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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")

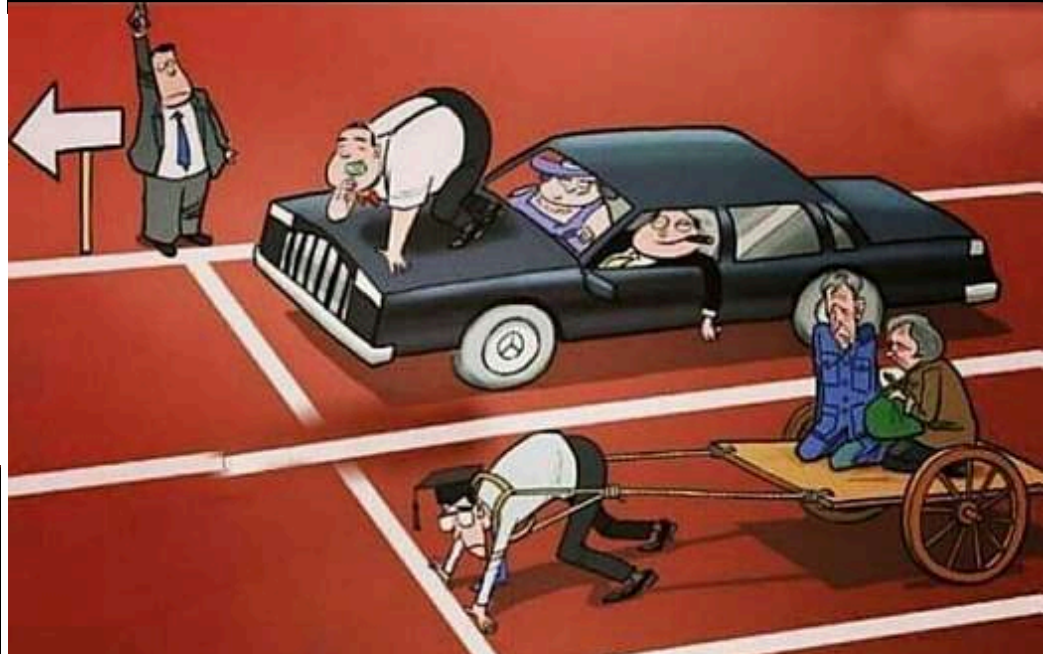
(87, Sulem Sarai, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh)

(Contact No. 7355504435)

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

Success Mantra!

**FORGET WHO IS YOUR
COMPETITOR,**



**TRY YOUR BEST AND
REMEMBER WHO IS
WITH YOU.**

Dear Students, In life, it's easy to get caught up in comparing ourselves to others, feeling inadequate or envious of those who seem to have an easier path. But remember, each of us has a unique journey with different challenges and strengths. Instead of focusing on who our competitors are, let's concentrate on doing our best and appreciating those who support us along the way.

The real victory lies not in beating others but in realizing our own potential and being grateful for the love and encouragement from our family, friends, and colleagues. Keep striving, stay positive, and cherish the people who are with you, cheering you on through every step of the race. Your determination and support system are the true keys to success.

AV Kushwaha, Shorthand Dictation Legal Matters, YouTube via Krishna Shorthand Institute, Online English Shorthand Class at 7355504435.

SSC/Court Skill Test Based Dictations: It covers all skill tests conducted by SSC etc including any Court (Supreme Court, High Court, District Courts, Tribunals, Law Firms).

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NOTE: This is a second passage dictated with punctuation exactly as is being dictated in Allahabad High Court Skill Test.

Topic: Territorial Jurisdiction of Courts

Volume No. 1, Dictation No. 7

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

The identity of the High Court is thus singular, notwithstanding that it may sit at different places. Its jurisdiction—original, appellate and supervisory—extends uniformly across the State. Such jurisdiction is not divided between the Benches as distinct sources of authority, but inheres in the High Court as a constitutional institution. The Benches are, therefore, only the seats through which the unified jurisdiction of the High Court is exercised, and do not constitute separate courts.

The Supreme Court in Nasiruddin vs. State Transport Appellate Tribunal, (1975) 2 SCC 671 has referred to the Amalgamation Order and observed that the High Court at Allahabad and the Chief Court at Oudh stood amalgamated into a single High Court. It was noticed that, under paragraph 7 of

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the said Order, the High Court was conferred jurisdiction over the whole of the United Provinces, exercisable in respect of any part thereof, while paragraph 14 provides for the seats of the High Court at Allahabad and Lucknow.

