

Settling scores: On Congress leader Pawan Khera's arrest

Pawan Khera's arrest shows how **partisan** police action is a serious threat to **liberty**

The **brief arrest** of Congress leader and its Media and Publicity Department chairman Pawan Khera, after he was **deboarded** from a **Raipur-bound** flight, for an **allegedly unsavoury remark** against Prime Minister Narendra Modi, **is** yet another **instance** of how criminal law can be misused to settle political scores. His lawyers **managed** to obtain an order from the Supreme Court that **ensured** his **interim bail**, but the **episode highlights** the **cavalier** use of the power to arrest under political instruction. It is one thing to **denounce** a comment as offensive or **hurtful**, but quite another to **read into** it crimes such as making **assertions** against national **integration**, **outraging** religious **sentiments** or causing **enmity** in society. It becomes an **egregious** misuse of power if police from a **distant** State travel all the way to **effect** an **unwarranted** arrest based on a complaint by someone **claiming** to be **offended**. The **Assam Police**, which had arrested Gujarat **legislator** Jignesh Mevani in April 2022 for calling Mr. Modi 'a Godse **worshipper**' on Twitter and produced him before an Assam court, **tried** to repeat the exercise against Mr. Khera, but were **thwarted** by the Court. It is **disconcerting** that **the police** in Bharatiya Janata Party-ruled States **tend** to act on complaints relating to events that **have nothing to do with** their **jurisdiction**, except for the **incidental** circumstance that it is reported as news in their **geography** too, as elsewhere.

Unwarranted **insinuations** against political leaders **are** not uncommon when party **spokespersons** talk to the media, and Mr. Khera's **use** of 'Gautamdas' as the Prime Minister's middle name **may** have **touched a raw nerve** among Mr. Modi's supporters who saw in it a **sly** reference to **allegations** about his **proximity** to industrialist Gautam Adani. In fact, Mr. Khera had **apologised** for his comment. The police often tend to register cases for **strident** and unsavoury remarks made against those in power. However, the **need** to arrest someone in such cases **is** questionable. In most instances, as is the case with Mr. Khera, these comments **seldom amount to** the serious offences mentioned in the FIRs. **Malicious** or threatening speech may **warrant** arrest, but strident **criticism** or **tasteless** comments alone should not. **Multiple FIRs** in different jurisdictions and attempts to arrest those involved **are** part of a **playbook** common to rulers in many States. **Often lost in** the controversy is the fact that effecting arrest on charges that attract less than seven years in prison amounts to a **flouting** of the norms of arrest. Such egregious violations will continue as long as courts of law **limit** their protection to **grant** of bail or **clubbing** of FIRs, instead of **hauling up** the police officers and **bureaucrats** involved for their partisan action.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Settle scores** (phrase) – to punish someone for a past wrong or grievance बदला लेना
2. **Partisan** (adjective) – biased, prejudiced, one-sided, bigoted, discriminatory पक्षपातपूर्ण
3. **Liberty** (noun) – freedom, independence स्वतंत्रता
4. **Brief** (adjective) – of short duration; temporary; not lasting for long थोड़े समय का
5. **Deboard** (verb) – to get out of a vehicle (airplane) उतरना (जहाज से)
6. **-Bound** (adjective) – going or ready to go towards a specified place.
7. **Allegedly** (adverb) – reportedly, supposedly, reputedly, purportedly कथित तौर पर
8. **Unsavoury** (adjective) – disreputable, unpleasant, disagreeable, revolting अभद्र
9. **Remark** (noun) – Comment, Statement टिप्पणी
10. **Instance** (noun) – example, occasion, occurrence, case, representative case उदाहरण, घटना
11. **Ensure** (verb) – Make sure, make certain, confirm, certify सुनिश्चित करना
12. **Interim bail** (noun) – a bail granted for a brief period of your time अंतरिम जमानत
13. **Episode** (noun) – incident, event, happening, occurrence, affair प्रकरण, घटना
14. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, stress, underline, spotlight, accentuate प्रमुखता से दिखाना
15. **Cavalier** (adjective) – unconcerned, careless, arrogant, inconsiderate, offhand बिना सोचे विचारे
16. **Denounce** (verb) – condemn, criticize, censure, attack, decry निंदा करना
17. **Hurtful** (adjective) – deleterious, injurious, harmful, detrimental, damaging हानिकारक/आहत करने वाला
18. **Read into** (phrasal verb) – To find, infer, or attribute an additional meaning or different interpretation to what is presented.
19. **Assertion** (noun) – declaration, statement, claim, affirmation, Contention दावा, अभिकथन
20. **National Integration** (noun) – the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण
21. **Outrage** (verb) – infuriate, offend, insult, anger, enrage, affront ठेस पहुंचाना
22. **Sentiment** (noun) – Feeling, emotion, opinion, reaction, attitude भावना

