

AIADMK's troubles

Mr. Panneerselvam must **take on** Mr. Palaniswami politically instead of **pursuing** the legal **route**

By **overruling** a single judge's **impractical** prescription for a working relationship between **estranged** leaders Edappadi K. Palaniswami and O. Panneerselvam, a **Division Bench** of the Madras High Court **has momentarily** removed the "**functional deadlock**" in the AIADMK. **Justices M. Duraiswamy and Sunder Mohan**, allowing an appeal from Mr. Palaniswami, **set aside** the **verdict** ordering **status quo ante** as of June 23, when dual leadership **prevailed**. The judges have rightly **elucidated** that with the **impossibility** of a **truce**, a situation has arisen where **the party**, as a whole, **will undergo irreparable hardship** if the two leaders are **mandated** to jointly manage the party **affairs**. The court has **justifiably underscored** the **supremacy** of the general council, whose members are elected by the primary members, in determining the party leadership structure and **ratifying** any changes made to it by the executive council. This effectively **validates** Mr. Palaniswami's election as **interim** general secretary at the July 11 special general council meeting, **convened** on the request of most of its members. The **judges**, interestingly, **have drawn parallels** with the **developments** in the AIADMK five years ago when its jailed interim general secretary V.K. Sasikala was replaced by the Panneerselvam-Palaniswami **duo**, to validate the current **abolition** of the dual leadership structure. It has **held** that the **convening** of the special general council by the **presidium** chairman **cannot** be termed illegal since the coordinator and joint coordinator are **at loggerheads**. **Loopholes** in the party's **bye-laws**, which do not **contemplate** written notice for convening general council meetings or mandate notice for holding special general council meetings **requisitioned** by at least one-fifth of its members, too **worked** in favour of Mr. Palaniswami.

The court, curiously, has left open the question of whether the dual posts **lapsed** due to non-**ratification** by the general council. With Mr. Panneerselvam **determined** to challenge the order in the Supreme Court, the legal **see-saw** battle is not over. It is beyond doubt the internal political **balance of convenience** is with Mr. Palaniswami. Except for one legislator, **none** of the 2,539 of the 2,665 members of the party general council, who filed **affidavits** before the Election Commission of India in his support, **has switched loyalties** since accepting his leadership. Whereas, Mr. Panneerselvam has been repeatedly **relying on** the legal **fine print** to **restore** his position as a partner with shared managing powers in the AIADMK. Instead of **fortifying** his base and providing the necessary political challenge to Mr. Palaniswami, he has had no **qualms** in **soliciting** those **sidelined** or **expelled** from the AIADMK, decisions to which he was a **signatory**. There is no doubt that the ongoing battle has **disrupted** the party's focus and functioning. It is critical for the party, which will complete its 50th year next month, that the leadership question is **settled** quickly. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Estranged** (adjective) – Alienated, separated, divided, apart अलग

Vocabulary

1. **Take on** (phrasal verb) – oppose, challenge, confront, face, fight, stand up to
सामना करना
2. **Pursue** (verb) – Carry out or participate in an activity; be involved in
3. **Route** (noun) – path, road, course, means, method मार्ग
4. **Overrule** (verb) – reverse, overturn, override, nullify, cancel रद्द करना
5. **Impractical** (adjective) – impracticable, unrealistic, unworkable, visionary, impossible अव्यावहारिक
6. **Momentarily** (adverb) – briefly, temporarily, shortly, fleetingly, instantly क्षण भर के लिए
7. **Functional** (adjective) – Working, Managing, Operative, Operating, Performing कार्यशील
8. **Deadlock** (noun) – impasse, stalemate, standstill, dead end, logjam गतिरोध
9. **Set aside** (phrasal verb) – declare a legal decision or process to be invalid रद्द करना
10. **Verdict** (noun) – decision, judgment, ruling, sentence, decree निर्णय
11. **Status quo ante** (phrase) – the previously existing state of affairs. यथास्थिति पूर्व
12. **Prevail** (verb) – Exist, Occur, Be happening, Be present, Be current प्रचलित होना
13. **Elucidate** (verb) – explain, clarify, illuminate, clear up, interpret स्पष्ट करना
14. **Impossibility** (noun) – impossible, impracticability, impracticality, unlikelihood, inability
15. **Truce** (noun) – an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time (अस्थायी युद्धविराम)
16. **Undergo** (verb) – experience, suffer, endure, bear, sustain झेलना
17. **Irreparable** (adjective) – Impossible to repair, rectify, or amend अपूरणीय
18. **Hardship** (noun) – adversity, trouble, misery, distress, misfortune संकट
19. **Mandate** (verb) – to order or require; make mandatory आज्ञा देना
20. **Affair** (noun) – matter, issue, concern, event, thing मामला
21. **Justifiably** (adverb) – justly, rightly, rightfully, properly, legitimately उचित रूप से
22. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, underline, stress, highlight, accentuate जोर देना

