

Open justice: On the Supreme Court verdict in the Media One case

The Supreme Court of India **strikes a blow** for both media freedom and open justice

The Supreme Court **verdict setting aside** the **denial** of broadcasting permission to Malayalam channel MediaOne **is** one that protects the media against **arbitrary** action and **bars** the use of **undisclosed** national security **considerations** as a **pretext** to **shut down** an **outlet**. The Court has struck a blow for media freedom by **ruling** that the government could not **term critical** coverage or **airing** of critical opinions as “**anti-establishment**”, and so **initiate** action. It said: “The use of such a **terminology** represents an expectation that the press must support the establishment.” The **denial** of security clearance to a media channel on the basis of views it was **entitled** to hold “**produces a chilling effect** on free speech and particularly on press freedom”. The Bench also **cited substantive grounds** to allow MediaOne’s **petitions**: that **security clearance** cannot be denied based on its alleged anti-establishment **stance** or a **bald claim** that its **shareholders** have links with the Jamaat-e-Islami. The Court has rightly **found fault** with the approach of the Kerala High Court, which had accepted **material** in a **sealed cover** on why the Home Ministry denied security clearance to the channel. It expressed surprise that the High Court did not explain how it felt the denial of security clearance was justified even after noting that the **gravity** of the issue was not **discernible** from the files.

A significant **aspect** of the judgment **is** that it **seeks** to end the **casual resort to** ‘sealed cover procedure’ by courts by suggesting an alternative approach to **state claims** of **immunity** from publication in public interest. **Drawing upon** both Indian and foreign **jurisprudence**, the Bench has said it is now an **established** principle of natural justice that relevant material must be disclosed to the affected party, ensuring that the right to appeal can be effectively **exercised**. It **acknowledges** that **confidentiality** and national security could be “**legitimate** aims for the purpose of **limiting** procedural guarantees”. However, a **blanket immunity** from disclosure of all reports **could** not be granted and that the validity of the involvement of such considerations must be **assessed** by the use of relevant tests. It could be **ascertained** if there is proof that non-disclosure is in the interest of national security and whether a reasonable person would come to the same **inference** from it. **In a bid to** balance the public interest in non-disclosure with the one in ensuring a fair **hearing**, the Court has **mooted** alternatives such as **redacting** sensitive portions and providing a **gist** of the material given to the affected party. The Court could also appoint **an amicus curiae**, who could be given access to the material whenever the state claims immunity from disclosure. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Inference (noun) – Conclusion, deduction, supposition, conjecture, presumption अनुमान, निष्कर्ष
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

Vocabulary

1. **Open justice** (noun) – transparent justice, accessible justice, public justice, fair justice, accountable justice उचित / निष्पक्ष न्याय
2. **Verdict** (noun) – judgment, decision, ruling, adjudication, decree फैसला
3. **Strike a blow** (phrase) – deliver a hit, make an impact, take a stand, fight for, support पर प्रहार करना
4. **Set aside** (phrase) – annul, cancel, rescind, revoke, nullify खारिज/रद्द करना
5. **Denial** (noun) – refusal, rejection, dismissal, disavowal, repudiation इनकार
6. **Broadcasting** (noun) – transmission, telecasting, airing, dissemination, distribution प्रसारण
7. **Arbitrary** (adjective) – capricious, random, whimsical, unjustified, irrational मनमानी
8. **Bar** (verb) – prohibit, prevent, preclude, obstruct, impede रोकना
9. **Undisclosed** (adjective) – secret, unrevealed, concealed, hidden, classified अघोषित
10. **Consideration** (noun) – factor, aspect, point, detail, concern उद्देश्य, विचार
11. **Pretext** (noun) – excuse, guise, pretense, cover, masquerade बहाना
12. **Shut down** (phrasal verb) – close, cease operations, discontinue, halt, stop बंद करना
13. **Outlet** (noun) – channel, medium, platform, publication, vehicle
14. **Ruling** (noun) – decree, order, decision, judgment, verdict निर्णय
15. **Term** (verb) – label, call, name, designate, denominate करार देना
16. **Critical** (adjective) – analytical, evaluative, discerning, faultfinding, disapproving आलोचनात्मक
17. **Air** (verb) – broadcast, transmit, televise, show, display प्रसारित करना
18. **Anti-establishment** (noun) – countercultural, rebellious, dissenting, nonconformist, unconventional राज-द्रोही
19. **Initiate** (verb) – begin, start, commence, launch, inaugurate शुरू करना
20. **Terminology** (noun) – vocabulary, language, nomenclature, jargon, parlance शब्दावली
21. **Entitle** (verb) – Permit, warrant, authorize, allow, enable अधिकार देना
22. **Chilling effect** (noun) – a discouraging or deterring effect, esp. one resulting from a restrictive law हतोत्साहित करनेवाला प्रभाव

