

# 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"

(87, Sulem Sarai, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh)

(Contact No. 7355504435)

**If you are not upgrading, you are downgrading.**

**Today: You Will Get Following:**

- 1. Dictation Passage**
- 2. Important outlines**
- 3. Vocabulary Building**
- 4. Accuracy Builders Tips**
- 6. Capitalization and Discussion on some rules**

**Krishna Shorthand Institute, Online English Shorthand Class at 7355504435 by Sir AV Kushwaha, Shorthand Dictation Legal Matters.**

**NOTE: Very important latest created passage for Supreme Court/High Court/District Court/Tribunal etc. related skill tests apart from speed building.**

**Topic: "Interpretation of Section 195(3) - Meaning of 'Court', Jurisdiction in Relation to Arbitral Awards, and Entitlement of Recorded Successors to Land"**

## **Volume No. 1, Dictation No. 2**

**Note: Outlines of all highlighted words/phrases are given at the end of the passage. Adopt all better outlines than yours.**

A plain look, thus, at the provisions above depict that inclusion of sub-section 3 under Section 195 cannot but be taken to be an explanatory provision. The body of Section 195 (1) (b) refers to the expression 'Court' and the same stands thus explained in sub-section 3. The restriction imposed is easily ascertainable by reason of the inclusion of the words if declared by that Act to be a Court for the purposes, the user of the words seems to be very significant. One of the golden canons of interpretation is that the legislature always avoids surplusage and attributes a definite meaning to each of the words mentioned in the statute. By the very inclusion of sub-section 3 and the language as noticed hereinabove in this paragraph, the intent of the legislature cannot thus be interfered.

Mr. Yogeshwar Prasad, the learned Senior Advocate took some pains to take us through different provisions of the Act and contended that the whole tenor of legislation will have to be considered in a much broader perspective so as to assess the intent of the legislature citations on the earlier repealed Act ought not to be looked into or be considered since the answer for any enquiry ought to be kept within the parameters of the new law and when interpreting or analyzing the philosophy of party autonomy noticed above should and ought to be the

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basis and *de hors* the **jurisprudential** effect of the legal decisions under the old Act.

The main **thrust** of the submission **in support of the** appeal however, rests on a simple **proposition** that Court means and **implies** authority to decide **controversy** between the parties **authoritatively** and the decision being **binding amongst the** parties. Strong reliance was placed on the decision **of this Court** in the case of *Brajnandan Sinha vs. Jyoti Narain*, **AIR 1956 SC 66** wherein this Court observed that the **pronouncement** of a **definitive** judgment is thus **considered** the **essential sine qua non** of a court and **unless and until** a binding and authoritative judgment can be produced by a person or body of persons, it cannot be **predicated** that he or they **constitute** a Court. It is **on the basis of the** observations, as above, that the **learned Senior Advocate** in support of the appeal contended that mere look at the new enactment would reveal the total **exclusion** of courts **in the matter** of **interference** with the **arbitral awards**. **There cannot be** any manner of dispute that awards are not to be interfered with and the same, as per the provisions of the statute has the status of a **decree** of a court and thus **executable forthwith** but does that mean and **imply** total **ouster** of **jurisdiction** of courts or one **need not** approach the court at all in a **arbitral proceeding**, the answer may not be in the **affirmative** by reason of different **statutory provisions** with which we presently deal though not in detail since the issue is little different from the usual discussion on a question **as to whether Arbitrator** is a Court **or not?** Such being the position, it must be held that the respondent nos. 1 to 3 being the **successors in interest** from the side of Mr. Adhin whose name was duly recorded **in respect of the said land** were entitled. Section 195(3) **clarifies** the meaning of "Court" in Section 195(1)(b). **Legislature avoids** surplus words, giving each term **significance**. Citing above ruling, it was **argued that** a Court must **render binding** judgments. Though arbitral awards have decree status, court jurisdiction is not **entirely excluded**; respondents are, therefore, **entitled** to the land.

**Total Words: 601**

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Outlines of all highlighted words and phrases. Adopt only those outlines which are better than yours.