23. **Supremacy** (noun) – ascendancy, superiority, mastery, domination, dominance प्रभुत्व, प्रधानता
law are badly chosen बच निकलने का रास्ता (क्योंकि नियम या क़ानून की भाषा त्रुटिपूर्ण है)
24. **Ratify** (verb) – endorse, approve, validate, confirm, sanction पुष्टि करना
25. **Validate** (verb) – Declare or make legally valid मान्य करना
26. **Interim** (adjective) – Serving during an intermediate interval of time अन्तरिम
27. **Convene** (verb) – Meet formally आयोजित करना
28. **Draw parallels** (phrase) – relate, make a comparison; to indicate ways in which two distinct things are similar
29. **Development** (noun) – Event, Happening, Occurrence, Change, Incident घटनाक्रम
30. **Duo** (noun) – Pair, Duet, Set of two जोड़ी
31. **Abolition** (noun) – cancellation, repeal, annulment, elimination, destruction उन्मूलन
32. **Hold** (verb) – to have an opinion, etc
33. **Presidium** (noun) – Committee, Council, Group, Authority स्थायी समिति
34. **At loggerheads** (phrase) – In a dispute or confrontation झगड़े में
35. **Loophole** (noun) – a way of avoiding something because the words of a rule or
36. **Bye-laws** (noun) – a law that is made by a local authority and that has to be obeyed only in that area उप-नियम, उप-विधि
37. **Contemplate** (verb) – consider, ponder, study, meditate, reflect विचार करना, मनन करना
38. **Requisition** (verb) – Demand, Request, Summons, Call for मांग करना
39. **Lapse** (verb) – (used about a contract, an agreement, etc.) to finish or stop, often by accident (अनुबंध, करार आदि का) समाप्त हो जाना
40. **Ratification** (noun) – approval, confirmation, endorsement, sanction, affirmation अनुसमर्थन
41. **Determined** (adjective) – resolute, firm, stubborn, fixed, unyielding दृढ़
42. **See-saw** (adjective) – changing repeatedly from one situation, etc. to another and then back again उतार चढ़ाव
43. **Balance of convenience** (noun) – a test the court applies in determining whether to grant an interlocutory injunction
44. **Affidavit** (noun) – testimony, deposition, attestation, affirmation, declaration शपथपत्र

45. **Switch** (verb) – change, exchange, swap, shift बदलना/ परिवर्तन
46. **Loyalty** (noun) – The quality of being loyal निष्ठा
47. **Rely** (on) (verb) – depend on, count on, bank on , reliance on, निर्भर होना
48. **Fine print** (noun) – (In a contract or agreement) important details printed in very small letters.
49. **Restore** (verb) – revive, return, rebuild, recover, renew पुनर्स्थापित करना
50. **Fortify** (verb) – strengthen, reinforce, brace, support, gird मज़बूत करना
51. **Qualm** (noun) – misgiving, scruple, hesitation, doubt सन्देह
52. **Solicit** (verb) – request, seek, petition, implore, entreat मांगना
53. **Sideline** (verb) – remove, suspend, put aside हटाना
54. **Expel** (verb) – eject, discharge, remove, oust, evict निकालना
55. **Signatory** (noun) – one of the people or countries that sign an agreement, etc. हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
56. **Disrupt** (verb) – disturb, interrupt, upset, break up, sabotage बाधित करना
57. **Settle** (verb) – resolve, establish, arrange, determine, decide निबटाना

Practice Exercise

Direction (Q1 – Q3): Select the best express synonym of the given words Editorial page

