

## Honour of office: On new Governors of States appointed by the Centre

Those required to **stay away from partisan** politics in current role must not be made Governors

A **former judge** of the Supreme Court of India and a **former** Indian Army **commander are** among the new Governors of States appointed by the Centre on Sunday. The **Governors** of several States and the Lieutenant-Governor of a Union Territory **were** also **shuffled**. In recent years, Governors have **sought** to **play a political role in** States such as Jharkhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, creating a **train** of controversies. **For good reasons**, the **roles** of the military and the judiciary too **are** topics of interest, particularly **with regard to** their relationship with the political **executive**. The executive government's **eagerness** to control judicial appointments, besides the **debate** on the **collegium system** of judges appointing judges, **is evident**. It has selectively delayed and **accelerated** appointments recommended by the collegium, effectively **exercising** powers that it does not have in appointing judges. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has also faced charges of using the armed forces to **further** its political **narratives**. Earlier too, retired police and intelligence officers **went on to occupy** Raj Bhavans, but it was the appointment of a retired Chief Justice of India (CJI) as a Governor in 2014 that created a new **precedent**. Another retired CJI was nominated to the Rajya Sabha, in 2020, **raising eyebrows**.

The **institution** of the Governor **is** a **legacy** of the British **imperial governance** structure. The **legitimacy** of a nominated Governor in a democracy **was** the topic of a **heated** debate in the **Constituent Assembly**, but it was **carried on** into the new republic **nevertheless**. The Governor was to act as a **dynamic** link between the Centre and the State, but the **makers** of the Constitution **were** clear that the posts must remain **ornamental**, except in very narrowly defined situations in which they were allowed **discretion** in decision-making. Over the **decades**, the **overreach** of Governors has become a serious question in Centre-State relations and democracy **in general**. The **dominance** of the BJP at the Centre since 2014 **has** added fresh tensions with the States. The BJP has a **vision** of national unity that causes **anxiety** among regional interest groups. The office of the Governor was to be **embellished** by the personalities of those who would occupy it. Opening it as a **post-retirement** possibility for those who are required to stay **aloof** from partisan politics in their current roles, lowers the **dignity** of the offices that they leave behind and what they go on to occupy. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Honour** (noun) – Respect, admiration, credit, reputation, tribute सम्मान
2. **Stay away from** (phrase) – avoid something; to keep away from someone or something से दूर रहना
3. **Partisan** (adjective) – biased, prejudiced, one-sided, bigoted, discriminatory पक्षपातपूर्ण
4. **Former** (adjective) – previous, earlier, prior, ex पूर्व
5. **Shuffle** (verb) – move (people) around so as to occupy different positions or to be in a different order. फेरबदल
6. **Seek** (verb) – Try, attempt, endeavour, effort, strive for प्रयास करना
7. **Play a role in** (phrase) – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in में भूमिका निभाना
8. **Train** (noun) – chain, series, sequence, succession शृंखला
9. **For good reasons** (phrase) – Having a sound, justifiable cause or purpose; because something has already been proven true or justifiable
10. **With regard to** (phrase) – regarding, concerning, about, as regards, referring to के सम्बन्ध में
11. **Executive** (noun) – The executive branch of the government, including the president, the cabinet, and several departments, manages the duties of government and its laws
12. **Eagerness** (noun) – keenness, enthusiasm, readiness, willingness, zeal उत्सुकता
13. **Debate** (noun) – Discussion, argument, dispute, deliberation बहस
14. **Collegium system** (noun) – The collegium system is the one in which the Chief Justice of India and a forum of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court recommend appointments & transfers of judges. There is no mention of the collegium in the Constitution of India.
15. **Evident** (adjective) – obvious, apparent, noticeable, conspicuous, perceptible स्पष्ट
16. **Accelerate** (verb) – expedite, speed up, hasten, quicken तेज करना
17. **Exercise** (verb) – use, employ, make use of, utilize, avail oneself of प्रयोग करना
18. **Further** (verb) – Advance, promote, foster, broaden, expand, spread, extend आगे बढ़ाना
19. **Narrative** (noun) – An explanation or interpretation of events in accordance with a particular theory, ideology, or point of view

