

Relief, at last: On bail to journalist Siddique Kappan

The Supreme Court has exposed the **tenuous** nature of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act case against journalist Kappan

Even for a system in which **foisting** of false cases is not uncommon, the **prolonged imprisonment** of journalist Siddique Kappan in Uttar Pradesh **was** quite an **egregiously malevolent instance**. In **directing** his release on bail, subject to conditions that are not **onerous**, the Supreme Court has rightly **bypassed** the bail-denying feature of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act by **posing pertinent** questions and **concluding** that there was no reason for keeping him in custody any further. Mr. Kappan was arrested in October 2020 while he was on his way to Hathras, where a Dalit girl had been gang-raped and murdered. In a **baffling** move that could only be explained as an attempt to divert attention from the public **outcry** caused by the incident and **float** a conspiracy theory with **communal overtones**, he was charged with **plotting** a **divisive** campaign in the area. And to ensure that he was kept in prison for a long time, the police **invoked** provisions of the anti-terror law — ones that related to raising funds for a terrorist act and a conspiracy to **commit** it — besides **penal** provisions **concerning** promoting **enmity** between communities and **outraging** religious feelings. He was described as a member of the Popular Front of India. Pamphlets **calling for** justice for the victim and literature in English (which **turned out** to be instructions given in English for use in the ‘Black Lives Matter’ protests in the United States), were **cited** as **material** to **implicate** him.

It is **to the credit** of the Bench under the Chief Justice of India, Justice U.U. Lalit, that it did not **go by** the usual **pendant** for citing Section 43D(5) of the UAPA to deny bail. The provision contains a legal **bar** on granting bail if the Court is of the opinion that there are reasonable **grounds** to believe that the **accusation** against those **held is prima facie** true. A 2019 judgment **forbids** a detailed analysis of the evidence at the bail stage. However, a common-sense approach to the facts of a case may **lead to** a better **appreciation** of the question of bail. By orally asking how raising one’s voice in support of justice for a victim would **amount to** a crime and **wondering** why a person planning to **foment** communal violence would use pamphlets in English written for a protest in another country, the Bench proved the **shaky** foundations of the whole case. The bail order **demonstrates** how a **clear-headed** approach can help judges relieve officials and political leaders of their **smug** belief that by invoking anti-terror laws, they can keep **disfavoured** accused in prison for long years without any basis. At the same time, it **reflects poorly on** the judiciary that it took two years for the courts to grant **liberty** to Siddique Kappan. One should hope that this order will send a message down the judicial **hierarchy** on how courts should not allow the police to **persecute** people through **stringent** laws.

- **Bypass** (verb) – Avoid, sidestep, evade, circumvent, detour, dodge दरकिनार करना
- **Red/blue** coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **At last** (phrase) – in the end; after much delay. आखिरकार, अन्त में
2. **Tenuous** (adjective) – Weak, shaky, fragile, feeble, unconvincing, vague तुच्छ, सूक्ष्म
3. **Foist** (verb) – impose, inflict थोपना
4. **Prolonged** (adjective) – extended, lengthy, protracted, long, lengthened लंबे समय तक
5. **Imprisonment** (noun) – detention, incarceration, custody, confinement, prison कारावास
6. **Egregiously** (adverb) – grossly, flagrantly, awfully, भयंकर रूप से
7. **Malevolent** (adjective) – malicious, evil, spiteful, vicious, malignant द्वेषपूर्ण
8. **Instance** (noun) – case, example, illustration उदाहरण
9. **Direct** (verb) – to tell or order somebody to do something निर्देश या आदेश देना
10. **Pose** (verb) – present, cause, create, set, put खड़ा करना
11. **Pertinent** (adjective) – relevant, appropriate, germane, प्रासंगिक
12. **Conclude** (verb) – Decide by reasoning; draw or come to a conclusion निष्कर्ष निकालना
13. **Baffling** (adjective) – puzzling, perplexing, mystifying, confusing, incomprehensible चौंकाने वाला
14. **Outcry** (noun) – shout, uproar, vociferation, yell, protest आर्तनाद, हाहाकार
15. **Float** (verb) – to suggest an idea or a plan, especially in order to find out what people think about it बहना
16. **Communal** (adjective) – Of or relating to community सांप्रदायिक
17. **Overtone** (noun) – Implication, hint, insinuation, tinge, suggestion मकसद
18. **Plot** (verb) – a secret plan made by several people to do something wrong or illegal षड्यंत्र
19. **Divisive** (adjective) – Discordant, troublesome, disruptive, conflict-ridden, contentious, acrimonious विभाजक
20. **Invoke** (verb) – Cite, use, refer, mention, bring up इस्तेमाल करना
21. **Commit** (verb) – perform, execute, perpetrate, cause, do, carry out करना
22. **Penal** (adjective) – punitive, punishing, severe, strict, disciplinary, corrective दण्डनीय

