

## A riot of losers: On the violence of Jair Bolsonaro supporters in Brazil

Bolsonaro should **concede defeat** and ask his supporters to **stand down**

Well before he was defeated by Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in last year's presidential elections in Brazil, Jair Bolsonaro had repeatedly said that if he failed to get re-elected, it could only be through fraud. He called his political **rivals** "thieves" and warned of violence if **voted out**. After his election defeat, he refused to concede publicly. Two days ahead of Lula's **inauguration** on January 1, he left Brazil for Florida, while his supporters continued to **stage camped** protests outside Brasilia's Army headquarters. **Unsurprisingly**, a week after Lula was **inaugurated**, thousands of Mr. Bolsonaro's supporters **stormed** the institutional **trinity** of Brazil democracy — the presidential **palace**, the Supreme Court and Congress — saying the election was **stolen** and demanding that the military **shut down** Lula's government. Mr. Bolsonaro has to **take the blame** for what happened in Brasilia on Sunday, which was **reminiscent** of the January 6, 2021 **riots** at the U.S. Capitol by Donald Trump's supporters. While in power, he had **flirted** with the **anti-institution, conspiracy-peddling far-right fringes** of Brazilian polity. **Mr. Bolsonaro**, a **fan** of the military **dictatorship**, **had** little respect for the country's institutions. **His silence**, along with support from Brazil's **wealthy classes**, **seems** to have **empowered** the protesters to **invade state institutions** on Sunday.

For Lula, the riots **posed** the first major challenge to his **presidency**. He said **the local police**, under the control of Brasilia's Governor Ibaneis Rocha, a Bolsonaro **ally**, **did** not do enough to stop the **invaders**. But Lula quickly **deployed federal** security officials, clearing the **rioters** of state buildings. The Supreme Court also **stepped in**, ordering the military police to clear the **camps** of Mr. Bolsonaro's supporters outside the military headquarters, and removed Mr. Rocha from office for three months. But that is not enough. For its own political **stability**, Brazil should **put an end to** this election-related crisis. Until now, its institutions have **dealt with** threats from the **fringe** groups with **maturity**. But **Brazil**, a relatively young democracy, **has a not-so-distant** violent **past** and its leaders should not **entertain** any kind of threat to its democratic stability. Brazil should **get to the bottom of** the riots through a **thorough probe**; bring all the **culprits**, from the **instigators** and the **financiers** to the participants, to justice; and **make sure** that such an incident does not occur again. **Meanwhile**, the least Mr. Bolsonaro could do, pending probe, is to publicly concede that he was defeated in the elections, and ask his supporters to accept this fact and respect the country's Constitution. **[Practice]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Riot** (noun) –uproar, rampage, furore, tumult, commotion दंगा
2. **Concede** (verb) –admit, acknowledge, accept स्वीकार करना/मानना
3. **Defeat** (noun) – the act of losing or not being successful (किसी से) हार, पराजय
4. **Stand down** (phrasal verb) – to move away from readiness for war
5. **Rival** (noun) – competitor, opponent, contestant, contender प्रतिद्वंद्वी
6. **Vote out** (phrasal verb) – to dismiss somebody from a position by voting
7. **Inauguration** (noun) – the formal admission of someone to an official position
8. **Stage** (verb) – Act, perform, present, show प्रदर्शन करना
9. **Camped** (adjective) – Of or relating to someone who is/are residing in camp or tent house. डेरा डाले हुए
10. **Unsurprisingly** (adverb) – in a way that is not surprising; obviously, expectedly अप्रत्याशित रूप से
11. **Inaugurate** (verb) – admit to office, swear in शपथ लेना
12. **Storm** (verb) – attack, charge, rush, conduct an offensive on धावा बोलना
13. **Trinity** (noun) – trio, three, troika
14. **Palace** (noun) – a large house that is or was the home of a king or queen महल, राजभवन
15. **Steal** (verb) – to do something quickly or without being noticed
16. **Shut down** (phrasal verb) – to stop from operating रोक देना, ठहराना
17. **Take the blame** (phrase) – to admit responsibility for some bad result or outcome. दोष अपने सिर लेंना
18. **Reminiscent** (adjective) – Similar to or suggestive of a particular person or thing की याद दिलाना
19. **Flirt** (verb) – to behave as if you are interested in someone, in a not serious way
20. **Anti-institution** (noun) – opposed to large, fixed organizations and structures in a society or system
21. **Conspiracy-peddling** (adjective) – Of or relating to spreading conspiracy
22. **Far-right** (adjective) – belonging to or representing the views of the extreme right wing of a political party or group.
23. **Fringe** (noun) – the outer or less important part of an area, group, or activity सीमांत

