

Unending ordeal: On the continued civilian killings in Jammu and Kashmir

Restoring democratic processes is the only way to **reverse** religious **polarization**

The **death** of Kashmiri Pandit and bank guard Sanjay Sharma **at the hands of** terrorist gunmen in Pulwama **is** yet another murder in a series of attacks on the **minority** community in the Valley. Sharma is the second Pandit to fall to terrorism in the Pulwama area after Janki Nath's death in 1990 at the **peak of militancy**. While the murder could be a **deliberate ploy** by terrorists to **strike fear into** the minority community in the area, it also **signals** the failure of security agencies to adequately protect the poor residents. The **modus operandi** of the **radical** elements who are targeting civilians **has** always been clear — the attacks are meant to invite state **retaliation** and **repression**, in turn **fomenting discontent** and **disaffection** to **garner** more recruits to the **cause**. On Tuesday, after **follow-up** operations that **resulted in** the death of an Army jawan and two **militants**, security forces have **asserted** that Sharma's attacker has now been **slain**. But this does little to **mitigate** the fear that has **gripped** Pandits in the Valley and Pulwama **in particular**. Last year, militant attacks resulted in the deaths of 29 civilians including three local Pandits, three other Hindus and eight non-local labourers and also caused the **migration** of 5,500 Pandit employees from the Valley.

All political parties including the **separatists** such as Hurriyat Conference, besides civil society organisations **have condemned** the attacks, but the repeated and **brazen** nature of the killings, at one level, **point to** a **breakdown** of relations between the **administration** and the **citizenry**, **leading to** the inability of the administration to **anticipate** and prevent such attacks. **The fact** that **areas** that were relatively safe for the minority community even during the peak of militancy **have** now become unsafe **suggests** that the administration must **rethink** its security-**centric** policies in the Valley. The Union Territory administration and the Union government have **claimed** that **hard-edged moves** such as the **dilution** of Article 370 and **bifurcating** the State in 2019 **have** helped **curb** militancy and **were** necessary to bring back **normalcy** in the Valley. But the repeated **attacks** on the minority community **suggest** otherwise — radical sections have **sought** to utilise the disaffection in the Valley to **foment** polarisation. Only an effective **government** by elected **representatives** of the people of the Valley **can** do more to rebuild trust between the administration and the citizenry. This will help **isolate** the radical sections and **ease** the workload of the security forces in Kashmir. **Restoring statehood** to Jammu and Kashmir and **working** towards the conduct of Assembly elections **are** now a clear imperative. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Ordeal** (noun) – painful experience, unpleasant experience, trial, tribulation
दर्दनाक अनुभव
2. **Civilian** (adjective) –civil, citizen, noncombatant, civic, private citizen नागरिक
3. **Restore** (verb) –reinstatement, put back, replace, bring back, reinstate बहाल/ पुनर्स्थापित करना
4. **Reverse** (verb) –Overturn, undo, annul, render null and void. उलटना
5. **Polarization** (noun) –the act of dividing something, especially something that contains different people or opinions, into two completely opposing groups ध्रुवीकरण
6. **At the hands of** (phrase) – done or caused by.
7. **Minority** (noun) – a small group of people within a community or country, differing from the main population in race, religion, language, or political persuasion.
अल्पसंख्यक
8. **Peak** (noun) – the point of highest activity
चरम पर
9. **Militancy** (noun) – Aggressiveness, combativeness, violence, forcefulness उग्रवाद
10. **Deliberate** (adjective) – intentional, conscious, done on purpose सोचा-समझा/
जानबूझकर
11. **Ploy** (noun) – tactic, move, device, stratagem, scheme, trick चाल
12. **Strike fear into someone** (phrase) – To frighten, terrify, or horrify someone किसी के मन में डर पैदा करना
13. **Signal** (verb) – sign, indicate, suggest, show संकेत करना
14. **Modus operandi** (noun) – method of working, method, way, manner कार्यप्रणाली
15. **Radical** (adjective) – revolutionary, extremist, extreme, fanatic, progressive कट्टरपंथी
16. **Retaliation** (noun) – Reprisal, revenge, vengeance, retribution प्रतिशोध /बदला
17. **Repression** (noun) – suppression, subjugation, domination, authoritarianism, tyranny दमन
18. **Foment** (verb) – incite, provoke, instigate, stir up, whip up भड़काना
19. **Discontent** (noun) – dissatisfaction, discontentment, discontented, displeasure, unhappy असंतोष
20. **Disaffection** (noun) – dissatisfaction, discontent असंतोष
21. **Garner** (verb) – collect, gather, get, acquire इकट्ठा करना

