Run By Shorthand Dictation Legal Matters

Since 2005

(Sir Isaac Pitman's Shorthand)

Krishna Shorthand Institute कृष्णा आशुलिपिक संस्थान (English Only) छर. अ. У. Кизьшава

(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)

What you will find today:

- 1. Dictation Passage
 - 2. Outlines
 - 3. Vocabulary
- 4. Accuracy Builder & Analysis

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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: Passport Matter-2

Volume 1, Dictation No. 8

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

This Court has considered the submissions. It is well settled since the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Satwant Singh Sawhney versus Union of India that the right to travel abroad is an integral part of personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution, but it is not an unfettered right. To regulate this liberty, **Parliament** enacted the Passport Act, 1967. Section 3 prohibits departure from India without a passport; Section 5 deals with applications; Section 6 enumerates circumstances in which a passport must be refused. Among these, of sub-section (2) deals **(f)** clause with pendency of criminal proceedings. It is important to legislature deliberately note that the mandatory language, showing its intent to protect the <u>process of law</u> and ensure that an accused person does not abscond while facing trial. At the

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same time, the Act balances individual liberty by enacting Section 22, a saving provision enabling the Central Government to grant exemptions. notification of 25 August 1993 issued under this provision has statutory force. It exempts citizens facing criminal trials if they produce an order of the court allowing them to depart from India. The conditions laid down are precise: if the court specifies the period of travel, the passport is to be issued for that period; if no period is mentioned, it is to be issued for one year; if a lesser period is granted, the passport is to conform to that period. Renewal is allowed only upon fresh orders or if travel has not yet taken place. This notification is a clear legislative mechanism to reconcile the right to travel with the needs of the <u>criminal justice system</u>. The Ministry's Office Memorandum of 2019 and a further clarification by Office Memorandum dated 6 December 2024 <u>reiterate</u> the same position. The latter document specifically clarifies permission required is not a general 'no objection' for issuance of a passport but a specific leave to depart from India. If an applicant fails to produce such an order, the passport authority is bound to refuse the application under Section 6 and must record reasons. Courts have repeatedly upheld this Division Benches of various requirement. Courts, including decisions in Salim Kumar versus Union of India, Shiv Shankar versus Union of India, and Smt. Rashmi Kapoor versus Union of India, have

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consistently ruled that permission from the trial court is mandatory. The Supreme Court has also stressed that when there are conflicting views of coordinate benches, the earlier view prevails and a later judgment rendered without noticing previous authorities cannot constitute a binding precedent. The principle of per incuriam applies in such cases. Applying these settled principles, this Court finds that the petitioner cannot succeed merely on the basis of the judgment in Umapati's case, as that judgment <u>did not consider the</u> earlier authorities and statutory notifications. The facts reveal that in one criminal case, the trial court declined to grant permission, holding it unnecessary, and in the other, though a final report was filed, there is no evidence of its acceptance. In such a situation, the petitioner is under an obligation to ascertain the status of the second case and, if necessary, approach the concerned criminal court for permission to travel abroad. Only when such permission is obtained can the bar under Section 6(2)(f) be lifted by the exemption under Section 22. The Regional Passport Officer is justified awaiting such an order. This Court therefore holds that the refusal to issue the passport at this stage cannot be said to be arbitrary. However, since the trial court's observation that no permission was required is contrary to law, that order cannot stand.