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under Section

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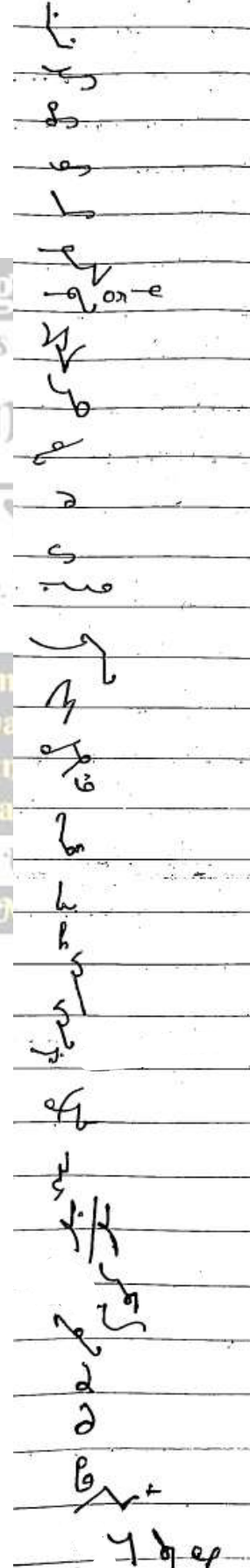
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repealed Act

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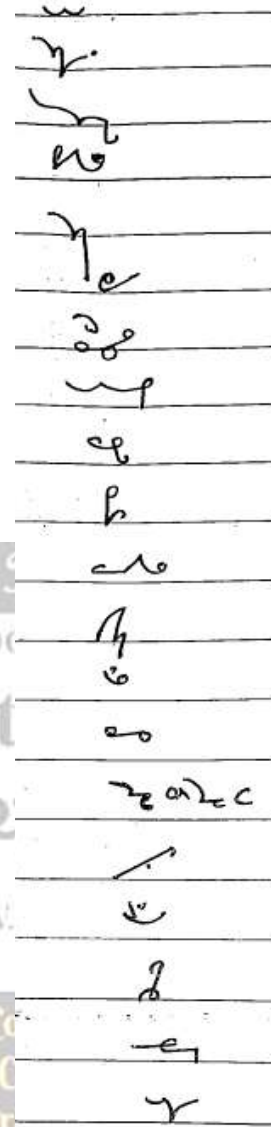
parameters  
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Handwritten shorthand notes for the words listed on the left, written on lined paper. The notes are arranged vertically, corresponding to the words on the left. The shorthand is a mix of letters and symbols, including some that look like 'p', 'a', 'f', 'j', 'i', 'c', 's', 'u', 't', 'e', 'o', 'n', 'l', 'e', 'a', 'r', 'n', 'e', 'd', 'e', 'x', 'c', 'l', 'u', 's', 'i', 'o', 'n', 'i', 'n', 't', 'e', 'r', 'f', 'e', 'r', 'e', 'n', 'c', 'e', 'a', 'r', 'b', 'i', 't', 'r', 'a', 'l', 'a', 'w', 'a', 'r', 'd', 's', 't', 'h', 'e', 'r', 'e', 'c', 'a', 'n', 'n', 'o', 't', 'b', 'e', 'd', 'e', 'c', 'r', 'e', 'e', 'e', 'x', 'e', 'c', 'u', 't', 'a', 'b', 'l', 'e', 'f', 'o', 'r', 't', 'h', 'w', 'i', 't', 'h', 'i', 'm', 'p', 'l', 'y', 'o', 'u', 's', 't', 'e', 'r', 'e', 'n', 't', 'i', 't', 'l', 'e', 'd'.

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 other departments requiring "English Steno

## COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

### BESIDE

/bi'saɪd/  
 (preposition)  
 next to



The bakery is **beside** the pharmacy.

### BESIDES

/bi'saɪdz/  
 (preposition or adverb)  
 in addition to



Julie speaks six languages **besides** English!

## (Increase your vocabulary:

### Learn New and Important Words of the Matter)

Keep revising all new words learned.

