

Leave quietly: On a new round of political crisis in Fiji

Bainimarama should accept the results in Fiji, and respectfully leave the office

Fiji, the **tiny archipelago** nation in the South Pacific that has seen several **coups** since it got independence from the British in 1970, **is** facing a new round of power struggle and political **instability**. The latest crisis **broke out** after the December 14 general election produced a **hung assembly** with the **ruling** Fiji First party of Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama winning 26 seats in the 55-member Parliament, three short of majority. The People's **Alliance** of **former** Prime Minister and current opposition leader Sitiveni Rabuka **came** second with 21 seats. **Mr. Bainimarama**, who came to power through a coup in 2006 and later **refashioned** himself as a democratic leader under a new Constitution that was introduced in 2013, **has** faced **criticism** of **suppressing dissent** and **cracking down on** the opposition. The election was **marred** by **allegations** of fraud. But after the results were announced, three opposition parties came together to **unseat** Mr. Bainimarama and form a **coalition** government. The People's **Alliance** and its coalition **partner**, the National Federation Party (which won five seats), **have** 26 MPs' support. This left the third opposition **bloc**, the Social Democratic Liberal Party which won three seats, in a **kingmaker's** role. The party decided on Tuesday in a close internal vote to support Mr. Rabuka, **tilting the balance** in favour of the People's Alliance.

Mr. Rabuka, who first came to power through a coup in 1987 and then faced elections, **is** an experienced politician who built the opposition unity based on their common **enmity** towards Mr. Bainimarama's rule. Mr. Bainimarama has **emerged** on the world stage as a major **advocate** of actions against climate change. His government also saw Fiji **deepening** its relationship with China, whose **footprint** in the South Pacific is rapidly **expanding**. The Fiji First still remains a strong party, but the opposition deal **sealed its fate**. The Prime Minister has not **conceded** yet. After the opposition announced the coalition agreement, the government **called in** the military. Authorities say there were incidents of **ethnic** violence (between **indigenous** Fijians and ethnic Indians). Fiji has a history of ethnic **clashes**, but the opposition says there is no **law-and-order** problem and that Mr. Bainimarama is trying to **cling on to** power. Any **attempt** to **sabotage** the election results **will destabilise** the country internally, **disrupt** its ethnic balance and complicate its foreign policy **agenda**. Mr. Bainimarama should accept the results, respectfully leave the office and **set** a strong **precedent of** peaceful **transition** of power for the country's political class. [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Call in** (phrasal verb) – ask someone to come and help बुलाना (मदद के लिए)

Vocabulary

1. **Tiny** (adjective) – small, little, diminutive, miniature, minute **बहुत छोटा**
2. **Archipelago** (noun) –an extensive group of islands. **द्वीपसमूह**
3. **Coup** (noun) – seizure of political power, takeover **तख्तापलट**
4. **Instability** (noun) – unpredictability, variability, unsteadiness, volatility, flux, wavering **अस्थिरता**
5. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – Start abruptly; begin, start, erupt **अचानक शुरू होना**
6. **A Hung assembly** (noun) – If no single party or pre-poll alliance gets a clear majority in any state election, it is called a hung assembly.
7. **Ruling** (adjective) – governing, in charge, leading, dominant, controlling **सत्तारूढ़**
8. **Former** (adjective) – previous, past, earlier, prior **भूतपूर्व**
9. **Refashion** (verb) – alter, change, modify, transform, renovate **नया रूपदेना**
10. **Criticism** (noun) – censure, condemnation, critique, disapproval **आलोचना**
11. **Suppress** (verb) –repress, restrain, curb, stem, control **दबाना**
12. **Dissent** (noun) –difference of opinion, argument, dispute, demur **मतभेद, असहमति**
13. **Crack down on** (phrase) – take severe measures against someone **सख्त कार्रवाई करना**
14. **Mar** (verb) – spoil, ruin, impair, upset, damage **प्रभावित करना/ बिगाडना**
15. **Allegation** (noun) –charge, accusation, claim, assertion **आरोप**
16. **Unseat** (verb) – depose, oust, remove from office, topple **हटाना**
17. **Coalition** (noun) – alliance, union, partnership, affiliation, bloc **गठबंधन**
18. **Alliance** (noun) –association, union, federation **संगठन**
19. **Bloc** (noun) – Alliance, association, coalition, federation **गुट**
20. **Kingmaker** (noun) – a person who brings leaders to power through the exercise of political influence.
21. **Tilt the balance** (phrase) – To change the balance of a situation, such that one side or element is favored or gains advantage. **झुकना (के पक्ष में)**
22. **Enmity** (noun) – hostility, hate, antagonism, animosity, antipathy **दुश्मनी**
23. **Emerge** (verb) – come out, appear, come into view, become visible **उभरना/ बाहर आना**

