

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: We have dictated 1245 Words with Punctuations in two parts for easy comprehension.

Know the Difference

DURING

during + noun

To state WHEN something happens

The students were quiet during the lecture.

The fans were cheering during the game.

FOR

for + length of time

To state HOW LONG something happens

You've been studying for three hours!

We waited in line for a long time.

WHILE

while + subject + verb

To talk about two things that are happening at the same time

The dog was barking while I was trying to sleep.

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).

14

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

Volume 1, Dictation No. 14 (With Punctuation)

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

A conjoint reading of Sections 22, 23 and 24 CPC reveals that the Code contemplates a structured framework governing the transfer of civil proceedings. Section 22 recognises the right of a defendant to seek transfer where the suit could have been instituted in more than one court. Section 23 determines the forum before which such an

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).

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

application is to be presented, with reference to the appellate hierarchy governing the courts concerned. Section 24, on the other hand, confers upon the High Court and the District Court the substantive power to transfer or withdraw proceedings pending before subordinate courts.

The scheme of the Code thus indicates that the jurisdiction relating to transfer of proceedings is not merely territorial in character, but is intrinsically linked to the appellate and supervisory hierarchy governing subordinate courts. The provisions emphasise the relationship of subordination between the High Court and the courts over which it exercises appellate control. It is, therefore, evident that the power of transfer under Section 24 CPC is exercised by the High Court in its capacity as a superior court exercising supervisory and appellate jurisdiction over subordinate courts within the State.

Section 23 CPC does not itself confer the power of transfer; it merely identifies the forum before which an application invoking such power is to be instituted. The source of the power is Section 24 CPC. In **Durgesh Sharma vs. Jayshree, (2006) SCC 1 278** a distinction has been drawn between provisions which confer substantive power and those which regulate procedure, holding that Section 23 does not vest any authority to order transfer, but operates only as a procedural mechanism indicating

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).

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

the appropriate forum for an application under Section 22. The scope and amplitude of the power under Section 24 CPC have been further elucidated in Shah Newaz Khan vs. State of Nagaland, (2004) SCC 4 147. Substantive source of the power of transfer thus lies in Section 24 CPC. To construe Section 23 as a source of such power would distort the legislative scheme and trench upon the express conferment of authority under Section 24. The ratio of the decisions noticed above reinforces that provisions relating to forum and procedure must not be conflated with those conferring substantive jurisdiction, and that the competence of the forum must be tested with reference to the statutory scheme, rather than by attributing to Section 23 a jurisdictional character which it does not possess.

Section 24 embodies a general and wide power of transfer and withdrawal vested in the High Court, exercisable at any stage, either on the application of a party or even suo motu. The High Court may withdraw a proceeding, try it itself, or transfer it to another competent court, thereby imparting to the expression "transfer" a broad and comprehensive meaning. The provision is purposive and flexible, intended to secure the ends of justice, and ought not to be constrained by unduly narrow territorial or structural considerations. The power under Section 24 inheres in the High Court as a supervisory authority and is not to be confined

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).

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

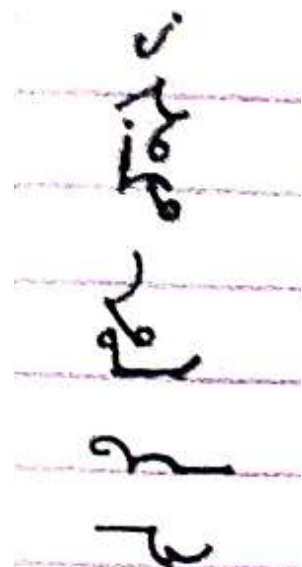
within rigid or mechanical jurisdictional compartments.

In the State of Uttar Pradesh, the High Court exercises jurisdiction through two Benches, namely the principal seat at Allahabad and the Lucknow Bench. The territorial distribution of jurisdiction between these Benches is governed by the United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation) Order, 1948. The said Order constitutes the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad as a single unified constitutional court, notwithstanding the amalgamation of two pre-existing courts. The effect of the Amalgamation Order is to constitute a single High Court exercising jurisdiction over the entire territory of the State. **Total Words: 602**

Note: remaining paragraph is after outlines

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

conjoint
reveals
contemplates
CPC
structured
framework
governing



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).