The Amalgamation Order thus makes it clear that the territorial allocation of districts between the two Benches neither curtails nor dilutes the plenary jurisdiction of the High Court over all subordinate courts within the State. The authority of the High Court remains coextensive with the territorial limits of the State, irrespective of the Bench through which such jurisdiction is exercised. Although the High Court sits at two places, this arrangement does not result in the creation of separate High Courts, nor does it detract from the plenary character of the jurisdiction exercised by the High Court as a single constitutional entity.

Notwithstanding this position, a technical objection is at times raised by learned counsel in matters involving transfer applications. The argument proceeds on the premise that, although both Benches form part of the same High Court, each Bench exercises jurisdiction only over the districts allocated to it under the Amalgamation Order. On that basis, it is contended that a Bench may withdraw a case only from courts situated within its territorial jurisdiction and may transfer the case only to courts situated within that same

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territorial jurisdiction. Consequently, it is urged that the Lucknow Bench cannot transfer a case directly to a district falling within the jurisdiction of the principal seat at Allahabad, and vice versa. If accepted, such a submission would have the effect of confining the operation of Section 24 CPC to transfers within the districts assigned to each Bench. Such a limitation, however, is impermissible. The language of Section 24 CPC does not admit of any such restriction. The section vests the power of transfer in the High Court as an institution, and not in each Bench as a separate source of authority. The power under Section 24 inheres in the High Court as a constitutional court exercising supervisory jurisdiction over all subordinate courts within the State.

Once the High Court is properly seized of a transfer application in accordance with Section 23 CPC, it is competent to exercise the power under Section 24 to transfer the proceeding to any court subordinate to it and competent to try the matter, irrespective of whether such court falls within the territorial allocation of one Bench or the other. The controlling consideration under Section 24 is the relationship of subordination between the courts and the competence of the transferee court, and not the territorial arrangement governing the distribution of work between the Benches.

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This position becomes clearer when the scheme of Sections 22 and 23 CPC is read in conjunction with Section 24. Section 23 determines the forum for presentation of the application with reference to the appellate hierarchy. Once such forum is properly invoked and the High Court assumes seisin of the matter, the plenary power under Section 24 becomes available to direct transfer to any competent subordinate court within the State, regardless of which Bench-territory the transferee court belongs to. **Total Words: 643**

Outlines of all highlighted words and phrases.

Note: Adopt only those outlines which are better than yours and easy to make and transcribe without any confusion.