24. **Fan** (noun) – Admirer, supporter, admirer प्रशंसक
25. **Dictatorship** (noun) – totalitarian state, autocracy, autarchy, monarchy तानाशाही
26. **Wealthy** (adjective) – having a lot of money, property, etc. धनी, अमीर, संपन्न
27. **Class** (noun) – Group of a similar type वर्ग
28. **Empower** (verb) – authorize, license, entitle, permit, allow, sanction, सशक्त करना
29. **Invade** (verb) – Attack, Occupy, Enter, Assault, Raid, March into घुसपैठ करना, चढ़ाई करना
30. **State institution** (noun) – Government agencies.
31. **Pose** (verb) – Constitute, present, create, cause, produce, give rise to, खड़ा करना (चुनौती)
32. **Presidency** (noun) – the position of being president; premiership अध्यक्षता
33. **Ally** (noun) – Associate, friend, colleague, partner मित्र
34. **Invader** (noun) – Attacker, aggressor, trespasser, intruder, assailant, हमलावर, आक्रमणकारी
35. **Deploy** (verb) – Place troops or weapons in battle formation तैनात करना
36. **Federal** (adjective) – Relating to or denoting the central government संघीय
37. **Rioter** (noun) – Demonstrator, rebel, revolutionary, insurgent, Mutineer विद्रोही
38. **Step in** (phrasal verb) – interfere, intervene, get involved, take action हस्तक्षेप करना
39. **Camp** (noun) – a place where people stay in tents or other temporary structures डेरा
40. **Stability** (noun) – Permanence, constancy, balance, solidity, firmness स्थिरता
41. **Put an end to** (phrasal verb) – Stop, terminate, discontinue, halt, suspend, put a stop to, call a halt खत्म करना
42. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – cope with, handle, manage, attend to, see to, संभालना, निपटना
43. **Fringe group** (noun) – A group of people whose beliefs place them on the outskirts of a social group
44. **Maturity** (noun) – the state of being completely grown
45. **A not-so-distant past** (phrase) – A time not very long ago in the past

46. **Entertain** (verb) – take into consideration, have in view; agree to, approve of, support to. विचारना, स्वीकार करना
47. **Get to the bottom of** (phrase) – to find out the true reason for or cause of (something). सच की तह तक पहुंचना
48. **Thorough** (adjective) – complete, total, comprehensive, absolute संपूर्ण, गहन
49. **Probe** (noun) – investigation, inquiry, examination, scrutiny छानबीन, जांच
50. **Culprit** (noun) – The person or thing at fault for a problem or crime दोषी, मुजरिम
51. **Instigator** (noun) – a person who causes something to happen, especially something bad भड़कानेवाला व्यक्ति
52. **Financier** (noun) – a person concerned in the management of large amounts of money on behalf of governments or other large organizations. पूंजी लगाने वाला
53. **Make sure** (phrase) – Make certain, ensure सुनिश्चित करना
54. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – at the same time, simultaneously, concurrently, meantime, इस दौरान

## Practice Exercise

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

[Editorial page]

1. **REMINISCENT**

- A. Suggestive
- B. Audacious
- C. Staunch
- D. Tenuous

2. **PROBE**

- A. Scrutiny
- B. Sectarian
- C. Radicalism
- D. Distinction

3. **CONCEDE**

- A. Acknowledge
- B. Iteration
- C. Conception
- D. Contestation

4. **Idioms & Phrase**

He's no longer ***in the first flush of*** youth.

- A. To stop looking at someone or something
- B. Keep under careful observation
- C. To be at the start of something
- D. Be able to understand or solve something

5. **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.**

- (i) that killed at least 125 people after a football game on Saturday night,(A)/ As tragic as the stampede in the Kanjuruhan Stadium, in East Java, Indonesia, (B)/ was, the most telling comment on the incident was made by an injured survivor, who rightfully blamed the police for “dehumanising” the spectators.(C)/
  - (ii) the police over-reacted with the use of tear gas,(D)/ leading the fans on the pitch and others to scamper to the nearest gate, only to find it closed, (E)/ When some spectators descended onto the pitch after the game and engaged in scuffles,(F)/ resulting in a crowd rush and asphyxiation. (G)/
- A. ABC, EFDG
  - B. 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. Mammoths were a (A)/ species of elephants (B)/ who lived millions of year ago (C)/ but are now extinct. (D)/ no error(E)
7. The sink is (A)/ so dirty that (B)/ one needs a very strong (C)/abrasive to cleaning it(D)/. no error(E)
8. The talks ended (A)/ abruptly when one of (B)/ the delegate walked (C)/ out in protest. (D)/ no error(E)
9. A twenty-year old (A)/ absconder was caught (B)/ in a local restaurant (C)/ this morning.(D)/ no error (E)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
  - A. Internment
  - B. Impenitent
  - C. Unapologetic
  - D. Accelerrate

