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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.

What will you receive today:

- 1. Dictation Passage
- 2. Some Advance Outlines
- 3. Vocabulary Building from the passage given
- 4. Accuracy Building
- 5. Some 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: Scope of Mid Term Review in Anti-Dumping Duty Proceedings

Volume 1: Transcription No. 6

Court, District Courts, ASRB, CRPF, Railway, CBSC & all

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

We have considered the rival submissions put forth by the counsel for the parties. The Mid Term Review in the instant case was initiated suo motu after the domestic industry had withdrawn its application and the review initiated at its instance For the purpose of closed ascertaining justification whether there was for continued anti-dumping of duty, all imposition relevant for information asked from domestic was industry as well as the appellant and interested parties. The domestic industry supplied

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all the relevant material for the continued imposition of anti-dumping duty whereas the appellant did not co-operate with the designated authority during the time of Mid Term Review but it took the stand that dumping. Though there was no designated authority, the appellant had not raised a 14 ground that all the parameters paragraph 3 of Annexure-II relating to principles of determination of injury were required to determined or had not been taken into account and that only some of the parameters were considered, in appeal before the tribunal, the said ground was findings were returned raised and against the appellant. Before us, it is submitted that the mentioned in the rules parameters read with paragraph 3 of Annexure-II are mandatory, the finding as to the injury to the domestic industry by the designated authority is perverse. going through the entire record with the assistance of the learned counsel for the parties, we are of the opinion that the contention raised by appellant is clearly contrary to the facts on record. The designated authority in its findings in the Mid Term Review proceedings has categorically stated that all the factors have been taken into consideration while determining continuance of the anti-dumping duty. That apart, at the time arguments, we had the advantage of going through original records/documents which the had placed before the designated authority, which shows

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that along with the information provided in the proforma, necessary information with respect to all 14 parameters had been provided by the domestic industry and considered by the designated authority, after due corrections. In view of the foregoing consideration, argument the appellant that all relevant factors have not been considered, has no factual foundation. Otherwise also, we are of the opinion that scope of the review inquiry by the designated authority is limited to the satisfaction as to whether there is justification for continued imposition of such duty on the information received by it. By its very nature, the review inquiry would be limited to see as to whether the conditions which existed at the time of imposition of anti-dumping duty have altered to such an extent that there is no longer justification for continued imposition of the duty. The inquiry is limited to the change in the various parameters like the normal value, export price, dumping margin, non-injury price and injury to domestic industry. The said inquiry has to be limited to the information received with respect to change in the various parameters.

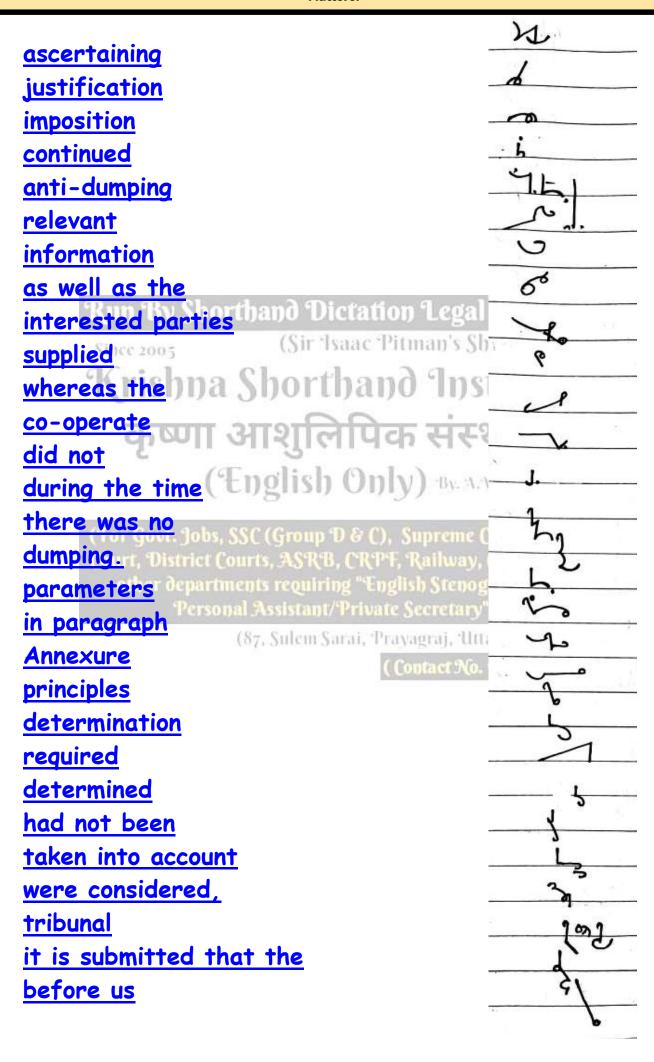
We shall first take up for consideration the several allegations that have been made and see whether they had been <u>satisfactorily</u> made out. Before proceeding further, <u>it is necessary</u> to <u>state that allegations</u> of a <u>personal character having been made against the <u>Chief Minister</u>, there could only be</u>