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

civil proceedings

recognises

defendant

more than

determines

forum

application

with reference to the

appellate hierarchy

on the other hand

confers

upon the

District Court

High Court

substantive

withdraw proceedings

subordinate courts

indicates that the

jurisdiction

transfer of proceedings

territorial

character

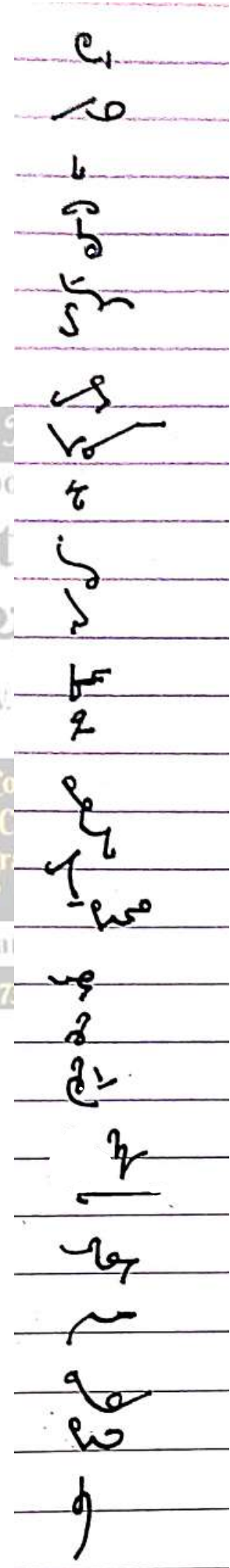
intrinsically

linked

supervisory

subordination

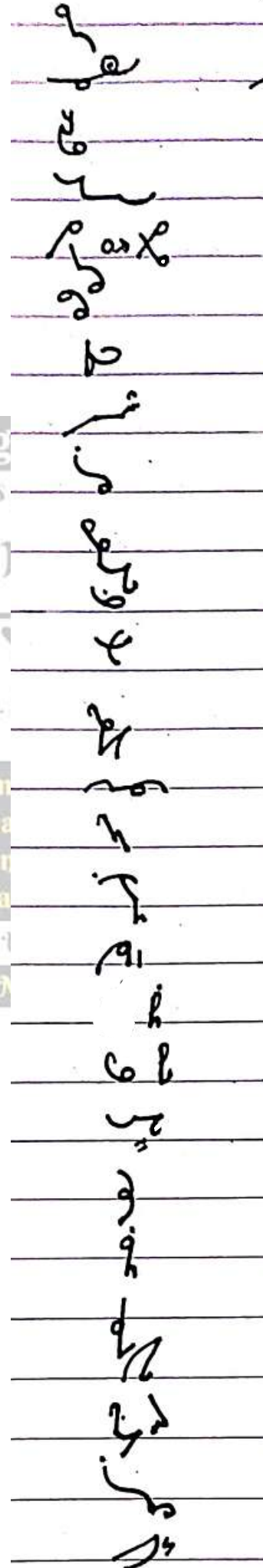
It is, therefore,



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).

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

superior
exercising
identifies
invoking
such power
source
distinction
regulate
confer
substantive
vest
any authority
procedural
mechanism
appropriate
amplitude
elucidated
constitute
vs. State of
Nagaland
SCC
construe
distort
legislative
trench upon the
conferment
ratio



Handwritten shorthand notes for the words listed on the left, written on lined paper. The notes are arranged vertically, corresponding to each word in the list.

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).

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

noticed
reinforces
provisions
conflated
conferring
competence
statutory
attributing
jurisdictional
embodies
withdrawal
vested
exercisable
at any stage
competent
expression
comprehensive
broad
purposive
flexible
intended
to secure the
ends of justice,
ought not to be
constrained
unduly
narrow

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the English text on the left, written on lined paper.

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).