23. **Concerning** (preposition) – about, regarding, vis-à-vis, relating to, as to, in relation to के विषय में
24. **Enmity** (noun) – Hostility, hate, antagonism, hatred, animosity, antipathy, rancor दुश्मनी
25. **Outrage** (verb) – infuriate, offend, insult, anger, enrage, affront ठेस पहुंचाना
26. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – demand, require, request, ask for, ask मांग करना
27. **Turn out** (phrasal verb) – end, happen, or develop in a particular way.
28. **Cite** (verb) – mention, refer, allude हवाला देना
29. **Material** (adjective) – Significant, relevant, pertinent, important, central महत्वपूर्ण
30. **Implicate** (verb) – involve, incriminate, entangle, embroil, inculpate फँसाना
31. **To someone's credit** (phrase) – used about things that someone has achieved; used for saying that someone deserves praise.
32. **Go by** (phrasal verb) – to follow or use information provided by something or someone:
33. **Penchant** (noun) – Liking, proclivity, fondness, desire, predilection झुकाव
34. **Bar** (noun) – restriction, impediment, barrier, block, hindrance रोक
35. **Ground** (noun) – Reason, basis आधार
36. **Accusation** (noun) – charge, allegation, indictment, arraignment, prosecution आरोप
37. **Hold** (verb) – take into custody, incarcerate कैद होना
38. **Prima facie** (adjective) – At first view; on the first appearance. प्रत्यक्षतः
39. **Forbid** (verb) – prohibit, disallow, prevent, proscribe, outlaw मना करना
40. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, give rise to, cause, bring about वजह बनना
41. **Appreciation** (noun) – understanding, grasp, comprehension, awareness, judgment गुण दोष विवेचना
42. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – be equal to, be equivalent to, be tantamount to के बराबर होना
43. **Wonder** (verb) – Have a wish or desire to know something आश्चर्य होना
44. **Foment** (verb) – incite, provoke, instigate, stir up, whip up भड़काना
45. **Shaky** (adjective) – unsteady, wobbly, unstable, precarious, rickety अस्थिर
46. **Demonstrate** (verb) – show, prove, display, manifest प्रदर्शित करना

47. **Clear-headed** (adjective) – Having a clear understanding; quick of perception; intelligent.
48. **Smug** (adjective) – Self-satisfied, superior, self-righteous, arrogant, conceited, complacent आत्मसंतुष्ट
49. **Disfavour** (verb) – dislike, disapproval, disfavor, disadvantage, disgrace अनादर का व्यवहार करना
50. **Reflect badly/poorly on** (phrase) – make somebody/something appear to be good, bad, etc. to other people बुरी तरह से दर्शाना
51. **Liberty** (noun) – freedom, independence, right, privilege स्वतंत्रता
52. **Hierarchy** (noun) – A group of persons or things organized into successive ranks or grades with each level subordinate to the one above पदानुक्रम
53. **Persecute** (verb) – harass, torment, oppress, hound, pester सताना
54. **Stringent** (adjective) – rigorous, strict, harsh, severe, rigid कठोर

