

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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(Contact No. 7355504435)

Note:

- 1. First, we have provided dictation passage.**
- 2. Then important outlines.**
- 3. Important vocabulary and accuracy builders.**

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

Topic: Mercy Petition

Volume 1, Dictation No. 9

The latest report dated 30 January 2020 certified that the petitioner was psychologically well adjusted, receiving regular therapy sessions and that his general condition was stable. Thus, the contention that the petitioner was unfit for execution due to mental illness is without basis. As to the allegation of solitary confinement, the prison authorities filed an affidavit explaining that the petitioner was never placed in absolute solitary confinement. Such protective custody was for security reasons and cannot be equated with solitary confinement. On the

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allegation of bias, it was argued that public statements of ministers or public pressure cannot be a ground to vitiate the constitutional process.

Having considered the rival submissions, we proceed to examine the legal position. Article 72 of the Constitution of India vests in the President the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence. This power includes the power to commute death sentences. The power is to be exercised on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. It is settled that the scope of judicial review over orders passed under Article 72 is limited. The Court cannot sit in appeal over the decision of the President. The grounds on which interference may be considered as narrow, such as, when the decision is mala fide, based on wholly irrelevant considerations, suffers from non-application of mind includes relevant material or is otherwise arbitrary. On the issue of solitary confinement, the affidavit of the Director General of Prisons clarifies that the petitioner was not subjected to solitary confinement in the strict sense. He was allowed interaction with other inmates and was housed in conditions that cannot be equated with isolation. Hence, this ground fails.

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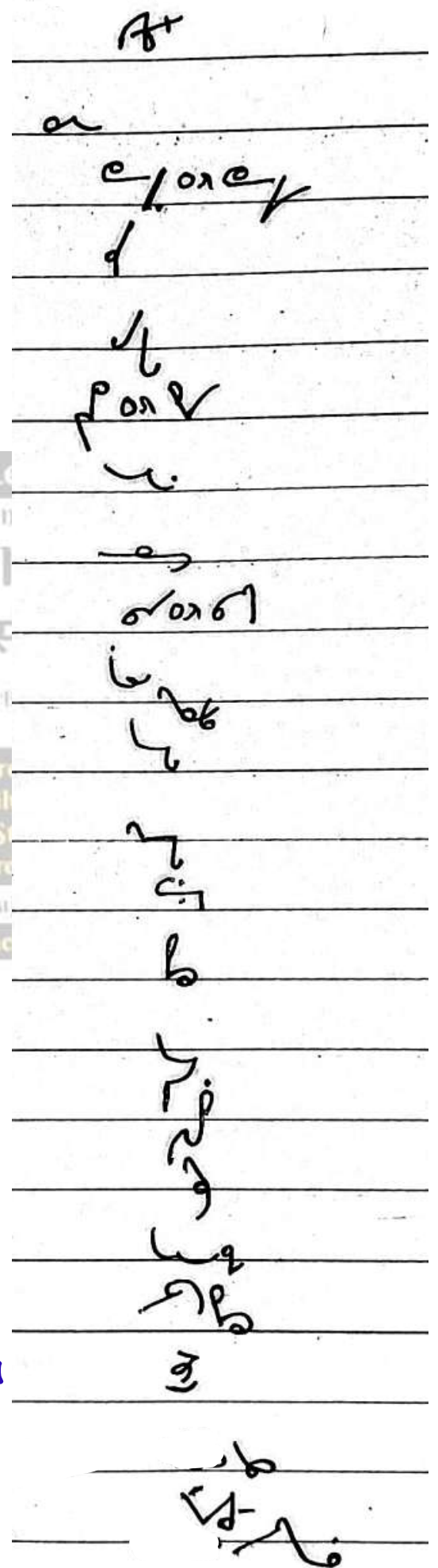
As to the allegation of bias or public pressure, we find no merit. There is no evidence that the President was influenced by extraneous factors. The decision was based on the record and the petition cannot be allowed on speculative grounds. In conclusion, we find that the petitioner has failed to establish any ground for interference. The rejection of mercy petition by the President of India does not suffer from mala fides, arbitrariness or non-consideration of material. The process followed was in accordance with constitutional requirements.

