

A message for maturity: On Governors, Chief Ministers and constitutional boundaries

Governors and Chief Ministers should respect constitutional **boundaries**

Constitutional **functionaries** cannot **let rancour prevail** over **propriety**. This is the **substance** and **import** of the Supreme Court's advice to the Governor and Chief Minister of Punjab that they should **display** mature **statesmanship** in handling their **differences**. Governor Banwarilal Purohit was **indeed way out of line** when he indicated that he would act on the Cabinet advice to **convene** the Budget session of the Punjab Assembly only after he **obtained** legal advice on the Chief Minister, Bhagwant Mann's response to some of his earlier queries. This **stand** forced the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) government to **approach** the Court against the **apparent refusal** to call the Assembly session. However, the matter was resolved without judicial **intervention**, as the Court was informed that the Governor had **summoned** the House to meet as scheduled on March 3. The **position** regarding the Governor's power to summon the House under Article 174 of the Constitution **is** now **well-known**. Even though it says the Governor shall summon the House from time to time "to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit", a **Constitution Bench** had, in *Nabam Rebia* (2016), **ruled** that the Governor can summon, **prorogue** and **dissolve** the House only on **the aid and advice** of the Council of Ministers. It is **hardly likely** that Mr. Purohit was **unaware** of this, but he must have taken such a position because of the **state** of relations between Raj Bhavan and the Chief Minister's office.

The Court's **observations** covered Mr. Mann's **questionable** position too. In response to the Governor questioning the sending of some school principals to Singapore for training, he had replied that he was responsible only to the people of Punjab and not to a Governor appointed by the Centre. He was obviously wrong, as it is **laid down** in Article 167 that it is the Chief Minister's duty "to **furnish** such information relating to the **administration** of the **affairs** of the State and **proposals** for **legislation** as the Governor may **call for**...". It is **unfortunate** that such **instances** of **one-upmanship** between Governors and Chief Ministers **are** becoming more frequent in various States. Both should be **mindful** of constitutional boundaries. Some Governors **seem** to believe that they can **stretch** their **discretion** to areas not specifically mentioned in the Constitution. The more **germane** reason for this is that **incumbents** in Raj Bhavan **tend** to take their role as the **eyes and ears** of the Union government too literally, and **often** get into the political **domain**. While they can indeed guide, **caution** or advise, they sometimes play the role of **commentator**, **critic** and even the **opposition**. This does not **augur well** for constitutional **governance**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Maturity** (noun) – the state of being completely grown परिपक्वता
2. **Constitutional** (adjective) – relating to an established set of principles governing a state. संवैधानिक
3. **Boundary** (noun) – a limit of something, especially a sphere of activity. मर्यादा
4. **Functionary** (noun) – a person who has to perform official functions or duties; an official. अधिकारी
5. **Let** (verb) – allow, permit, give permission to होने देना
6. **Rancor** (noun) – Hatred, hostility, bitterness, spite, resentment, animosity विद्वेष
7. **Prevail over** (verb) – prove more powerful or superior. हावी होना
8. **Propriety** (noun) – correct and acceptable moral and social behaviour; the rules of correct moral or social behavior उपयुक्त सामाजिक या नैतिक आचरण के नियम; शिष्टाचार
9. **Substance** (noun) – the real or essential meaning सार
10. **Import** (noun) – meaning, sense, essence, message, signification आशय
11. **Display** (verb) – show, exhibit, demonstrate, reveal प्रदर्शन करना
12. **Statesmanship** (noun) – skill in managing public affairs. राजनीतिज्ञता
13. **Indeed** (adverb) – as expected, to be sure, in fact, in point of fact वास्तव में
14. **Way out of line** (phrase) – Not in accordance with generally accepted or established limits. अपेक्षा से भिन्न व्यवहार करना
15. **Convene** (verb) – Assemble, gather, meet, get together, come together आयोजित करना
16. **Obtain** (verb) – get, take, attain, come by, acquire लेना
17. **Stand** (noun) – Stance, Viewpoint, Standpoint View रुख
18. **Approach** (verb) – Contact, Accost, Speak to, Talk to, Get in touch with पहुंचना
19. **Apparent** (adjective) – obvious, evident, clear, manifest, plain स्पष्ट
20. **Refusal** (noun) – denial, rejection, rebuff, repudiation, negation इनकार
21. **Intervention** (noun) – involvement, intercession, interceding, interposing हस्तक्षेप