#### Legal/General Matter

1. **depict:** (verb) to show or represent; चित्रित करना/दर्शना
2. **inclusion:** (noun) the act of including something; समावेश/शामिल करना
3. **Sub-section:** (noun) a subdivision of a legal section; उप-धारा
4. **under Section:** (prepositional phrase) according to or governed by a section; धारा के तहत
5. **explanatory:** (adjective) serving to explain; व्याख्यात्मक
6. **expression:** (noun) a word or phrase; अभिव्यक्ति/शब्द
7. **ascertainable:** (adjective) able to be discovered or confirmed; निर्धारणीय/ज्ञात करने योग्य
8. **user:** (noun) one who uses; प्रयोगकर्ता/उपयोगकर्ता
9. **golden canons:** (noun phrase) fundamental principles of interpretation; स्वर्णिम सिद्धांत
10. **legislature:** (noun) law-making body; विधायिका
11. **surplusage:** (noun) unnecessary or redundant words; अनावश्यक शब्दावली

12. **attributes:** (verb/noun) assigns meaning/characteristics; गुण/विशेषताएं
13. **definite:** (adjective) clearly stated; निश्चित/स्पष्ट
14. **statute:** (noun) written law; विधि/कानून
15. **hereinbefore:** (adverb) mentioned earlier in document; पूर्वोक्त
16. **hereinabove:** (adverb) stated above in text; उपर्युक्त
17. **intent:** (noun) purpose or aim; आशय/उद्देश्य
18. **contended that the:** (verb phrase) argued that the; तर्क दिया कि

19. **tenor vs. tenure:** tenor (noun) - general meaning/tone; स्वर | tenure (noun) - period of holding; कार्यकाल

**Accuracy Mantra:** Let us understand the difference between "Tenor" and "Tenure." Let's break it down in a simple way!

1. **Tenor (General meaning / Tone / Sense)** 🎵 📄

**Hindi Meaning:** भाव / प्रवृत्ति / लहजा

**Definition:** "Tenor" refers to the general meaning, tone, or sense of something; in music, it is also the range of a male singing voice.

**Example Sentences:**

- The overall tenor of his speech was positive. (The general tone was positive.)



- He sings in a rich tenor voice. (A type of male voice in music.)

**Easy Trick: Tenor** = General tone, meaning, or male voice type.

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## 2. Tenure (Period of holding a position)

**Hindi Meaning:** कार्यकाल / पदावधि

**Definition:** "Tenure" means the period during which someone holds a job, position, or office.

**Example Sentences:**

- Her tenure as principal lasted ten years. (Her term in that role.)
- He was granted permanent tenure as a professor. (Permanent job security.)

**Easy Trick: Tenure** = Period of holding a job or position.

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### Quick Recap

Word	Hindi Meaning	Meaning in English	Example
Tenor	भाव / प्रवृत्ति / लहजा	General meaning, tone, or male voice type	The tenor of the letter was polite.
Tenure	कार्यकाल / पदावधि	Period of holding a position or office	His tenure as mayor ended last year.

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## 👉 Test Yourself:

Fill in the blanks with **tenor** or **tenure**:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the meeting was friendly and cooperative.

2. Her \_\_\_\_\_ as CEO transformed the company.

20. **autonomy**: (noun) self-governance; स्वायत्तता
21. **perspective**: (noun) viewpoint; दृष्टिकोण
22. **so as to**: (phrase) in order to; ताकि/के लिए
23. **assess**: (verb) evaluate; मूल्यांकन करना
24. **citations**: (noun) legal references; उद्धरण/संदर्भ
25. **repealed Act**: (noun phrase) law that has been revoked;  
निरस्त अधिनियम
26. **parameters**: (noun) boundaries or limits; मापदंड/सीमाएं
27. **analysing**: (verb) examining in detail; विश्लेषण करना
28. **philosophy**: (noun) underlying principles; दर्शन/सिद्धांत
29. **broader**: (adjective) wider in scope; व्यापक
30. **de hors**: (latin phrase) outside of/apart from; के अतिरिक्त
31. **jurisprudential**: (adjective) relating to legal theory;  
न्यायशास्त्रीय
32. **thrust**: (noun) main point or emphasis; मुख्य बात
33. **proposition**: (noun) statement or assertion; प्रस्ताव/कथन
34. **implies**: (verb) suggests indirectly; संकेत करता है
35. **controversy**: (noun) dispute; विवाद