20. **Go on to** (phrase) – to do something after completing something else
21. **Occupy** (verb) – hold (a position or job).  
पद ग्रहण करना
22. **Precedent** (noun) – example, model, case law, paradigm, preceding मिसाल, पूर्व उदाहरण
23. **Raise eyebrows** (phrase) – to cause other people to react with surprise or mild disapproval अचरज में डालना
24. **Institution** (noun) – an established law or practice; custom, procedure, convention प्रथा, रीति, रिवाज
25. **Legacy** (noun) – something that is a result of events in the past
26. **Imperial** (adjective) – relating to an empire. साम्राज्य-संबंधी
27. **Governance** (noun) – The action or manner of governing a state, organization, etc शासन
28. **Legitimacy** (noun) – validity, justification, soundness, well-foundedness वैधता
29. **Heated debate** (adjective) – A heated discussion or quarrel is one where the people involved are angry and excited.  
गरमागरम बहस
30. **The Constituent assembly** (noun) – The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to frame the Constitution of India.
31. **Carry on** (phrasal verb) – continue, keep on, persist, go on, keep going जारी रखना
32. **Nevertheless** (adverb) – in spite of everything, in spite of that, nonetheless, even so फिर भी
33. **Dynamic** (adjective) – (of a process or system) characterized by constant change, activity, or progress. गतिशील
34. **Ornamental** (adjective) – beautiful rather than useful आलंकारिक
35. **Discretion** (noun) – the right or ability to decide something; will, pleasure, option, choice, freedom of choice.
36. **Decade** (noun) – A period of 10 years दशक
37. **Overreach** (noun) – the act of doing more than your authority allows
38. **In general** (phrase) – as a whole कुल मिलाकर
39. **Dominance** (noun) – supremacy, superiority, ascendancy, pre-eminence, predominance, प्रभुत्व
40. **Vision** (noun) – imagination, forethought, prediction, apparition, visualization दृष्टि
41. **Anxiety** (noun) – worry, concern, nervousness, apprehension चिंता
42. **Embellish** (verb) – decorate, adorn, ornament, beautify, embroider सजाना

43. **Post-** (prefix) – After in time or order. के  
बाद

44. **Alloof** (adjective) – distant, detached,  
unresponsive, remote, unapproachable  
अलग

45. **Dignity** (noun) – The quality of being  
worthy of esteem or respect गरिमा

## Practice Exercise

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

1. The executive government's **eagerness** to control judicial appointments, besides the debate on the collegium system of judges appointing judges, is evident.
  - A. Ramification
  - B. Patent
  - C. Wanton
  - D. Keeness
2. It was the appointment of a retired Chief Justice of India (CJI) as a Governor in 2014 that created a new **precedent**
  - A. Obsequious
  - B. Example
  - C. Incurable
  - D. Extricate
3. The office of the Governor was to be **embellished** by the personalities of those who would occupy it.
  - A. Coup
  - B. Dormant
  - C. Anomaly
  - D. Ornate
4. **Idioms & Phrase**

Did it take you long to **find your feet** when you started your new job?

  - A. Become confident or successful in a particular field or activity
  - B. Begin/continue an activity, discussion, etc
  - C. To achieve something at the loss of something
  - D. To be considered important enough to influence other people
5. **Direction: Five 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.**

**One of the most significant commitments of the Narendra Modi government is to ensure piped water to every rural household by 2024.**

P. This, the Government claims, is a 37-percentage point rise from 2019 when the scheme was announced,

Q. where its stated aim is to ensure at least 55 litres per person per day of potable water to every rural household — which implies a mere connection does not suffice.

R. The Government commissions annual surveys to evaluate the success of the scheme.

S. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, led by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 10.2 crore rural households, or about 53% of the eligible population, now have tap water access.

T. A recent audit, by a private agency, found that around 62% of rural households in India had fully functional tap water connections within their premises.