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two ways. In Mid Term Review proceedings, is designated authority empowered assess whether continued imposition of anti-dumping duty is justified. The inquiry is limited to examining changes in parameters, such as, normal value, export price, dumping margin, non-injury price, and injury to domestic industry. In the present case, though the appellant failed to cooperate during the review and later argued that all 14 parameters not considered, the Annexure-II were record reveals otherwise Total: 630 Words

highlighted Outlines words only those outlines which are we have considered the rival (87, Sulem Sarai, 'Prayagraj, <u>submissions</u> put forth application Mid Term Review in the instant case <u>suo motu</u> domestic industry withdrawn counsel for the parties review initiated for the purpose

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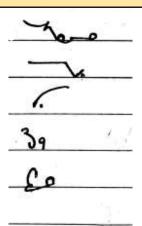
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in the present case,
cooperate
later
were not considered
otherwise



Accuracy Builders: Just read

Spelling Rules

cite, site, sight

Cite

"Cite" is a verb meaning to quote or refer to.

example

She cited several studies in her research paper.

Site

"Site" is a noun that refers to the location or placement of something.

example

The site of the new building is near the old building.

Sight

A "sight" is something you see or a famous landmark.

example

She came to New York City to see the sights.

(Increase your vocabulary:

Learn New and Important Words of the Matter)

Keep revising all new words learned.

Legal/General Matter

- phrase Jan competing or competing or — yuments presented by different parties विरोधी प्रस्तुतियां 2. put forth: (phrasal verb) to present or propose something प्रस्तुत करना 3. application: ' rival submissions: (noun
- 3. application: (noun) व formal request or petition आवेदन
- 4. in the instant case: (prepositional phrase) in this particular case इस मामले में
- 5. suo motu: (Latin adverb) on its own initiative; by itself स्वप्रेरणा से
- 6. domestic industry: (noun phrase) local/national industry within a country घरेलू उद्योग
- 7. withdrawn: (verb) (past participle) taken back or removed वापस लिया गया

- 8. ascertaining: (verb) (gerund) finding out or determining with certainty निर्धारित करना
- 9. justification: (noun) valid reason or explanation औचित्य
- 10. imposition: (noun) the act of imposing or enforcing something आरोपण
- 11. anti-dumping: (adjective) measures against unfair trade practices एंटी-डंपिंग
- 12. relevant information: (noun phrase) applicable or pertinent details प्रासंगिक जानकारी
- 13. dumping: (noun) selling goods at unfairly low prices इंपिंग
- 14. parameters: (noun) (plural) specific factors or criteria मापदंड
- **15. principle vs. principal:** (noun) principle = fundamental rule (सिद्धांत); principal = main/head person (प्रधान) ॐ

Accuracy Mantra -

Dear Students, remember this:

Principle = A fundamental truth, rule, or belief.
 Think of it as a guiding idea or law.
 Example: Honesty is a basic principle of life.

- Principal = The head of a school, or the main/most important thing. Think of it as leader or primary.
- Example 1: The principal addressed the students in the assembly.
- Example 2: The principal reason for his success is hard work.

Tip: Both sound similar, but meaning is different:

- Principle = rule or belief
- Principal = person in charge / main thing

Practice: Say aloud - "The principal taught us an important principle about honesty."