24. **Advocate** (noun) – supporter, backer, promoter, believer समर्थक
25. **Deepen** (verb) – Make more intense, stronger, or more marked गहरा होना
26. **Footprint** (noun) –The area occupied or affected by something/someone पदचिह्न
27. **Expand** (verb) – extend, increase, enlarge, grow, broaden बढ़ाना /विस्तार करना
28. **Seal one's fate** (phrase) – To solidify or confirm that a particular, usually unpleasant, thing will happen निश्चित रूप से होना है
29. **Concede** (verb) – admit, acknowledge, accept स्वीकार करना/मानना
30. **Ethnic** (adjective) – Cultural, racial जातीय
31. **Indigenous** (adjective) – Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native. स्वदेशी
32. **Clash** (noun) – confrontation, skirmish, brush, encounter संघर्ष /टकराव
33. **Law-and-order** (noun) – a situation characterized by respect for and obedience to the rules of a society. कानून-व्यवस्था
34. **Cling on to** (phrase) – to hold/keep on (to someone or something) very tightly. पकड़कर रखना (सत्ता)
35. **Sabotage** (verb) – deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage. नुकसान पहुंचाना
36. **Destablise** (verb) – become unstable अस्थिर करना
37. **Disrupt** (verb) – disturb, interrupt, upset, disorder, unsettle बाधित करना
38. **Agenda** (noun) – a list of items to be discussed at a formal meeting.
39. **Set a precedent of** (phrase) – to set an example or rule to be followed एक मिसाल कायम करना
40. **Transition** (noun) – change, move, passage, transformation, conversion परिवर्तन

Practice Exercise

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

- Three opposition parties came together to unseat Mr. Bainimarama and form a coalition government.
 - Depose
 - Ambivalent
 - Capricious
 - Delude
- Mr. Rabuka is an experienced politician who built the opposition unity based on their common enmity towards Mr. Bainimarama's rule.
 - Marshal
 - Hostility
 - Preempt
 - Allocate
- Any attempt to sabotage the election results will destabilise the country internally.
 - Oblique
 - Promulgate
 - Destroy
 - Stringent
- Idioms & Phrase**

Dave still hasn't decided where he wants to go to dinner, so I'm going to force his hand—I need to make reservations as soon as possible!

 - Something that you no longer need and that is not useful any more, although it cost a lot of money
 - To make people work very hard and treat them strictly and perhaps harshly
 - To make someone do something that they are not willing to do or to make someone do something before they are ready to do
 - To clasp hands in greeting , agreement , etc
- Direction: Two 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.**
 - women have the same right to a medically safe abortion as (A)/ The Supreme Court's ruling holding that single and unmarried (B)/ married women is a necessary intervention to set right an anomaly between the letter of the law and its practice.(C)/
 - as well as on the right to dignity, privacy and bodily autonomy of women, (D)/ the Court has ruled that there is no rationale for excluding single or unmarried women from the categories of women who could seek abortion care after (E)/ Anchored on the equality clause in the Constitution, (F)/ the completion of 20 weeks of pregnancy, but before 24 weeks. (G)/
 - ABC, EFDG
 - DGFE, BAC

- C. BAC, FDEG
- D. FDGE, CBA
- E. None of the above

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

6. The teacher was tense (A)/ when he entered (B)/ the class which comprised of (C)/ a hundred students. (D) No Error (E)
7. There is no rule (A)/ regarding the length of a precis (B)/ with relation to (C)/ that of the original passage. (D) No Error (E)
8. Had I realised (A)/ your house was (B)/ such a long way off(C)/ I would take a taxi. (D) No Error (E)
9. Scarcely we had (A)/ reached the office (B)/ when it started (C)/ raining cats and dogs.(D) No Error (E)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
 - A. Apparent
 - B. Grievous
 - C. Relinquishment
 - D. Concensual