23. **Enmity** (noun) – hostility, hate, antagonism, animosity, antipathy दुश्मनी
24. **Egregious** (adjective) – outstandingly bad; shocking. भयंकर, अत्यंत
25. **Distant** (adjective) – Faraway, far-off, remote दूर
26. **Effect** (verb) – to cause something to happen; implement कार्यान्वित करना
27. **Unwarranted** (adjective) – not justified or authorized. अनुचित
28. **Claim** (verb) – assert, demand, request, declare, state दावा करना
29. **Offend** (verb) – affront, upset, displease, distress, hurt, wound अपमान करना
30. **Legislator** (noun) – lawmaker, lawgiver, parliamentarian, politician विधायक
31. **Worshipper** (noun) – great or excessive love, admiration, and respect felt for somebody उपासक
32. **Thwart** (verb) – prevent, stop, foil (from accomplishing something) विफल करना, नकाम बनाना
33. **Disconcerting** (adjective) – disturbing, upsetting, confusing, unsettling, discomfiting चिंताजनक
34. **Tend** (to) (verb) – be inclined, be apt, be disposed, be prone प्रवृत्त होना
35. **Have nothing to do with** (phrase) – have no contact or dealings with से कोई लेना-देना नहीं होना
36. **Jurisdiction** (noun) – authority, control, power, dominion, rule, administration क्षेत्राधिकार
37. **Incidental** (adjective) – occurring by chance or without intention आकस्मिक
38. **Geography** (noun) – area क्षेत्र/ भूगोल
39. **Insinuation** (noun) – an unpleasant hint or suggestion of something bad. व्यंग्योक्ति, परोक्ष संकेत
40. **Spokesperson** (noun) – a person who is chosen to speak for a group or an organization प्रवक्ता
41. **Touch a raw nerve** (phrase) – to upset someone by mention something ऐसी बात का जिक्र करना जो किसी को परेशान करे।
42. **Sly** (adjective) – clever in a dishonest way धूर्त, उत्तेजना उत्पन्न करनेवाला
43. **Allegation** (noun) – charge, accusation, claim, assertion आरोप
44. **Proximity** (noun) – vicinity, closeness, nearness, propinquity, juxtaposition निकटता
45. **Apologise** (verb) – Say sorry, make an apology, ask for forgiveness, express regret माफी माँगना

46. **Strident** (adjective) – shrill, harsh, raucous, grating, loud कठोर
47. **Seldom** (adverb) – rarely, hardly ever, not often शायद ही
48. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – be equal to के बराबर होना
49. **Malicious** (adjective) – hostile, bitter, venomous, wounding, cruel, unkind दुर्भावनापूर्ण
50. **Warrant** (verb) – Justify or necessitate (a certain course of action) ज़रूरी बनाना
51. **Criticism** (noun) – censure, condemnation, critique, disapproval आलोचना
52. **Tasteless** (adjective) – rude or offensive, vulgar अभद्र, बेअदब
53. **Playbook** (noun) – Tactics; a set of rules or suggestions that are considered to be suitable for a particular activity
54. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, in many instances, repeatedly, again and again अक्सर
55. **Lost in** (phrase) – be engrossed in; be engaged in में खो जाना
56. **Flouting** (noun) – Breaking, contravention, breach, violation उल्लंघन
57. **Limit** (verb) – restrict, curb, check, place a limit on, cap सीमित करना
58. **Grant** (verb) – allow, accord, permit, afford देना
59. **Clubbing** (noun) – Combining, Addition मिलाना, जोड़ना
60. **Haul up** (phrasal verb) – to bring before a superior for judgment or reprimand फटकारना
61. **Bureaucrat** (noun) – Official, administrator, officeholder नौकरशाही

Practice Exercise

Direction: In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

A Constitution Bench led by Chief Justice of India U.U. Lalit is now examining the validity of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which provides for 10% reservation to the economically weaker sections (EWS), excluding Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who already have reservation in higher education institutions and government jobs. The Bench has finalised three issues for hearing — whether the amendment has breached the Constitution’s basic structure by _____ **1** _____ the state to make special provisions; whether it does so in relation to admissions to private _____ **2** _____ institutions and, lastly, if the exclusion of OBC/SC/ST communities from the scope of the quota _____ **3** _____ on the basic structure. These are valid questions and it could be argued that the legislation of the reservation in 2019 was done hastily without due diligence of the criteria adopted. For example, the setting of an annual family income of ₹8 lakh as a _____ **4** _____ to determine if someone belongs to the EWS is clearly problematic. If available consumer expenditure surveys such as the NSSO report, ‘Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12’, are relied on, a large _____ **5** _____ of the population will be eligible for reservations in the “below Rs. 8 lakh” EWS category and not just the truly deserving sections of the poor.

1. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**
 - A. Rendering
 - B. Permitting
 - C. Reiterating
 - D. Limiting
2. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**
 - A. Deprived
 - B. Dissenting
 - C. Unaided
 - D. Disputed
3. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**
 - A. Tramples
 - B. Criticize
 - C. Converge
 - D. Entail
4. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
 - A. Commitment
 - B. Disaster
 - C. Plenty
 - D. Ceiling
5. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
 - A. Fairness
 - B. Chunk
 - C. Instance

D. Liaison

Directions: In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

6. **S1.** Sometimes we have to put up with something irksome or unpleasant.
S6. But we find ourselves getting accustomed to it in due course of time.
P. Suppose we shift into a house near a factory which keeps going all day.
Q. As time goes by, we are able to adapt ourselves to it so that it becomes a part of our life.
R. Thus, we can get used to anything.
S. At first, the noise of the machinery makes it impossible for us to sleep at night.
- A. QPSR B. PQRS C. QRPS D. SRQP
7. **S1.** A large city is the best school for studying life.
S6. Thus a city can teach us many aspects of life.
P. If we live in a city for a year or two, we will be able to acquire a good knowledge of life.
Q. In a large city we encounter different types of person
R. The rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, the deceitful and the innocent, the rough and the gentle.
S. The various facets of life can be found reflected in a large city.
- A. PQSR B. SRPQ C. QPSR D. QRSP

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

8. **They were preparing banners with different designs for the sports meet.**
 A. Banners were being prepared by them with different designs for the sports meet.
 B. Banners have prepared by them with different designs for the sports meet.
 C. Banners had been prepared by them with different designs for the sports meet.
 D. Banners were prepared by them with different designs for the sports meet.
9. **I don't like being seen in tears by people.**
 A. I don't like people had been seeing me in tears.
 B. I don't like people seeing me in tears.
 C. I don't like people to see me in tears.
 D. I don't like myself to be seen in tears.

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

10. **The blind man said to me, "Can you help me cross the road?"**
 A. The blind man asked me if I could help him cross the road.
 B. The blind man asked me if I will help him cross the road.
 C. The blind man asked me if I could help him crossed the road.

D. The blind man asked me if I can help him cross the road.

11. **The professor said, "I want you to pursue your dreams".**

A. The professor said that I want you to pursue your dreams.

B. The professor said that he wanted me to pursue my dreams.

C. The professor says that he wants me to pursue my dreams.

D. The professor told me that I wanted you to pursue your dreams.

Directions: In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

12. **A roundabout way of expression**

A. Circumlocution

B. Chant

C. Carnival

D. Gobble

13. **A person of enduring fame / not subject to death**

A. Paleontology

B. Diplomacy

C. Temperate

D. Immortal

Directions: Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

14. **Steer clear of**

A. Show someone how to do a job or activity

B. Be very easy

C. Avoid someone or something because it is dangerous for you

D. Be mentally and physically exhausted

15. **Hold water**

A. A diluted argument

B. Appear to be of no value

C. Stop emphasising a point

D. Appear to be valid or reasonable

16. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the italicised words in the given sentence**

My mother said, "*Make consistent progress for success.*"

A. slow and steady

B. make a habit

C. Ins and outs

D. do's and don'ts

Directions: choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

17. **Hospitality**

A. Potential

B. Vulnerable

C. Coldness

D. Kindness

18. Trivial

- A. Coincidence
- B. Credibility
- C. Insignificant
- D. Significant

Direction: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

19. Announce

- A. Denounce
- B. Avail
- C. Resort
- D. Advertise

20. Sporadic

- A. Gamut
- B. Underpin
- C. Diversity
- D. Occasional

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The planets are _____ around the sun.

- A. revolving
- B. circling
- C. rotating
- D. rounding

22. A sentence has been given with a blank to be filled with an appropriate word. Choose the correct alternative.

If you are the one who is planning to lose weight, remember to keep your snacking _____.