1. By overruling a single judge's impractical prescription for a working relationship between **estranged** leaders Edappadi K. Palaniswami and O. Panneerselvam
 - A. Preclude
 - B. Indignant
 - C. Integral
 - D. Alienated
2. a Division Bench of the Madras High Court has momentarily removed the "functional **deadlock**" in the AIADMK
 - A. Stalemate
 - B. Pragmatic
 - C. Eccentric
 - D. Unconscionable
3. He has had no **qualms** in soliciting those sidelined or expelled from the AIADMK, decisions to which he was a signatory
 - A. Peripatetic
 - B. Felicity
 - C. Doubt
 - D. Protract

4. Idioms & Phrase

She's careful not to **hog the limelight**

- A. To focus on or bring attention to someone or something
 - B. Get more attention than anyone else present in the situation
 - C. To gradually start to be in a bad state or condition
 - D. To try very hard to keep something
5. **Direction: Six statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.**
- That manufacturing is not languishing is quite well-known.**
- P. While the listed IT services companies earned nearly Rs 4.2 lakh crore through exports in 2021-22,
 - Q. a rise of 15 percent over the previous fiscal,
 - R. Something or the other comes up every day telling us that industry is not doing good in the country, notwithstanding the well-intentioned Make in India and production-linked incentives.
 - S. Now there is a media report that information technology (IT) companies account for around 43 percent of the forex revenues of listed firms.
 - T. A decade ago, this was 22 percent.
 - U. the forex revenues or exports of the rest of the BSE 500 companies were down 11.9 percent to Rs 5.6 lakh crore in FY22.

Which among the following will be the **Second** sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

- A. U B. P C. R D. Q E. S

Direction (Q6 – Q9): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them

6. A. Children in orphanages receive neither proper care nor protection.
B. Academic system leads us to believe that we can learn out from listening to authorities.
C. Certain old customs have to be completely abolished to build a healthy society.
D. You had better work harder if you want to get a promotion.
E. All are correct
7. A. He has only coffee in breakfast.
B. He came in spite of his busy schedule.
C. Apart from the dance programmes, there will be training sessions for students from various schools in the city on a daily basis.
D. The government's earnings through royalty, dividends and profit sharing have been steadily rising over the years.
E. All are correct
8. Man (A)/ does not (B)/ live (C)/ by bread alone. (D)/ No Error(E)
9. Last evening (A)/ I went to (B)/ the optician(C) / and bought spectacles. (D)/ No Error(E)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
 - A. Humorous
 - B. Exhelarate
 - C. Dumbbell
 - D. Embarrassment

Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

(The Hindu Editorial: A coalition of the sanctioned – July 25, 2022)

It was hard a surprise that Russian President Vladimir Putin chose Iran, **(A)**/ another country at the receiving end of western sanctions, **(B)**/ for his first visit outside the former Soviet **(C)**/ sphere since Russia's February 24 invasion of Ukraine. **(D)**

Russia and Iran, brought together by their opposition toward the West, already have a strategic partnership in place and have worked together in places such as Syria. But despite this cooperation, tensions have also existed where Russia has remained the big brother. But the war and the subsequent western sanctions on Russia have added a new dimension to the partnership. Hours before Mr. Putin **landed (A)** in Tehran, the countries signed a \$40 billion energy memorandum of understanding where Russia's Gazprom would work with the National Iranian Oil Company in developing energy fields and building LNG projects and pipelines. Last week, the U.S. had **seeking (B)** that Russia was also **claimed (C)** armed drones from Iran to **deploy (D)** in Ukraine.

So, Russia, battered by sanctions and _____ **11** _____ by the slow progress of its war, is seeking to build a coalition of the sanctioned by deepening an economic, defence and strategic partnership with

Iran. And in Tehran, Mr. Putin has found a _____12_____ audience. In Tehran, Mr. Putin also met Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to discuss the Syrian civil war and a United Nations proposal to allow grain exports from Ukrainian ports via the Black Sea. The trilateral summit, at a time when the West seeks to isolate and punish Mr. Putin, shows the complex geopolitical moves at play in West Asia. Turkey, a NATO member, has _____13_____ the Russian war and supplied Ukraine with drones, but refused to join the western sanctions against Moscow. Turkey and Russia, which back rival factions in Syria's civil war but have entered into an _____14_____, need each other to protect their interests in Syria.