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

(The Indian Express: A reassessment of economic outlook – Nov 15, 2022)

With growing uncertainty over the future of the global economy, policy mandarins in Delhi seem to be reassessing the country's macroeconomic outlook. **(1)/** Implicit in this reassessment of key economic variables is perhaps the acknowledgment that even though India will be one of the fastest growing economies during this period, it will not be unaffected by the changing global conditions. **(2)/** The revised expectations, as reported in this paper, suggest that the economy is likely to grow slower than what has been expected so far, **(3)/** even as the combination of high inflation and high fiscal and current account deficits could increase economic vulnerability. **(4)/**

In its last monetary policy committee meeting, the Reserve Bank of India had _____**(a)**_____ the economy to grow at 7 per cent in 2022-23, marginally lower than its earlier expectation of 7.2 per cent. _____**(b)**_____, government officials now say that growth of around 6.5 per cent will be "a reasonable expectation".

While more clarity over economic conditions will emerge **(A)/** once the second quarter GDP numbers **(B)/** are released at the end of this month, this reassessment perhaps reflect a more realistic **evaluation** of **(C)/** the economic outlook, given global and domestic macroeconomic conditions. **(D)**

The impact of aggressive tightening by central banks in developed economies is already beginning to show up in India's exports data.

The assessments of inflation and the twin deficits are equally a matter of concern. On inflation, government officials are hopeful of ending the fiscal year with retail inflation at 6.5 per cent. In comparison, the RBI has _____**(c)**_____ inflation to fall from 6.5 per cent in the third quarter to 5.8

per cent in the fourth quarter. The inflation data released on Monday showed that it has eased to 6.77 per cent in October, down from 7.41 per cent in September. Despite a decline, however, inflation will continue to remain above the central bank's target. On the fiscal deficit, government officials are hopeful of containing it at 6.5 per cent of GDP despite both food and fertiliser subsidies being significantly higher than budgeted. Higher than expected tax collections will help bridge part of the gap. In the first half of the year, the Centre's tax collections have grown at around 18 per cent, compared to less than 1.8 per cent projected in the Union budget. While the government is likely to keep a tight _____ **(d)** _____ on non-productive expenditure, elevated crude oil prices will continue to weigh on the current account deficit. Considering that these **stability(A)** are unlikely to **ease(B)** in the near term, the policy framework should be **geared(C)** towards preserving macroeconomic **risks(D)**. But doing so requires, first, a realistic assessment of the state of the economy.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

11. In its last monetary policy committee meeting, the Reserve Bank of India had _____ the economy to grow at 7 per cent in 2022-23, marginally lower than its earlier expectation of 7.2 per cent.

Fill the most appropriate option in (a)

- (i) Pegged
- (ii) Undergone
- (iii) Terminated
- (iv) Contained
- (v) Eased

- A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (v) D. Both (ii) and (iv) E. None of the above

12. _____, government officials now say that growth of around 6.5 per cent will be "a reasonable expectation".

Fill the most appropriate option in (b)

- (i) Across
- (ii) Whether
- (iii) However
- (iv) While
- (v) Over

- A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iii) D. Both (v) and (iv) E. None of the above

13. In comparison, the RBI has _____ inflation to fall from 6.5 per cent in the third quarter to 5.8 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Fill the most appropriate option in (c)

- (i) Predict
- (ii) Foresee
- (iii) Projected
- (iv) Preserved

- A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iii) D. Both (i), (ii), (iii) E. None of the above

14. While the government is likely to keep a tight _____ on non-productive expenditure, elevated crude oil prices will continue to weigh on the current account deficit.

Fill the most appropriate option in (d)

- (i) Strict
- (ii) Hold
- (iii) Leash
- (iv) Bound

A. Only (i) B. Only (iv) C. Only (iii) D. Both (iii) and (ii) E. None of the above

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.**

While more clarity over economic conditions will emerge **(A)**/ once the second quarter GDP numbers **(B)**/ are released at the end of this month, this reassessment perhaps reflect a more realistic **evaluation** of **(C)**/ the economic outlook, given global and domestic macroeconomic conditions. **(D)**

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

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

With growing uncertainty over the future of the global economy, policy mandarins in Delhi seem to be reassessing the country's macroeconomic outlook. **(1)**/ Implicit in this reassessment of key economic variables is perhaps the acknowledgment that even though India will be one of the fastest growing economies during this period, it will not be unaffected by the changing global conditions. **(2)**/ The revised expectations, as reported in this paper, suggest that the economy is likely to grow slower than what has been expected so far, **(3)**/ even as the combination of high inflation and high fiscal and current account deficits could increase economic vulnerability. **(4)**

- A. 2341
- B. 1234
- C. 2134
- D. 2143
- E. 4321

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

EVALUATION

- (i) Mere preferences independent of **evaluation** are excluded, although they provide goals in the ordinary sense.