Practice Exercise

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

1. One should hope that this order will send a message down the judicial hierarchy on how courts should not allow the police to persecute people through stringent laws.
 - A. Evanescent
 - B. Conjure
 - C. Rigorous
 - D. Notorious
2. Pamphlets calling for justice for the victim and literature in English were cited as material to implicate him.
 - A. Pernicious
 - B. Juxtapose
 - C. Tenuous
 - D. Incriminate
3. It did not go by the usual penchant for citing Section 43D(5) of the UAPA to deny bail
 - A. Qualify
 - B. Fondness
 - C. Approbation
 - D. Provincial
4. **Idioms & Phrase**
 If you want to make a name for yourself in the art world, then you can't be afraid of pushing the envelope.
 - A. Approach or extend the limits of what is possible.
 - B. To get someone's attention
 - C. A show of praise or approval
 - D. Taking the most pessimistic or unfavorable view.
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.**
The World Bank pared its 2022 growth projections for South Asian economies to 6.6% on Wednesday, from an estimate of 7.6% released in January, emphasising that post-pandemic growth was already uneven and fragile before the Russia-Ukraine conflict triggered fresh challenges.
 - P. India's GDP, the Bank reckons, may now grow by 8% in 2022-23, not 8.7% as it had earlier forecast, before dropping further to 7.1% in 2023-24.
 - Q. More importantly, a nowcast of high frequency indicators by the Bank's mandarins suggests India's growth was already experiencing a relative slowdown in the January to March 2022 quarter, compared to previous quarters.
 - R. The tepid post-COVID recovery in India's household consumption will be further hemmed in by high inflation and the incomplete labour market revival.

S. but they refrained from making an adjustment of that magnitude in their headline projection due to some positive surprises in recent data such as strong digital services exports.

T. The ripple effects of high oil and food prices that prevailed even before the war and were exacerbated since February 24, are key factors worrying the Bank as people's real incomes take a hit.

U. The Bank's chief economist has said that their overall assessment is that GDP growth could actually be 1.3 percentage points lower, or 7.4%,

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

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

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

6. A. He will not be joining the rat race, which starts around this time every year as the board exams draw close.
B. She is much more beautiful than her elder sister
C. He came in spite of his busy schedule
D. After rising the flag to inaugurate the sports meet, the Chairman gave a long speech.
E. All are correct
7. A. Last evening I went to the optician and bought a pair of spectacles.
B. Flowers that are just picked begins to rot in 15 seconds.
C. Ram is getting married to Sita.
D. These errors are made by foreigners.
E. All are correct
8. According to some estimates, (A)/ there are (B)/ seven thousand type of plants. (C)/No Error (D)
9. Everyone (A)/ must sign their full name (B)/ before entering the hall. (C)/ No Error (D)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
A. Traculent
B. Tirade
C. Zephyr
D. Surreptitious

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

(The Hindu Editorial: Sticking to commitments – Aug 06, 2022)

Ahead of the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27), in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, in November, the Union Cabinet has approved India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), a formal statement detailing its action plan to _____**11**_____ climate change. The 2015 Paris Agreement requires countries to spell out a pathway to ensure the globe does not heat beyond 2°C, and _____**12**_____ to keep it below 1.5°C by 2100. The subsequent COPs are a _____**13**_____ arena where countries coax, **cajole** and make compromises on the cuts they can undertake over multi-decadal timelines with the least impact on their developmental priorities. While the end

product of the COP is a joint agreement, signed by all member countries, the real business begins after, where countries must submit NDCs every five years, _____14_____ what will be done post 2020 to stem fossil-fuel emissions.