The visit has also highlighted the importance of West Asia in the time of great power rivalries. **(1)/** This explains the complex trilateral dynamics of the Tehran summit. **(2)/** As the nuclear talks resumed by the Biden administration have reached an **impasse**, Iran's Ayatollahs would naturally prefer a stronger partnership with Russia. **(3)/** Iran, whose bet on the 2015 nuclear deal backfired after the U.S. unilaterally pulled itself out of the agreement in 2018, has been keen on building stronger strategic and economic ties with China and Russia. **(4)/**

Mr. Putin's visit came just days after U.S. President Joe Biden wrapped up his Saudi-Israel tour. Mr. Biden warned America's traditional allies against Russia, China and Iran gaining greater influence in the region. And days later, the Russian leader was in the Iranian capital. While Mr. Biden seeks to build a united front of American allies in West Asia against Iran and Russia, Mr. Putin is betting on Iran to expand the Russian influence in the region in these difficult times.

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word given in the option (From Q11 – Q14)

11. So, Russia, battered by sanctions and _____11_____ by the slow progress of its war, is seeking to build a coalition of the sanctioned by deepening an economic, defence and strategic partnership with Iran.
 - A. Rattled
 - B. Apartheid
 - C. Iconoclast
 - D. Condoned
12. And in Tehran, Mr. Putin has found a _____12_____ audience.
 - A. Gesticulating
 - B. Receptive
 - C. Anomaly
 - D. Slandered
13. Turkey, a NATO member, has _____13_____ the Russian war and supplied Ukraine with drones, but refused to join the western sanctions against Moscow.
 - A. Flaunted
 - B. Condemned
 - C. Innate
 - D. Torpor
14. Turkey and Russia, which back rival factions in Syria's civil war but have entered into an _____14_____, need each other to protect their interests in Syria.

- A. Dilettante
- B. Demagogue
- C. Tautological
- D. Entente

15. **The following sentence may or may not contain an error in one of its parts. Identify the part containing the error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error' as your answers.**

It was hard a surprise that Russian President Vladimir Putin chose Iran, **(A)/** another country at the receiving end of western sanctions, **(B)/** for his first visit outside the former Soviet **(C)/** sphere since Russia's February 24 invasion of Ukraine. **(D)**

- A. (A)
- B. (B)
- C. (C)
- D. (D)
- E. No Error

16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**

The visit has also highlighted the importance of West Asia in the time of great power rivalries. **(1)/** This explains the complex trilateral dynamics of the Tehran summit. **(2)/** As the nuclear talks resumed by the Biden administration have reached an impasse, Iran's Ayatollahs would naturally prefer a stronger partnership with Russia. **(3)/** Iran, whose bet on the 2015 nuclear deal backfired after the U.S. unilaterally pulled itself out of the agreement in 2018, has been keen on building stronger strategic and economic ties with China and Russia. **(4)/**

- A. 4321
- B. 1234
- C. 2134
- D. 2143
- E. 4312

17. Given below is a word, followed by three sentence that consist of that word. Identify the sentence (S) that best express (es) the meaning of the word. Choose option 5 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence

IMPASSE

- (i) The result is an **impasse**, which is normally the case when blind insularity meets common sense.
 - (ii) But you need only step a few streets away from the beach for the cacophony to subside and for **impasse** to be restored.
 - (iii) An **impasse** was reached and the lorry remained where it was for nearly three hours, to the consternation of motorists behind.
- A. Only (i)
 - B. Only (ii)
 - C. Only (iii)
 - D. (i), (iii)

E. (ii), (iii)

18. In the following question, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). These words may or may not be placed in the correct order. Four options with different arrangements of these have been provided. Mark the option with the correct arrangement as the answer. If no rearrangement is required, mark option (5) as your answer.

Hours before Mr. Putin **landed (A)** in Tehran, the countries signed a \$40 billion energy memorandum of understanding where Russia's Gazprom would work with the National Iranian Oil Company in developing energy fields and building LNG projects and pipelines. Last week, the U.S. had **seeking (B)** that Russia was also **claimed (C)** armed drones from Iran to **deploy (D)** in Ukraine.

