

Battle for the Sena: On EC freezing Shiv Sena's name and symbol

The bow and arrow is of more than symbolic value for the two **factions**

In an **interim** order on Monday, the Election Commission of India (ECI) has allotted 'Balasahebanchi Shivsena' as the party name for the Eknath Shinde faction of the Shiv Sena, also asking it to **furnish** a fresh list of three symbols by Tuesday. The name and the 'bow and arrow' symbol had also been **claimed** by Mr. Shinde, the Maharashtra Chief Minister. The ECI's **preceding decision** to freeze the name and the symbol of the Shiv Sena **has** followed **precedent** — in earlier cases of splits in the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Lok Janshakti Party, the commission had kept the symbols **suspended** until **a final decision** on the **contesting** claims of **rival** factions **could** be taken. Symbols are more than symbolism for political parties after years of **mutual association**. In some cases, symbols may even carry some political meaning — as in the case of the Rashtriya Janata Dal's 'lantern' and the Samajwadi Party's 'bicycle'. The Shiv Sena may have felt the 'bow and arrow' went well with its constant need to appear **combative** and **strident**. That **inheritance** is now the central element of the dispute between the two factions. Though the ECI has frozen it, **the legal battle** for the symbol and the name **will** continue. Both factions are **marshalling** facts and **fiction** in support of their claims and the ECI has a tough task in determining which side gets to own the Sena brand. Mr. Shinde is an **ally** of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) that is in power at the Centre. Who gets to **inherit** the **legacy** of Bal Thackeray **has a huge bearing on** the political **fortunes** of both.

Though there is a legal battle for the name and symbol of the Shiv Sena, the inheritance will be **fundamentally settled** through politics. Whichever faction will be seen as the more real Shiv Sena by the public will win the battle, **regardless of** who gets to keep the symbol and the name. Therefore, both factions are **leaving no stone unturned** to **demonstrate** their public support. **The Dussehra rally**, the most notable event on the Sena annual calendar, **had** two **iterations** this year — one **addressed** by Mr. Thackeray at the traditional **venue** of Shivaji Park, and the other by Mr. Shinde six kilometres away. The first electoral test for the factions will be on November 3, the date of the Andheri East Assembly segment **by-election**. The Thackeray faction will be **facing off** with the BJP candidate who is **backed** by the Shinde faction. Mr. Thackeray has inherited the name of his father and Sena founder, Bal Thackeray, but his style and character may be a bit too **modest** for the party's reputation. Mr. Shinde **on the other hand** may lack the name, but is **equipped** for the street battles that have made the Sena. It is **unlikely** that both factions will survive over the long term: the symbol might not be enough to decide the winner, but it will have more than a symbolic value for the faction still standing after the **slugfest**.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'

Vocabulary

1. **Freeze** (verb) – to officially and legally prevent money or property from being used or moved रोकना
2. **The bow and arrow** (noun) – a weapon consisting of a bow together with an arrow that may be fired from it धनुष और बाण
3. **Faction** (noun) – group, party, camp, sect, coterie गुट
4. **Interim** (adjective) – temporary, provisional, short-term, intervening अस्थायी
5. **Furnish** (verb) – Give , provide, deliver, hand over पेश करना
6. **Claim** (verb) – assert, demand, request, declare, state दावा करना
7. **Preceding** (adjective) – prior, previous, foregoing, earlier, former पिछले
8. **Precedent** (noun) – example, model, case law, paradigm, preceding मिसाल, पूर्व उदाहरण
9. **Suspend** (verb) – discontinue, interrupt, delay, hang, stop लटकाना
10. **Contesting** (adjective) – struggling, disputing, conflicting, combating, competing विवादास्पद
11. **Rival** (adjective) – competitor, opponent, enemy, match, adversary विरोधी
12. **Mutual** (adjective) – reciprocal, joint, common, shared, collective आपसी
13. **Association** (noun) – union, league, alliance, connection सहयोग
14. **Lantern** (noun) – a light enclosed in a container that has a handle for holding it or hanging it up, or the container itself लालटेन
15. **Combative** (adjective) – aggressive, belligerent, bellicose, contentious, quarrelsome जुझारू
16. **Strident** (adjective) – Loud, vociferous, clamorous, shrill, raucous, discordant, harsh, piercing कठोर
17. **Inheritance** (noun) – the act of inheriting उत्तराधिकार
18. **Marshal** (verb) – assemble, organize, muster, arrange, mobilize इकट्ठा करना
19. **Fiction** (noun) – fabrication, fable, fantasy कथा
20. **Ally** (noun) – Friend, helper, supporter, assistant, partner, associate मित्र
21. **Inherit** (verb) – receive, succeed, be bequeathed, be left, obtain विरासत में पाना
22. **Legacy** (noun) – something that is a part of your history or that remains from an earlier time विरासत