- A. outgoing
- B. prejudiced
- C. uncontrolled
- D. moderate

Directions :Find out the error, if any –

23. I saw jack (A)/ at a party (B)/ a few months ago(C)/and he did seems fine. (D)/ no error (E)

24. According to (A)/ a report published (B)/ a few months ago (C)/ the literacy have dropped. (D)/no error(E)

25. Look! (A)/ Somebody had (B)/ climbing up (C)/there. (D)/ no error(E)

Answers

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. D
14. C 15. D 16. A 17. C 18. D 19. D 20. D 21. A 22. D 23. D 24. D 25. B

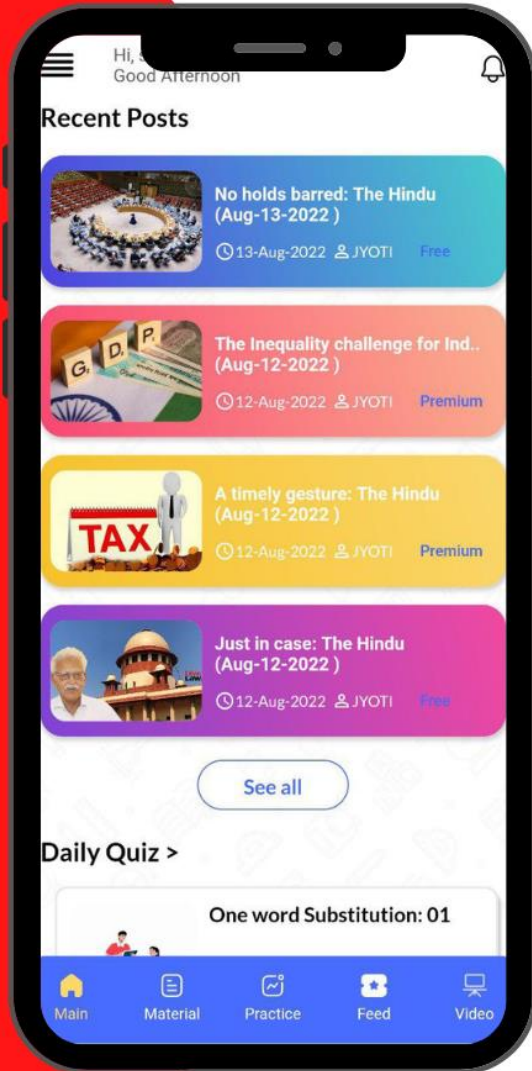
Explanation

1. **Permit** (verb) – allow, license, authorize, enable, sanction अनुमति देना
 - **Render** (verb) – Cause to become प्रस्तुत करना
 - **Reiterate** (verb) – repeat, restate, iterate, echo, दोहराना
 - **Limit** (verb) – restrict, curb, boundary, restrain, confine सीमित करना
2. **Unaided** (adjective) – solo, alone, independently, single-handed बिना सहायता के
 - **Deprived** (adjective) – Disadvantaged, underprivileged, destitute, depressed, dispossessed वंचित
 - **Dissenting** (adjective) – disagreeing, opposing, disputing, deferring, varying असहमत
 - **Disputed** (adjective) – controversial, contested, challenged, questioned, विवादित
3. **Trample** (verb) – crush, tread, squash, flatten, stamp रौंदना
 - **Criticize** (verb) – censure, condemn, denounce, आलोचना करना
 - **Converge** (verb) – meet, join, unite, congregate, come together मिलना/ जुटना
 - **Entail** (verb) – involve, necessitate, require, demand की आवश्यकता होना
4. **Ceiling** (noun) – limit, maximum, upper limit अधिकतम सीमा
 - **Commitment** (noun) – vow, promise, pledge, oath प्रतिबद्धता
 - **Disaster** (noun) – catastrophe, calamity, misfortune, tragedy, fiasco आपदा
 - **Plenty** (noun) – a situation in which there is a large supply of food, money, etc. समृद्धि, प्रचुरता
5. **Chunk** (noun) – Portion, lump, piece, amount हिस्सा
 - **Fairness** (noun) – Equality, impartiality, even-handedness निष्पक्षता
 - **Instance** (noun) – example, occasion, occurrence, case उदाहरण, घटना
 - **Liaison** (noun) – love affair, relationship, connection संबंध
6. **QPSR**
Sometimes we have to put up with something irksome or unpleasant. As time goes by, we are able to adapt ourselves to it so that it becomes a part of our life. Suppose we shift into a house near a factory which keeps going all day. At first, the noise of the machinery makes it impossible for us to sleep at night. Thus, we can get used to anything. But we find ourselves getting accustomed to it in due course of time.
7. **QRSP**

A large city is the best school for studying life. In a large city we encounter different types of person. The rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, the deceitful and the innocent, the rough and the gentle, the various facets of life can be found reflected in a large city. If we live in a city for a year or two, we will be able to acquire a good knowledge of life. Thus a city can teach us many aspects of life.