Total Words 631 Total 605+630=1235

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Outlines of all highlighted words	and phrases
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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. Considered: (verb) (past tense) to think about carefully; examined विचार किया गया
- 2. Submissions: (noun) (plural) arguments or statements presented to a court प्रस्तुतियां/अभिवेदन
- 3. Well settled: (adjective phrase) clearly established by law or precedent सुस्थापित/निर्धारित
- 4. Versus: (preposition) against (in legal cases) बनाम/के विरुद्ध
- 5. Abroad: (adverb) in or to a foreign country विदेश में
- 6. Integral part: (noun phrase) essential component अभिन्न अंग

Accuracy Mantra:

7. Personal vs. personnel: (noun) individual matters vs. staff/employees व्यक्तिगत बनाम कर्मचारी

- 8. Unfettered right: (noun phrase) unlimited or unrestricted right निरंकुश अधिकार
- 9. Prohibits: (verb) (present tense) forbids or bans प्रतिबंधित करता है
- 10. Departure: (noun) act of leaving प्रस्थान/रवानगी
- 11. Enumerates: (verb) (present tense) lists or specifies गिनाता है/सूचीबद्ध करता है
- 12. Criminal proceedings: (noun phrase) legal action in criminal matters आपराधिक कार्यवाही
- 13. Deliberately: (adverb) intentionally; on purpose जानबूझकर
- 14. Mandatory: (adjective) required by law; compulsory अनिवार्य
- 15. Process of law: (noun phrase) legal procedures कान्ती प्रक्रिया
- 16. Abscond: (verb) to run away secretly फरार होना
- 17. Enacting: (verb) (present participle) making into law अधिनियमित करना
- 18. Enabling: (verb) (present participle) making possible सक्षम बनाना
- 19. Grant: (verb) to give or allow प्रदान करना

- 20. Exemptions: (noun) (plural) exceptions or exclusions छूट
- 21. Notification: (noun) official announcement अधिसूचना
- 22. Statutory force: (noun phrase) legal authority वैधानिक बल
- 23. Precise: (adjective) exact and clear सटीक
- 24. Specifies: (verb) (present tense) states clearly निर्दिष्ट करता है
- 25. To conform: (verb) (infinitive) to comply with अनुपालन करना
- 26. Renewal: (noun) extension or fresh issuance नवीकरण
- 27. Reconcile: (verb) to bring into harmony समन्वय करना orthanddictation com
- 28. Reiterate: (verb) to repeat or restate दोहराना
- 29. Specifically: (adverb) in a clear and detailed manner विशेष रूप से
- 30. Consistently: (adverb) in a uniform manner निरंतर/लगातार

- 31. Conflicting views: (noun phrase) opposing opinions परस्पर विरोधी मत
- 32. Prevails: (verb) (present tense) succeeds or dominates प्रबल होता है
- 33. Rendered: (verb) (past tense) delivered or given प्रदान किया गया
- 34. Binding precedent: (noun phrase) legally enforceable previous decision बाध्यकारी पूर्व निर्णय
- 35. Per incuriam: (Latin phrase) through lack of care; oversight असावधानीवश
- 36. Merely: (adverb) only; just केवल
- 37. Binding authorities: (noun phrase) legally enforceable decisions बाध्यकारी प्राधिकरण
- 38. Statutory: (adjective) relating to written law वैधानिक
- 39. Notifications: (noun) (plural) official announcements अधिसूचनाएं
- 40. Declined: (verb) (past tense) refused इनकार किया
- 41. Obligation: (noun) duty or responsibility दायित्व

- 42. Ascertain: (verb) to find out for certain पता लगाना
- 43. Obtained: (verb) (past tense) acquired or received प्राप्त किया
- 44. Regional: (adjective) relating to a particular area क्षेत्रीय

Accuracy Mantra:

- 45. Awaiting vs. waiting: (verb) expecting vs. staying for प्रतीक्षा करना बनाम इंतजार करना
- Awaiting (verb) → expecting something to happen or arrive
- 👉 More formal usage.
- Example: The students are awaiting the result. (विद्यार्थी परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।)
- Waiting (verb) → staying somewhere until something happens or someone arrives
 More general / everyday usage.
- Example: He is waiting at the bus stop. (वह बस स्टॉप पर इंतजार कर रहा है।)

Shortcut Memory Trick:

- Awaiting = expecting (formal, often used with objects like results, reply, orders).
- Waiting = staying (casual, used for people, transport, daily actions).