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

territorial
structural considerations
inheres
supervisory authority
is not to be
confined
rigid
mechanical
compartments.
State of Uttar Pradesh
exercises
Benches,
distribution
governed
United
Provinces
Amalgamation
constitutes
High Court of
Judicature
notwithstanding
amalgamation
pre-existing
effect
Shah Newaz Khan



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

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).

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

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

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.

(Contact No. 7355504435)

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

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).

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

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.

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).

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

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: 602 + 645 = 1247 Words

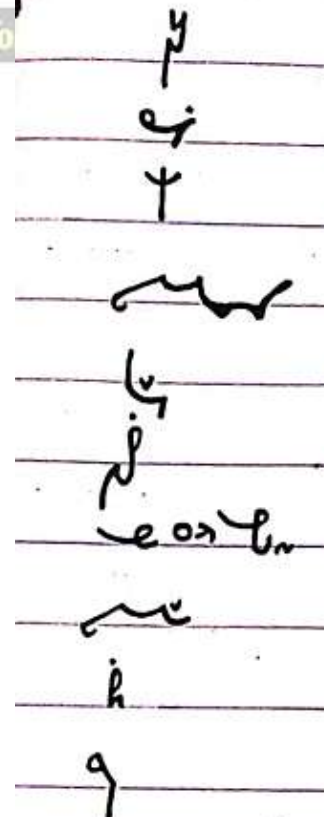
कृष्णा आशुलिपिक संस्थान

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

(Contact No



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).

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

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

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

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).

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

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

Handwritten shorthand notes for the words listed on the left, written on a set of four horizontal lines. The notes are in a cursive shorthand style.

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).

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

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 corresponding to the English text on the left, written on lined paper.

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...

AV Kushwaha,
Principal,

Krishna Shorthand Institute, via online
Telegram Class through 7355504435

(Increase your vocabulary:

Learn New and Important Words of the Matter)

Keep revising all new words learned.

Legal/General Matter (Legal Vocabulary Building)

1. **Conjoint:** (adjective) combined together; considered jointly संयुक्त / मिलाकर
2. **Reveals:** (verb) (present tense) makes known or discloses प्रकट करना
3. **Contemplates:** (verb) (present tense) provides for or envisages within its scope परिकल्पना करना
4. **CPC:** (abbreviation) Code of Civil Procedure — the statute governing civil litigation in India दीवानी प्रक्रिया संहिता
5. **Structured framework:** (noun phrase) an organised and systematic arrangement of rules संरचित ढाँचा
6. **Governing:** (verb) (present participle) controlling or regulating नियंत्रित करना / शासन करना
7. **Civil proceedings:** (noun phrase) legal actions instituted before a civil court दीवानी कार्यवाही

- 8. Recognises:** (verb) (present tense) formally acknowledges or gives legal acceptance to मान्यता देना
- 9. Defendant:** (noun) a person against whom a legal suit is brought प्रतिवादी
- 10. Determines:** (verb) (present tense) decides or fixes निर्धारित करना
- 11. Forum:** (noun) the court or tribunal before which a legal matter is to be instituted न्यायालय / मंच
- 12. With reference to the:** (prepositional phrase) in relation to; taking into account के संदर्भ में
- 13. Appellate:** (adjective) relating to or having power to review decisions of lower courts अपीलीय
- 14. Hierarchy:** (noun) a system in which courts are ranked according to authority or status पदानुक्रम / श्रेणीक्रम
- 15. On the other hand:** (adverbial phrase) in contrast; introducing a contrasting point दूसरी ओर
- 16. Confers:** (verb) (present tense) grants or bestows a power or right प्रदान करना