8. Banners were being prepared by them with different designs for the sports meet.
9. I don't like people seeing me in tears.
10. The blind man asked me if I could help him cross the road.
11. The professor said that he wanted me to pursue my dreams
12. **Circumlocution** – A roundabout way of expression कपटपूर्ण बातें
 - **Chant** – Say a prayer in singing voice भजन
 - **Carnival** – Public festivals occurring at a regular time in a year आनंदोत्सव
 - **Gobble** – Fat fast, noisily and greedily डकोसना, जळी खाना
13. **Immortal** – A person of enduring fame / not subject to death अमर
 - **Paleontology** – Study of fossils जीवाश्मिकी
 - **Diplomacy** – The art practiced by statesman or politics राजनय
 - **Temperate** – A climate that is neither extremely hot nor cold समशीतोष्ण
14. **Steer clear of** (phrase) – Avoid someone or something because it is dangerous for you से दूर रहना
15. **Hold water** (phrase) – Appear to be valid or reasonable उचित प्रतीत होता है
16. **Slow and steady** (phrase) – slow, productive progress leads to success, धीमा और स्थिर (प्रगति)
 - **Make a habit** (phrase) – to begin to do something regularly, often without thinking about it आदत डालना
 - **Ins and outs** (phrase) – all the details.
 - **Do's and don'ts** (phrase) – rules about actions and activities that people should or should not perform or take part in क्या करें और क्या न करें
17. **Hospitality** (noun) – Welcome, Friendliness, Warmth, Kindness, Generosity, Openness आतिथ्य
 - **Potential** (noun) – capability, capacity, ability, power क्षमता
 - **Vulnerable** (adjective) – unprotected, susceptible, defenseless, weak अरक्षित
 - **Kindness** (noun) – kind act, good deed, act of kindness, good turn, favour दयालुता, मेहरबानी
18. **Trivial** (adjective) – insignificant, unimportant, trifling, small, marginal मामूली
 - **Coincidence** (noun) – chance, concurrence, fluke, happenstance संयोग

- **Credibility** (noun) – trustworthiness, reliability, Integrity, acceptability विश्वसनीयता
 - **Insignificant** (adjective) – unimportant, trivial, inconsequential, minor, trifling महत्त्वहीन, नगण्य
19. **Announce** (verb) – publicize, **advertise**, proclaim, broadcast, state, report
- **Denounce** (verb) – condemn, criticize, censure, attack, decry आरोप लगा देना
 - **Avail** (verb) – use, advantage, make use of का लाभ उठाना
 - **Resort** (verb) – employ, use, utilize; have recourse to सहारा लेना
20. **Sporadic** (adjective) – intermittent, irregular, occasional, fitful, spasmodic छिटपुट
- **Gamut** (noun) – spectrum, range, scope, scale, extent विस्तार
 - **Underpin** (verb) – support, buttress, shore up, prop up सहारा देना, समर्थन करना
 - **Diversity** (noun) – variety, miscellany, assortment, mixture विविधता
21. **Revolve** – to move in a circle or a curve around a central point, or to cause something to do this परिक्रमण करना
22. **Moderate** – average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree.
23. (D) 'did seems' के बदले 'did seem' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि emphatic sentence में do/does/did + v¹ का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-
- (i) I do read.
 - (ii) He did write.
 - 'did seem' will be used instead of 'did seems' because do/does/did + v¹ is used in an emphatic sentence; like-
 - (i) I do read.
 - (ii) He did write.
24. (D) 'have' के बदले 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'have' क्रिया का subject 'literacy' singular है।
- 'have' will be used instead of 'has' because the subject 'literacy' of the verb 'have' is singular.
25. (B) 'had' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि part(c) में main verb 'climbing' V⁴ रूप में है और V⁴ के पहले 'be' क्रिया का प्रयोग होता है। फिर चूँकि part(a) में 'look!' present time का बोध कराता है, अतः 'climb' करने का काम भी present में जारी है।
- 'is' will be used instead of 'had' because in part (c) the main verb 'climbing' is in V⁴ form and 'be' verb is used before V⁴. Then since 'look!' in part (a) gives a sense of the present time, so the work of 'climb' is also going on in the present.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

