

## Discipline and discussion: On Jagdeep Dhankar directive to Privileges Committee

Parliament is the forum where the government is answerable to the people

On Monday, Rajya Sabha Chairman Jagdeep Dhankhar **directed** the Privileges Committee, headed by Deputy Chairman and JD(U) Member of Parliament Harivansh, to investigate the “**disorderly** conduct” by 12 Opposition Members of Parliament that had **led to** multiple **adjournments** during **the first leg** of the Budget session. All through Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s 85-minute **address**, the Opposition kept raising slogans, which Sansad TV that does the live telecast of the **proceedings blacked out** — the camera did not **pan** towards the Opposition benches. Earlier, acting on a complaint filed by a BJP Member of Parliament, Mr. Dhankhar **suspended** Congress Member of Parliament Rajani Patil for **allegedly** recording the proceedings on her mobile phone. The Congress **cried foul** that **due** procedure had not been followed and that she had not been served a notice giving her a chance to explain her position. Mr. Dhankhar **interjected** the speech of Congress president and Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha Mallikarjun Kharge’s 88-minute speech during the **Motion of Thanks** to the President’s Address several times. The Opposition has **protested the Chair’s** repeated **direction** to “**authenticate**” **remarks** made during speeches. Mr. Kharge has **pointed out** that “it would be [an] **inversion** of the system of government if the opposition members are expected to **carry out** complete investigation, gather evidence and then raise the matter on the floor of the House”.

**Six portions** of Mr. Kharge’s speech **were expunged** from the Rajya Sabha records, while Congress leader Rahul Gandhi’s Lok Sabha speech got 18 cuts. Parliament is the platform where the Opposition has the responsibility to ask questions of the government, which the Council of Ministers has the responsibility to answer. There are parliamentary rules and **norms** that have **evolved** over time to achieve this objective. It will be a **travesty** of parliamentary democracy if the Opposition is **penalised** for **seeking accountability** from the government, which in turn is allowed to **hide behind** rules and **obfuscate** the issue. It is the government that is in **custody** of all the information, over which queries are raised in Parliament. The **authenticity**, or the lack of it, of any assumption that a Member of Parliament may express in the House **must** be clarified by the government, which is its duty. It is a **strange** situation that the government has not responded to the serious **allegations** that it faces of protecting private business interests **at the cost of** public interest, while those who are raising the questions face **suspension** in the name of discipline. Parliamentary discipline must ensure that discussions **take place**, and the government provides the answers. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Directive** (noun) – Instruction, order, command, edict, decree, ordinance, ruling आदेश
2. **Privileges Committee** (noun) – The object of parliamentary privilege is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament
3. **Direct** (verb) – to tell or order somebody to do something निर्देश या आदेश देना
4. **Disorderly** (adverb) – out of control and violent; causing trouble in public अनियंत्रित और हिंसक; उपद्रवी, दंगाई
5. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, give rise to, result in, bring about वजह बनना
6. **Adjournment** (noun) – postponement, suspension, deferment, dissolution, deferral स्थगन
7. **The first leg** (phrase) – The first stage or part (of something).
8. **Address** (noun) – a formal speech that is given to an audience भाषण, संबोधन
9. **Proceeding** (noun) – course of action, action, step, measure, move कार्यवाही
10. **Black out** (phrasal verb) – prevent an event from being broadcast or information from being published; Censor.
11. **Pan** (verb) – swing (a video or film camera) in a horizontal or vertical plane घुमाना
12. **Suspend** (verb) – officially prohibit (someone) from holding their usual post or carrying out their usual role for a particular length of time निलंबित करना
13. **Allegedly** (adverb) – reportedly, supposedly, reputedly, purportedly कथित तौर पर
14. **Cry foul** (phrase) – to complain that someone has done something that is not fair असंतोष प्रकट करना
15. **Due** (adjective) – Appropriate, suitable, fitting, proper, correct उचित
16. **Interject** (verb) –Interrupt, interpolate, interpose; say (something) abruptly, especially as an aside or interruption. एकाएक बीच में बोल उठना
17. **Motion of thanks** (noun) – It is moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House or one or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving wrong or distorted facts. Its purpose is to censure the concerned minister.
18. **Protest** (verb) – Complain, dissent, objection, complaint, object विरोध करना