identity

singular,

notwithstanding

uniformly

divided

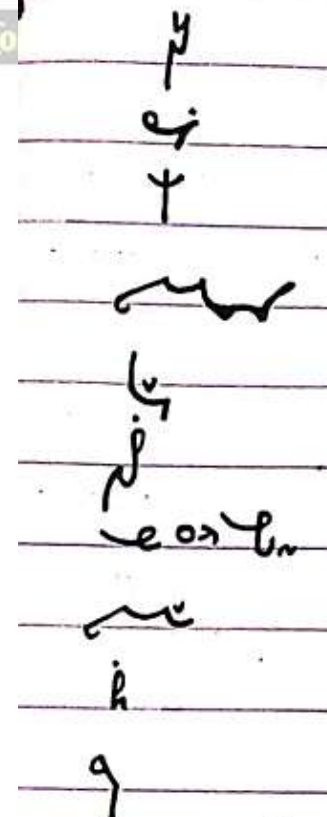
constitutional

institution

unified

constitute

separate



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Supreme Court

Nasiruddin vs. State

Transport

Appellate Tribunal

SCC

Amalgamation Order

Oudh

under paragraph

said Order

conferred

exercisable

in respect of

it clear that the

territorial

allocation

districts

curtails

dilutes

plenary jurisdiction

subordinate courts

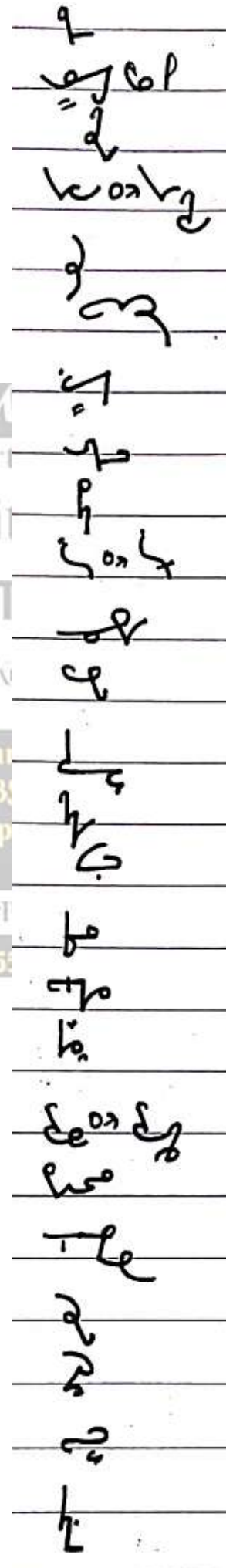
coextensive

irrespective

arrangement

creation

detract



Handwritten shorthand notes for the words listed on the left, written on lined paper. The notes are arranged vertically, corresponding to each word on the left. The shorthand is written in a cursive style, typical of Pitman's shorthand.

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entity.

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Lucknow Bench

vice versa.

confining

operation

limitation

impermissible.

assigned

language

vests

inheres

constitutional

supervisory

properly

seized

The image shows a vertical column of handwritten shorthand notes on a set of horizontal lines. The notes are written in a cursive, shorthand style, corresponding to the English text on the left. The notes are: entity, Notwithstanding, learned counsel, technical, objection, at times, proceeds, premise, on that basis, it is contended, Consequently, Lucknow Bench, vice versa., confining, operation, limitation, impermissible., assigned, language, vests, inheres, constitutional, supervisory, properly, seized.

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in accordance with
competent
irrespective
controlling consideration
relationship
competence
transferee
territorial arrangement
distribution
in conjunction with
presentation
appellate hierarchy
invoked
seisin
plenary
competent
regardless
territory
transferee

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the English text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines.

(Increase your vocabulary:

Learn New and Important Words of the Matter)

Keep revising all new words learned.

Legal/General Matter (Legal Vocabulary Building)

- 1. Singular:** (adjective) one in number; unique; forming a single unit एकल; अद्वितीय
- 2. Notwithstanding:** (preposition/conjunction) in spite of; despite के बावजूद
- 3. Uniformly:** (adverb) in a consistent and equal manner across all cases एकसमान रूप से
- 4. Constitutional:** (adjective) relating to or established by a constitution; legally sanctioned संवैधानिक
- 5. Institution:** (noun) an established organisation, authority, or system having a recognised legal character संस्था; अभिकरण
- 6. Unified:** (adjective) brought together into a single whole; made one एकीकृत

- 7. Constitute:** (verb) to form, make up, or establish something formally गठित करना
- 8. Separate:** (adjective) distinct; forming an independent and distinct unit पृथक; अलग
- 9. Tribunal:** (noun) a judicial or quasi-judicial body established by law to adjudicate disputes न्यायाधिकरण
- 10. SCC:** (noun) (abbreviation) Supreme Court Cases — the official series of law reports publishing judgments of the Supreme Court of India सुप्रीम कोर्ट केसेज़ (भारत का आधिकारिक विधि प्रतिवेदन)
- 11. Amalgamation Order:** (noun phrase) a formal legal instrument by which two or more entities are merged into a single unified body विलय आदेश; दो या अधिक निकायों को एकीकृत करने वाला कानूनी आदेश
- 12. Oudh:** (noun) (proper noun) — *Pronunciation:* Pronounced as "Owdh" (rhymes with "loud" + "h"), a single syllable with a diphthong 'ow' sound, similar to the 'ou' in "loud." It is the anglicised spelling of the Hindi/Urdu word अवध (**Avadh**), an historic region of north-central India, now forming part of Uttar Pradesh, with its cultural centre at Lucknow. अवध — उत्तर प्रदेश का एक ऐतिहासिक क्षेत्र