A. C – A

B. A – D

C. B – C

D. D – C

E. No arrangement

19. Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same as expressed in the statement sentence.

(i) The man had taken a step or two across the glass roof.

(ii) He noticed the presence of strangers in the room.

A. Once

B. Whereas

C. Before

D. Though

E. As opposed to

20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks

She approved _____ my proposal in no time

A. Of

B. In

C. By

D. To

E. None of the above

Answers

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. E 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B 11. A 12. B
 13. B 14. D 15. 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. A

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

4. **Hog the limelight** (phrase) – get/attract more attention than anyone else present in the situation
 सुर्खियों में छा जाना

5. **RSTPQU**

That manufacturing is not languishing is quite well-known. Something or the other comes up every day telling us that industry is not doing good in the country, notwithstanding the well-intentioned Make in India and production-linked incentives. Now there is a media report that information technology (IT) companies account for around 43 percent of the forex revenues of listed firms. A decade ago, this was 22 percent. While the listed IT services companies earned nearly Rs 4.2 lakh crore through exports in 2021-22, a rise of 15 percent over the previous fiscal, the forex revenues or exports of the rest of the BSE 500 companies were down 11.9 percent to Rs 5.6 lakh crore in FY22.

6. 'out' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है। 'Learn (something) from somebody/ something' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

i. I have learnt music from Mr. Sinha.

➤ Use of 'out' is unnecessary. 'Learn (something) from somebody/ something' is used; like-

i. I have learned music from Mr. Sinha

7. 'in breakfast' के बदले 'for breakfast' का प्रयोग होगा, 'have/give/ want something for breakfast' प्रयोग होता है। देखें-

i. They had hard boiled eggs for breakfast.

ii. Do you want bacon and eggs for breakfast.

➤ 'for breakfast' will be used instead of 'in breakfast', 'have/give/ want something for breakfast' is used. see-

i. They had hard boiled eggs for breakfast.

ii. Do you want bacon and eggs for breakfast.

8. 'by' के बदले 'on' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'live on something' का अर्थ है 'to eat a particular type of food to live' अर्थात् 'जीने के लिए किसी खास प्रकार का भोजन खाना'; जैसे-

i. He lives on bread and butter.

ii. She lives on fruit.

➤ 'on' shall be used instead of 'by' because 'live on something' means 'to eat a particular type of food to live' ; As-

i. He lives on bread and butter.

ii. She lives on fruit.

9. 'spectacles' के बदले 'a pair of spectacles' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'spectacles' का अर्थ 'चश्मा' होता है किन्तु 'spectacles' को नहीं गिना जाता है बल्कि इसके 'pair' को गिना जाता है; जैसे-

- i. I do not use spectacles.
- ii. I have bought a pair of spectacles.

➤ 'spectacles' shall be substituted with 'a pair of spectacles' because 'spectacles' means 'specs' but 'spectacles' are not counted but 'pair' thereof; As-

- i. I do not use spectacles.
- ii. I have bought a pair of spectacles.

10. **Exhilarate** (verb) – Make (someone) feel very happy; thrill, excite, intoxicate खुश करना

11. **Rattle** (verb) – Cause (someone) to feel nervous, worried, or irritated. से परेशान होना

12. **Receptive** (adjective) – open-minded, ready to consider new ideas, willing to consider new ideas, open to new ideas, ग्रहणशील

13. **Condemn** (verb) – censure, criticize, castigate, attack, denounce निंदा करना

14. **Entente** (noun) – deal, alliance, treaty, pact, accord, compact समझौता

15. Replace 'Hard' with 'Hardly'.

Hardly (adverb) – Barely, scarcely मुश्किल से

16. (A) 4321

Iran, whose bet on the 2015 nuclear deal backfired after the U.S. unilaterally pulled itself out of the agreement in 2018, has been keen on building stronger strategic and economic ties with China and Russia. As the nuclear talks resumed by the Biden administration have reached an impasse, Iran's Ayatollahs would naturally prefer a stronger partnership with Russia. This explains the complex trilateral dynamics of the Tehran summit. The visit has also highlighted the importance of West Asia in the time of great power rivalries.

