

A new era: On Anwar Ibrahim

Anwar Ibrahim will have to **deliver on** his **progressive** agenda for Malaysia

Once a rising star within the **ruling** United Malays National Organisation (UMNO). And then a **rebel reformer** thrown into **prison** by his **former** boss. The story of Anwar Ibrahim is that of power, **revolt**, **incarceration** and comeback. In the **ups and downs** of his long career, Mr. Anwar never **gave up** on his political **activism** or faith in his movement, Reformasi (Reform), which has finally taken him to the office that **evaded** him for over two **decades**. In last week's elections, his **coalition** Pakatan Harapan (PH, Alliance of Hope), emerged as the largest **bloc** in Parliament following which Malaysia's King appointed the 75-year-old leader as the Prime Minister. In the 1990s, **Mr. Anwar**, then the Deputy Prime Minister, **was** seen as the **obvious successor** of the all-powerful Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. But their **differences** and his **calls for** reform within UMNO and the government **led to** his **downfall**. He was jailed over **sodomy** charges, which he denies. Two jail terms later, **Mr. Anwar**, in 2018, **joined hands with** Dr. Mahathir, and **managed** to **oust** from power the UMNO, which was **grappling** with corruption **scandals**. **Dr. Mahathir**, who became the Prime Minister again, **gave** Mr. Anwar a **pardon** but refused to share power with him, pushing the country into political **instability**. But this time, Mr. Anwar is free of legal **hurdles** and does not face any immediate challenge to his claim to power.

The election results, however, also **showed** Malaysia's **polarising** polity. This is the first time Malaysians voted in a **hung Parliament**. Mr. Anwar's **bloc** (PH), which promised corruption-free **governance** and protection of **minority** rights, **won** 82 seats of the 222-member Assembly. Former Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin's Perikatan Nasional (PN) got 73 seats, while Prime Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob's **Barisan Nasional** (BN) — **dominated** by UMNO — **was** defeated with its 30 seats. While the result clearly **underscored** growing **resentment** towards UMNO, it also showed the rise of the Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS), which is part of the Perikatan coalition. **The PAS**, which won 49 seats on its own, **wants** a **theocratic** Islamic rule in Malaysia and religious interpretation of the Constitution. **Perhaps** the biggest challenge Mr. Anwar faces is the growing **polarisation** of Malaysian society. As an opposition leader, he **campaigned** for equality and minority rights and questioned corruption and **cronyism**. Now, as Prime Minister, he has to **translate** them into action. And he has to do so when his government would be dependent on coalition partners for majority in Parliament and at a time when Islamist **forces** that challenge his progressive agenda **are on the rise**. **A tall ask indeed.**

- **Manage** (to) (verb) – succeed in achieving or producing (something difficult). सफल होना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'. [Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Era** (noun) – Period, age, time युग
2. **Deliver on** (verb) – to do what is required by (a promise or pledge) को पूरा करना (वादा, वचन)
3. **Progressive** (Adjective) – Favoring or promoting progress प्रगतिशील
4. **Ruling** (adjective) – governing, in charge, leading, dominant, controlling, सत्तारूढ़
5. **Rebel** (adjective) – insurgent, revolt, mutiny, dissident, maverick विद्रोही
6. **Reformer** (noun) – person working to change and improve something सुधारक
7. **Prison** (noun) – jail, penitentiary, lockup, brig जेल
8. **Former** (adjective) – previous, earlier, prior, ex पूर्व
9. **Revolt** (noun) – rebellion, revolution, insurrection, riot, insurgence, insurgency विद्रोह
10. **Incarceration** (noun) – imprisonment, internment, custody, detention कारावास
11. **Ups and downs** (phrase) – a succession of both good and bad experiences उतार चढ़ाव
12. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – quit, abandon, surrender, relinquish, renounce छोड़ देना
13. **Activism** (noun) – Involvement, engagement; Political action, social action, direct action सक्रियतावाद
14. **Evade** (verb) – to avoid dealing with or doing something टालना, टालमटोल करना
15. **Decade** (noun) – A period of 10 years दशक
16. **Coalition** (noun) – alliance, union, partnership, affiliation, bloc गठबंधन
17. **Bloc** (noun) – Alliance, association, coalition, federation गुट
18. **Obvious** (adjective) – evident, apparent, manifest, patent, conspicuous प्रत्यक्ष
19. **Successor** (noun) – A person or thing that succeeds another. उत्तराधिकारी
20. **Differences** (noun) – a disagreement, quarrel, or dispute मतभेद
21. **Call** (for) (noun) – demand, Request, plea, appeal, bid मांग
22. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, give rise to, result in, bring about वजह बनना
23. **Downfall** (noun) – Failure that results in a loss of position; collapse, breakdown, defeat पतन
24. **Sodomy** (noun) – any sexual act involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another