India's first NDC, in 2015, specified eight targets, a most salient **(A)**/ of them being reducing the emissions intensity of GDP by 33%-35% (of 2005 levels) by 2030, **(B)**/ having 40% of its installed electricity capacity sourced from renewable energy, **(C)**/ and creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through forest and tree cover by 2030. **(D)**

However, years of negotiations, international pressure and clearer evidence of the multi-dimensional **(1)**/ It has also, by participating in COPs for decades, made the case that the existing climate crisis is largely due to industrialisation by the U.S. and developed European countries since 1850. **(2)**/ Being a large, populous country, India has high net emissions but low per-capita emissions. **(3)**/ impact from climate change have seen India agree to move away from fossil fuels over time. **(4)**/ At COP 26 in Glasgow in 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid out five commitments, or 'Panchamrit', as the Government references it, which included India increasing its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030 and achieving "Net Zero" by 2070, or no net carbon dioxide emitted from energy sources. However, the press statement on the Cabinet decision was silent on whether India would cut emissions by a billion tons and on creating carbon sinks. While India is within its right to specify its emissions **pathway (A)**, it should not — at any **forum (B)** — promise more than what it can deliver as this **undermines (C)** the moral authority that India brings to future **negotiations (D)**. India has expressed its intent, via several legislations, to use energy efficiently and many of its biggest corporations have committed to shifting away from polluting energy sources. Going ahead, these should be grounds for India, at its pace, to be an exemplar for balancing energy use, development and meeting climate goals.

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

11. Ahead of the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27), in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, in November, the Union Cabinet has approved India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), a formal statement detailing its action plan to _____11_____ climate change.
 - A. Address
 - B. Largess
 - C. Foible
 - D. Capitalism
12. The 2015 Paris Agreement requires countries to spell out a pathway to ensure the globe does not heat beyond 2°C, and _____12_____ to keep it below 1.5°C by 2100.
 - A. Inveterate
 - B. Repercussion
 - C. Endeavour
 - D. Audacity

13. The subsequent COPs are a _____¹³_____ arena where countries coax, cajole and make compromises on the cuts they can undertake over multi-decadal timelines with the least impact on their developmental priorities.
- A. Inundating
 - B. Quibbling
 - C. Mortify
 - D. Ostentatious
14. While the end product of the COP is a joint agreement, signed by all member countries, the real business begins after, where countries must submit NDCs every five years, _____¹⁴_____ what will be done post 2020 to stem fossil-fuel emissions.
- A. Mapping
 - B. Depravity
 - C. Dissolution
 - D. Saccharine
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.**
- India's first NDC, in 2015, specified eight targets, a most salient **(A)**/ of them being reducing the emissions intensity of GDP by 33%-35% (of 2005 levels) by 2030, **(B)**/ having 40% of its installed electricity capacity sourced from renewable energy, **(C)**/ and creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through forest and tree cover by 2030.
- (D)**
- A. (A)
 - B. (B)
 - C. (C)
 - D. (D)
 - E. No Error
16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**
- However, years of negotiations, international pressure and clearer evidence of the multi-dimensional **(1)**/ It has also, by participating in COPs for decades, made the case that the existing climate crisis is largely due to industrialisation by the U.S. and developed European countries since 1850. **(2)**/ Being a large, populous country, India has high net emissions but low per-capita emissions. **(3)**/ impact from climate change have seen India agree to move away from fossil fuels over time. **(4)**/
- A. 4321
 - B. 1234
 - C. 3214
 - D. 2143
 - E. 3241

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

CAJOLE

- (i) Despite the fact he was only thirteen, it seemed the young prince was already a Casanova in the making, an expert at coaxing and **cajoling** girls.
- (ii) I will not plead, threaten, or **cajole** anyone into voting for me.
- (iii) On the whole, general comments now became longer and more analytical, and they began to **cajole** difficult issues of interpretation.
- A. Only (i)
B. Only (ii)
C. Only (iii)
D. (i), (ii)
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.
- While India is within its right to specify its emissions **pathway (A)**, it should not — at any **forum (B)** — promise more than what it can deliver as this **undermines (C)** the moral authority that India brings to future **negotiations (D)**.
- 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) I was not in a situation to step out of the house yesterday because of my severe headache.
- (ii) I attended the sales meeting at my office on the instructions of my senior management.
- A. Nevertheless
B. Since
C. As
D. Unless
E. As opposed to
20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks
- They partook _____ our food and were satisfied.
- A. Of

- B. From
- C. With
- D. To
- E. None of the above

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

4. **Push the envelope** (phrase) –Approach or extend the limits of what is possible.