22. **Cause** (noun) – Purpose, aim, motive, objective, conviction उद्देश्य
23. **Follow-up** (noun) – a further action connected with something that happened before अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई
24. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, call forth, be the cause of (something) to happen के परिणामस्वरूप
25. **Militant** (noun) – someone who is engaged in a war or who acts aggressively for their cause उग्रवादी
26. **Slay** (verb) – to kill violently; to murder मार डालना; हत्या कर देना
27. **Grip** (verb) – Afflict, affect, take over, beset, rack, जकड़ना
28. **In particular** (phrase) – Especially, specially, particularly, above all, specifically विशेषकर
29. **Migration** (noun) – movement from one part of something to another. स्थानान्तरण
30. **Separatist** (noun) – Dissenter, secessionist, protestor, rebel, separationist अलगाववादी
31. **Condemn** (verb) – censure, criticize, castigate, attack, denounce निंदा करना
32. **Brazen** (adjective) – Barefaced, shameless, unabashed, blatant, bold बेशर्म भरी
33. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, mention, note, highlight, emphasize इशारा करना
34. **Breakdown** (noun) – end of something; failure, break (relations) टूटना
35. **Administration** (noun) – the management of public affairs; government प्रशासन
36. **Citizenry** (noun) – The citizens of a place regarded collectively. नागरिक
37. **Lead** (to) (verb) – bring about, cause, give rise to, result in वजह बनना
38. **Anticipate** (verb) – expect, foresee, predict, think likely, forecast पूर्वानुमान लगाना
39. **Rethink** (verb) – reconsider, review, revise, reassess पुनर्विचार करना
40. **-Centric** (suffix) – having a specified centre. केंद्रित
41. **Claim** (verb) – assert, demand, request, declare, state दावा करना
42. **Hard-edged** (adjective) – dealing with unpleasant subjects in direct way. सीधे तरीके से अप्रिय/ कठिन विषयों से निपटना।
43. **Dilution** (noun) – the action of making something weaker in force, content, or value. कमजोर करना
44. **Bifurcate** (verb) – divided into two branches दो भागों में बँटना
45. **Curb** (verb) – Restrain, control, limit, hold back, rein in रोकना/ अंकुश लगाना

46. **Normalcy** (noun) – the state of being normal
सामान्य होने की स्थिति
47. **Seek** (verb) – Try, attempt, endeavour,
effort, strive for प्रयास करना
48. **Foment** (verb) – incite, provoke, instigate,
stir up, whip up भड़काना
49. **Representative** (noun) – Delegate,
spokesperson, agent प्रतिनिधि
50. **Isolate** (verb) – separate, segregate, detach,
sequester, cut off, set apart अलग करना
51. **Ease** (verb) – alleviate, relieve, comfort,
mitigate, soothe; reduce, lessen कम करना
52. **Statehood** (noun) – the condition of being a
political unit within a country राज्य का दर्जा
53. **Imperative** (noun) – An essential or urgent
thing. अनिवार्यता

Practice Exercise

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

[Editorial page]

1. **ORDEAL**

- A. Needless
- B. Unfortunate
- C. Palatable
- D. Tribulation

2. **DELIBERATE**

- A. Memorandum
- B. Differences
- C. Reflection
- D. Intentional

3. **PLOY**

- A. Stratagem
- B. Functioning
- C. Slam
- D. Contradict

4. **Idioms & Phrase**

Our flight was delayed on account of bad weather.

- A. By virtue of
- B. Describe (something) in a particular way
- C. Experiences a lot of problems
- D. to pay attention to a situation carefully so that you can deal with any changes or problems

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) the volume of trade (D)/ has gone up significantly in recent years. (E)/ THANKS to improved regional connectivity and growing bilateral interest, (F)/ between India's North-Eastern States and Bangladesh (G)/
- (ii) imports and exports, has finally been laid.(A)/ they feel that the foundation of a new trade/business hub dominated by (B)/ Present trends are positive enough to generate optimism among analysts about medium term prospects of North East India-Bangladesh bilateral trade (C)/