19. **The Chair** (noun) – Here it refers to 'Rajya Sabha Chairman Jagdeep Dhankhar'.
20. **Direction** (noun) – Instruction, command, order, charge निर्देश
21. **Authenticate** (verb) – Validate, confirm, verify, substantiate, endorse, check प्रमाणित करना
22. **Remark** (noun) – Comment, Statement टिप्पणी
23. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – indicate, mention, note, highlight, emphasize इशारा करना
24. **Inversion** (noun) – Reversal, overturn, transposition उलटाव
25. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Perform a task. कार्यान्वित करना
26. **Expunge** (verb) – Erase, remove, delete, purge, cut, censor, हटाना
27. **Norm** (noun) – standard, rule, criterion मानक, प्रतिमान
28. **Evolve** (verb) – develop, advance, grow, mature, progress विकसित होना
29. **Travesty** (noun) – parody, mockery, lampoon, burlesque, farce उपहास/मजाक
30. **Penalise** (verb) – to punish somebody or something for breaking a rule दंड देना
31. **Seek** (verb) – Ask for, call on, solicit on मांग करना
32. **Accountability** (noun) – responsibility, liability, answerability जवाबदेही
33. **Hide behind** (phrase) – use something to hide the truth
34. **Obfuscate** (verb) – Obscure, complicate, confuse, muddy, muddle, befuddle अस्पष्ट करना
35. **Custody** (noun) – the right or duty to care; safekeeping, guardianship, charge, trusteeship
36. **Authenticity** (noun) – Genuineness, legitimacy, validity, reality प्रामाणिकता
37. **Strange** (adjective) – unusual, odd, curious, peculiar, funny, bizarre अजीब, अनोखा
38. **Allegation** (noun) – charge, accusation, claim, assertion आरोप
39. **At the cost of** (phrase) – To achieve something at the loss of something की कीमत पर
40. **Suspension** (noun) – exclusion, debarment, removal, temporary removal निलंबन
41. **Take place** (phrase) – Happen, occur, come about, come off, transpire होना

## Practice Exercise

[Editorial Page]

1. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.**

Manan said that he had no work to do that day.

- A. Manan said, "I have no work to do today."
- B. Manan said, "I have no work to do that day."
- C. Manan said, "Have I no work to do today?"
- D. Manan says, "I had no work to do that day."

2. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

**Lacuna**

- A. Misfortune
- B. Languor
- C. Apathy
- D. Hiatus

3. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

**Ascent**

- A. Descent
- B. Patent
- C. Present
- D. Resent

4. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

**Dark horse**

- A. An honest fellow
- B. An unexpected winner
- C. A mean person
- D. A slow runner

5. **Select the correct passive voice of the given sentence.**

Preeti invited Ritu for a party.

- A. Ritu is invited for a party by Preeti.
- B. Ritu was invited for a party by Preeti.
- C. Preeti has been invited for a party by Ritu.
- D. Preeti was invited for a party by Ritu.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

The old lady needed love and care beyond money.

- A. besides
- B. No substitution required
- C. beside
- D. beneath

7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

**CLENCH**

- A. Tighten

- B. Clasp  
C. Hold  
D. Relax
8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
The Smiths have put up a huge Christmas tree.  
A. A huge Christmas tree has been put up by the Smiths.  
B. A huge Christmas tree is put up by the Smiths.  
C. A huge Christmas tree is being put up by the Smiths.  
D. A huge Christmas tree was put up by the Smiths.
9. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**  
This question / is quite too / simple for me / to answer.  
A. to answer  
B. is quite too  
C. This question  
D. simple for me
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
**Drawings or writing scribbled on walls in public places**  
A. Graffiti  
B. Posters  
C. Sketches  
D. Hoardings
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
**Solemn**  
A. Dignified  
B. Trivial  
C. Excited  
D. Frivolous
12. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
There is a very little time / for them to prepare / for the show.  
A. for them to prepare  
B. for the show  
C. No error  
D. There is a very little time
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Harish's voice \_\_\_\_\_ in the empty rooms of their new house.  
A. Relapsed  
B. Reverted  
C. Resounded  
D. Resorted

14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

If he wants / farther information, / send him / to me.

- A. farther information
  - B. to me
  - C. If he wants
  - D. send him
15. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

**Study of insects**

- A. Entomology
  - B. Geology
  - C. Ecology
  - D. Biology
16. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

**Stone's throw**

- A. Short distance
  - B. Large hurdle
  - C. Difficult problem
  - D. Hurt slightly
17. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

- A. Aisle
  - B. Adorn
  - C. Attick
  - D. Altar
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

I imagine you have learnt a valuable lesson from this experience, didn't you?

- A. did you?
  - B. haven't you?
  - C. have you?
  - D. No substitution required
19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Your eldest sister / lives in / a big city, / does she?

