

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)

If you are not upgrading, you are downgrading.

What You Will Get in This Dictation:

- 1. Passage,**
- 2. Important/advance outlines**
- 3. Vocabulary**
- 4. Accuracy Mantra**

Volume 1: Dictation No. 27

Topic: Principles of Statutory Interpretation

The law is well settled that the System of Record (SOR) accompanying the legislative bill could not be used to determine the true meaning and effect of the substantive provisions of a statute. However, it is permissible to refer to the same for the purpose of understanding the background, the antecedent factual matrix leading to the legislation, the surrounding circumstances in relation to the statute and the evil which the statute sought to remedy. It would not be inappropriate to look into the circumstances which prevailed at the time when the law was passed and which necessitated the passing of that law to determine the purpose, intention and object of the legislation. It is also well settled that though the SOR is one of the vital keys to the interpretation of the provisions (1) of the Act, the intention of the legislature is not necessarily to be gathered from the SOR only but to be gathered from the provisions of the Act. Keeping in view the SOR and the aforestated well settled propositions of law, it would be advantageous at this stage to refer to the relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules for better appreciation of the submissions advanced by the learned counsel for the parties before us.

The Act is divided into eight parts. However, in the present petition we are concerned with the provisions which means transfer of property in any weight, measure or other goods by one person to another for cash or for deferred

payment or for any other valuable consideration, and includes transfer of any weight (2), measure or other goods on the hire purchase scheme or any other system of payment by installments. Section 31 of the Act provides that the provisions of this part shall apply to goods which are intended to be sold, distributed, delivered or otherwise transferred by weight, measure or number in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. Insofar as Chapters II and III in Part IV are concerned, we are not concerned with the provisions contained therein in the present petition.

In the aforesaid background, the petitioners have filed present writ petition contending that the provisions of the Act do not empower the Central Government to define a retail sale price, in excess of which the retailer has no right to sell the commodity. According to petitioners, the act and (3) the Rules framed thereunder do not regulate or control the manufacturers. The manufacturers have absolute discretion as to what price they should charge from the distributors. (Contact No. 7355504435)

Further Statutes 26 has been referred stating that decisions taken by the committee appointed by the academic council or executive council are subject to subsequent confirmation by the said committee. In reply to the said submission learned counsel for the University has referred to Section 18.

The collector, after completion of the consolidation proceedings passed an order declaring that there was no surplus area left. Meanwhile, the predecessor-in-interest of respondents filed a suit contending that certain lands were given on lease to them even prior to 1953, hence being a tenant, was eligible for the

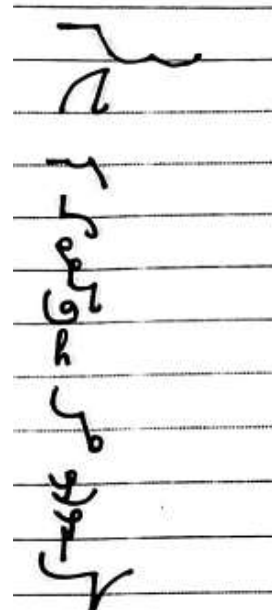
allotment of the surplus area. The suit was decreed (4). The execution petition was dismissed as the judge found that the legal heir of the original landowner had filed an appeal against the collector's order and the matter had been stayed, so the vesting could not take effect. In the meanwhile, the collector passed an order declaring certain area to be the surplus area. The landholder's appeal against the order was dismissed for which a revision petition was also filed. When these proceedings were pending, the collector allotted the surplus land to the predecessor-in-interest of the respondents, pursuant to which a certain amount was deposited by him.

Subsequently, the revision petition came to be disposed of with direction that the landowner should be given an opportunity to select a permissible area and the allottee accommodated elsewhere on an equivalent land. (5) The collector then came to the conclusion that the heirs of the original landowner were entitled to reserve the area for themselves.

Total Words : 671 Words

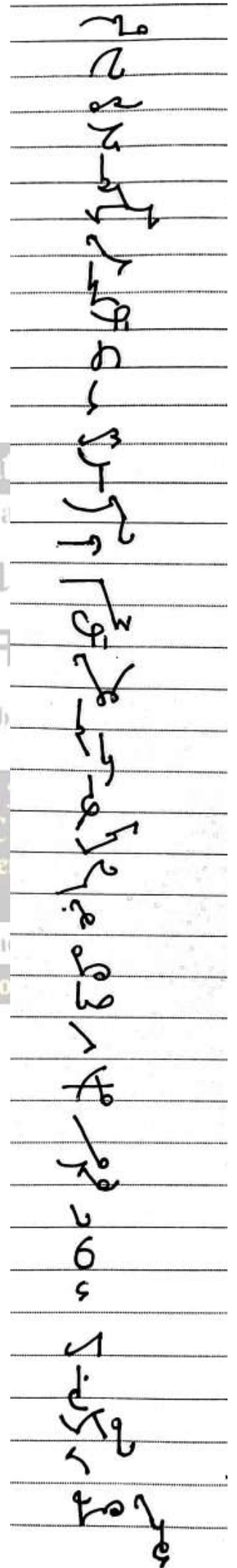
Some Outlines/Difficult Words/Phrases

accompanying
legislative
could not be
determine
substantive
provisions
statute
for the purpose
understanding
antecedent
factual