- 13. Conferred:** (verb) (past tense) formally granted or bestowed (a right, power, or authority) प्रदान किया गया; अधिकार दिया गया
- 14. Exercisable:** (adjective) capable of being lawfully exercised or acted upon प्रयोग करने योग्य; जिसका उपयोग किया जा सके
- 15. Territorial:** (adjective) relating to or limited by a defined geographical area or territory भौगोलिक सीमा से संबंधित; क्षेत्रीय
- 16. Allocation:** (noun) the formal assignment or distribution of something to a particular purpose or area आवंटन; वितरण
- 17. Districts:** (noun) (plural) defined administrative or judicial subdivisions of a State जिले
- 18. Curtails:** (verb) (present tense) reduces, restricts, or limits something कम करना; सीमित करना
- 19. Dilutes:** (verb) (present tense) weakens or reduces the strength, force, or effect of something कमजोर करना; न्यून करना
- 20. Plenary jurisdiction:** (noun phrase) full, absolute, and unrestricted authority of a court over all matters within its domain पूर्ण एवं असीमित अधिकारिता

- 21. Subordinate courts:** (noun phrase) courts that are lower in the judicial hierarchy and subject to the supervisory authority of a higher court अधीनस्थ न्यायालय
- 22. Coextensive:** (adjective) extending equally over the same area, scope, or limits; covering the same range समान विस्तार वाला; सहव्यापी
- 23. Irrespective:** (adverb/adjective) without regard to; not taking something into account निरपेक्ष; ध्यान दिए बिना
- 24. Creation:** (noun) the act of bringing something into existence; establishment निर्माण; सृजन
- 25. Detract:** (verb) to diminish or take away from the value, authority, or completeness of something कम करना; घटाना
- 26. Entity:** (noun) a thing or organisation having a distinct and independent legal or factual existence सत्ता; इकाई; निकाय
- 27. Notwithstanding:** (preposition/conjunction) — *(repeated for emphasis in the text)* in spite of; regardless of के बावजूद

- 28. Learned counsel:** (noun phrase) a respectful and formal mode of address used in Indian courts for an advocate appearing before the court विद्वान अधिवक्ता
- 29. Technical:** (adjective) relating to a formal, procedural, or narrow legal point rather than the substantive merits प्राविधिक; तकनीकी
- 30. Objection:** (noun) a formal argument raised against a proceeding, submission, or order आपत्ति; विरोध
- 31. At times:** (adverbial phrase) occasionally; sometimes कभी-कभी; कभी कभार
- 32. Proceeds:** (verb) (present tense) advances or moves forward on a particular basis or line of argument आगे बढ़ता है; अग्रसर होता है
- 33. Premise:** (noun) a proposition or assumption on which an argument or reasoning is based आधार; पूर्वधारणा
- 34. It is contended:** (phrase) it is formally argued or submitted (typically by a party before a court) यह तर्क दिया जाता है; यह अभिकथन किया जाता है
- 35. Consequently:** (adverb) as a result; therefore परिणामस्वरूप; अतः

- 36. Vice versa:** (adverb/Latin phrase) with the main terms reversed; the other way around; mutually interchangeable विपरीत क्रम में; उल्टे भी
- 37. Confining operation:** (noun phrase) restricting or limiting the scope or effect of something to a narrow field परिचालन को सीमित करना; कार्यक्षेत्र को संकुचित करना
- 38. Limitation:** (noun) a restriction or constraint placed upon a power or right सीमा; परिसीमन
- 39. Impermissible:** (adjective) not allowed; not legally or procedurally permissible अनुज्ञेय नहीं; अस्वीकार्य; अविधिमान्य
- 40. Assigned:** (verb) (past tense) formally allocated or designated to a particular person, court, or area आवंटित किया गया; सौंपा गया
- 41. Vests:** (verb) (present tense) confers or places (a right or power) in a person or body निहित करता है; प्रदान करता है
- 42. Inheres:** (verb) (present tense) exists as a permanent and inseparable quality or attribute in something स्वाभाविक रूप से निहित होना; अंतर्निहित होना

- 43. Constitutional:** (adjective) — (repeated) established by, or in conformity with, a constitution
संवैधानिक
- 44. Supervisory:** (adjective) relating to the power of oversight and control exercised by a superior court over inferior courts पर्यवेक्षी; निगरानी संबंधी
- 45. Seized:** (verb) (past tense) (legal usage) having taken cognisance of or assumed jurisdiction over a matter संज्ञान लिया गया; अधिकार में लिया गया
- 46. In accordance with:** (prepositional phrase) in conformity or compliance with के अनुसार; के अनुरूप
- 47. Competent:** (adjective) having the requisite legal authority, power, or qualification to do something सक्षम; अधिकारयुक्त
- 48. Irrespective:** (adverb) — (repeated) without consideration of; regardless of निरपेक्ष; बिना ध्यान दिए
- 49. Controlling consideration:** (noun phrase) the primary or decisive factor that governs a legal determination निर्णायक विचार; प्रमुख आधार
- 50. Relationship:** (noun) the nature of the connection or association between two things or persons संबंध; अंतर्संबंध