22. **Summon** (verb) – convene, call together
(in a meeting) बुलवाना
23. **Well-known** (adjective) – eminent,
familiar, recognized जगजाहिर
24. **Constitution Bench** (noun) – a bench of
the Supreme Court having five or more
judges on it.
25. **Rule** (verb) – decree, order, direct,
pronounce, make a judgement फैसला/
निर्णय करना
26. **Prorogue** (verb) – discontinue a session of
(a parliament or other legislative assembly)
सत्रावसान करना(सत्र बंद करना)
27. **Dissolve** (verb) – disband, break up, split-
up भंग करना
28. **On the aid and advice of** (phrase) – with
the help and guidance of someone की
सहायता और परामर्श से
29. **Hardly** (adverb) – scarcely, barely, only
just, not much मुश्किल से
30. **Likely** (adjective) – probable, possible,
expected संभावना
31. **Unaware** (adjective) – unknowing,
oblivious, unconscious, ignorant अनभिज्ञ
/अनजान
32. **State** (noun) – Condition, situation स्थिति,
हालत
33. **Observation** (noun) – remark, comment,
opinion, thought, statement टिप्पणी, विचार
34. **Questionable** (adjective) – controversial,
contentious, open to question संदिग्ध
35. **Lay down** (phrasal verb) – formulate,
stipulate, set down, draw up, frame
निर्धारित करना, निर्दिष्ट करना
36. **Furnish** (verb) – Give, provide, deliver,
hand over प्रस्तुत करना
37. **Administration** (noun) – Management,
managing, direction, directing, command
प्रबंधन
38. **Affair** (noun) – matter, event, issue,
situation, concern, case, thing मामला
39. **Proposal** (noun) – proposition, suggestion,
plan, motion, idea प्रस्ताव
40. **Legislation** (noun) – law, body of laws,
constitution, rules, rulings कानून
41. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – demand, require,
request, ask for, ask मांग करना
42. **Unfortunate** (adjective) – unlucky, hapless,
out of luck, down on one's luck दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण
43. **Instance** (noun) – example, occurrence,
case, representative case उदाहरण, घटना
44. **One-upmanship** (noun) – The technique of
gaining an advantage/feeling of superiority
over another person एक-दूसरे पर हावी होना

45. **Mindful** (adjective) – Watchful, aware, attentive, alert, heedful सचेत /सावधान
46. **Seem** (verb) – appear, look, sound, feel, appear to be लगना/ प्रतीत होना
47. **Stretch** (verb) – extend, spread, expand बढ़ना/ फैलाना
48. **Discretion** (noun) – the right or ability to decide something; will, pleasure, option, choice, freedom of choice विवेकाधिकार
49. **Germane** (adjective) – relevant, pertinent, applicable, appropriate, apposite मुनासिब, उचित
50. **Incumbent** (noun) – the holder of an office or post. पदधारी
51. **Tend** (to) (verb) – be inclined, be apt, be disposed, be prone प्रवृत्त होना
52. **Eyes and ears** (phrase) – Eagerly giving one's full attention to something. किसी चीज पर अपना पूरा ध्यान लगाना
53. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, in many instances, repeatedly, again and again अक्सर
54. **Domain** (noun) – field, area, arena, sphere कार्यक्षेत्र
55. **Caution** (verb) – warn, alter, notify, signal, advise, admonish सतर्क / आगाह करना
56. **Commentator** (noun) – Critic, observer, reporter, analyst, reviewer, interpreter समीक्षक
57. **Critic** (noun) – reviewer, columnist, commentator, evaluator, reporter, appraiser आलोचक
58. **Opposition** (noun) – resistance, antipathy, enmity, objection, dissent, criticism विरोध
59. **Augur well/ill** (phrase) – (of an event or circumstance) portend a good or bad outcome संकेत मिलना (शुभ / अशुभ)
60. **Governance** (noun) – The action or manner of governing a state, organization, etc शासन

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.

The University Grants Commission's decision to allow foreign universities to set up campuses in India could _____1_____ long overdue transformations in the country's higher educational milieu. A set of draft rules released by the regulator on Thursday gives institutions outside India considerable freedom in exploring the world's second-largest higher education market. They promise ____2____ in academic affairs, governance, admission policy and tuition fees. Earlier endeavours to globalise education, including the UPA-era Foreign Educational Institutions (FEI) Bill, had also promised such autonomy. But the new rules remove a major stumbling _____3_____ by allowing satellite campuses to _____4_____ funds to their parent bodies. They do not require these education providers to maintain a _____5_____ fund — the UPA's Bill insisted on such a corpus.

1. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. Abort
 - B. Enroll
 - C. Facilitate
 - D. Herald
2. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. Autonomy
 - B. Aspiration
 - C. Harbinger
 - D. Caveat
3. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. Regime
 - B. Basket
 - C. Block
 - D. Truce
4. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. Draw
 - B. Remit
 - C. Cite
 - D. Meet
5. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. Impetus
 - B. Realm
 - C. Campaign
 - D. Corpus

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.** Great talkers are never great doers.
S6. Those who do nothing are usually the most talkative.
P. Rather they serve themselves and never the community.
Q. But when the time for action comes, they keep themselves away.
R. We come across people who are eloquent over great things.
S. Many who deliver wonderful speeches about their own greatness, do no valuable service to the country.
- A. PRSQ B. RQSP C. RSQP D. PQRS
7. **S1.** Leisure is perhaps as important as work.
S6. We should take care to make proper use of leisure.
P. And we feel very tired.
Q. Unless we have some break, we cannot carry on and our health may suffer.
R. Sometimes we work continuously.
S. After a little relaxation, we can work more energetically and efficiently.
- A. RQPS B. SRPQ C. QPSR D. RPQS

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. **Suman was taking a nap**
 A. A nap was being taken by Suman.
 B. A nap has been taken by Suman.
 C. A nap is being taken by Suman.
 D. A nap was taken by Suman.
9. **Sudha was writing a letter to her husband.**
 A. A letter were been written by Sudha to her husband.
 B. A letter were being written by Sudha to her husband.
 C. A letter was been written by Sudha to her husband.
 D. A letter was being written by Sudha to her husband.

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. **He says to Gayatri, "You are writing an apology to the warden."**
 A. He told Gayatri that she is writing an apology to the warden.
 B. He tells Gayatri that she is writing an apology to the warden.
 C. He says to Gayatri that she was writing an apology to the warden.
 D. He tells Gayatri that she was writing an apology to the warden.
11. **Farah said to her aunt, "I am studying contemporary art."**
 A. Farah told her aunt that she was study contemporary art.
 B. Farah told her aunt that she is studying contemporary art.

- C. Farah told her aunt that she had been studying contemporary art.
- D. Farah told her aunt that she was studying contemporary art.

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

12. Speaking aloud while alone

- A. Exorcist
- B. Disciple
- C. Gallery
- D. Soliloquy

13. Not admitting of passage or capable of being affected

- A. Malcontent
- B. Epidemic
- C. Cabaret
- D. Impervious

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

14. Bear the palm

- A. To bring joyful news
- B. To lose a game
- C. To advocate peace
- D. To be a winner

15. Cut a poor figure

- A. In a poor state
- B. To put a good impression
- C. To put a bad impression
- D. Bad physical form

16. The young boy was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

- A. born with a spoon stuck in his mouth
- B. born to riches and luxury
- C. born with a spoon that was not of gold
- D. born to not so rich parents

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

17. LONGSTANDING

- A. Critical
- B. Enduring
- C. Durable
- D. Recent

18. VIBRANT

- A. Dull
- B. Enhanced
- C. Forcible
- D. Reverberate

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

19. IMPETUS

- A. Inertia
- B. Stimulus
- C. Premise
- D. Clamour

20. PROFUSION

- A. Feature
- B. Enumeration
- C. Abundance
- D. Undue

Directions: Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

21. The interviewees were slowly becoming impatient as they were left to _____ in the waiting room for hours.
- A. draw the long bow
 - B. cool their heels
 - C. hold water
 - D. flog a dead horse
22. When there are negative and toxic thoughts _____ your mind, you can never think positively.
- A. plotting
 - B. shouting
 - C. clouding
 - D. persuading

Directions: Find out the error, if any –

23. A lot of money (A)/ were spent (B)/ on the common wealth games. (C)/ No Error(D)
24. You will come (A)/ to my party tomorrow, (B)/ isn't it? (C)/ No Error (D)
25. The old man was (A)/ overwhelmed for joy at (B)/ the success of his only son. (C)/ No Error(D)