For the reasons recorded above, the writ petition is dismissed.

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latest report dated
certified
psychologically
adjusted,
general condition
stable
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confinement,
prison authorities
affidavit
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equated
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Having considered the
rival submissions
of the Constitution of India
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Council of Ministers

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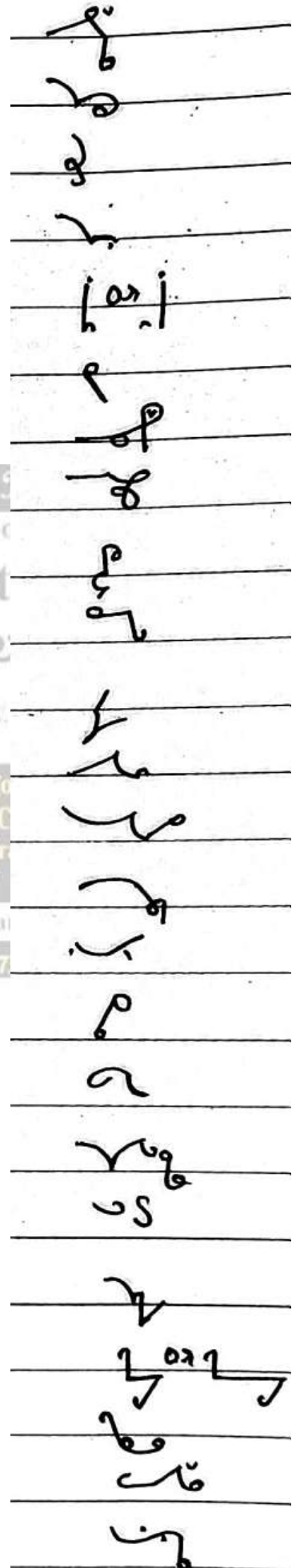
Director General

Prisons

clarifies

interaction

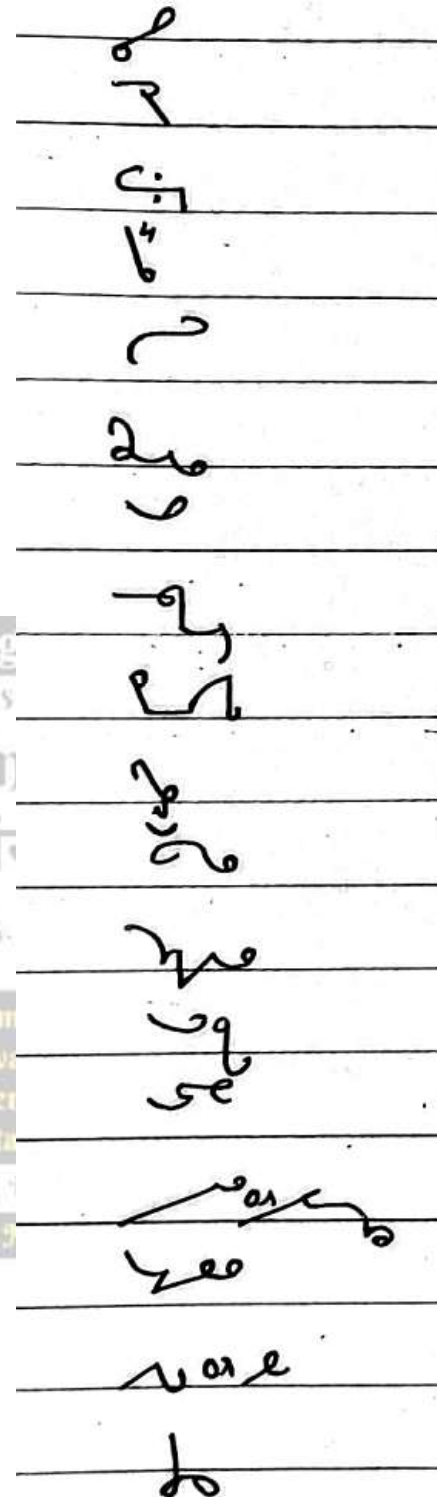
inmates



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housed
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bias
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extraneous
speculative
President of India
mala fides
arbitrariness
non-consideration
in accordance with
requirements.
For the reasons
writ petition
dismissed



(Increase your vocabulary:

Learn New and Important Words of the
Matter)

Keep revising all new words learned.