5. **TPUSRQ**

The World Bank pared its 2022 growth projections for South Asian economies to 6.6% on Wednesday, from an estimate of 7.6% released in January, emphasising that post-pandemic growth was already uneven and fragile before the Russia-Ukraine conflict triggered fresh challenges. The ripple effects of high oil and food prices that prevailed even before the war and were exacerbated since February 24, are key factors worrying the Bank as people's real incomes take a hit. India's GDP, the Bank reckons, may now grow by 8% in 2022-23, not 8.7% as it had earlier forecast, before dropping further to 7.1% in 2023-24. The Bank's chief economist has said that their overall assessment is that GDP growth could actually be 1.3 percentage points lower, or 7.4%, but they refrained from making an adjustment of that magnitude in their headline projection due to some positive surprises in recent data such as strong digital services exports. The tepid post-COVID recovery in India's household consumption will be further hemmed in by high inflation and the incomplete labour market revival. More importantly, a nowcast of high frequency indicators by the Bank's mandarins suggests India's growth was already experiencing a relative slowdown in the January to March 2022 quarter, compared to previous quarters.

6. 'rising' के बदले 'raising' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'rise' का अर्थ है 'उठना, उठाना' और यह एक Intransitive Verb 'is' है जिसके साथ Object का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, जबकि 'raise' का अर्थ है 'उठाना, खड़ा करना' और एक Transitive Verb है जिसके साथ एक Object का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे-

i. He raised an important issue in the meeting.

➤ 'raising' will be used instead of 'rising' because 'rise' means 'to rise' and it is an Intransitive Verb 'is' which is not used with Object, whereas 'raise' Means 'to raise, to stand' and is a Transitive Verb with which an Object is used, such as-

i. He raised an important issue in the meeting.

7. 'begins' के बदले 'begin' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Main Clause का Subject 'Flowers' है और यह Plural है जिसके लिए Plural Verb 'begin' का प्रयोग होगा।

➤ 'begin' will be used instead of 'begins' because the subject of Main Clause of the sentence is 'Flowers' and it is Plural for which Plural Verb 'begin' will be used.

8. 'type' के बदले 'types' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'seven thousand + Plural Noun' का प्रयोग होगा।

➤ 'types' will be used instead of 'type' because 'seven thousand + plural noun' will be used.

9. 'their' के बदले 'his' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Everyone, Someone, No one, Anyone, Everybody, Somebody, Nobody, Anybody' के लिए Possessive सामान्यतः 'his' होता है यदि sex/gender स्पष्ट नहीं हो; जैसे-

i. Everybody should do his duty.

➤ 'their' will be replaced with 'his' because the Possessive for 'Everyone, Someone, No one, Anyone, Everybody, Somebody, Nobody, Anybody' is usually 'his' if sex/gender is not clearly mention; As-

ii. Everybody should do his duty.

10. **Truculent** (adjective) – defiant, aggressive, antagonistic, belligerent, pugnacious, bellicose
लड़ाकू

11. **Address** (verb) – tackle, see to, deal with, confront, grapple with सुलझाना, निपटाना

12. **Endeavour** (verb) – try, attempt, venture, undertake प्रयास करना

13. **Quibbling** (adjective) – Arguing or raising objections about a trivial matter. टालमटूल या वक्रोक्ति संबंधी

14. **Map** (verb) – chart, plot, delineate, draw, depict, portray खाका बनाना

15. Replace 'A' with 'The' as article 'The' is used before 'Superlative degree of adjective' (i.e. Most)

16. (C) **3214**

Being a large, populous country, India has high net emissions but low per-capita emissions. It has also, by participating in COPs for decades, made the case that the existing climate crisis is largely due to industrialisation by the U.S. and developed European countries since 1850. However, years of negotiations, international pressure and clearer evidence of the multi-dimensional impact from climate change have seen India agree to move away from fossil fuels over time.

