi District. This glacier one of the primary sources of the Ganges, is one of the largest in the Himalayas. The Gangotri glacier is a traditional Hindu pilgrimage site. The 2013 North Indian Floods destroyed much of this trail and access is now a little difficult due to trail deterioration and a 2 km wide rock fall site. Ice acts like a protective cover over the Earth and our oceans. These bright white spots reflect excess heat back into space and keep the planet cooler. Arctic remains colder than the equator because more of the heat from the sun is reflected off the ice. Glaciers around the world can range from ice that is several hundred to several thousand years old and provide a scientific record of how climate has changed over time. We gain valuable information about the extent to which the planet is rapidly warming. They provide scientists a record of how climate has changed over time.

Sea ice forms and melts strictly in the ocean whereas glaciers are formed on land. When glaciers melt because that water is stored on land the runoff significantly increases the amount of water in the ocean contributing to global sea level rise. Sea ice on the other hand is often compared to ice cubes in a glass of water when it melts it does not directly change the level of water in the glass.

**Dictation NO. 3**

Fundamental Rights are those rights which are essential for intellectual, moral and spiritual development of citizens of India. As these rights are fundamental or essential for existence and all-round development of individuals, they are called Fundamental rights. These are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution of India. These include individual rights, such as equality before the law, freedom of speech and freedom of expression, religious and cultural freedom, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion. Right to constitutional Remedies<sup>80</sup> is for the protection of civil rights by means of writs, such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Writ of Prohibition, Certiorari<sup>100</sup> and Quo Warranto. Fundamental Rights apply universally to all citizens irrespective of race, birth place, religion, caste, sex or gender. Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and other laws prescribe punishments for the violation of these rights subject to the discretion of the Judiciary. A person can approach Supreme Court of India directly for ultimate justice as per Article<sup>160</sup>32. There are six Fundamental Rights recognized by the Indian Constitution. They are Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18), Right to Freedom (Articles 19 to 22), Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23 to 24), Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles<sup>200</sup> 25 to 28), Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 to 30) and Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32). Right to Equality includes equality before the law and the prohibition of discrimination on various grounds. Right to Freedom includes freedom of <sup>240</sup>speech and expression, assembly, association and right to practice any profession or occupation. Right against Exploitation prohibits all forms of forced labour, child labour and trafficking of human beings. Children under age of 14 are not allowed to work. Right to Freedom of Religion includes freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. The Cultural and Educational<sup>300</sup> Rights preserve the right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script and right of minorities<sup>320</sup> to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Right to Constitutional Remedies is present for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Right to Privacy is an intrinsic part of Article 21 that protects the life and liberty of the citizens. Right to Privacy is the newest right assured by the Supreme Court of India. It assures the people's data and personal security. Specifically, they have also been used to abolish untouchability and thus, prohibit discrimination on the grounds of religion, race,<sup>400</sup> caste, sex or place of birth. Right to Property was changed from Fundamental Right to legal right. Fundamental Duties mention that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem, to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom, uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India, to defend the country and render national <sup>480</sup>service when called upon to do so, to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture, to protect<sup>500</sup> and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures, to develop the scientific temper, to safeguard public property, etc.<sup>529</sup>

*(To Be Continued....)*



**Dictation NO. 5**

Telecommunication is a growing sector and will turn out to be the life line of our economy. The existence of an efficient telecommunication network is a prerequisite for accelerated economic growth. In order to give a boost to the efforts being made by the Department of Telecommunications I propose that the duty on parts and subassemblies of telecommunication equipment be reduced from 35 per cent to 30 per cent and on finished equipment from 50 per cent to 40 per cent. In order to avoid the temptation to smuggle cellular phones, pagers and trunking handsets I propose to reduce the customs duty on them to 30 per cent. Upgradation of medical standards in the country is extremely important. I therefore propose to reduce the rate of duty on specified equipment not generally made in India and their parts from 15 per cent to 10 per cent and on other medical equipment from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. Edible oils now carry a rate of duty of 30 per cent. This is an important item of daily food for the masses and we have a chronic shortage of edible oils in the country. I propose to reduce the import duty on edible oils from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. Mr. Speaker Sir, earlier in my speech I dwelt on the dire need to step up investment in infrastructure. I had also detailed the sectors to which I propose to make large allocations. I have to raise resources to meet these requirements. I intend to ask importers to share the burden of building the infrastructure in this country because, ultimately, it will help raise production and enhance competitiveness. I therefore propose a levy of 2 per cent as special customs duty on all imports except those that carry nil rate of duty on are imported at nil rate of customs duty for export production under the various duty free licences. This levy will not apply to gold and silver imported by eligible passengers or under special import licences. This is likely to yield about Rs. 1600 crore in the current year. Importers will be happy to know that the Reserve Bank of India is announcing today the withdrawal of the interest rate surcharge of 25 per cent on import finance imposed in February, 1996. I now come to my proposals regarding central excise. A large number of countries in the world today have a value added tax system which has been recognized to be the most efficient form of commodity taxation. I am glad to note that some State Governments are moving towards the value added tax system. The last few years of reforms have taken us closer to having a central VAT but there are still certain legal obstacles. Our Central excise structure still has 11 advalorem rates. The rates range from 0 to 50 per cent. Ideally there should be only four rates of excise duties zero, a lower rate of excise duty on goods of mass consumption, a single normal rate on all other goods and a higher rate on luxury items.