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

**(The Hindu Editorial: Same rights – Nov 30, 2022)**

Listing the case for hearing, the Court also transferred cases pending before several High Courts to itself.**(1)/** A Bench of CJI D.Y. Chandrachud and Justice Hima Kohli agreed to hear two partners who said the non-recognition of same-sex marriage amounted to discrimination that struck at the rights of LGBTQIA+ couples. **(2)/** The Supreme Court has sought the Government’s response to appeals to allow same-sex marriage under a special law, in another bid to provide legal sanction to widening social customs. **(3)/** The petitioners cited the Special Marriage Act, 1954, which provides a civil marriage for couples who cannot marry under their personal law. **(4)/** It is a first step towards same-sex marriage, which has been legalised in 30-odd countries, including the U.S. where this July the House of Representatives approved legislation to protect such marriages. This legislative action came amidst concern that an aggressive Supreme Court could revisit \_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_ laws after it overturned Roe vs Wade on abortion rights. After the K.S. Puttaswamy verdict (2017) which upheld the right to privacy and Navtej Singh Johar (2018) that decriminalised homosexuality, there was hope that same-sex marriages would follow, but that has not been the case. At \_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_ in courts and outside, the Centre has opposed same-sex marriage, and said judicial interference will cause “complete havoc with the delicate balance of personal laws”.

This is **several (A)** one of the **reasons (B)** why the Supreme Court may **consider (C)** allowing same-sex marriage under the Special Marriage Act, and not **perhaps (D)** other personal laws such as the Hindu Marriage Act. Over the past few years, **(A)/** it has passed a series of judgments that challenged conservative society **(B)/** and brought hope and expanded the scope for **(C)/** people who do not conform to age-old social norms.**(D)/** Eventually though, even if the Court rules in its favour, the march towards equality for the LGBTQIA+ community will be long and **arduous**. Enforcing something like same-sex marriage in a diverse country with \_\_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_\_ customs and traditions will not be easy. Social mindsets are conservative and so \_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_ that anyone who feels differently is stigmatised, humiliated and ostracised.

**Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words**

11. This legislative action came amidst concern that an aggressive Supreme Court could revisit \_\_\_\_\_(a)\_\_\_\_\_ laws after it overturned Roe vs Wade on abortion rights.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (a)**

- (i) Radical
- (ii) Ruling
- (iii) Settled
- (iv) Obvious

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

12. At \_\_\_\_\_(b)\_\_\_\_\_ in courts and outside, the Centre has opposed same-sex marriage, and said judicial interference will cause “complete havoc with the delicate balance of personal laws”.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (b)**

- (i) Depositions
- (ii) Screening
- (iii) Juncture
- (iv) Intent

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

13. Enforcing something like same-sex marriage in a diverse country with \_\_\_\_\_(c)\_\_\_\_\_ customs and traditions will not be easy.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (c)**

- (i) Varying
- (ii) Diverging
- (iii) Preventable
- (iv) Evident

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

14. Social mindsets are conservative and so \_\_\_\_\_(d)\_\_\_\_\_ that anyone who feels differently is stigmatised, humiliated and ostracised.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (d)**

- (i) Discordant
- (ii) Flawed
- (iii) Well-entrenched
- (iv) Swashbuckling

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.**

Over the past few years, (A)/ it has passed a series of judgments that challenged conservative society (B)/ and brought hope and expanded the scope for (C)/ people who do not conform to age-old social norms.(D)/

A. (A)

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

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

Listing the case for hearing, the Court also transferred cases pending before several High Courts to itself. **(1)**/ A Bench of CJI D.Y. Chandrachud and Justice Hima Kohli agreed to hear two partners who said the non-recognition of same-sex marriage amounted to discrimination that struck at the rights of LGBTQIA+ couples. **(2)**/ The Supreme Court has sought the Government's response to appeals to allow same-sex marriage under a special law, in another bid to provide legal sanction to widening social customs. **(3)**/ The petitioners cited the Special Marriage Act, 1954, which provides a civil marriage for couples who cannot marry under their personal law. **(4)**/

- A. 2341
- B. 1234
- C. 2134
- D. 3241
- 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

**ARDUOUS**

- (i) Domestic work remained especially **arduous** since, even in the 1970s, a large part of rural housing lacked basic amenities.
- (ii) One is by reducing awareness from other **arduous** to a means to the ends from one's own.
- (iii) The journey into evacuation, although often long and almost inevitably **arduous**, traversed no international boundary.