- 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. Every scientific invention (A)/ has proved (B)/ much harmful to society than beneficial. (C)/ No Error (D)
7. She is preparing (A)/ for this examination (B)/ since 2004 (C)/ No Error (D)
8. I can depend upon (A)/ your help, (B)/ Can' I? (C)/ No Error(D)
9. If her grandfather (A)/ would have lived three more days (B)/ he would have been 100 years old. (C)/ No Error(D)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
 - A. Vunlerability
 - B. Tremendous
 - C. Terrific
 - D. Renegade

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

(The Hindu Editorial: A new era – Nov 29, 2022)

The story of Anwar Ibrahim is that of power, revolt, incarceration and comeback. **(1)/** And then a rebel reformer thrown into prison by his former boss. **(2)/** Once a rising star within the ruling United Malays National Organisation (UMNO). **(3)/** In the ups and downs of his long career, Mr. Anwar never gave up on his political activism or faith in his movement, Reformasi (Reform), which has finally taken him to the office that evaded him for over two decades. **(4)/** In last week's elections, his **coalition(A)** Pakatan Harapan (PH, Alliance of Hope), **emerged(B)** as the largest **bloc(C)** in Parliament following which Malaysia's King appointed the 75-year-old **leader(D)** as the Prime Minister. In the 1990s, Mr. Anwar, then the Deputy Prime Minister, was seen as the **_____ (a)_____** successor of the all-powerful Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. But their differences and his calls for reform within UMNO and the government led to his **_____ (b)_____**. He was jailed over sodomy charges, which he denies. Two jail terms later, Mr. Anwar, in 2018, joined hands with Dr. Mahathir, and managed to oust from power the UMNO, which was grappling **_____ (c)_____** corruption scandals. Dr. Mahathir, who became the Prime Minister again, gave Mr. Anwar a pardon but refused to share power with him, pushing the country into political instability. But this time, Mr. Anwar is free of legal **_____ (d)_____** and does not face any immediate challenge to his claim to power.

The election results, however, also showed Malaysia's polarising polity. This is the first time Malaysians voted in a hung Parliament. Mr. Anwar's bloc (PH), who promised corruption-free governance **(A)/** and protection of minority rights, **(B)/** win 82 seats **(C)/** of the 222-member Assembly. **(D)/** Former Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin's Perikatan Nasional (PN) got 73 seats, while Prime Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob's Barisan Nasional (BN) — dominated by UMNO — was defeated with its 30 seats. While the result clearly underscored growing **resentment** towards UMNO, it also showed the rise of the Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS), which is part of the Perikatan coalition.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

11. In the 1990s, Mr. Anwar, then the Deputy Prime Minister, was seen as the **_____ (a)_____** successor of the all-powerful Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

Fill the most appropriate option in (a)

- (i) Obvious

(ii) Imagination

(iii) Rival

(iv) Margin

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

12. But their differences and his calls for reform within UMNO and the government led to his _____(b)_____.

Fill the most appropriate option in (b)

(i) Edge

(ii) Downfall

(iii) Strand

(iv) Resolve

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

13. Two jail terms later, Mr. Anwar, in 2018, joined hands with Dr. Mahathir, and managed to oust from power the UMNO, which was grappling _____(c)_____ corruption scandals.

Fill the most appropriate option in (c)

(i) With

(ii) On

(iii) To

(iv) Against

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

14. But this time, Mr. Anwar is free of legal _____(d)_____ and does not face any immediate challenge to his claim to power.

Fill the most appropriate option in (d)

(i) Hurdles

(ii) Willingness

(iii) Brazen

(iv) Ambition

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.**

Mr. Anwar's bloc (PH), who promised corruption-free governance (A)/ and protection of minority rights, (B)/ won 82 seats (C)/ of the 222-member Assembly. (D)/

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (D)

E. No Error

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

The story of Anwar Ibrahim is that of power, revolt, incarceration and comeback. **(1)**/ And then a rebel reformer thrown into prison by his former boss. **(2)**/ Once a rising star within the ruling United Malays National Organisation (UMNO). **(3)**/ In the ups and downs of his long career, Mr. Anwar never gave up on his political activism or faith in his movement, Reformasi (Reform), which has finally taken him to the office that evaded him for over two decades. **(4)**/

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

RESENTMENT

- (i) This situation is **resentment** in 21st-century life.
- (ii) She took the **resentment** step of revealing the truth about the situation.
- (iii) The **resentment** caused is compounded by branding those concerned about this as bigots.

- 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.

In last week's elections, his **coalition(A)** Pakatan Harapan (PH, Alliance of Hope), **emerged(B)** as the largest **bloc(C)** in Parliament following which Malaysia's King appointed the 75-year-old **leader(D)** as the Prime Minister.