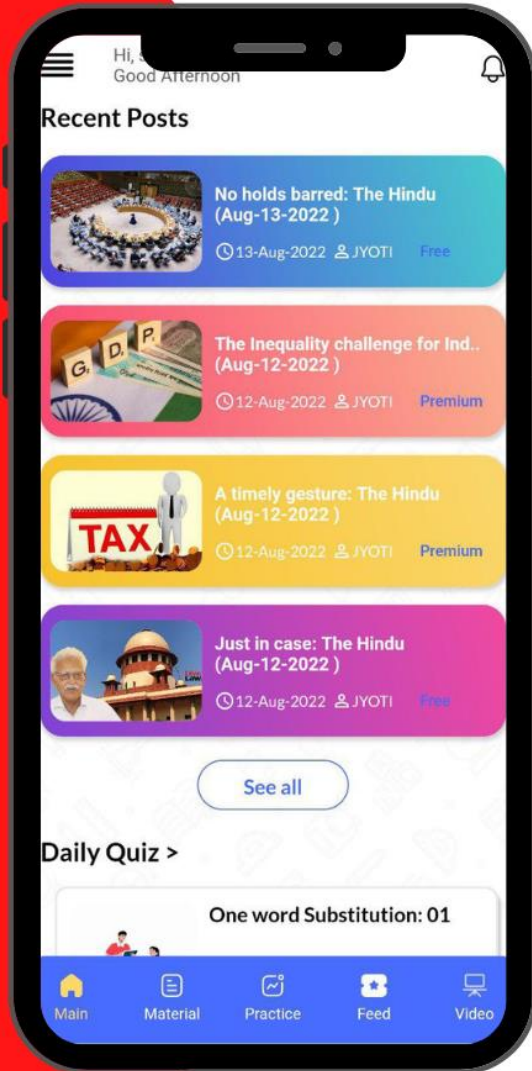
17. **Cajole** (verb) – persuade, wheedle, coax, entice, tempt बहलाना

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

18. I was not in a situation to step out of the house yesterday because of my severe headache; **nevertheless**, I attended the sales meeting at my office on the instructions of my senior management.

Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	Evanescent	adjective	Fleeting; vanishing; happening for only the briefest period	क्षण भंगुर, अस्थायी
	Conjure	verb	To summon or bring into being as if by magic	जादू करना, तमाशा दिखाना
	Notorious	adjective	Famous for something bad	कुख्यात
Q2	Pernicious	adjective	Deadly; extremely evil	हानिकारक
	Juxtapose	verb	To place side by side	मिलाना
	Tenuous	adjective	Filmsy; extremely thin	तुच्छ
Q3	Qualify	verb	To modify or restrict	संशोधित करने के लिए
	Approbation	noun	Approval; praise	प्रशंसा, समर्थन
	Provincial	adjective	Limited in outlook to one's own small corner of the world; narrow	प्रांतीय
Q11	Largess	noun	Generous giving of gifts; generosity; philanthropy	उदारता
	Foible	noun	A minor character flaw	दोष, चरित्र की दुर्बलता
	Capitalism	noun	Free enterprise; an economic system in which business are owned by private citizen	पूंजीतंत्र, सम्पत्तिवाद
Q12	Inveterate	adjective	Habitual; firm in habit; deeply rooted.	कट्टर, आदत में दृढ़
	Repercussion	noun	A consequence; an indirect effect	प्रतिक्रिया, प्रतिप्रभाव
	Audacity	noun	Boldness; reckless daring; impertinence	धृष्टता, साहस, निडरता
Q13	Inundate	verb	To flood; to cover completely with water; to overwhelm	बाढ़ लाना
	Mortify	adjective	To humiliate	अपमानित करना
	Ostentatious	adjective	Excessively conspicuous; showing off	दिखावटी
Q14	Depravity	noun	Extreme wickedness or corruption	भ्रष्टता
	Dissolution	noun	The breaking up or dissolving of something into parts; disintegration	विघटन, विलयन
	Saccharine	adjective	Sweet; excessively or disgustingly sweet	चीनी का, मीठा



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