- 17. Substantive:** (adjective) relating to actual rights and obligations, as distinct from procedure सारभूत / मूलभूत
- 18. Withdraw proceedings:** (verb phrase) to remove or take back a case from a court कार्यवाही वापस लेना
- 19. Subordinate courts:** (noun phrase) courts of lower rank functioning under the authority of a superior court अधीनस्थ न्यायालय
- 20. Indicates that the:** (verb phrase) shows or points out that दर्शाता है कि
- 21. Jurisdiction:** (noun) the legal authority of a court to hear and decide cases अधिकार क्षेत्र
- 22. Territorial character:** (noun phrase) the nature of being limited to a specific geographic area क्षेत्रीय स्वभाव
- 23. Intrinsically:** (adverb) essentially; by its very nature स्वाभाविक रूप से / मूलतः
- 24. Linked:** (verb) (past participle) connected or associated संबद्ध / जुड़ा हुआ
- 25. Supervisory:** (adjective) relating to oversight and control over subordinate authorities पर्यवेक्षणीय

- 26. Subordination:** (noun) the condition of being under the authority or control of another अधीनता
- 27. Superior:** (adjective) higher in rank, authority, or power उच्चतर / वरिष्ठ
- 28. Exercising:** (verb) (present participle) making use of; putting into active practice प्रयोग में लाना
- 29. Identifies:** (verb) (present tense) points out or specifies चिह्नित करना / निर्दिष्ट करना
- 30. Invoking:** (verb) (present participle) calling upon or citing a legal provision as authority लागू करना / आह्वान करना
- 31. Distinction:** (noun) a difference or contrast drawn between two things भेद / अंतर
- 32. Confer:** (verb) (base form) to grant or bestow a power or right प्रदान करना
- 33. Substantive:** (adjective) relating to essential rights and powers, not merely procedure सारभूत
- 34. Vest:** (verb) (base form) to grant or confer a right or power legally upon someone निहित करना / सौंपना

- 35.Procedural:** (adjective) relating to the rules and methods of legal practice, as opposed to rights
प्रक्रियात्मक
- 36.Mechanism:** (noun) a system or process by which something is accomplished तंत्र / व्यवस्था
- 37.Appropriate:** (adjective) suitable or fitting for the purpose उचित / समुचित
- 38.Amplitude:** (noun) the full extent, breadth, or scope of a power or provision विस्तार / व्यापकता
- 39.Elucidated:** (verb) (past tense) explained or made clear स्पष्ट किया गया
- 40.Constitute:** (verb) to form, establish, or make up गठित करना / निर्मित करना
- 41.Vs.:** (abbreviation) versus — against; used to denote opposing parties in a legal case बनाम
- 42.SCC:** (abbreviation) Supreme Court Cases — the official law report series of the Supreme Court of India उच्चतम न्यायालय मामले (विधि पत्रिका)
- 43.Construe:** (verb) to interpret or determine the legal meaning of a provision निर्वचन करना / अर्थ लगाना

- 44. Distort:** (verb) to alter or misrepresent the true meaning or legislative intention विकृत करना
- 45. Trench upon:** (verb phrase) to encroach upon or infringe अतिक्रमण करना
- 46. Conferment:** (noun) the act of formally granting or bestowing a power or right प्रदान करने की क्रिया / अनुदान
- 47. Ratio:** (noun) short for ratio decidendi — the legal principle or reasoning forming the basis of a court's decision निर्णय का सिद्धांत / विधिक अनुपात
- 48. Reinforces:** (verb) (present tense) strengthens or confirms पुष्टि करना / सुदृढ़ करना
- 49. Provisions:** (noun) specific clauses or sections within a statute उपबंध / प्रावधान
- 50. Conflated:** (verb) (past participle) incorrectly merged or confused as being the same एक समझ लेना / मिला देना
- 51. Conferring:** (verb) (present participle) granting or bestowing प्रदान करते हुए
- 52. Competence:** (noun) the legal authority or qualification of a court to deal with a matter सक्षमता / अधिकारिता