What's the Difference?

WAIT

wait + for / to / until stay until sth. happens



AWAIT

wait + noun
wait for something
(formal verb)



Examples

- We'll wait for you outside the station.
- I can't wait to see the new show.
- Please wait until your name is called.
- I will wait for you to finish, then we can go.

Examples

- Students await exam results next week.
- Further instructions await all new users.
- The decision awaits review by the board.
- Your package is awaiting shipment.
- 46. At this stage: (prepositional phrase) at this point in time इस चरण में
- 47. Contrary to law: (adjective phrase) against legal requirements कानून के विपरीत

48. Arbitrary: (adjective) unreasonable or capricious मनमाना

Accuracy Builder: Capitalization

Following words to be written in capital letters;

- 1. This Court Refers to the specific court hearing the case (institutional respect)
- 2. Hon'ble Supreme Court Honorific title for the highest court (respect and protocol)
- 3. Satwant Singh Sawhney Person's name (proper noun)
- 4. Union of India Official name of the country as legal entity (proper noun)
- 5. Article 21 Specific constitutional provision (legal reference)
- 6. Constitution The Indian Constitution (proper noun foundational document)
- 7. Parliament Legislative body of India (proper noun institution)

8. Passport Act, 1967 - Name of specific law (proper noun - legal statute)

Accuracy Mantra: Always put a comma just before year.

- 9. Section 3, Section 5, Section 6, Section 22 Specific legal provisions (formal legal references)
- 10. Central Government Official governmental body (proper noun institution)
- 11. Office Memorandum Official government document type (formal administrative term)
- 12. Ministry Government department (institutional name)
- 13. Division Benches Specific court formations (legal terminology)
- 14. High Courts Court system level (proper noun judicial institution)
- 15. Salim Kumar, Shiv Shankar, Smt. Rashmi Kapoor People's names in legal cases (proper nouns)
- 16. Supreme Court Highest court (proper noun institution)
- 17. Umapati Person's name in legal case (proper noun)
- 18. Regional Passport Officer Official government position/title (proper noun official designation)

Accuracy Builder: Comma

Comma Usage in the Passage - Simple Explanation

1. Setting Off Introductory Elements

- "At the same time, the Act balances individual liberty..."
- "Among these, clause (f) of sub-section (2)..."
- Rule: Comma after introductory phrases/words

2. Non-Essential Information (Parenthetical)

- "It is well settled since the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Satwant Singh Sawhney versus Union of India that the right to travel abroad is an integral part of personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution, but it is not an unfettered right."
- Rule: Commas around extra information that can be removed

3. Series/Lists

 "Section 3 prohibits departure from India without a passport; Section 5 deals with applications;
 Section 6 enumerates circumstances..."

 Rule: Separating items in a series (here using semicolons for complex items)

4. Before Coordinating Conjunctions

- "...personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution, but it is not an unfettered right."
- "...trial court declined to grant permission, holding it unnecessary, and in the other..."
- Rule: Comma before 'but', 'and', 'or' when joining complete sentences

5. After Dependent Clauses

- "If an applicant fails to produce such an order, the passport authority is bound to refuse..."
- "When there are conflicting views of coordinate benches, the earlier view prevails..."
- Rule: Comma after conditional clauses starting with 'if', 'when', 'since'

OTHER PUNCTUATION:

SEMICOLONS (;)

- Used to separate related but complete thoughts
- "Section 3 prohibits departure; Section 5 deals with applications; Section 6 enumerates..."
- Rule: Stronger than comma, weaker than period

COLONS (:)

- "The conditions laid down are precise: if the court specifies..."
- Rule: Introduces explanations or lists

PERIODS IN ABBREVIATIONS

- "Smt. Rashmi Kapoor" (Smt. = Shrimati)
- Rule: Periods mark abbreviated titles

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