51. Competence: (noun) the legal capacity, authority, or qualification of a court or person to act in a given matter क्षमता; अधिकारिता; योग्यता

52. Transferee: (noun) the court or person to whom a case, right, or property is transferred अंतरिती; जिसे स्थानांतरित किया जाए

53. Territorial arrangement: (noun phrase) the formal scheme governing the geographical distribution of jurisdiction or work क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था; भौगोलिक वितरण की व्यवस्था

54. Distribution: (noun) the division or allocation of something among different courts, areas, or persons वितरण; बँटवारा

55. In conjunction with: (prepositional phrase) together with; read or considered alongside के साथ मिलकर; संयुक्त रूप से

56. Presentation: (noun) the act of formally placing or filing an application before a court प्रस्तुति; दाखिल करना

57. Appellate hierarchy: (noun phrase) the structured order of courts ranked by their appellate

authority, from lower to higher अपीलीय पदानुक्रम;
न्यायिक श्रेणी क्रम

58. Invoked: (verb) (past tense) formally called upon or put into operation (a legal provision or jurisdiction) आह्वान किया गया; अभिव्यक्त किया गया

59. Seisin: (noun) (legal term) the act of a court assuming jurisdiction or taking cognisance of a matter; being properly vested with authority न्यायालय द्वारा अधिकार ग्रहण करना; संज्ञान लेना

60. Plenary: (adjective) full; complete; absolute; not subject to any restriction पूर्ण; असीमित; समग्र

61. Competent: (adjective) — (repeated) legally qualified and authorised to exercise jurisdiction सक्षम; अधिकारसम्पन्न

62. Regardless: (adverb) without being affected by any consideration or circumstance बिना किसी विचार के; निरपेक्ष रूप से

63. Territory: (noun) a defined geographical area over which a court or authority exercises jurisdiction क्षेत्र; राज्यक्षेत्र

64. Transferee: (noun) – (repeated) the court or person to whom transfer is made अंतरिती; स्थानांतरण प्राप्तकर्ता न्यायालय

**Sir AV Kushwaha,
Principal,**

**Krishna Shorthand Institute, via online
Telegram Class through 7355504435**

Confused Words

Lay

Verb /leɪ/



Meaning: To put someone or something down in a careful way, especially so that they are lying flat.

Example: He laid his coat across the arm of the chair.

Word Forms: lay, laid, laid,
ing form: laying

Lie

Verb /laɪ/



Meaning: To be in a position in which your body is flat on a surface such as the floor or a bed.

Example: She was lying on the bed watching television.

Word Forms: lie, lay, lain
ing form: lying

Accuracy Builder

PART 1 – CAPITAL WORDS AND REASONS

Why Some Words are Capitalised?

1. **Abbreviations** | CPC, SCC | Short forms of full names always use all capitals. Example: CPC = Code of Civil Procedure
2. **Names of People** | Durgesh Sharma, Jayshree, Shah Newaz Khan, Nasiruddin | Every person's name is always capitalized. Example: Nasiruddin vs. State Transport Appellate Tribunal
3. **Names of Places** | Allahabad, Lucknow, Nagaland, Oudh, Uttar Pradesh, United Provinces | Names of cities, states, and regions are always capitalized. Example: the principal seat at Allahabad
4. **Specific Courts and Institutions** | High Court, District Court, Supreme Court, Lucknow Bench, State Transport Appellate Tribunal | When you name a

specific court or body, it becomes a proper noun.
Example: the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

5. **Specific Laws, Codes and Orders** | Code, Amalgamation Order, United Provinces High Courts Amalgamation Order 1948 | Titles of specific laws and legal orders are capitalized because they are official proper names. Example: the United Provinces High Courts Amalgamation Order, 1948

6. **Specific Numbered Sections** | Section 22, Section 23, Section 24 | When "Section" refers to a specific numbered provision of a law, both the word and the number form a proper title. Example: Section 24 embodies a general and wide power

7. **The word "State":** When "State" refers to a specific government or political unit rather than a general condition, it is capitalized. Example: the authority of the High Court remains coextensive with the territorial limits of the State

8. **The word "Bench"** | Bench, Benches | When "Bench" refers to a specific, official division of a court, it is treated as a proper noun. Example: the Lucknow Bench cannot transfer a case

PART 2 – COMMAS AND PUNCTUATION ANALYSIS

1. COMMA AFTER AN INTRODUCTORY PHRASE OR CLAUSE

Rule: When a sentence begins with a phrase or a clause that is not the main part, place a comma before the main sentence begins.