Legal/General Matter

1. **Psychological therapy:** (noun phrase) Treatment for mental health conditions using talking and behavioural techniques मनोवैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा
2. **Diagnosed:** (verb) (past tense) To identify a disease or condition through examination निदान करना/पहचान करना
3. **Adjustment:** (noun) The process of adapting to new conditions समायोजन
4. **Disorder:** (noun) A disruption of normal physical or mental functions विकार/रोग
5. **Decreased:** (verb) (past tense) To become smaller or less in amount कम हो गया
6. **Appetite:** (noun) Desire for food भूख
7. **Self-harm:** (noun) Deliberately hurting oneself आत्म-हानि
8. **Urged that:** (verb phrase) Strongly requested or argued that आग्रह किया कि
9. **Obligations:** (noun) (plural) Legal or moral duties दायित्व/कर्तव्य
10. **Executed:** (verb) (past participle) Put to death as punishment फांसी देना

11. **Commuted:** (verb) (past participle) Changed a punishment to a less severe one कम करना/बदलना
12. **Biased:** (adjective) Unfairly prejudiced पक्षपाती
13. **Discretion:** (noun) Freedom to make decisions विवेकाधिकार
14. **Exercised:** (verb) (past tense) Used or applied प्रयोग किया
15. **Fairly:** (adverb) In a just and reasonable manner निष्पक्ष रूप से
16. **On the other hand:** (phrase) Used to present a contrasting view दूसरी ओर
17. **Solicitor General:** (noun phrase) A high-ranking government law officer महान्यायवादी
18. **Infirmity:** (noun) Weakness or fault कमी/दोष
19. **Pointed out that:** (verb phrase) Drew attention to the fact that इस बात पर ध्यान दिलाया कि
20. **Nominal roll:** (noun phrase) An official list of names नामावली
Accuracy Mantra: Always be cautious to use the word roll.

Try to understand difference: Roll vs. Role (noun vs. noun)

1. Roll = list / register (सूची)

- Example: The teacher checked the attendance roll.

2. Role = function / part (भूमिका)

- Example: The judge played an important role in the case.

(Increase your vocabulary:

Learn New and Important Words of the
Matter)

Keep revising all new words learned.

Legal/General Matter

27. **Psychologically:** (adverb) In terms of mental state
मानसिक रूप से
28. **Stable:** (adjective) Steady and not changing स्थिर
29. **Unfit:** (adjective) Not suitable or capable अयोग्य
30. **Execution:** (noun) Carrying out of a death sentence
फांसी/मृत्युदंड
31. **Solitary confinement:** (noun phrase) Isolation of a
prisoner एकांत कारावास
32. **Prison:** (noun) Place where criminals are held कारागार/जेल
33. **Affidavit:** (noun) Written statement confirmed by oath
शपथ पत्र
34. **Protective:** (adjective) Providing protection सुरक्षात्मक
35. **Equated:** (verb) (past tense) Considered as equal समान
माना
36. **Vitiate:** (verb) To impair or make defective दूषित करना