25. **Join hands with** (phrase)– work together.
हाथ मिलाना
26. **Oust** (verb) – expel, remove, eject, kick out, dismiss निकाल देना, हटा देना
27. **Grapple** (with) (verb) – cope with, contend with, confront, fight से जूझना
28. **Scandal** (noun) – a disgraceful event कांड
29. **Pardon** (noun) – forgiveness, absolution, mercy, remission क्षमादान
30. **Instability** (noun) – unpredictability, variability, unsteadiness, volatility, shakiness, flux, wavering अस्थिरता
31. **Hurdle** (noun) – obstacle, hindrance, barrier, obstruction, impediment बाधा
32. **Polarising** (adjective) – divided into two completely opposing groups ध्रुवीकरण
33. **Hung parliament** (noun) – a parliament in which no political party has enough seats to secure an overall majority.
34. **Governance** (noun) – The action or manner of governing a state, organization, etc. शासन
35. **Minority** (adjective) – a small group of people within a community or country, differing from the main population in race, religion, language, or political persuasion.
36. **Dominate** (verb) – Control, rule, lead, govern, direct हावी होना, प्रभुत्व रखना
37. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, underline, stress, highlight, accentuate जोर देना
38. **Resentment** (noun) – Anger, bitterness, animosity, pique, indignation, rancor नाराजगी
39. **Theocratic** (adjective) – relating to a system of government in which priests rule in the name of God
40. **Perhaps** (adverb) – maybe, for all I know, for all you know शायद
41. **Polarisation** (noun) – the act of dividing something, especially something that contains different people or opinions, into two completely opposing groups ध्रुवीकरण
42. **Campaign** (verb) – crusade, fight, strive, drive, speak for, push अभियान चलाना
43. **Cronyism** (noun) – the appointment of friends and associates to positions of authority, without proper regard to their qualifications. भाई-भतीजावाद
44. **Translate (into action)** (verb) – Put into effect; carry out.
45. **On the rise** (phrase) – increasing. उफान पर
46. **A tall ask** (phrase) – a request that is difficult to fulfill: कठिन काम
47. **Indeed** (adverb) – as expected, to be sure, in fact, in point of fact वास्तव में

Practice Exercise

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

1. The story of Anwar Ibrahim is that of power, revolt, incarceration and comeback.
 - A. Evanescent
 - B. Conjure
 - C. Imprisonment
 - D. Notorious
2. Dr. Mahathir, who became the Prime Minister again, gave Mr. Anwar a pardon but refused to share power with him, pushing the country into political instability.
 - A. Pernicious
 - B. Juxtapose
 - C. Tenuous
 - D. Forgiveness
3. While the result clearly underscored growing resentment towards UMNO
 - A. Qualify
 - B. Anger
 - 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 presentation of a memorandum against Tamil Nadu Governor R.N. Ravi by MPs of the ruling DMK-led Secular Progressive Alliance to President Droupadi Murmu is yet another reflection of the fractured relationship between the DMK regime and the Governor.

P. What the Alliance argued was that Mr. Ravi, instead of forwarding the Bill to the President, even in the first instance had chosen to return it to the Assembly, "which is ultra vires of the powers conferred on a Governor".

Q. dealt with Mr. Ravi's approach towards the TN Admission to UG Medical Degree Courses Bill 2021, also called NEET [National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test] exemption Bill, which is now awaiting presidential assent.

R. The memorandum has slammed the Governor's way of functioning, "openly contradicting its [Tamil Nadu government's] policy in public and unduly delaying assent to Bills".

S. But quite needlessly, the joint statement also took strong exception to the Governor's public statements on matters unrelated to governance such as Sanatana Dharma, Dravidian heritage, Tamil pride and Thirukkural, a Tamil classical work.

T. In an account of 20 Bills passed by the State Assembly and pending with the Governor, the memorandum, expectedly,

U. Irrespective of their differences, this unfortunate development could have been avoided with some effort and reasoning on both sides.

Which among the following will be the **Third** 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. People who live on (A)/ glass houses (B)/ should not throw stones. (C)/ No Error(D)
7. The library members were asked (A)/ to return back the books (B)/ to the library (C)/ No Error (D)
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.