Example 1: In the State of Uttar Pradesh, the High Court exercises jurisdiction through two Benches... (The introductory phrase is "In the State of Uttar Pradesh." The main sentence starts after the comma.)

Example 2: Although the High Court sits at two places, this arrangement does not result in the creation of separate High Courts... (The introductory clause is "Although the High Court sits at two places." The main sentence follows after the comma.)

Example 3: Notwithstanding this position, a technical objection is at times raised by learned counsel... (The introductory phrase ends at "position," and the main sentence begins after.)

Example 4: On that basis, it is contended that... (Short introductory phrase ends at "basis.")

Example 5: Consequently, it is urged that... ("Consequently" is an introductory connecting word and is followed by a comma.)

Example 6: If accepted, such a submission would have the effect of confining... (Introductory conditional clause followed by the main result.)

Example 7: Once the High Court is properly seized of a transfer application in accordance with Section 23 CPC, it is competent to exercise the power... (Long introductory clause; comma separates it from the main clause.)

2. COMMAS AROUND AN INTERRUPTING WORD OR PHRASE

Rule: When a word or phrase interrupts the flow of a sentence to add a comment or transition, place commas both before and after it.

Example 1: Section 24, on the other hand, confers upon the High Court... ("on the other hand" is the interrupting phrase.)

Example 2: It is, therefore, evident that the power of transfer... ("therefore" interrupts the sentence.)

Example 3: The Benches are, therefore, only the seats through which... (Same rule applied again.)

Example 4: Such a limitation, however, is impermissible. ("however" interrupts the sentence flow.)

Example 5: the argument proceeds on the premise that, although both Benches form part of the same High Court, each Bench exercises jurisdiction only over the districts allocated to it... (The clause "although both Benches form part of the same High Court" is inserted in the middle, so it gets commas on both sides.)

3. COMMA BEFORE "BUT" JOINING TWO COMPLETE SENTENCES

Rule: When "but" joins two parts that could each be a complete sentence, a comma is placed before "but."

Example 1: ...the jurisdiction relating to transfer of proceedings is not merely territorial in character, but is intrinsically linked to the appellate and supervisory hierarchy...

Example 2: Section 23 does not vest any authority to order transfer, but operates only as a procedural mechanism...

Example 3: Such jurisdiction is not divided between the Benches as distinct sources of authority, but

inheres in the High Court as a constitutional institution.

4. COMMAS IN A LIST

Rule: When three or more items are listed, commas separate each item.

Example 1: The High Court may withdraw a proceeding, try it itself, or transfer it to another competent court... (Three actions listed: withdraw / try / transfer.)

Example 2: ...exercisable at any stage, either on the application of a party or even suo motu. (Comma before the two options given.)

Example 3: The provision is purposive and flexible, intended to secure the ends of justice, and ought not to be constrained... (Three qualities of the provision listed.)

5. COMMA BEFORE "NAMELY"

Rule: "Namely" introduces a list of specific items that explain what was just said. A comma is placed before and after it.

Example: ...the High Court exercises jurisdiction through two Benches, namely, the principal seat at

Allahabad and the Lucknow Bench. ("Namely" here identifies which two benches are meant.)

6. FULL STOP

Rule: Every complete sentence ends with a full stop.

Example: The Benches are, therefore, only the seats through which the unified jurisdiction of the High Court is exercised, and do not constitute separate courts. (Complete thought, ends with a full stop.)

7. COMMA AFTER A CLAUSE BEGINNING WITH "ONCE" OR "WHEN"

Rule: Time-based introductory clauses starting with "once," "when," or similar words are followed by a comma before the main sentence.

Example: Once such forum is properly invoked and the High Court assumes seisin of the matter, the plenary power under Section 24 becomes available to direct transfer to any competent subordinate court within the State...

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