**Dictation NO. 6**

It is absolutely necessary for us to move towards this rate structure so that we put an end to wasteful litigation and have a transparent and simple tax structure. It was not possible in the time available to me in preparing this budget to achieve this goal in the current year. However, I propose to take the first step this year and I am confident that will achieve a four rate excise duty structure in another year or two I 80 propose to integrate the tax on the textile sector with the mainstream of Central excise duties by introducing the principle 100 in this sector. Hon'ble Members are aware that the present excise duties are levied at the fibre and yarn stage and there is only an additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on fabrics. This is one of the most inefficient ways of taxation as it results in very high duties on inputs which encourages evasion it does not 160 capture value addition and it denies the industry an opportunity of claiming input credit on capital goods, chemicals and yarn. While modernisation of other industries in taking place speedily our textile industry has not been able to participate fully in 200 this process because of this lopsided tax structure. I therefore make the following proposals. I propose to reduce the excise duty on yarn in the case of polyester filament yarn from the current level of 50 per cent to 40 240 per cent and unify the rate on other yarn at 20 per cent, except nylon filament yarn and cotton yarn for which the present rates of 30 per cent and 5 per cent respectively will be retained. In order to provide principle for the textile sector I propose to impose a basic excise duty of 5 per cent on cotton 300 fabrics and 10 per cent on other fabrics which will be collected at the processed fabric stage. It is needless 320 today for anyone to argue about the crucial role of science and technology in the development of national resources without which the problem of poverty can never be successfully tackled. We have witnessed not only a global movement for national independence since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on the scene but also a widespread movement towards industrialization and modernization in the developing countries. In most of the cases the basic inspiration as well as the model for this process has 400 been provided by those countries of the West which were the first to have the benefit of scientific and technological revolution. Mahatma Gandhi showed us the way to a fresh approach to our problems of development. It was he who insisted on the need to define the basic values of human society in India as a pre requisite for implanting the new production system based on science and technology. Similarly, he stressed the need to harmonize these new elements with the urgent tasks of national integration and cultural regeneration.489



### **Dictation NO. 7**

The full form of N.I.T.I. Aayog is National Institution for Transforming India. It is a public policy think tank of the Government of India. It was established with the aim to achieve sustainable development goals with cooperative federalism by fostering the involvement of State Governments of India in the economic policy making process using a bottom-up approach. Its initiatives include A.M.R.U.T. Digital India, Atal Innovation Mission, reforms in medical education, agriculture reforms, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act, Agricultural Marketing and 80 Farmer Friendly Reforms Index for ranking States, proper management of education and water, sub-group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat<sup>100</sup> Abhiyan, sub-group of Chief Ministers on Skill India, Lecture Series, etc. In 2015, it was established by the N.D.A. Government replace 65 years old Planning Commission of India. The N.I.T.I. Aayog comprises all the State Chief Ministers along with the Chief Ministers of Delhi and Puducherry, Lieutenant Governors of all Union Territories and a Vice- Chairman nominated by the Prime <sup>160</sup> Minister. In addition, temporary members are selected from leading universities and research institutions. These members include a Chief Executive Officer, four ex-officio members and two part time members. The Commission carefully plans and structures new policies and then, it executes them.<sup>200</sup> The N.I.T.I. Aayog is a replacement of the 65 years old Planning Commission that supervised the Five year Plans of the country. It makes essential policies for the citizens of India. It also provides the Government with the strategies that <sup>240</sup> need to be implemented. The organization also looks into both the domestic as well as the international issues that ore of importance. The Prime Minister of India presides over the role of Chairperson of N.I.T.I. Aayog. It provides technical and strategic advice on the critical policy matters that pertain and encompasses economic issues that are of international and national importance.<sup>300</sup> It devises and makes the plans for different fields including health, agriculture, financial resources, industry, Science and Technology, etc. looks<sup>320</sup> forward to promote healthy competition among the developing States. The Aayog launched various educational programmes which resulted into effective manner. N.I.T.I. Aayog invited experts from various parts of the world to discuss and implement policies through the various programmes. One of the aims of N.I.T.I. Aayog is to develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level. One District, One Product Policy is a recent agenda of the N.I.T.I. Aayog Governing Council. It intends to boost export at the <sup>400</sup> district level. The Commission has decided to plan a study on the selected judgments and verdicts of Supreme Court and National Green Tribunal on the economy of India. It is also planning for the benefit of migrant workers and the same is underway. It has framed a Model Act on conclusive land titles that it hopes will be adopted and implemented by States. The aim is to facilitate easy access of credit to farmers and reduce a large number of <sup>480</sup> land related litigations and enabling transparent real estate transactions along with land acquisition for infrastructure developments. Recently, the N.I.T.I. Aayog <sup>500</sup> Vice-Chairman had mentioned that the Government will introduce the Production Linked Incentive (P.L.I.) Scheme is to provide incentives to the investors in this country.