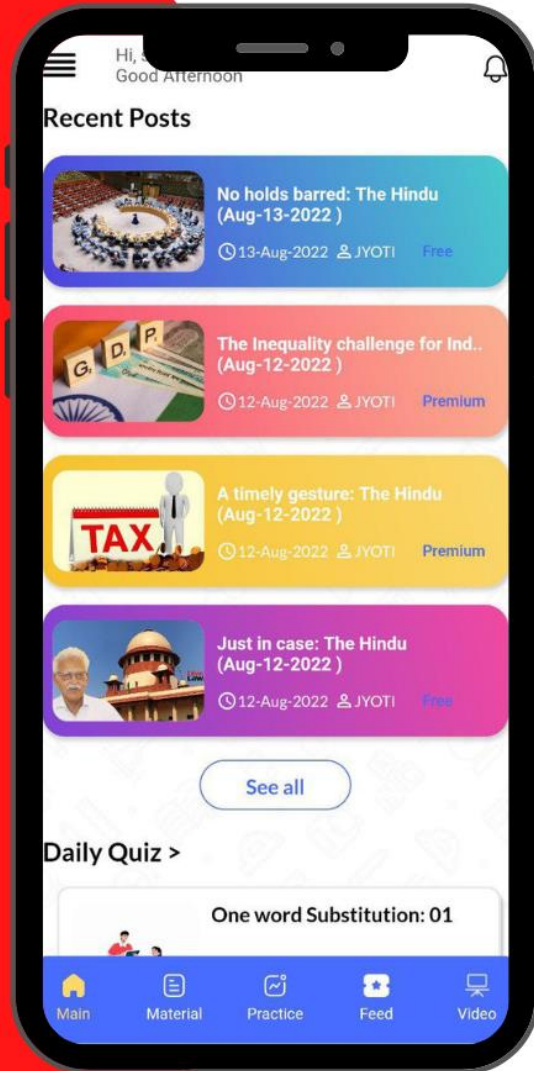
17. **Impasse** (noun) – deadlock, dead end, stalemate, checkmate गतिरोध

According to the given options only (i) & (iii) are contextually correct.

18. The man had taken a step or two across the glass roof **before** he noticed the presence of strangers in the room. We commonly use before with the past simple tense. It suggests that the second event happened soon after the first one

Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	Preclude	verb	To prevent something from ever happening	बंद करना
	Indignant	adjective	Angry; especially as a result of something unjust or unworthy; insulted.	क्रोधित
	Integral	adjective	Essential	आवश्यक
Q2	Pragmatic	adjective	Practical; down to earth; based on experience rather than theory	व्यावहारिक
	Eccentric	adjective	Not conventional; a little kooky; irregular	सनकी, उत्केन्द्र
	Unconscionable	adjective	Not controlled by conscience; unscrupulous	बेशरम
Q3	Peripatetic	adjective	Wandering; travelling continually itinerant	पथिक
	Felicity	noun	Happiness; skillfulness, especially at expressing thing; adeptness	परम सुख, आनंद
	Protract	verb	To prolong	विलंब करना
Q11	Apartheid	noun	The abhorrent policy of racial segregation and oppression in the Republic of South Africa	रंगभेद
	Iconoclast	noun	One who attacks popular belief or institution	मूर्ति, प्रतिमा भंजक
	Condone	verb	To overlook; to permit to happen	माफ करना, छोड़ देना, ध्यान न देना
Q12	Gesticulate	verb	To make gestures, especially when speaking or in place of speaking	इशारा करना
	Anomaly	noun	An aberration; an irregularity; a deviation	असंगति, नियमहीनता
	Slander	verb	To speak badly about someone publicly; to defame; to spread malicious rumor	बदनामी
Q13	Flaunt	verb	To show off; to display ostentiously	इठलाना, शान दिखाना
	Innate	adjective	Existing since birth; inborn; inherent	जन्मजात
	Torpor	noun	Sluggishness; inactivity; apathy	सुस्ती; निष्क्रियता
Q14	Dilettante	noun	Someone with superficial knowledge of the arts; an amateur; a dabbler	कला-प्रेमी, शौकीन
	Demagogue	noun	A leader of the people, but more a rabble rouser	दुर्जनों का नेता
	Tautological	adjective	Redundant; circular	अनुलापिक



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