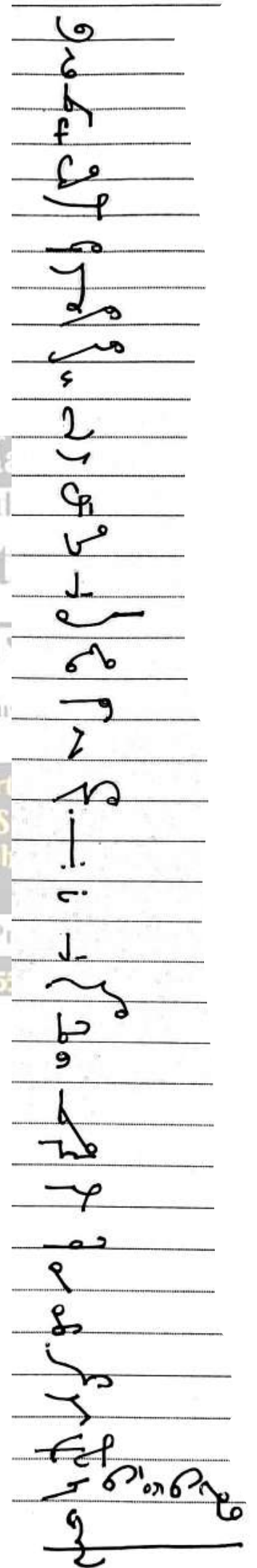
Court Dictation: It is beneficial for all skill tests conducted by any Court (District Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court, Tribunals etc.)

matrix
legislation
surrounding
in relation to the
it would not be
to look into the
prevailed
at the time
necessitated
it is also
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one of the
vital
interpretation
gathered
keeping in view the
aforestated
propositions of law
it would be
advantageous
at this stage
to refer to the
relevant
appreciation
submissions
advanced
by the
learned counsel for the parties
before us
in the present
petition
themselves
with the
weight
deferred
valuable consideration
hire
installments.
provides that the



Court Dictation: It is beneficial for all skill tests conducted by any Court (District Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court, Tribunals etc.)

provisions
of this
distributed
delivered
otherwise
inter-state
commerce
insofar as
are concerned
we are not concerned
with the
therein
in the
aforestated
petitioners
do not
Central Government
sale price
excess
of which the
retailer
commodity
according
do not
manufacturers
discretion
as to what
distributors.
academic
council
executive
subject
subsequent
confirmation
in reply to the
learned counsel for the University
referred
consolidation proceedings
that there was no



Court Dictation: It is beneficial for all skill tests conducted by any Court (District Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court, Tribunals etc.)

meanwhile
predecessor-in-interest
tenant,
eligible
surplus
deceded
landowner
collector's
against the
vesting
could not take
in the meanwhile
landholder's
against the
for which
respondents
pursuant to
by him.
subsequently
disposed of
should be given
permissible
allottee
accommodated
elsewhere
equivalent
came to the conclusion
heirs
reserve
we are concerned

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs.

(Increase your vocabulary:

Learn New and Important Words of the Matter)

Keep revising all new words learned.

4. Legal Matter

1. legislative: (adjective): relating to the enactment of laws or the process of making laws (विधायी)

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2. determine: (verb): to ascertain or establish exactly, typically as a result of research or calculation (निर्धारित करना)

3. substantive: (adjective): having a firm basis in reality and therefore important, meaningful, or considerable (मौलिक)

4. provisions: (noun): clauses or conditions stipulated in a legal document or statute (प्रावधान)

5. statute: (noun): a written law passed by a legislative body (कानून)

6. understanding: (noun): comprehension; the ability to comprehend ideas or concepts (समझ)

7. antecedent: (adjective): preceding; existing or occurring before in time or order (पूर्ववर्ती)

8. factual: (adjective): concerned with facts; based on facts (तथ्यात्मक)

9. matrix: (noun): a situation or set of circumstances forming the background or context of something (मैट्रिक्स)

10. surrounding: (adjective): existing or occurring around something; adjacent (चारों ओर)

11. in relation to: (phrase): concerning or regarding something (के संबंध में)

12. to look into: (phrase): to investigate or examine closely (अध्ययन करना)

13. prevailed: (verb-past tense): existed or occurred as the dominant or most common feature (प्रबल रहना)

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(English Only) By A.A. Kushwaha

(For Govt. Jobs, SSC (Group D & C), Supreme Court, High

Courts, District Courts, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, All

other departments requiring "English Stenographer/

Personal Assistant/ Private Secretary"

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14. at the time: (phrase): during a specific period or moment (उस समय)

15. necessitated: (verb-past tense): made necessary by particular circumstances or regulations (आवश्यक किया)

16. though : (phrase): despite the fact that (हालांकि)

17. vital: (adjective): absolutely necessary or essential (अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण)