Answers

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

Explanation

1. **Herald** (verb) – signal, indicate, announce, point to, spell, presage, augur, सूचना देना
 - **Abort** (verb) – to end something before it is complete निरस्त करना
 - **Enroll** (verb) – Register, join, put your name down, join up सूची में नाम लिखना
 - **Facilitate** (verb) – make (an action or process) easy or easier. सुविधाजनक बनाना
2. **Autonomy** (noun) – Freedom from external control or influence; independence. स्वायत्तता
 - **Aspiration** (noun) – ambition, expectation आकांक्षा
 - **Harbinger** (noun) – Forerunner, herald, indication अग्रदूत
 - **Caveat** (noun) – warning, caution, admonition, forewarning, stipulation चेतावनी
3. **Stumbling block** (noun) – obstacle, problem, difficulty, sticking point, obstruction, barrier, hindrance बाधा
 - **Regime** (noun) – government, administration शासन
 - **Basket** (noun) – a group of related things
 - **Truce** (noun) – an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time (अस्थायी) युद्धविराम
4. **Remit** (verb) – to send money to someone भेजना
 - **Draw** (verb) – Get, obtain, take out, derive, gain, take, elicit प्राप्त करना/ लेना
 - **Cite** (verb) – refer to, make reference to, mention, allude to हवाला देना
 - **Meet** (verb) – fulfil, achieve, accomplish पूरा करना
5. **Corpus** (noun) – Corpus is described as the total money invested in a particular scheme by all investors. कोष
 - **Impetus** (noun) – motivation, stimulus, incitement, incentive प्रोत्साहन
 - **Realm** (noun) – domain, province, sphere, area क्षेत्र
 - **Campaign** (noun) – movement, operation, fight, drive अभियान
6. **RQSP**
Great talkers are never great doers. We come across people who are eloquent over great things. But when the time for action comes, they keep themselves away. Many who deliver wonderful speeches about their own greatness, do no valuable service to the country. Rather they serve themselves and never the community. Those who do nothing are usually the most talkative.
7. **RPQS**

Leisure is perhaps as important as work. Sometimes we work continuously. Sometimes we work continuously. Unless we have some break, we cannot carry on and our health may suffer. After a little relaxation, we can work more energetically and efficiently. We should take care to make proper use of leisure.

8. A nap was being taken by Suman.
9. A letter was being written by Sudha to her husband.
10. He tells Gayatri that she is writing an apology to the warden.
11. Farah told her aunt that she was studying contemporary art.
12. **Soliloquy** – Speaking aloud while alone आत्मभाषण
 - **Exorcist** – An experts on evil spirit ओझा
 - **Disciple** – One who works in return for being taught the trade शिष्य
 - **Gallery**– A room or building for showing works of art
13. **Impervious** – Not admitting of passage or capable of being affected अभेद्य
 - **Malcontent** – Person who is always dissatisfied असंतुष्ट
 - **Epidemic** – Disease affecting many people at the same place and time महामारी
 - **Cabaret** – A series of cabre dance/ acts at a night club
14. **Bear the palm** (phrase) – to be the winner; take the prize
15. **Cut a poor figure** (phrase) – To put a bad impression बुरा प्रभाव डालना
16. **Born with a silver spoon in his mouth** (phrase) – born to riches and luxury
17. **Longstanding** (adjective) – having existed or continued for a long time. पुराना
 - **Critical** (adjective) – crucial, vital, essential, of the essence, all-important महत्वपूर्ण
 - **Enduring** (adjective) – lasting over a period of time; durable. स्थायी
 - **Durable** (adjective) – strong, lasting, stable, persistent टिकाऊ
18. **Vibrant** (adjective) – resonant, sonorous, throbbing, pulsating, reverberating, जीवंत
 - **Enhanced** (adjective) – increased, augmented बढ़ा हुआ
 - **Forcible** (adjective) – done by force. जबरन
 - **Reverberate** (verb) – to be repeated several times as it comes off different surfaces गूँजना
19. **Impetus** (noun) – motivation, **stimulus**, incitement, incentive प्रोत्साहन
 - **Inertia** (noun) – Disinterest, inactivity, Unwillingness, lethargy जड़ता/निष्क्रियता
 - **Premise** (noun) – property, buildings, building, place, site परिसर
 - **Clamour** (noun) –demand, request, appeal मांग
20. **Profusion** (noun) – a very large quantity of something; Abundance, excess प्रचुरता
 - **Feature** (noun) – Characteristic, attribute, quality, property, trait विशेषता
 - **Enumeration** (noun) – List, listing, record, account, detail गणना, सूची