- (ii) On-farm **evaluation** of the contribution of sole and mixed applications of organic matter and urea to maize grain production in the savanna.
- (iii) Major **evaluation** to the text will be accepted only at the author's expense.
- 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.
Considering that these **stability(A)** are unlikely to **ease(B)** in the near term, the policy framework should be **geared(C)** towards preserving macroeconomic **risks(D)**.
- A. A – D
B. B – A
C. D – B
D. A – C
E. No arrangement
19. In the following question, two statements and five connectors are given. Only one of the connectors from those given can be used to combine the given two statements into one sentence without changing the meaning. Choose that connector as your answer.
- (i) Mohan has stopped watching what he eats.
(ii) He is starting to get really heavy.
- A. Unlike
B. Though
C. Moreover
D. Therefore
E. None of these
20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks
Being spiritual he is disgusted _____ materials lie life.
- A. Of
B. In
C. With
D. To

Answers

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

Explanations

- Unseat** (verb) – depose, oust, remove from office, topple हटाना
 - Ambivalent** (adjective) – Undecided; neutral; wishy-washy दुविधा में पड़ा हुआ, अनिर्णीत
 - Capricious** (adjective) – Unpredictable; likely to change at any moment मनमौजी
 - Delude** (adjective) – To deceive धोखा देना
- Enmity** (noun) – hostility, hate, antagonism, animosity, antipathy दुश्मनी
 - Marshal** (verb) – To Arrange in order; to gather together for the purpose of doing something सुव्यवस्थित करना
 - Preempt** (verb) – To seize something by prior right जगह ले लेना
 - Allocate** (verb) – To distribute; to assign; to allot बांटना, ठहराना
- Sabotage** (verb) – deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage. नुकसान पहुंचाना
 - Oblique** (adjective) – Indirect; at an angle अप्रत्यक्ष
 - Promulgate** (verb) – To proclaim; to publicly or formally declare something घोषणा करना
 - Stringent** (adjective) – Strict; restrictive कठोर
- Force someone's hand (Phrase)** – to make someone do something that they are not willing to do or to make someone do something before they are ready to do जबरदस्ती करना
- BAC, FDEG**
 The Supreme Court's ruling holding that single and unmarried women have the same right to a medically safe abortion as married women is a necessary intervention to set right an anomaly between the letter of the law and its practice. Anchored on the equality clause in the Constitution, as well as on the right to dignity, privacy and bodily autonomy of women, the Court has ruled that there is no rationale for excluding single or unmarried women from the categories of women who could seek abortion care after the completion of 20 weeks of pregnancy, but before 24 weeks.
- (C) 'of' का प्रयोग Superfluous (अनावश्यक) है, और इसे हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि 'comprise' = 'consist of' होता है; जैसे-
 - This book comprises ten chapters.
 - This book consists of ten chapters.
 - (C) Use of 'of' is superfluous, and has to be removed because 'comprise' = 'consist of'; like-

- iii. This book comprises ten chapters.
iv. This book consists of ten chapters.
7. (C) 'with' के बदले 'in' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in relation to' एक Idiom है जिसका अर्थ है 'concerning' (संबंधित); जैसे-
- i. He made no comments in relation to her affairs.
- (C) 'in' will be used instead of 'with' because 'in relation to' is an Idiom which means 'concerning' (related); like-

i. He made no comments in relation to her affairs.
8. (D) 'would take' के बदले 'would have taken' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि बनावट 'Had + Subject + v3.... Subject + would + have v3 से past के unreal situation का बोध होता है; जैसे-
- i. Had he worked hard, he would have succeeded.
- (D) 'would have taken' will be used instead of 'would take' because the texture 'Had + Subject + v3.... Subject + would + have v3 gives a sense of the unreal situation of the past; like-