- 16. determined: (verb) (past participle) decided or established निर्धारित
- 17. taken into account: (verb phrase) (past participle) considered or included विचार में लिया गया
- 18. mentioned: (verb) (past participle) referred to or stated उल्लेखित
- 19. mandatory: (adjective) compulsory or required अनिवार्य
- 20. perverse: (adjective) contrary to what is reasonable विकृत/गलत

- 21. through: (preposition) by means of; from beginning to end के माध्यम से
- 22. proceedings: (noun) (plural) legal or official process कार्यवाही
- 23. categorically: (adverb) in a clear and definite manner स्पष्ट रूप से
- taken into consideration: (verb phrase) 24. participle) given thought to विचाराधीन लिया गिया
- mentioned before foregoing: (adjective) **25**. or preceding पूर्वोक्त

 26. as to whether: (conjunction phrase) regarding the
- question of क्या इसके बारे में
- 27. altered: (verb) (past participle) changed or modified परिवर्तित
- 28. personal personnel: (noun) personal VS individual/private (व्यक्तिगत); personnel = staff/employees (कर्मचारी)

Accuracy Mantra -

Dear Students, remember this:

 Personal = Relating to an individual, private, individual matters. Think of it as your private.

- Example: She shared her personal experience with the class.
- Personnel = Employees or staff an organization. Think of it as people working in a company or department.
- Example: The HR department manages all personnel records.

Tip: Both sound alike, but meaning is different:

• Personnel = employees / staff

actice: Say along Practice: Say aloud - "I keep my personal diary safe, while the personnel department handles staff files."

- 29. empowered: (verb) (past participle) given authority or power अधिकार प्रदान किया गया
- 30. cooperate (verb) to work together सहयोग करना
- 31. later vs. latter: (adverb/adjective) later = at a subsequent time (बाद में); latter = the second of two things mentioned (उत्तरार्द्ध)

Accuracy Mantra -

Dear Students, remember this:

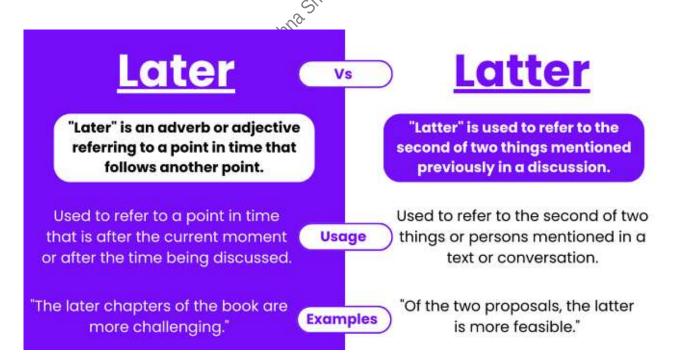
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- Later = At a future time; afterwards. Think of it
 as something happening after a certain point.
 Example: I will call you later today.
- Latter = The second or last mentioned of two things. Think of it as the one mentioned last. Example: I like tea and coffee, but I prefer the latter.

Tip: Both sound similar, but meaning is different:

- Later = time in the future
- Latter = the second or last of two things

Practice: Say aloud - "I will see you **later**, and between tea and coffee, I choose the **latter**."



Accuracy Builder: Capitalization

Following words to be written in capital letters;

Mid Term Review - Specific legal proceeding name (proper noun)

Chief Minister - Official governmental title/position

Annexure-II - Formal document section reference

Accuracy Builder: Comma

Comma Usage in the Passage - Simple Explanation

1. Lists/Series

Example: "normal value, export price, dumping margin, non-injury price, and injury to domestic industry" **Reason**: Commas separate items in a list (like grocery shopping: apples, bananas, oranges)

2. Before Connecting Words

Example: "The domestic industry supplied all relevant material, whereas the appellant did not cooperate" Reason: Comma before words like "whereas," "but," "and" when joining two complete sentences

3. After Introductory Phrases

Example: "After going through the entire second with assistance of counsel, we are of the opinion..." Reason: Comma after opening phrases (like After dinner, we

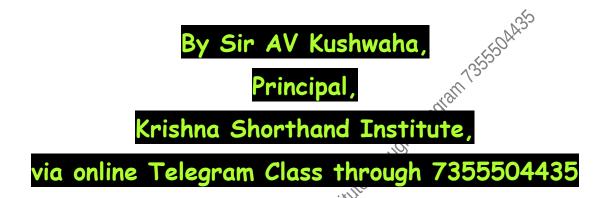
4. Around Extra Information Example: "the appell-Example: "the appellant in appeal before the tribunal, raised the said ground Reason: Commas surround extra details that can be removed without changing the main sentence

5. Before Explanations

Example: "there could only be two ways, such as..." Reason: Comma before examples or explanations starting with "such as," "for example"

6. In Complex Sentences

Example: "Though the appellant failed to cooperate, the record reveals otherwise" **Reason**: Comma after dependent clauses starting with "though," "because," "if," "when"



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