U. A report of a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources in March, based on numbers provided by the nodal Jal Shakti Ministry, stated that 46% households had such fully functional tap water connections.

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

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

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

6. Although we reached his house in time, (A)/ he was left (B)/ for the airport (C)/ No Error (D)
7. The two last (A)/ chapters of the book (B)/ are very interesting. (C)/ No Error. (D)
8. The statement made by the writer (A)/ appears to be incorrect (B)/ as Dr Zakir Hussain was not born in Allahabad. (C)/ No Error (D)
9. A brave man should (A)/ always be loyal for (B)/ his own country. (C)/ No Error(D)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
  - A. Inadequacy
  - B. Antebelum
  - C. Minuscule
  - D. Exhilarate

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

The report that was submitted in the Tamil Nadu Assembly on Tuesday found fault with Jayalalithaa's aide V.K. Sasikala, former Health Minister C. Vijayabaskar, two IAS officers, and three doctors, and recommended further investigation against them. **(1)/** Did the Arumughaswamy Commission of Inquiry's final report clarify the circumstances that led to the death of former Chief Minister Jayalalithaa, as mandated by the terms of reference or did it rest with a conclusion that followed a preset diabolical script, **accentuating** conspiracy theories hatched within a context of political opportunism? **(2)/** An investigation report is not a clean slate on which the investigator can record his whimsy that flies in the face of facts. **(3)/** However, it falls perplexingly short of explaining where the fault lay with those it found culpable, or tracing a damning trail of evidence to their doorstep. **(4)/** Justice Arumughaswamy, trained as a lawyer and not in medicine, makes post-facto judgments about the medical procedures (angio/surgery for a heart condition) that must have been followed in treating Jayalalithaa during her 75-day stint at Apollo hospital, and goes further out of line to make allegations against qualified medical professionals in charge of treatment, based on these conjectures. In a **glaring(A)** lapse, he completely **diagnosis(B)** the AIIMS medical experts' committee's (**constituted(C)** by the Supreme Court of India) report released earlier, agreeing with the treatment course, and the final **sidesteps(D)** by the hospital.

The report cherry picks elements from the range of options provided by a panel of doctors, and phrases from \_\_\_\_\_**11**\_\_\_\_\_ that suit a seemingly pre-determined narrative to arrive at conclusions. Worse, it peddles lies to heap \_\_\_\_\_**12**\_\_\_\_\_ on respondents and witnesses, particularly obvious when it asks why Jayalalithaa was not taken abroad for treatment after she had agreed to it, ignoring documentation enclosed as part of the report recording that she categorically

refused to be shifted out of the country for treatment. The report itself encloses elaborate documentation on treatment from the hospital and yet, unfathomably, accuses it of not providing contra-evidence or documents (on the surgery aspect). Coming five years after the commission of inquiry was \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_, and nearly six years after the death of Jayalalithaa, the report makes no attempt to render any justice, but steps out of line in making unqualified calls on medicine, and reeks of \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_. The Tamil Nadu government has done its duty by presenting the report in the Assembly, and seeking legal opinion on it.

It is now obligated to render true justice **(A)/** in the matter by ensuring that **(B)/** this long-drawn-out issue is good and truly buried, **(C)/** along with the report. **(D)**

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

11. The report cherry picks elements from the range of options provided by a panel of doctors, and part-phrases from \_\_\_\_\_ that suit a seemingly pre-determined narrative to arrive at conclusions.
  - A. Vicissitude
  - B. Artful
  - C. Dissipate
  - D. Depositions
12. Worse, it peddles lies to heap \_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ on respondents and witnesses, particularly obvious when it asks why Jayalalithaa was not taken abroad for treatment after she had agreed to it
  - A. Charlatan
  - B. Calumny
  - C. Verbose
  - D. Abysmal
13. Coming five years after the commission of inquiry was \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_, and nearly six years after the death of Jayalalithaa
  - A. Adage
  - B. Constituted
  - C. Malinger
  - D. Innate
14. The report makes no attempt to render any justice, but steps out of line in making unqualified calls on medicine, and reeks of \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Disinterested
  - B. Charisma
  - C. Malfeasance
  - D. Allusion
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.**