23. **Have a bearing on** (phrase) – to have an influence on something or a relationship to something पर असर पड़ना
24. **Fortune** (noun) – luck, chance, wealth, fate, destiny भाग्य
25. **Fundamentally** (adverb) – basically, essentially, in essence मूलरूप में
26. **Settle** (verb) – resolve, establish, arrange, determine, decide निपटारा करना
27. **Regardless of** (phrase) – in spite of, despite, notwithstanding, without regard to, irrespective of भले ही
28. **Leave no stone unturned** (phrase) – to do everything you can to achieve a good result, especially when looking for something कोई कसार नहीं छोड़ना
29. **Demonstrate** (verb) – show, prove, display, manifest, evidence दिखाना
30. **Iteration** (noun) – Repetition, restatement, reiteration, recapitulation; speech पुनरावृत्ति
31. **Address** (verb) – Speak to, speech, talk, discourse, lecture संबोधित करना
32. **Venue** (noun) – place, location, spot घटनास्थल
33. **By-election** (noun) – an election to choose a new Member of Parliament for a particular town or area (a constituency). It is held when the former member has died or left suddenly उप-चुनाव
34. **Face off** (phrasal verb) – defy, battle, front, confront सामना करना
35. **Back** (verb) – support, sponsor, uphold, defend समर्थन करना
36. **Modest** (adjective) – Ordinary, humble, reserved, discreet, diffident, limited, plain and simple
37. **On the other hand** (phrase) – Instead, conversely, alternatively, then again, in contrast
38. **Equip** (verb) – to prepare somebody for a particular task किसी को विशेष कार्य के लिए तैयार करना
39. **Unlikely** (adjective) – not likely to happen; not expected असम्भव
40. **Slugfest** (noun) – a tough and challenging contest प्रतियोगिता, संघर्ष

Practice Exercise

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

1. The Shiv Sena may have felt the 'bow and arrow' went well with its constant need to appear ***combative*** and strident.
 - A. Arbiter
 - B. Belligerent
 - C. Paradox
 - D. Urbane
2. Both factions are ***marshalling*** facts and fiction in support of their claims and the ECI has a tough task in determining which side gets to own the Sena brand.
 - A. Paucity
 - B. Mellifluous
 - C. Mendicant
 - D. Assemble
3. The Thackeray faction will be ***facing off*** with the BJP candidate who is backed by the Shinde faction.
 - A. Homogeneous
 - B. Plethora
 - C. Confront
 - D. Inaugurate

4. **Idioms & Phrase**

The president's recent decision to back out of the trade agreement has ***queered the pitch*** for many companies seeking to enjoy lower export-import costs.

- A. To base an opinion, decision, or judgment on something
 - B. To become equal to someone in a competition when they had previously been winning
 - C. To be able to pass an obstacle.
 - D. To ruin, spoil, or undermine one's efforts, plans, or ideas.
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 economy grew 13.5% in Q1 2022-23, considerably slower than the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) forecast of 16.2%.**
- P.** Growth was driven by contact-intensive services, which faced Covid restrictions in the same quarter a year ago, and stepped-up government capex.
- Q.** Agriculture surprised on the upside, growing twice as fast as a year ago despite an intense summer that was expected to hurt yields.
- R.** Manufacturing snapped out of a contraction in the previous three months.
- S.** Demand revived in consumption, whose share climbed 5.9 percentage points to reach 59.9% of GDP, while investment demand rose by a more modest 1.9 percentage points to 34.7%.

T. Exports held their share, but elevated energy prices swelled imports, which gained 5.3 percentage points.

U. Government expenditure declined in terms of GDP share, which points to tighter control also reflecting in the fiscal deficit numbers.

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

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

Direction (Q6 – Q7): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them

6. If I would know (A)/ what you wanted (B)/ I would help you. (C)/ No error(D)

7. No source of energy is so cheap (A)/ as solar energy (B)/ in present age of energy crisis. (C)/ No error(D)

Directions (8-9): In the following questions two columns are given containing three Sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark option (E), i.e. "None of these" as your answer.

8.

Column (1)	Column (2)
A. The student could not understand why	D. the teacher was angry with him.
B. Though the project is in its infancy	E. there were many old-timers who were shocked and frightened.
C. That day when they brought back for the last time	F. it is in progress day by day.

