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)

#### **Note:**

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

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

**Topic: Mercy Petition** 

#### Volume 1, Dictation No. 16

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

The petitioner was repeatedly referred for medical treatment and psychological therapy. It is that he was diagnosed with adjustment claimed disorder, that he had decreased sleep and appetite, had <u>attempted self-harm</u>. Counsel and that he urged that under international standards and human rights obligations, a person suffering from such mental illness cannot be executed and hence the death penalty should be commuted. The fourth ground is that the decision of the President was biased because of public pressure and statements officials. It was argued that by authorities had pre-decided the matter and that the constitutional discretion was not fairly.

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On the other hand, the learned Solicitor General, appearing for the Union of India, opposed the petition and submitted that there was no infirmity in the process. He pointed out that all relevant documents were placed before the President including the judgments of the trial court, High Court, and Supreme Court, the nominal roll of the prisoner, the latest medical reports, the social investigation report and the details of the mercy petition. It was submitted that the President considered the matter on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers and rejected the mercy petition after full application of mind. Regarding the medical condition, it was submitted that the petitioner was regularly examined by medical officers. The latest report dated 30 January 2020 certified that the psychologically well petitioner adjusted, was 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 absolute solitary confinement. placed in 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 <u>vitiate</u> the <u>constitutional process</u>.

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 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 allowed interaction with was inmates and was housed in conditions that cannot be equated with isolation. Hence, this ground fails.

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

For the reasons recorded above, the <u>writ petition</u> is <u>dismissed</u> or gove the <u>supreme court</u> yield

other departments requiring "English Stenogram"

Total Words 608

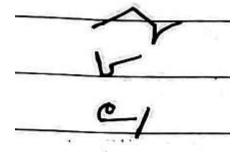
(87, Sulem Sarai, Prayagraj, 'Uttar Pradesh)
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Total Words 631 Total 601+608=1209

Outlines of all highlighted words and phrases.

Adopt only those outlines which are better than yours.

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#### (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) प्रिटिंग eatment for mental health conditions using talking and behavioural techniques मनोवैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा
- 2. Diagnosed: (verb) (past tense) ा 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: (werb) (past tense) To become smaller or less in amount कम हो गया
- 6. Appetite: (noun) Desire for food भ्य
- **7. <mark>Self-harm:</mark> (noun) Deliberately hurting oneself आ**त्म-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) high-ranking government law officer महान्यायवादी
- 18. Infirmity: (noun) Weakness or खिंधीं 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.

#### Memory Shortcut: Roll = Register vs. Role = Responsibility

- 21. Prisoner: (noun) A person held in custody कैदी
- **22.** Aid: (noun) Help or assistance सहायता
- 23. Advice: (noun) Guidance or recommendations सलाह
- 24. Council vs. counsel: (noun vs. noun) Council = group of advisors (परिषद), Counsel = lawyer/advice (वकील/सलाह)
- 25. Mercy petition: (noun phrase) Appeal for elemency दया याचिका
- tense) Officially confirmed 26. Certified: (verb) (past प्रमाणित किया
- 27. Psychologically: (adverb) In terms of mental state मानसिक रूप से **28.** Stable: (adjective) Steady and not changing स्थिर
- 29. Unfit: (adjective) No suitable or capable अयोग्य
- 30. Execution: (noun) Carrying out of a death sentence फांसी/मृत्य्दंड
- 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 के delay राहत
- 42. Remissions: (noun) (plural) Reduction of punishment कमी
- 43. Remit: (verb) To cancel or reduce मार्फ 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 हथाँयिक 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 unrelated बाहरी/अप्रासंगिक
- **58.** Speculative: (adjective) Based on guesswork अन्मान पर आधारित
- 59. Arbitrariness: (noun) Quality of being मनमानापन
- 60. Non-consideration: (noun) Failure to consider विचार न करना
- ् consider विचार न e with: (phrase) In agreement with के 61. In accordance 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 little via Telegram Class through (appears multiple times)

#### COURTS SPECIFIC NAMES OF 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

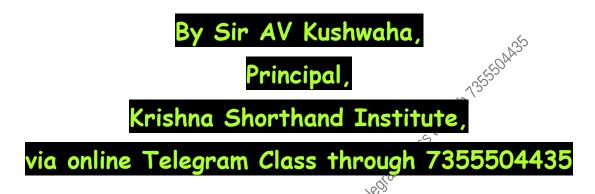
## 3. PARENTHETICAL NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT COMMAS

#### 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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