It is now obligated to render true justice **(A)/** in the matter by ensuring that **(B)/** this long-drawn-out issue is good and truly buried, **(C)/** along with the report. **(D)**

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

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

The report that was submitted in the Tamil Nadu Assembly on Tuesday found fault with Jayalalithaa's aide V.K. Sasikala, former Health Minister C. Vijayabaskar, two IAS officers, and three doctors, and recommended further investigation against them. **(1)**/ Did the Arumughaswamy Commission of Inquiry's final report clarify the circumstances that led to the death of former Chief Minister Jayalalithaa, as mandated by the terms of reference or did it rest with a conclusion that followed a preset diabolical script, accentuating conspiracy theories hatched within a context of political opportunism? **(2)**/ An investigation report is not a clean slate on which the investigator can record his whimsy that flies in the face of facts. **(3)**/ However, it falls perplexingly short of explaining where the fault lay with those it found culpable, or tracing a damning trail of evidence to their doorstep.**(4)**/

- A. 2341
- B. 1234
- C. 2134
- D. 3214
- 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

**ACCENTUATE**

- (i) Her dress was tightly belted, **accentuating** the slimness of her waist
- (ii) The new policy only serves to **accentuate** the inadequacy of help for the homeless.
- (iii) While the virtues of country life were still stressed, the differences between town and country became less **accentuated**.

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

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.**

In a **glaring(A)** lapse, he completely **diagnosis(B)** the AIIMS medical experts' committee's **(constituted(C)** by the Supreme Court of India) report released earlier, agreeing with the treatment course, and the final **sidesteps(D)** by the hospital.



- A. A – D
  - B. B – A
  - C. B – D
  - D. A – C
  - E. No arrangement
19. **Select the phrase/ connector/ word-pair from the given three options to form a single sentence from the two-sentence given, implying the same meaning as expected in the original sentences. The phrase/ connector must appear at the beginning of the final sentence.**
- (i) The deaths came as fighting in north-west Syria between Turkish-backed rebels and Russian-backed Syrian government forces escalated.
  - (ii) The risk of the two regional powers being brought into direct confrontation.
    - A. Raising
    - B. Though
    - C. Yet
    - D. Forcing
    - E. None of these
20. **Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks**
- He is suffering \_\_\_\_\_ Cancer and is not likely to survive long.
- A. In
  - B. With
  - C. To
  - D. From

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

4. **Find one's feet** (Phrase) – become confident or successful in a particular field or activity. अपने कदमों पर खड़ा कर देना
5. **SPQRTU**  
 One of the most significant commitments of the Narendra Modi government is to ensure piped water to every rural household by 2024. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, led by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 10.2 crore rural households, or about 53% of the eligible population, now have tap water access. This, the Government claims, is a 37-percentage point rise from 2019 when the scheme was announced, where its stated aim is to ensure at least 55 litres per person per day of potable water to every rural household — which implies a mere connection does not suffice. The Government commissions annual surveys to evaluate the success of the scheme. A recent audit, by a private agency, found that around 62% of rural households in India had fully functional tap water connections within their premises. A report of a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources in March, based on numbers provided by the nodal Jal Shakti Ministry, stated that 46% households had such fully functional tap water connections.
6. (B) 'was left' के बदले 'had left' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'we' के घर पहुँचने (reach) की घटना past की है जबकि 'he' के 'airport' के लिए 'रवाना होने' (leave for) की घटना past of the past की है और past of the past की घटना के लिए Past Perfect का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-
- Although she failed, she had worked very hard to pass.
- 'had left' will be used instead of 'was left' because 'we' have reached home in the past while 'he' has 'leave' for 'airport' is of the past of the past and Past Perfect is used for an event of the past of past; As-
    - Although she failed, she had worked very hard to pass.
7. (A) 'The two last' के बदले 'The last two' का प्रयोग होगा 'if one, two, three, etc.' Cardinal Adjectives हैं जबकि 'first, second.... next, last, etc.' Ordinal Adjectives हैं, और एक Cardinal Adjective तथा एक Ordinal Adjective का प्रयोग यदि एक साथ करना हो, तो पहले Ordinal Adjective को रखा जाता है तथा बाद में Cardinal Adjective को; जैसे-
- The first two chapters of this book are very interesting.
  - I have not read the last three chapters of this novel.
- 'The last two' will be used instead of 'The two last' 'if one, two, three, etc.' are Cardinal Adjectives while 'first, second.... next, last, etc.' are Ordinal Adjectives, and if a Cardinal