- A. A-E B.A-D, B-F C.A-E, C-D D.B-D E. None of these

9.

Column (1)	Column (2)
A. Opportunities like these	D. are not offered every day
B. He is empowered to	E. act independently in routine matters
C. Unless you meet all the requirements	F. your application will be rejected.

- A.A-E B.A-D, B-E C.A-E, C-D D.B-D E. None of these

10. Find out the misspelt word

- A. Reccommend
- B. Seize
- C. Supersede
- D. Withhold

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

(The Hindu Editorial: Arbitrary and exclusionary – Sep 16, 2022)

A Constitution Bench led by Chief Justice of India U.U. Lalit is **(A)**/ now examined the validity of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, **(B)**/ which provides for 10% reservation to the economically weaker sections (EWS), **(C)**/ excluding Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who already have reservation in higher education institutions and government jobs. **(D)**

The Bench has finalised three issues for **amendment (A)** — whether the **hearing (B)** has breached the Constitution’s **basic(C)** structure by **permitting (D)** the state to make special provisions; whether it does so in relation to admissions to private **_____11_____** institutions and, lastly, if the exclusion of OBC/SC/ST communities from the scope of the quota **_____12_____** on the basic structure. These are valid questions and it could be argued that the legislation of the reservation in 2019 was done hastily without due diligence of the criteria adopted. For example, the setting of an annual family income of ₹8 lakh as a **_____13_____** to determine if someone belongs to the EWS is clearly problematic. If available consumer expenditure surveys such as the NSSO report, ‘Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12’, are relied on, a large **_____14_____** of the population will be eligible for reservations in the “below Rs. 8 lakh” EWS category and not just the truly deserving sections of the poor. A government-appointed committee submitted that this ceiling was reasonable, but it could not adequately explain how the income criterion was “more stringent” than the one for the OBC creamy layer. Also, the ₹8 lakh figure did not correspond to any data on the estimated number of EWS persons in the population with incomes related to it.

Even if the Court agrees to maintain that reservations can be provided on economic basis — something that has been explicitly denied so far with only social and educational backwardness being mentioned in the Constitution and reiterated in several judgments — excluding people of certain communities from this benefit despite their belonging to the EWS renders the legislation **discriminatory. (1)**/ This is a valid argument. **(2)**/ Petitioners have also argued that the net effect of the exclusion of Backward Classes and SC/ST aspirants from the EWS has been that they are now denied an opportunity to compete in the general category to the extent of 10%, in effect, limiting the quota to the “forward classes”. **(3)**/ In recent recruitment and entrance examinations such as the UPSC and JEE, marks cut-offs for admissions were lower for the EWS quota than that of the OBCs. **(4)**/ In essence, if an income criterion for identifying the economically weaker sections has to be the basis, it must arrive at a clearly determined figure for the limit unlike the ₹8 lakh figure, and all sections of society, irrespective of caste, should be eligible to avail of reservation under this category.

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

11. Whether it does so in relation to admissions to private _____ institutions

- A. Exigency
B. Unaided
C. Innocuous
D. Rustic
12. The exclusion of OBC/SC/ST communities from the scope of the quota _____ on the basic structure.
A. Subversive
B. Tramples
C. Obfuscate
D. Prodigy
13. For example, the setting of an annual family income of ₹8 lakh as a _____ to determine if someone belongs to the EWS is clearly problematic.
A. Proletariat
B. Ceiling
C. Nuance
D. Discriminate
14. If available consumer expenditure surveys such as the NSSO report, 'Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12', are relied on, a large _____ of the population.
A. Arcane
B. Consonant
C. Noxious
D. Chunk
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.**
A Constitution Bench led by Chief Justice of India U.U. Lalit is **(A)/** now examined the validity of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, **(B)/** which provides for 10% reservation to the economically weaker sections (EWS), **(C)/** excluding Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who already have reservation in higher education institutions and government jobs. **(D)**
A. (A)
B. (B)
C. (C)
D. (D)
E. No Error
16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**
Even if the Court agrees to maintain that reservations can be provided on economic basis — something that has been explicitly denied so far with only social and educational backwardness being mentioned in the Constitution and reiterated in several judgments — excluding people of certain communities from this benefit despite their belonging to the EWS renders the legislation discriminatory. **(1)/** This is a valid argument. **(2)/** Petitioners have also

argued that the net effect of the exclusion of Backward Classes and SC/ST aspirants from the EWS has been that they are now denied an opportunity to compete in the general category to the extent of 10%, in effect, limiting the quota to the “forward classes”. **(3)**/ In recent recruitment and entrance examinations such as the UPSC and JEE, marks cut-offs for admissions were lower for the EWS quota than that of the OBCs. **(4)**/

- A. 1234
- B. 3214
- C. 3241
- D. 2143
- E. 2134

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

DISCRIMINATORY

- (i) These reforms will abolish racially **discriminatory** laws.
- (ii) He lost his job when he was found to have **discriminatory** some of the company's money.
- (iii) The present study requires no prescribed entrance conditions, and permits solution for completely **discriminatory** shape.