37. **Rival submissions:** (noun phrase) Opposing legal arguments विरोधी तर्क
38. **Vests:** (verb) (present tense) Grants or gives power प्रदान करता है
39. **Pardons:** (noun) (plural) Official forgiveness for crimes माफी/क्षमा
40. **Reprieves:** (noun) (plural) Temporary postponement of punishment स्थगन
41. **Respites:** (noun) (plural) Temporary relief or delay राहत
42. **Remissions:** (noun) (plural) Reduction of punishment कमी
43. **Remit:** (verb) To cancel or reduce माफ करना
44. **To commute:** (infinitive verb) To change to a less severe punishment कम करना
45. **Scope of:** (noun phrase) Range or extent of क्षेत्र/सीमा
46. **Judicial review:** (noun phrase) Court's power to examine government actions न्यायिक समीक्षा
47. **Mala fide:** (adjective phrase) (Two words) Done in bad faith *दुर्भावनापूर्ण*
Accuracy Mantra: mala fide is used as malafide in legal matters. Both styles are correct.
48. **Irrelevant considerations:** (noun phrase) Factors not related to the matter अप्रासंगिक विचार
49. **Arbitrary:** (adjective) Based on random choice, unreasonable मनमाना
50. **Prisons:** (noun) (plural) Places of confinement कारागार
51. **Interaction:** (noun) Communication or contact बातचीत
52. **Inmates:** (noun) (plural) Prisoners कैदी

53. **Housed:** (verb) (past tense) Accommodated रखा गया
54. **Equated:** (verb) (past tense) Treated as the same समान माना
55. **Bias:** (noun) Prejudice पक्षपात
56. **Influenced:** (verb) (past tense) Affected by प्रभावित
57. **Extraneous:** (adjective) Irrelevant or unrelated बाहरी/अप्रासंगिक
58. **Speculative:** (adjective) Based on guesswork अनुमान पर आधारित
59. **Arbitrariness:** (noun) Quality of being unreasonable मनमानापन
60. **Non-consideration:** (noun) Failure to consider विचार न करना
61. **In accordance with:** (phrase) In agreement with के अनुसार

Accuracy Builder: Capitalization

Following words to be written in capital letters;

OFFICIAL TITLES AND POSITIONS

1. **Solicitor General** - High-ranking government law officer

2. President - The office of the President (appears multiple times)

3. Director General of Prisons - Official prison system title

PROPER NAMES OF GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES

4. Union of India - Official legal name of the country

5. Council of Ministers - Official governmental body (appears multiple times)

NAMES OF SPECIFIC COURTS AND INSTITUTIONS

6. High Court - Specific judicial institution

7. Supreme Court - Highest judicial institution

8. Court - When referring to the Supreme Court in context

IMPORTANT LEGAL DOCUMENTS

9. Constitution of India - The country's supreme law document

REFERENCES TO SPECIFIC LEGAL PROVISIONS

10. Article - When referring to specific constitutional articles (e.g., Article 72)

NAMES OF MONTHS

11. **January** - Name of the month

COUNTRY NAMES

12. **India** - Country name (appears in "Union of India," "Constitution of India," "President of India")

Accuracy Note: The word "President" appears multiple times throughout the 5th passage, always capitalized because it refers to the specific constitutional office of the President of India, not just any president in general.

Accuracy Builder: Comma

1. SERIES/LIST COMMAS (Oxford/Serial Commas)

- "diagnosed with adjustment disorder, that he had decreased sleep and appetite, and that he had attempted self-harm"
- "the judgments of the trial court, High Court, and Supreme Court, the nominal roll of the prisoner, the latest medical reports"
- "grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment"

Rule: Use commas to separate three or more items in a series. The comma before "and" (Oxford comma) is optional but recommended for clarity.

2. INTRODUCTORY PHRASE/CLAUSE COMMAS

- "On the other hand, the learned Solicitor General..."
- "Regarding the medical condition, it was submitted that..."
- "Having considered the rival submissions, we proceed to examine..."
- "As to the allegation of bias, it was argued that..."

Rule: Use a comma after introductory words, phrases, or dependent clauses that come before the main clause.

3. PARENTHETICAL/NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT COMMAS

Examples from text:

- "such as, when the decision is mala fide, based on wholly irrelevant considerations"
- "appearing for the Union of India, opposed the petition"

Rule: Use commas to set off non-essential information (parenthetical elements) that could be removed without changing the sentence's basic meaning.

Note: Legal writing often uses longer, more complex sentences than everyday writing, which is why these comma patterns appear frequently to help organize and clarify the relationships between different parts of the sentence.

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