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

COAX

- (i) A mother was **coaxing** her reluctant child into the water.
(ii) This means that if central guidelines are to be implemented, lower levels of government must be **coaxed** or forced to comply.
(iii) Mayers mentions that other historians hold different views, but he **coaxed**, by and large, from discussing these.
- 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

He decided to go to the more expensive university in New York rather than partake _____ a free college education in his home state.

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

Answers

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 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. **URTQPS**

The presentation of a memorandum against Tamil Nadu Governor R.N. Ravi by MPs of the ruling DMK-led Secular Progressive Alliance to President Droupadi Murmu is yet another reflection of the fractured relationship between the DMK regime and the Governor. Irrespective of their differences, this unfortunate development could have been avoided with some effort and reasoning on both sides. The memorandum has slammed the Governor's way of functioning, "openly contradicting its [Tamil Nadu government's] policy in public and unduly delaying assent to Bills". In an account of 20 Bills passed by the State Assembly and pending with the Governor, the memorandum, expectedly, dealt with Mr. Ravi's approach towards the TN Admission to UG Medical Degree Courses Bill 2021, also called NEET [National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test] exemption Bill, which is now awaiting presidential assent. What the Alliance argued was that Mr. Ravi, instead of forwarding the Bill to the President, even in the first instance had chosen to return it to the Assembly, "which is ultra vires of the powers conferred on a Governor". But quite needlessly, the joint statement also took strong exception to the Governor's public statements on matters unrelated to governance such as Sanatana Dharma, Dravidian heritage, Tamil pride and Thirukkural, a Tamil classical work.

6. (A) 'on' के बदले 'In' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'live in a house / a room / a flat etc.' का प्रयोग होता है।

- 'In' will be used instead of 'on' because 'live in a house / a room / a flat etc.' is used.

7. (B) 'back' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि 'return' का अर्थ ही है 'bring back, give back' अर्थात् 'वापस लाना, वापस देना' Return somebody / something to somebody /something का अर्थ है 'bring/ give/put/send somebody / something to somebody/ something'; जैसे-

- He returned my books.
- He returned the books to the library.
- He gave the books back to the library.

- Use of 'back' is unnecessary because 'return' itself means 'bring back, give back' /put/send somebody / something to somebody/ something'; As-

- He returned my books.
- He returned the books to the library.
- He gave the books back to the library.

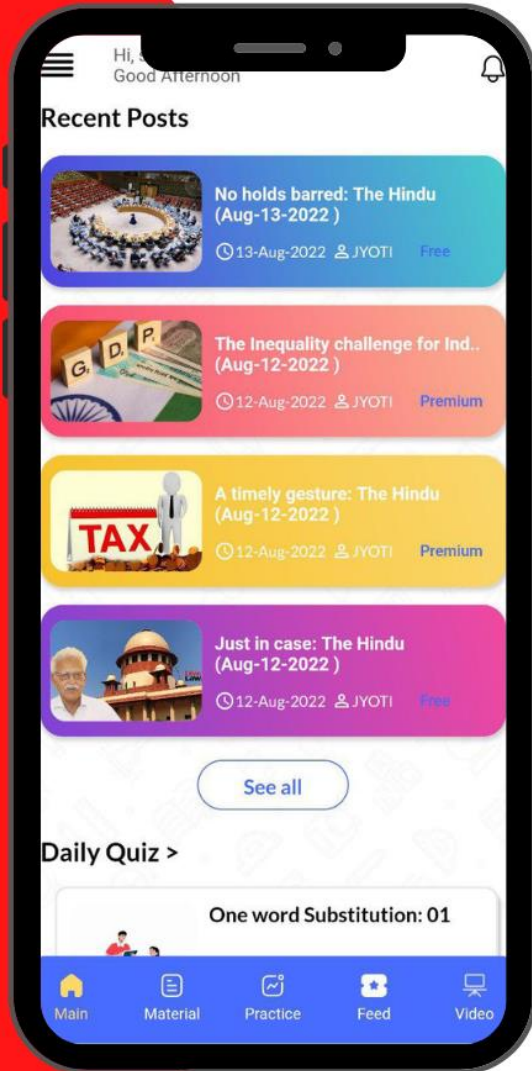
8. 'type' के बदले 'types' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'seven thousand + Plural Noun' का प्रयोग होगा।

- '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-
- i. 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. **Coax** (verb) – persuade, wheedle, cajole, talk into something, get round मनाना, फुसलाना
According to the given options only (i) & (ii) are contextually correct.
Mayers mentions that other historians hold different views, but he refrains, by and large, from discussing these.
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	Evanescence	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	Flimsy; 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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