- 53. Statutory:** (adjective) enacted by or relating to a statute or legislation वैधानिक / विधिक
- 54. Attributing:** (verb) (present participle) ascribing or assigning a quality or character to something आरोपित करना / मानना
- 55. Jurisdictional:** (adjective) relating to or concerning the jurisdiction of a court अधिकार क्षेत्र संबंधी
- 56. Embodies:** (verb) (present tense) gives concrete expression to; contains within itself समाहित करना / मूर्त रूप देना
- 57. Withdrawal:** (noun) the act of removing or taking back a case from a court वापसी / निकासी
- 58. Vested:** (verb) (past participle) conferred upon or legally settled in someone निहित / प्रदत्त
- 59. Exercisable:** (adjective) capable of being exercised or put into operation प्रयोग में लाने योग्य
- 60. At any stage:** (adverbial phrase) at any point during the course of legal proceedings किसी भी चरण में
- 61. Competent:** (adjective) having the requisite legal authority or qualification सक्षम / अधिकार-सम्पन्न

- 62.Expression:** (noun) a word or phrase used in a legal provision; its operative meaning अभिव्यक्ति / पद
- 63.Comprehensive:** (adjective) wide in scope; covering all aspects व्यापक / सर्वसमावेशी
- 64.Broad:** (adjective) wide in range or extent; not narrow विस्तृत
- 65.Purposive:** (adjective) directed towards achieving a specific object; in statutory interpretation, giving effect to the purpose of the law उद्देश्यपरक
- 66.Flexible:** (adjective) adaptable to varying situations; not rigid लचीला
- 67.Intended:** (verb) (past participle) designed or meant for a specific purpose अभिप्रेत / उद्देशित
- 68.To secure:** (verb phrase) to ensure or bring about सुनिश्चित करना / प्राप्त करना
- 69.Ends of justice:** (noun phrase) the ultimate goals and purposes that the justice system seeks to achieve न्याय के उद्देश्य / न्याय के लक्ष्य
- 70.Ought not to be:** (modal verb phrase) should not be; must not be नहीं होना चाहिए

- 71. Constrained:** (verb) (past participle) restricted or limited प्रतिबंधित / सीमित
- 72. Unduly:** (adverb) excessively; to a degree that is not warranted or appropriate अनुचित रूप से / अत्यधिक
- 73. Narrow:** (adjective) limited in scope or application; restrictive संकीर्ण / संकुचित
- 74. Territorial:** (adjective) relating to or confined to a specific geographic territory क्षेत्रीय
- 75. Structural considerations:** (noun phrase) factors arising from the organisation or framework of the court system संरचनात्मक विचार
- 76. Inheres:** (verb) (present tense) exists as an inherent or inseparable quality अंतर्निहित होना / निहित होना
- 77. Supervisory authority:** (noun phrase) the power vested in a superior court to oversee and control subordinate courts पर्यवेक्षणीय प्राधिकार
- 78. Confined:** (verb) (past participle) restricted or limited to a particular scope सीमित / परिसीमित
- 79. Rigid:** (adjective) not flexible; strictly fixed; incapable of adaptation कठोर / अनम्य

80. Mechanical: (adjective) applied in a routine or inflexible manner without regard to broader purpose
यांत्रिक ढंग से

81. Compartments: (noun) distinct and separate divisions or sections खंड / डिब्बे

82. Benches: (noun) the seats or divisions of a High Court, located at different places, through which its unified jurisdiction is exercised पीठ

83. Distribution: (noun) the allocation or division among different parts वितरण / बंटवारा

84. Governed: (verb) (past tense) controlled or regulated शासित / नियंत्रित

85. United Provinces: (noun phrase) the former name of the present State of Uttar Pradesh संयुक्त प्रांत

86. Constitutes: (verb) (present tense) forms, establishes, or makes up गठित करना / स्थापित करना

87. High Court of Judicature: (noun phrase) the formal legal designation of a superior court exercising original, appellate, and supervisory jurisdiction within a State न्यायालय, उच्च न्यायालय

88. Notwithstanding: (preposition / conjunction) in spite of; despite के बावजूद

89. Amalgamation: (noun) the process of combining two or more courts or bodies into a single unified entity विलय / एकीकरण

90. Pre-existing: (adjective) existing before a particular event or point in time पूर्व-विद्यमान / पहले से विद्यमान

91. Effect: (noun) the operative result, consequence, or legal import of a provision प्रभाव / परिणाम

By AV Kushwaha,
Principal,

Krishna Shorthand Institute, via online
Telegram Class through 7355504435

(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**