Adjective and an Ordinal Adjective are to be used together, then the first Ordinal Adjective is placed and the latter To the Cardinal Adjective; As-

- i. The first two chapters of this book are very interesting.
- ii. I have not read the last three chapters of this novel.

8. 'in' के बदले 'at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'में' के अर्थ में छोटे स्थानों के नामों के पहले 'at' का प्रयोग होता है जबकि किसी राज्य, देश, महादेश के नाम के पहले 'in' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- i. He was born at Patna
- ii. He was born in Bihar.

• 'at' will be used instead of 'in' because 'at' is used before the names of small place whereas 'in' is used before the name of any state, country, continent; As-

- i. He was born at Patna
- ii. He was born in Bihar.

9. 'for' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'loyal/faithful/ obedient/ kind' के बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- i. She is not loyal to you.
- ii. We should be kind to animals.

• 'to' will be used instead of 'for' because the preposition 'to' is used after 'loyal/faithful/ obedient/ kind'; As-

- i. She is not loyal to you.
- ii. We should be kind to animals.

10. **Antebellum** (noun) – occurring or existing before a particular war, especially the US Civil War.  
युद्ध से पहले

11. **Deposition** (noun) – statement, evidence, confession बयान

12. **Calumny** (noun) – defamation, slander, denigration, libel, misrepresentation कलंक, झूठा अभियोग

13. **Constitute** (verb) – form, establish, make, compose गठित करना

14. **Malfeasance** (noun) – wrongdoing, crime, misconduct, malefaction भ्रष्टाचार

15. 'Good' के बदले 'well' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'bury' कि विशेषता, बताने के लिए एक adverb की जरूरत है! ध्यान रखे की good एक adjective है, जबकि well एक adverb.

16. **(D) 3214**

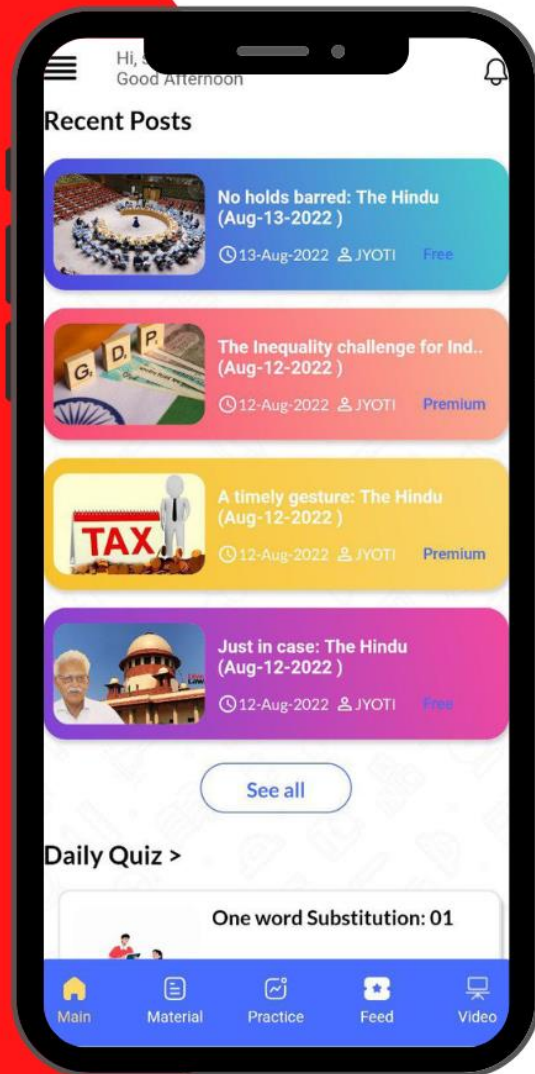
An investigation report is not a clean slate on which the investigator can record his whimsy that flies in the face of facts. Did the Arumughaswamy Commission of Inquiry's final report clarify the circumstances that led to the death of former Chief Minister Jayalalithaa, as mandated by the terms of reference or did it rest with a conclusion that followed a preset diabolical script, accentuating conspiracy theories hatched within a context of political opportunism? The report that was submitted in the Tamil Nadu Assembly on Tuesday found fault with Jayalalithaa's aide V.K. Sasikala, former Health Minister C. Vijayabaskar, two IAS