18. interpretation: (noun): explanation or understanding of the meaning of something (व्याख्या)

19. gathered: (verb-past tense): collected or assembled (इकट्ठा किया)

20. Keeping in view: (phrase): taking into consideration; considering (ध्यान रखते हुए)

21. aforestated: (adjective): mentioned or stated earlier (पूर्वावधिक)

22. propositions of law: (phrase): principles or statements of law (कानून के सिद्धांत)

23. advantageous: (adjective): beneficial; favorable (लाभकारी)

24. at this stage: (phrase): at this point in the process or development (इस चरण में)

25. to refer: (verb): to consult or seek information from (संदर्भित करना)

26. relevant: (adjective): closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand (उचित)

27. appreciation: (noun): understanding or recognition of the value, significance, or quality of something (सराहना)

28. submissions: (noun): proposals, suggestions, or arguments put forward for consideration (प्रस्ताव)

29. advanced: (verb-past tense): put forward (a theory or argument) for consideration (उन्नत)

30. petition: (noun): a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority with respect to a particular cause (याचिका)

31. weight: (noun): the heaviness of an object, typically measured in units such as pounds or kilograms (वजन)

32. deferred: (adjective): postponed or delayed (विलंबित)

33. valuable consideration: (phrase): something of worth exchanged as part of a contract (मूल्यवान विचार)

34. hire: (verb): to employ someone for wages (किराये पर लेना)

35. installments: (noun): payments made in parts over a period of time (आंशिक भुगतान)

Note: Installment and instalment are both English terms. Installment is predominantly used in US American (US) English (en-US) while instalment is predominantly used in GB British English (used in UK/AU/NZ) (en-GB).

36. provides: (verb): gives; supplies (प्रदान करता है)

inter-state: (adjective): between or among states (राज्यों के बीच)

37. commerce: (noun): the activity of buying and selling, especially on a large scale (वाणिज्य)

38. Insofar as: (phrase): to the extent that (जितना कि)

Accuracy Mantra: Type this word as two words only. Never type this word as in so far as.

39. therein: (adverb): in or into that place, thing, or situation (उसमें)

40. excess: (noun): an amount of something that is more than necessary, permitted, or desirable (अतिरिक्त)

41. retailer: (noun): a person or business that sells goods to the public in relatively small

quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale (खुदरा विक्रेता)

41. commodity: (noun): a raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold, such as copper or coffee (वस्त्र)

42. manufacturer: (noun): a person or company that makes goods for sale (निर्माता)

43. discretion: (noun): the freedom to decide what should be done in a particular situation (विवेक)

44. academic council: (noun): a governing body in an academic institution responsible for setting educational policy (शैक्षिक परिषद)

45. executive council: (noun): a group of senior academic administrators responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of an institution (कार्यकारी परिषद)

46. subject to: (phrase): dependent or contingent upon (परिपेक्ष्य)

47. subsequent: (adjective): occurring or coming later or after (आगामी)

48. university: (noun): an educational institution where higher education is taught and researched (विश्वविद्यालय)

49. referred: (verb-past tense): directed attention to or sought information from (संदर्भित)

50. consolidation proceedings: (phrase): legal actions taken to combine or merge assets, rights, or interests (संघटन प्रक्रिया)

51. Meanwhile: (adverb): during the intervening period of time (इसी बीच)

52. predecessor-in-interest: (noun): a person who held a particular position, right, or title before someone else (पूर्व प्राधिकारी)

53. tenant: (noun): a person who occupies land or property rented from a landlord (किरायेदार)

54. eligible: (adjective): having the right to do or obtain something; satisfying the appropriate conditions (योग्य)

Accuracy mantra: Don't transcribe this word as illegible which means 'not clear enough to be read'. "his handwriting is totally illegible"

55. surplus: (noun): an amount of something left over when requirements have been met; excess (अतिरिक्त)

56. decreed: (verb-past tense): officially ordered or ruled (निर्णयित)

57. vesting: (noun): the conferment or bestowal of power, authority, property, or rights (स्वामित्व)

58. in the meanwhile: (phrase): during the intervening time; meanwhile (तब तक)

59. pursuant to: (phrase): in accordance with or following (के अनुसार)

Accuracy Mantra: This word is mostly followed by preposition "to".

60. subsequently: (adverb): following in time; coming or happening after something else (बाद में)

61. disposed of: (verb-past tense): settled or dealt with (निपटाया)

Accuracy Mantra: This word is mostly followed by preposition "of".

62. allottee: (noun): a person to whom something is allotted or assigned (आवंटन प्राप्तकर्ता)

63. accommodated: (verb-past tense): provided with a place to live or stay (समायोजित)

64. elsewhere: (adverb): in or to another place (कहीं और)

65. equivalent: (adjective): equal in value, amount, function, meaning, etc. (समान)

66. came to the conclusion: (phrase): reached a decision or opinion after consideration or deliberation (निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा)

67. heirs: (noun): those legally entitled to inherit an estate or property after the death of the owner (वारिस)

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