- A. Only (i)
- B. Only (ii)
- C. Only (iii)
- D. (i), (ii)
- E. (i), (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.**

This is **several (A)** one of the **reasons (B)** why the Supreme Court may **consider (C)** allowing same-sex marriage under the Special Marriage Act, and not **perhaps (D)** other personal laws such as the Hindu Marriage Act.

- 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) Neha's parents will let her have her own car  
(ii) She pays for her own insurance and doesn't get into any trouble with it.
- A. Unlike  
B. Though  
C. Because of  
D. As long as  
E. None of these
20. **Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks**  
Refrain from interfering \_\_\_\_\_ the course of justice.
- A. Of  
B. In  
C. With  
D. To

## Answers

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

## Explanations

- Be reminiscent** (of) (adjective) – Similar to or suggestive of a particular person or thing की याद दिलाना
  - Audacious** (adjective) – bold, daring, courageous, brave साहसी/ साहसिक
  - Staunch** (adjective) – steadfast, loyal, faithful, reliable, resolute निष्ठावान, दृढ़
  - Tenuous** (adjective) – Weak, shaky, fragile, feeble, vague तुच्छ/ कमज़ोर
- Probe** (noun) – investigation, inquiry, examination, scrutiny छानबीन, जांच
  - Sectarian** (adjective) – Religious, sectional, factional सांप्रदायिक
  - Radicalism** (noun) – extremism, zealotry, militancy, fanaticism कट्टरवाद
  - Distinction** (noun) – difference, contrast, dissimilarity, dissimilitude, divergence अंतर
- Concede** (verb) – admit, acknowledge, accept स्वीकार करना/मानना
  - Iteration** (noun) – Repetition, restatement, reiteration, recapitulation पुनरावृत्ति
  - Conception** (noun) – idea, concept, notion, perception, thought अवधारणा
  - Contestation** (noun) – contention, disputation, argument प्रतिस्पर्धा
- In the first flush of** (Phrase) – The beginning or early stages of something. शुरुआती अवस्था
- BAC, FDEG**  
 As tragic as the stampede in the Kanjuruhan Stadium, in East Java, Indonesia, that killed at least 125 people after a football game on Saturday night, was, the most telling comment on the incident was made by an injured survivor, who rightfully blamed the police for “dehumanising” the spectators. When some spectators descended onto the pitch after the game and engaged in scuffles, the police over-reacted with the use of tear gas, leading the fans on the pitch and others to scamper to the nearest gate, only to find it closed, resulting in a crowd rush and asphyxiation.
- (C) ‘Who’ के बदले ‘which’ या ‘that’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ‘who’ का प्रयोग सामान्यतः ‘human beings, God, angel, fairy’ के लिए होता है और अन्य प्राणियों या निर्जीव पदार्थ के लिए ‘which’ या ‘that’ का।
  - ‘who’ or ‘that’ shall be used instead of ‘who’ as ‘who’ is commonly used for ‘humans, God, angel, fairy’ and ‘what’ or ‘that’ is used for other beings or inanimate terms.
- (D) ‘to cleaning’ के बदले ‘to clean’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि infinitive के रूप में to + v1 का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-
  - I wanted to go home.