officers, and three doctors, and recommended further investigation against them. However, it falls perplexingly short of explaining where the fault lay with those it found culpable, or tracing a damning trail of evidence to their doorstep.

17. **Accentuate** (verb) – emphasize, stress, lay the stress on, place the stress on ज़ोर देना  
According to the given options all options are contextually correct
18. In a glaring lapse, he completely sidesteps the AIIMS medical experts' committee's (constituted by the Supreme Court of India) report released earlier, agreeing with the treatment course, and the final diagnosis by the hospital.
19. The deaths came as fighting in north-west Syria between Turkish-backed rebels and Russian-backed Syrian government forces escalated, **raising** the risk of the two regional powers being brought into direct confrontation.'

## Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	<b>Ramification</b>	noun	A consequences; a branching out	शाखा विस्तार
	<b>Patent</b>	adjective	Obvious	प्रत्यक्ष
	<b>Wanton</b>	adjective	Malicious; unjustifiable; unprovoked; egregious	प्रचंड, अकारण; प्रबल
Q2	<b>Obsequious</b>	adjective	Fawning; subservient; sucking up to	चापलूस, गुलामाना
	<b>Incorrigible</b>	adjective	Incapable of being reformed	असंशोधनीय
	<b>Extricate</b>	verb	To free from a difficulty	हल करना, समाधान करना
Q3	<b>Coup</b>	noun	A brilliant victory or accomplishment; the violent overthrow of a government by a small internal group	तख्तापलट
	<b>Dormant</b>	adjective	Inactive; as though asleep; asleep	निष्क्रिय
	<b>Anomaly</b>	noun	An aberration; an irregularity; a deviation	असंगति, नियमहीनता
Q11	<b>Vicissitude</b>	noun	Upheaval; natural change; change in fortune	भाग्य-परिवर्तन
	<b>Artful</b>	adjective	Crafty; wily; sly	धूर्त, कपटी
	<b>Dissipate</b>	verb	To thin out, drift away, or dissolve; to cause to thin out, drift away, or dissolve; to waste or squander.	नष्ट करना
Q12	<b>Charlatan</b>	noun	Fraud; Quack; con man	मायावी, झूठा, धोखेबाज़
	<b>Verbose</b>	adjective	Using too many words; not succinct; circumlocutory	वाचाल
	<b>Abysmal</b>	adjective	Extremely hopeless or wretched; bottomless	अथाह, अति-गहन
Q13	<b>Adage</b>	noun	An old saying; a familiar bit of wisdom	कहावत
	<b>Malingering</b>	verb	To pretend to be sick to avoid doing work	रोग का बहाना करना
	<b>Innate</b>	adjective	Existing since birth; inborn; inherent	जन्मजात
Q14	<b>Disinterested</b>	adjective	Not taking sides; unbiased	उदासीन, स्वार्थरहित
	<b>Charisma</b>	noun	A magical seeming ability to attract followers or inspire loyalty	प्रतिभा
	<b>Allusion</b>	noun	An indirect reference (often to a literary work); a hint	संकेत, इशारा



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