- A. lives in
  - B. does she
  - C. a big city
  - D. Your eldest sister
20. **Given below are four sentences which are jumbled. Pick the option that gives their correct order.**

- A. It is a Park quite different from any other we have seen.
- B. One difference is that it is made from nearly 250 tons of scrap.

- C. Another difference is that it is powered by wind and solar energy  
D. A new Park called Bharat Darshan Park has been thrown open to the public in New Delhi.

A. ACDB      B. DABC      C. BACD      D. DBCA

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.**

If you thought that yoga was all about bending and twisting your body in odd shapes, it's time to rethink. Yoga is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ more. In very simple words, giving care (2) \_\_\_\_\_ your body, mind and breath is yoga. Derived (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the Sankrit word 'yuj' which means 'to unite or integrate', yoga is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ 5,000-year-old Indian body of knowledge. Yoga is all about harmonising the body (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the mind and breath through means of various breathing exercises, yoga poses (asanas) and meditation.

**21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. many  
B. much  
C. all  
D. few

**22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. on  
B. to  
C. at  
D. for

**23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. by  
B. from  
C. of  
D. out

**24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. one  
B. a  
C. the  
D. an

**25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. on  
B. across  
C. at  
D. with

## Answers

1. A    2. D    3. A    4. B    5. B    6. A    7.4    8.A    9. B    10. A    11.A    12.D  
 13. C    14. A    15. A    16. A    17. C    18. B    19. B    20.B    21. B    22.B    23. B    24. B  
 25. D

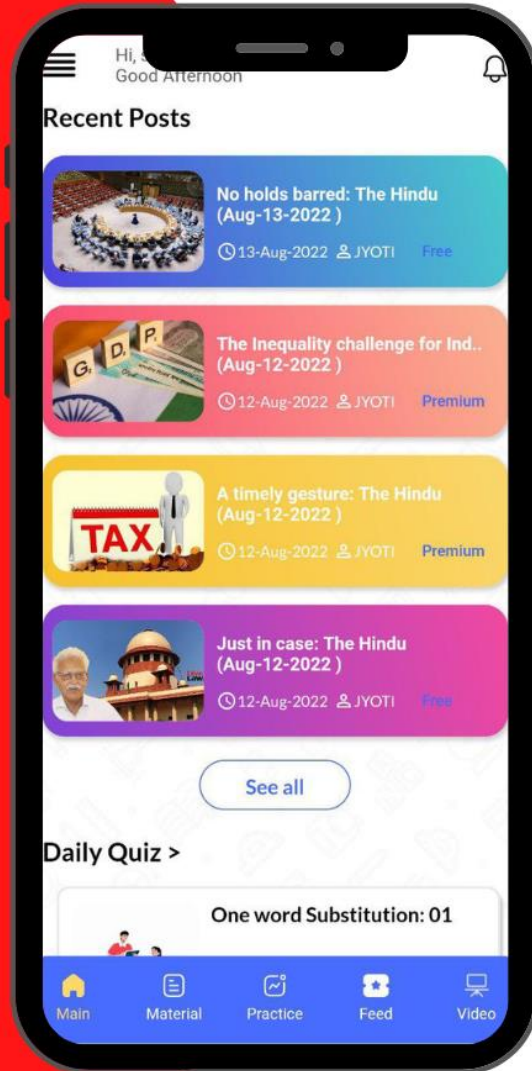
## Explanations

- Manan said, "I have no work to do today."
- Hiatus** (noun) – pause, break, gap, lacuna अंतर
  - Misfortune** (noun) – failure, problem, difficulty, trouble दुर्भाग्य
  - Languor** (noun) – lethargy, sluggishness, torpor शिथिलता, थकान
  - Apathy** (noun) – lethargy, unconcern, listlessness, disregard उदासीनता
- Descent** (noun) – (downward) slope, incline, dip, drop नीचे की ओर ढलान
  - Ascent** (noun) – an upward slope, ramp, rise, climb चढ़ाई
  - Patent** (noun) – copyright, licence, right लाइसेंस
  - Present** (noun) – the period of time now occurring.
  - Resent** (noun) – begrudge, grudge, dislike, envy, take offense बुरा मानना, क्रोध करना
- Dark horse** (phrase) – Someone who unexpectedly wins a competition.
- Ritu was invited for a party by Preeti
- 'beyond' के बदले 'besides' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'beyond' का अर्थ होता है 'on or to the other side of' (की दूसरी ओर, के परे) जो की वाक्य के संदर्भ के हिसाब से गलत है!  
 अतः सही उत्तर है 'besides' - in addition to or as well as somebody/something; also (के अतिरिक्त, के साथ; भी)
- Clench** (verb) – to close or hold something very tightly, often in a determined or angry way पकड़ना क्रोधित से
  - Relax** (verb) – Unwind, loosen up, lighten up
  - Tighten** (verb) – make or become tight or tighter. कसकर बाँधना
  - Clasp** (verb) – clutch, grasp, embrace, hold, grip पकड़ना
  - Hold** (verb) – clutch, stick, grasp, embrace, grip पकड़ना
- A huge Christmas tree has been put up by the Smiths
- 'is quite too' के बदले 'is quite' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दिए गए वाक्य में 'quite' और 'too' का अर्थ एक ही है। अतः इन दोनों का उपयोग superfluous है!
- Graffiti** (noun) – writings or drawings made on surfaces in public places भित्ति चित्र
  - Poster** (noun) – a large printed picture, photograph, etc., that is used to advertise something in a public place पोस्टर(विज्ञापन)