- **Undue** (adjective) – excessive, extreme, immoderate, intemperate, अनुचित
21. **Cool their heels** (phrase) – to have to wait for somebody/something इंतज़ार करना
- **Draw the long bow** (phrase) – To lie; to exaggerate झूठ बोलना; बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना
 - **Hold water** (phrase) – to seem to be true or reasonable
 - **Flog a dead horse** (phrase) – waste energy on a lost cause or a situation that cannot be changed. व्यर्थ प्रयास करना
22. **Cloud** (verb) – Confuse, muddle, obscure, भ्रमित करना
- **Plot** (verb) – Plan, strategize, conspire, design षड्यंत्र
 - **Shout** (verb) – to say or utter something very loudly चिल्लाना
 - **Persuade** (verb) – Convince, Change somebody's mind मनाना
23. (B) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'money' एक Singular Countable Noun है, जिसके लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। 'A lot of, Lots of, Plenty of' का प्रयोग 'संख्या' तथा 'मात्रा' दोनों बताने के लिए, अर्थात् 'Many' या 'much' के अर्थ में होता है। अतः इनके Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग होने पर Plural Verb तथा Uncountable Noun का प्रयोग होने पर Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-
- i. A lot of pens have been bought
 - ii. A lot of ink has been bought.
- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because 'money' is a Singular Countable Noun, for which Singular Verb is used. 'A lot of, lots of, Plenty of' is used to denote both 'number' and 'quantity', that is, in the sense of 'many' or 'much'. Therefore, when their Plural Countable Noun is used, Plural Verb is used and Singular Verb is used when Uncountable Noun is used; As-
 - i. A lot of pens have been bought
 - ii. A lot of ink has been bought.
24. (C) 'isn't it?' के बदले 'won't you?' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि कोई Personal Pronoun (I, he, you, we, etc) वाक्य का Subject हो, तो वही Personal Pronoun Question Tag का भी Subject होता है, वाक्य के Verb के Tense के अनुसार ही Question Tag के Verb का Tense होता है, और वाक्य यदि 'Affirmative' हो तो Question Tag Negative होता है, और आप यदि 'Negative' हो, तो Question Tag 'Affirmative' होता है; जैसे-
- i. You will love her, won't you?
 - ii. You won't love her, will you?
- 'won't you?' will be used instead of 'isn't it?' because if a Personal Pronoun (I, he, you, we, etc) is the subject of the sentence, then the same Personal Pronoun Question Tag also has a Subject, according to the Tense of the Verb of the sentence, the Tense of the Question Tag

is the same, and if the sentence is 'Affirmative' then the Question Tag is Negative, and if you are 'Negative', then the Question Tag is 'Affirmative'. ' It happens; As-

i. You will love her, won't you?

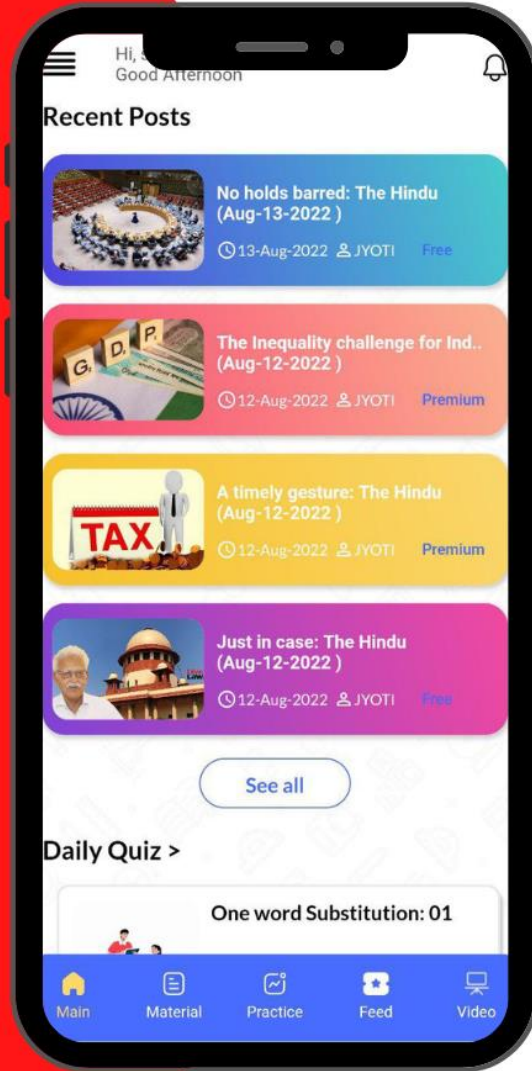
ii. You won't love her, will you?

25. (B) 'for' के बदले 'by' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Passive Voice में 'agent' के पहले सामान्यतः 'by' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

i. He was beaten by his father.

- 'by' will be used instead of 'for' because 'by' is usually used before 'agent' in Passive Voice; As-

i. He was beaten by his father.



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