- 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) You will have to start talking better care of your body and stop smoking.
 - (ii) You will die early.
- A. Unlike
 - B. Though

- C. Even if
- D. Otherwise
- E. None of these

20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks

They amused themselves _____ Playing video games.

- A. Of
- B. In
- C. With
- D. To

Answers

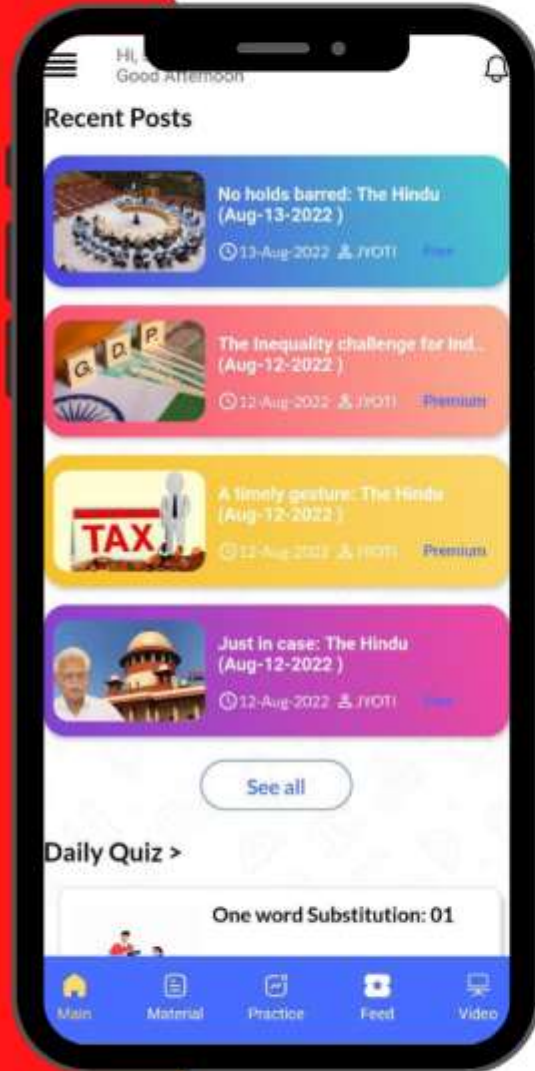
1. D 2.D 3.A 4. A 5.D 6.C 7. A 8.C 9.B 10.A 11.A
 12. B 13.A 14. A 15. A 16. C 17.A 18. E 19.D 20.C **[Practice Exercise]**

Explanations

- Ordeal** (noun) – painful experience, unpleasant experience, trial, tribulation दर्दनाक अनुभव
 - Needless** (adjective) –Unnecessary, pointless, uncalled-for अनावश्यक
 - Unfortunate** (adjective) – unlucky, hapless, out of luck, down on one's luck दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण
 - Palatable** (adjective) – pleasant, acceptable, satisfactory सुखद, रुचिकर
- Deliberate** (adjective) – intentional, conscious, done on purpose सोचा-समझा/ जानबूझकर
 - Memorandum** (noun) – a written record, message, or reminder ज्ञापन
 - Differences** (noun) – a disagreement, quarrel, or dispute. मतभेद
 - Reflection** (noun) – indication, display, demonstration, manifestation संकेत
- Ploy** (noun) – tactic, move, device, stratagem, scheme, trick चाल
 - Functioning** (noun) – Performance, execution, performing, working कामकाज
 - Slam** (verb) – criticize severely; censure, denounce, condemn कड़ी आलोचना करना।
 - Contradict** (verb) – deny, oppose, negate, controvert, challenge खंडन/ इनकार करना
- On account of** (Phrase) – because of, due to, by virtue of के कारण
- FDGE, CBA**
 THANKS to improved regional connectivity and growing bilateral interest, the volume of trade between India's North-Eastern States and Bangladesh has gone up significantly in recent years. Present trends are positive enough to generate optimism among analysts about medium term prospects of North East India-Bangladesh bilateral trade: they feel that the foundation of a new trade/business hub dominated by imports and exports, has finally been laid
- (C) 'much' के बदले 'more' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि तुलना दो Adjectives 'harmful' तथा 'beneficial' के बीच है और 'beneficial' के पहले 'than' का प्रयोग है जिससे पता चलता है कि दो Adjectives की तुलना Comparative Degree में है, और यदि दो Adjectives की तुलना 'Comparative Degree' में करनी हो तो उनके लिए 'more.....than' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे-
 - She is more good than wise.
 - 'more' will be used instead of 'much' because the comparison is between two adjectives 'harmful' and 'beneficial' and 'than' is used before 'beneficial' which shows that the two adjectives The comparison is in comparative degree, and if two adjectives are to be compared in 'comparative degree' then 'more.....than' is used for them; As-
 - She is more good than wise.