- **Sketches** (noun) – a rough or unfinished drawing or painting, often made to assist in making a more finished picture. रेखाचित्र
  - **Hoarding** (noun) – a large board in a public place, used to display advertisements.
11. **Dignified** (adjective) – controlled, serious, and calm, and therefore deserving respect: Solemn गरिमापूर्ण/ गंभीर
- **Trivial** (adjective) – insignificant, unimportant, trifling, small, marginal मामूली
  - **Excited** (adjective) – thrilled, enthusiastic, eager, passionate, aroused उत्तेजित
  - **Frivolous** (adjective) – trivial, silly, foolish, unimportant, superficial तुच्छ
12. 'there is a very little time' के बदले 'there is very little time' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'time' एक 'uncountable noun' है। अतः इसके साथ indefinite article 'A' का प्रयोग व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से गलत है। इसलिए इसे हटना पड़ेगा !
13. **Resound** (verb) – (of a sound, voice, etc.) fill or echo throughout a place. गूंजना
14. 'Farther' के बदले 'further' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Farther' का अर्थ होता है at or to a greater distance (अधिक दूर) जो की वाक्य के संदर्भ के हिसाब से गलत है! अतः सही उत्तर है 'Further' – more; additional अधिक/ अतिरिक्त !
15. **Entomology** (noun) – the scientific study of insects कीटविज्ञान
- **Geology** (noun) – the study of the rocks and similar substances that make up the earth's surface: भूविज्ञान
  - **Ecology** (noun) – the branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings. परिस्थितिविज्ञान
  - **Biology** (noun) – the scientific study of the natural processes of living things: जीवविज्ञान
16. **Stone's throw** (phrase) – a short distance. बेहद करीब
17. **Aisle** (noun) – gangway, corridor, passageway, passage, hallway गलियारा
- **Adorn** (verb) – decorate, ornament, embellish, beautify, grace सजाना
  - **Altar** (noun) – a type of table used in religious ceremonies
  - **Attack** (noun) – assault, onslaught, strike आक्रमण
18. 'didn't you' के बदले 'haven't you' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि एक positive statement के बाद एक negative question tag का प्रयोग होता है जबकि एक negative statement के बाद एक positive question tag का प्रयोग होता है।  
उदाहरण के लिए:- Raju is from Delhi, isn't he?

19. 'does she' के बदले 'doesn't she' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि एक positive statement के बाद एक negative question tag का प्रयोग होता है जबकि एक negative statement के बाद एक positive question tag का प्रयोग होता है।  
उदाहरण के लिए:- Raju is from Delhi, isn't he?
20. **DABC**  
A new Park called Bharat Darshan Park has been thrown open to the public in New Delhi. It is a Park quite different from any other we have seen. One difference is that it is made from nearly 250 tons of scrap. Another difference is that it is powered by wind and solar energy.
21. **Much more** (phrase) – 'something is more valuable or useful to somebody than someone thinks किसी के विचार से कुछ अधिक मूल्यवान या उपयोगी है
22. **Care to** (phrase) – 'looking after somebody/something so that he/she/it has what he/she/it needs for his/her/its health and protection'. (किसी की देखभाल या देखरेख)
23. **Drive from** (phrase) – to get something (especially a feeling or an advantage) from something'. [किसी से कुछ (विशेषतः कोई भावना या भौतिक लाभ) प्राप्त करना]
24. दिए गए रिक्त स्थान के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त Article 'A' है!
25. **Harmonize with** (phrase) – to be suitable together, or to make different people, plans, situations, etc. suitable for each other (एक साथ उपयुक्त होना, या अलग-अलग लोगों, योजनाओं, स्थितियों आदि को एक-दूसरे के लिए उपयुक्त बनाना)



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