- 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.

The Bench has finalised three issues for **amendment (A)** — whether the **hearing (B)** has breached the Constitution’s **basic(C)** structure by **permitting (D)** the state to make special provisions;

- A. C – A
- B. A – D
- C. A – B
- 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’m going to Janet’s party at the weekend
 - (ii) Mary’s, I think I’ll pass.
- A. As for

- B. Although
- C. Due to
- D. Unless
- E. Actually

20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks

He presided _____ the meeting in the absence of the chairman.

- A. Of
- B. Over
- C. With
- D. To

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

4. **Queer the pitch** (phrase) – To ruin, spoil, or undermine one’s efforts, plans, or ideas. बिगाड़ देना
5. **PQRSTU**
 The economy grew 13.5% in Q1 2022-23, considerably slower than the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) forecast of 16.2%. Growth was driven by contact-intensive services, which faced Covid restrictions in the same quarter a year ago, and stepped-up government capex. Agriculture surprised on the upside, growing twice as fast as a year ago despite an intense summer that was expected to hurt yields. Manufacturing snapped out of a contraction in the previous three months. Demand revived in consumption, whose share climbed 5.9 percentage points to reach 59.9% of GDP, while investment demand rose by a more modest 1.9 percentage points to 34.7%. Exports held their share, but elevated energy prices swelled imports, which gained 5.3 percentage points. Government expenditure declined in terms of GDP share, which points to tighter control also reflecting in the fiscal deficit numbers.
6. ‘would know’ के बदले ‘knew’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि present के unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए if-clause में if+subject+v2 का प्रयोग होता है तथा main clause में subject + would/could/might/should + v1 का; जैसे-
- i. If you worked hard, you would passed.
- 'would know' will be used instead of 'knew' because if + subject + v2 is used in if-clause to express unreal situation of present and subject + would/could/might/ in main clause should + v1; like-
- i. If you worked hard, you would passed.
7. ‘No source’ के बदले ‘No other source’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना positive Degree में करनी हो तो वाक्य की बनावट- ‘No other + singular countable noun....so/as+ positive degree+ as..... होती है; जैसे-
- i. No other boy in the class is so/as good as Raman.
- 'No other source' will be used instead of 'No source' because when more than two persons or things are to be compared in positive degree, then the structure of the sentence- 'No other + singular countable noun....so/as + positive' degree+ as..... is; like-
- i. No other boy in the class is so/as good as Raman.
8. **Correct Option: B**
- The student could not understand why the teacher was angry with him.**
 Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

Though the project is in its infancy, it is in progress day by day.

Fragment B of column 1 is matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

That day when they brought back for the last time there were many old-timers who were shocked and frightened

Fragment C of column 1 is not matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

Correct is: That day when they were brought back for the last time there were many old-timers who were shocked and frightened.

- 'brought' के बदले 'were brought' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'brought' एक Transitive verb है जिसका subject 'they', 'doer' नहीं है बल्कि 'receiver' है, और यदि subject 'receiver' हो तो verb passive होता है।

9. **Correct Option: B**

Opportunities like these are not offered every day.

Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

He is empowered to act independently in routine matters.

Fragment B of column 1 is matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

Unless you meet all the requirements your application will be rejected.

Fragment C of column 1 is matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

Correct is: Unless you meet all the requirements your application will be rejected.

10. **Recommend** (verb) – suggest, advise, advocate, urge, endorse अनुशंसा करना
11. **Unaided** (adjective) – solo, alone, independently, single-handed बिना सहायता के
12. **Trample** (verb) – crush, tread, squash, flatten, stamp रौंदना
13. **Ceiling** (noun) – limit, maximum, upper limit अधिकतम सीमा
14. **Chunk** (noun) – Portion, lump, piece, amount हिस्सा
15. 'examined' के बदले 'examining' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य active voice में है।
16. (B) **3214**

Petitioners have also argued that the net effect of the exclusion of Backward Classes and SC/ST aspirants from the EWS has been that they are now denied an opportunity to compete in the general category to the extent of 10%, in effect, limiting the quota to the "forward classes". This is a valid argument. Even if the Court agrees to maintain that reservations can be provided on economic basis – something that has been explicitly denied so far with only social and educational backwardness being mentioned in the Constitution and reiterated in several judgments – excluding people of certain communities from this benefit despite their

belonging to the EWS renders the legislation discriminatory. In recent recruitment and entrance examinations such as the UPSC and JEE, marks cut-offs for admissions were lower for the EWS quota than that of the OBCs.