7. (A) 'is' के बदले 'has been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में 'since 2004' का प्रयोग है जिससे पता चलता है कि काम '2004' से शुरू होकर अबतक जारी है, और कोई कार्य यदि past में शुरू होकर अबतक जारी हो तो उसके लिए Present Perfect Continuous का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-
- She has been working here since 2004.
- 'has been' will be used instead of 'is' because 'since 2004' is used in Part (C) which shows that the work is continuing from '2004' till now, and if any work Starting in the past and continuing till now, then Present Perfect Continuous is used for that; As-
 - She has been working here since 2004.
8. (C) 'can I?' के बदले 'can't I' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य 'Affirmative' हो तो Question Tag 'Negative' होता है, और यदि वाक्य 'Negative' हो तो Question Tag 'Affirmative' होता है; जैसे-
- He can do it, can't he?
 - She can't do it, can she?
- 'can't I' will be used instead of 'can I?' because if the sentence is 'Affirmative' then the Question Tag is 'Negative', and if the sentence is 'Negative' then the Question Tag is 'Affirmative'; As-
 - He can do it, can't he?
 - She can't do it, can she?
9. (B) 'would have lived' के बदले 'had lived' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि past के unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए 'If Clause' (Conditional Clause) में 'If + Subject had + V3' का प्रयोग होता है तथा Main Clause में 'Subject + would / could/might/ should + have + V3' का; जैसे-
- If you had worked hard, you would have succeeded
- 'Had lived' will be used instead of 'would have lived' because 'If + Subject had + V3' is used in 'If Clause' (Conditional Clause) to express unreal situation of past and Main in the clause of 'Subject + would / could/might/ should + have + V3'; As-
 - If you had worked hard, you would have succeeded.
10. **Vulnerability** (noun) – weakness, susceptibility, liability, fragility कमजोरी
11. **Obvious** (adjective) – evident, apparent, manifest, patent, conspicuous प्रत्यक्ष
- Imagination** (noun) – vision, inspiration, creativity, ingenuity कल्पना
 - Rival** (noun) – competitor, opponent, contestant, contender प्रतिद्वंद्वी
 - Margin** (noun) – gap, majority, amount, difference अंतर
12. **Downfall** (noun) – Failure that results in a loss of position; collapse, breakdown, defeat पतन
- Edge** (noun) – Advantage, superiority; an advantage over other people बढ़त
 - Strand** (noun) – one part of a situation or idea किसी स्थिति या विचार का एक अंश
 - Resolve** (noun) – Determination, resolution, purpose दृढ़ निश्चय, संकल्प

13. **Grapple** (with) (verb) – cope with, contend with, confront, fight से जूझना
14. **Hurdle** (noun) – obstacle, hindrance, barrier, obstruction, impediment बाधा
- **Willingness** (noun) – Readiness, will, inclination, desire इच्छा
 - **Brazen** (adjective) – bold and without shame. बेशर्मा
 - **Ambition** (noun) – aspiration, intention, goal, aim, objective, object, महत्वाकांक्षा
15. '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.
16. (C) **3214**
Once a rising star within the ruling United Malays National Organisation (UMNO). And then a rebel reformer thrown into prison by his former boss. The story of Anwar Ibrahim is that of power, revolt, incarceration and comeback. In the ups and downs of his long career, Mr. Anwar never gave up on his political activism or faith in his movement, Reformasi (Reform), which has finally taken him to the office that evaded him for over two decades
17. **Resentment** (noun) – Anger, bitterness, animosity, pique, indignation, rancor नाराजगी
According to the given options only (iii) is contextually correct.
Because the (i) and (ii) sentences are not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like
She took the **unprecedented** step of revealing the truth about the situation.
This situation is **unprecedented** in 21st-century life.
18. In last week's elections, his coalition Pakatan Harapan (PH, Alliance of Hope), emerged as the largest bloc in Parliament following which Malaysia's King appointed the 75-year-old leader as the Prime Minister.
19. You will have to start taking better care of your body and stop smoking **otherwise** you will die early



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