i. Had he worked hard, he would have succeeded.
9. (A) 'we had' के बदले 'had we' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'had we' will be used instead of 'we had'.
10. **Consensual** (adjective) – by the mutual consent of two or more parties. सहमति से
11. **Peg** (verb) – to fix or keep something at a certain level एक विशेष स्तर पर स्थिर बनाए रखना
- **Undergo** (verb) – Experience, feel, suffer, endure, go through गुजरना
 - **Terminate** (verb) – end, finish, conclude, stop, cease समाप्त करना
 - **Contained** (verb) – hold, Limit, restrict, inhibit, suppress, repress रोकना
 - **Ease** (verb) – alleviate, relieve, comfort, mitigate, soothe; reduce, lessen कम करना
12. **However** – used to introduce a statement that contrasts with or seems to contradict something that has been said previously.
13. **Project** (verb) – Predict, Envisage, Foresee अनुमान लगाना
- **Preserve** (verb) – keep, maintain, save, conserve बनाए रखना
14. **Keep a tight leash on** (phrase) – To maintain strict or tight control over one सख्त नियंत्रण बनाए रखना
15. 'Reflect' के बदले 'Reflects' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Sentence का subject (i.e. reassessment) 'singular' है जिसके लिए singular verb का प्रयोग होगा !
16. (B) **1234**
With growing uncertainty over the future of the global economy, policy mandarins in Delhi seem to be reassessing the country's macroeconomic outlook. Implicit in this reassessment of

key economic variables is perhaps the acknowledgment that even though India will be one of the fastest growing economies during this period, it will not be unaffected by the changing global conditions. The revised expectations, as reported in this paper, suggest that the economy is likely to grow slower than what has been expected so far, even as the combination of high inflation and high fiscal and current account deficits could increase economic vulnerability.

17. **Evaluation** (noun) – Assessment, appraisal, estimation, calculation, estimate मूल्यांकन

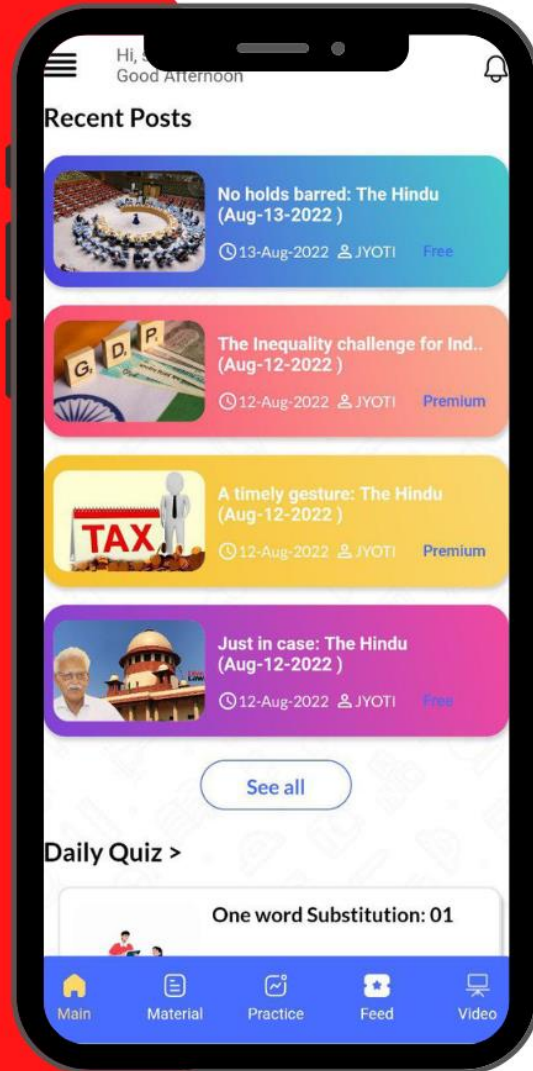
According to the given options only (i) AND (ii) are contextually correct.

Because the (iii) sentence is not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like

Major **alterations** to the text will be accepted only at the author's expense.

18. Considering that these risks are unlikely to ease in the near term, the policy framework should be geared towards preserving macroeconomic stability.

19. Mohan has stopped watching what he eats. **Therefore** he is starting to get really heavy



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