17. **Discriminatory** (adjective) – prejudiced, biased, unfair, preferential, invidious भेदभावपूर्ण

According to the given options only (i) is contextually correct.

Because the (ii) and (iii) sentences are not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like

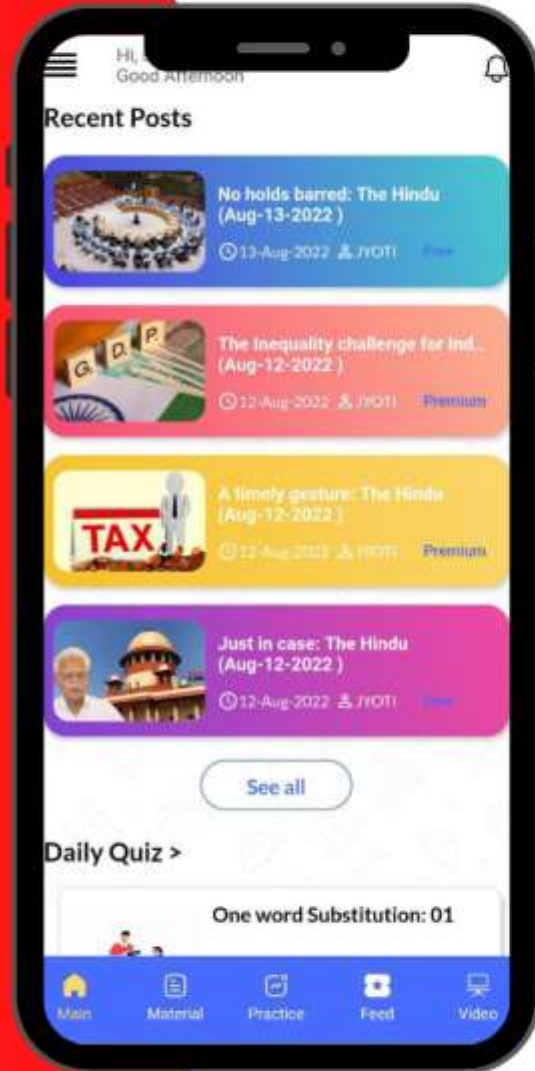
(ii) He lost his job when he was found to have appropriated some of the company's money.

(iii) The present study requires no prescribed entrance conditions, and permits solution for completely arbitrary shape.

19. I'm going to Janet's party at the weekend. **As for** Mary's, I think I'll pass.

Explanation of other important word

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q. 1	Arbiter	noun	One who decides; a Judge	मध्यस्थ
	Paradox	noun	An untrue statement or phenomenon that nonetheless seem logical	विरोधाभास
	Urbane	adjective	Poised; sophisticated; refined	परिष्कृत
Q.2	Paucity	noun	Scarcity	कमी
	Mellifluous	adjective	Sweetly flowing	मधुर
	Mendicant	noun	A beggar	भिक्षुक
Q.3	Homogeneous	adjective	Uniform; made entirely of one thing	समरूप, समरस,
	Plethora	noun	An excess	बहुतायत
	Inaugurate	verb	To begin officially; to induct formally into office	अभिषेक करना
Q. 11	Exigency	noun	An emergency; an urgency	अत्यावश्यकता
	Innocuous	adjective	Harmless; banal	अहानिकर
	Rustic	adjective	Rural; lacking urban comforts or sophistication; primitive	देहाती
Q.12	Subversive	adjective	Corrupting; overthrowing; undermining; insurgent	विनाशक
	Obfuscate	verb	To darken; to confuse; to make confusing	अंधेरा करना
	Prodigy	noun	An extremely talented child; an extraordinary accomplishment	विलक्षण गुण-संपन्न मनुष्य
Q. 13	Proletariat	noun	The industrial working class	सर्वहारा
	Nuance	noun	A subtle difference or distinction	सूक्ष्म अंतर
	Discriminate	verb	To discern; to differentiate.	भेदभाव
Q. 14	Arcane	adjective	Mysterious; known only to a select few	रहस्य का, भेद का
	Consonant	adjective	Harmonious; in agreement	अनुरूप, अनुकूल
	Noxious	adjective	Harmful; offensive	हानिकारक



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