- 'to clean' will be used instead of 'to clean' as to + v1 is used as infinitive; As in –
  - i. I wanted to go home.
- 8. (C) 'delegate' के बदले 'delegates' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'one of, each of, either of, neither of, any one of, every one of' के बाद आनेवाला Noun हमेशा Countable तथा Plural होता है; जैसे-
  - i. One of the boys.
  - ii. Each of the girls.
- 'delegates' will be substituted for 'delegate' because the noun that comes after 'one of, each of, either of, none of, any one of, every one of's' is always countable and plural; such as-
  - i. One of the boys
  - ii. Each of the girls.
- 9. (E) No error.
- 10. **Accelerate** (verb) – expedite, speed up, hasten, quicken तेजी आना
- 11. **Settled** (adjective) – Established, stable, firm स्थापित
  - **Radical** (adjective) –revolutionary, extremist, extreme, fanatic, progressive कट्टरपंथी
  - **Ruling** (adjective) – governing, in charge, leading, dominant, controlling सत्तारूढ
  - **Obvious** (adjective) – evident, apparent, manifest, patent, conspicuous स्पष्ट
- 12. **Deposition** (noun) – statement, sworn statement, affidavit, attestation बयान
  - **Screening** (noun) – Inspection, testing, diagnosis, checking जाँच
  - **Juncture** (noun) – Stage, crisis, interval, moment, point in time मोड़ /समय
  - **Intent** (noun) – intention or purpose इरादा
- 13. **Varying** (adjective) – Differing, diverging, fluctuating, contrasting अलग-अलग
  - **Preventable** (adjective) – able to be prevented or avoided रोकने योग्य
  - **Evident** (adjective) – obvious, apparent, noticeable, conspicuous, perceptible स्पष्ट
- 14. **Well-entrenched** (adjective) – firmly or solidly established; placed अच्छी तरह से स्थापित
  - **Discordant** (adjective) – Disagreeing, conflicting, disputation, acrimonious असंगत, विरुद्ध, प्रतिकूल
  - **Flawed** (adjective) – faulty, defective, damaged, imperfect, inconsistent त्रुटिपूर्ण
  - **Swashbuckling** (adjective) – Daring, adventurous, heroic, cavalier धमाकेदार
- 15. No Error
- 16. (D) **3241**

The Supreme Court has sought the Government's response to appeals to allow same-sex marriage under a special law, in another bid to provide legal sanction to widening social customs. A Bench of CJI D.Y. Chandrachud and Justice Hima Kohli agreed to hear two partners

who said the non-recognition of same-sex marriage amounted to discrimination that struck at the rights of LGBTQIA+ couples. The petitioners cited the Special Marriage Act, 1954, which provides a civil marriage for couples who cannot marry under their personal law. Listing the case for hearing, the Court also transferred cases pending before several High Courts to itself.

17. **Arduous** (adjective) – Difficult, hard, laborious, demanding, strenuous, onerous कठिन

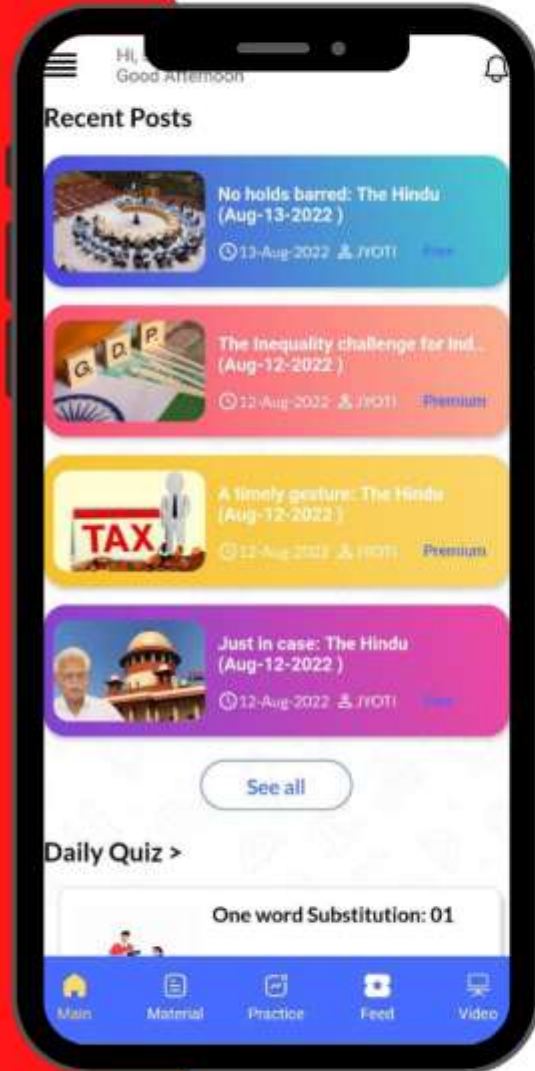
According to the given options only (i) AND (iii) are contextually correct.

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

One is by reducing awareness from other **viewpoints** to a means to the ends from one's own.

18. This is perhaps one of the reasons why the Supreme Court may consider allowing same-sex marriage under the Special Marriage Act, and not several other personal laws such as the Hindu Marriage Act.

19. Neha's parents will let her have her own car **as long as** she pays for her own insurance and doesn't get into any trouble with it.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