**Dictation NO. 8**

Government of India has already introduced the P.L.I. Scheme for pharmaceutical, medical devices, mobile phones and electronic manufacturing companies. It is now considering to extend this to other sectors as well. It is additionally creating itself fully equipped with the essential resources, knowledge and skill that will empower it to act with speed, advance research and innovation, crucial policy vision to the Government and manage unforeseen issues. The reason for setting up the N.I.T.I. Aayog is that people had expectations<sup>80</sup> for growth and development through their participation. This required institutional changes and active strategy shifts that could seed and foster <sup>100</sup> substantial changes. It is based on seven pillars of effective governance such as pro-people to fulfil the aspirations of society as well as individuals, pro-activity for anticipation and response to citizen needs, participation includes involvement of the citizens, empowering, especially women in all aspects, inclusion of all people irrespective of caste, creed and gender, providing equal opportunity to all, especially <sup>160</sup> for youth, transparency by making the Government visible and responsive. Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies Programme is a collaborative research project between N.I.T.I. Aayog and Food and Agriculture Organization. It aims to monitor, analyze and reform food and <sup>200</sup> agriculture policies. The first phase of the M.A.F.A.P. Programme ran from 23rd September to 31st December, 2019. National Agriculture Price Policy and National Food Security Policy for selected agricultural products were implemented for the benefit of agriculture community of India.<sup>240</sup> The Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur has as you will remember been established in terms of the recommendations of the Council. Its progress has been remarkable. IT has on its rolls today 1090 students 800receiving instruction for the first degree and post-graduate course in various branches of engineering and technology. Some areal also doing advanced work and research. Its Board <sup>300</sup> of Governors has decided to introduce a number of course at the postgraduate level commencing with the July 1955 session.<sup>320</sup> Having regard to all the developments that have taken place in the country, the Board has drawn up a plan under which the Institute will ultimately have 1800 students in all 1200 for the first degree courses and 600 for post-graduate courses and advanced work. I have every hope that in course of time this Institute will develop into an institution of which India may well be proud. One of the important items on the agenda is the preparation of <sup>400</sup>the Second Five Year Plan. I realise that it has come soon after the framing of detailed schemes to implement the First Five Year Plan. I realize that it has come soon after the framing of detailed schemes to implement the first Five Year Plan. The work done by the Council during the brief space of a year and ten months has however brought to the forefront the various problems of technical education.<sup>473</sup>





















**Dictation NO. 17**

A college life is a golden period of life. Students are grown up at this stage. They very well know their duties and responsibilities. They do their duty and enjoy life. College life is a life of happiness. It is life of learning and training, too. Students are full of energy. They look healthy both physically and mentally. There is a great difference between school and college life. At school students are not sensible as they are at college. Most 80 of the students are under care of their parents at school. But they become independent at college. College student has 100 more leisure than a school student. At school, students have to attend more classes. At college they have to attend fewer classes. Students enter a college after school days are over. A college gives a wider atmosphere for the mental, physical and emotional development of students. There is another difference between school life and college life. School hours are fixed. 160 Students have be at school for fixed hours every day. But at college the hours of attendance vary. Students have to attend three of four classes every day. They have sufficient leisure also between the periods. On some days they 200 return from college. On other days they return late in the afternoon. School life is happier than college life in many respects. A school student jumps, laughs and moves about freely. He may cry of shout but a college student 240 is always told that he is no longer a school student. The compulsory games, sports and drills in the school make a student physically strong. But every student does not enjoy these facilities at college. College teachers do not know most of their students so school seems to be more pleasant than college life. End of the century saw the 300 sixth generation of computers performing different functions. They store information as the human brain does brain. They manipulate, compare and 320 come to decisions. While human brain may take a long time. A computer meant for the purpose comes to the conclusion within seconds. The modern computer is billion of times faster and decisive than human brain. There are computers that would compose hundred of pages of book on a day. Big industrialists and business firms keep their accounts and secrets in computers. Super Computers are installed in bank and would allow a customer to draw money from any branch in 400 the city of region.

The word internet is formed with two words Interconnection and Network. It is a network or internetwork of a number of connecting networks. It consists of different type of computers which spread over the world. The computers share message and information with one another. Thus internet transmits data such as pictures, written material, audio and video material. These processes are done through fiber optics, telephones lines, satellite links and other media. Internet is also used for 480 digging up information using a range of tools and techniques. Search engines enable the user to search a data base 500 for required information. Internet can also be used for recreation. 510