36. **authoritatively:** (adverb) with authority; प्राधिकारिक रूप से
37. **binding:** (adjective) legally obligatory; बाध्यकारी
38. **amongst:** (preposition) among; के बीच में
39. **vs./v./versus:** (preposition) against (in legal cases); बनाम
- Accuracy Mantra: All forms are correct, but prefer vs.or versus, which are more prevalent and acceptable.**
40. **AIR:** (noun) All India Reporter (legal publication); अखिल भारतीय रिपोर्टर
41. **considered:** (verb) regarded as; माना गया
42. **definitive:** (adjective) conclusive; निर्णायक
43. **pronouncement:** (noun) formal declaration; घोषणा
44. **essential:** (adjective) absolutely necessary; आवश्यक
45. **sine qua non:** (latin phrase) indispensable condition; अनिवार्य शर्त
46. **unless and until:** (phrase) only when; जब तक नहीं
47. **predicated:** (verb) based upon; आधारित
48. **constitute:** (verb) form or compose; गठित करना
49. **exclusion:** (noun) act of excluding; बहिष्करण
50. **interference:** (noun) intervention; हस्तक्षेप
51. **arbitral awards:** (noun phrase) decisions by arbitrators; मध्यस्थता पुरस्कार
52. **decree:** (noun) court order; आदेश/डिक्री

53. **executable**: (adjective) capable of being enforced; निष्पादनीय
54. **forthwith**: (adverb) immediately; तुरंत
55. **imply**: (verb) suggest; संकेत करना
56. **ouster**: (noun) removal of jurisdiction; न्यायाधिकार से वंचित करना
57. **affirmative**: (adjective/noun) positive response; सकारात्मक
58. **statutory provisions**: (noun phrase) legal requirements; वैधानिक प्रावधान
59. **arbitrator**: (noun) neutral decision-maker; मध्यस्थ
60. **as to whether**: (phrase) regarding the question of; के संबंध में कि क्या
61. **successors**: (noun) those who follow; उत्तराधिकारी
62. **in interest**: (phrase) having legal stake; हित में
63. **legislature**: (noun) law-making body; विधायिका
64. **significance**: (noun) importance; महत्त्व
65. **render**: (verb) to give or provide; प्रदान करना
66. **jurisdiction**: (noun) legal authority; न्यायाधिकार
67. **excluded**: (verb) left out; बहिष्कृत
68. **entirely**: (adverb) completely; पूर्णतः

# Accuracy Builder: Capitalization of words and the reason for their capitalization

1. **Section 195** - Proper noun capitalization (specific legal section reference in statutory law)
2. **Court** - Proper noun capitalization (referring to specific judicial institution with legal authority)
3. **Act** - Proper noun capitalization (referring to specific piece of legislation/statute)
4. **Mr. Yogeshwar Prasad** - Proper noun capitalization (personal name with honorific title)
5. **Senior Advocate** - Proper noun capitalization (formal professional title in legal hierarchy)
6. **Brajnandan Sinha vs. Jyoti Narain** - Proper noun capitalization (official legal case name in judicial citation)
7. **AIR 1956 SC 66** - Legal citation formatting (All India Reporter - standard legal publication reference)
8. **SC** - Acronym capitalization (Supreme Court - institutional abbreviation)
9. **Senior Advocate** - Proper noun capitalization (formal designation of legal practitioner rank)
10. **Arbitrator** - Proper noun capitalization (specific judicial role/position in dispute resolution)

11. **Legislature** - Proper noun capitalization (legislative body as constitutional institution)

**By Sir AV Kushwaha,**

**Principal,**

**Krishna Shorthand Institute,**

**via online Telegram Class through 7355504435**

## Common Confusing Words

### Later

**"Later" is an adverb or adjective referring to a point in time that follows another point.**

Used to refer to a point in time that is after the current moment or after the time being discussed.

"The later chapters of the book are more challenging."

Vs

### Latter

**"Latter" is used to refer to the second of two things mentioned previously in a discussion.**

Used to refer to the second of two things or persons mentioned in a text or conversation.

"Of the two proposals, the latter is more feasible."

Usage

Examples