23. **Cite** (verb) – Quote, Mention, Refer to, Allude to, Point out हवाला देना
24. **Substantive** (adjective) – Substantial, Meaningful, Significant, Important, Considerable ठोस/ महत्वपूर्ण
25. **Ground** (noun) – Basis, Foundation, Reason, Justification, Cause आधार
26. **Petition** (noun) – Appeal, Plea, Request, Application, Supplication याचिका
27. **Security clearance** (noun) – An official authorization granted by a government or organization that allows an individual or entity access to classified information, restricted areas, or involvement in sensitive projects, after thorough background checks and evaluation of potential risks. सुरक्षा मंजूरी
28. **Stance** (noun) – Position, Posture, Attitude, Standpoint, Viewpoint रुख
29. **Bald claim** (noun) – A statement or assertion made without substantial evidence or supporting details, often presented as a fact despite the lack of concrete proof. झूठा दावा
30. **Shareholder** (noun) – Stockholder, Investor, Stakeholder, Equity holder, Share owner शेयरधारक
31. **Find fault** (phrase) – Criticize, Censure, Blame, Condemn, Disapprove दोष निकालना
32. **Material** (noun) – Substance, Data, Information, Evidence, Facts तथ्य/ साक्ष्य
33. **Sealed cover** (noun) – Confidential envelope, Secret wrapper, Classified package, Restricted container, Sealed packet
34. **Gravity** (noun) – Seriousness, Severity, Weight, Importance, Significance गंभीरता
35. **Discernible** (adjective) – Perceptible, Detectable, Observable, Noticeable, Visible स्पष्ट/ पता लगाने योग्य
36. **Aspect** (noun) – Facet, Feature, Element, Dimension, Component पहलू
37. **Seek** (verb) – Search, Look for, Pursue, Endeavor, Strive प्रयास करना
38. **Casual** (adjective) – Informal, Relaxed, Unconcerned, Unsystematic, Laid-back असावधान, लापरवाह
39. **Resort** (to) (noun) – Turn to, Have recourse to, Use, Employ, Utilize सहारा
40. **State** (adjective) – Governmental, Public, Official, National, Federal राज्य/ सरकार
41. **Claim** (noun) – Assertion, Declaration, Statement, Allegation, Affirmation दावा
42. **Immunity** (noun) – Exemption, Protection, Impunity, Freedom, Safeguard छूट, बचाव, मुक्ति

43. **Draw upon** (phrasal verb) – Utilize, Employ, Use, Exploit, Call on उपयोग करना
44. **Jurisprudence** (noun) – Legal theory, Law, Legal science, Legal philosophy, Judicial practice न्यायशास्त्र
45. **Established** (adjective) – Recognized, Accepted, Settled, Confirmed, Proven स्थापित, प्रमाणित
46. **Exercise** (verb) – Carry out, Perform, Implement, Apply, Practice प्रयोग करना
47. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Admit, Accept, Recognize, Realize, Understand स्वीकार करना
48. **Confidentiality** (noun) – Privacy, Secrecy, Discretion, Non-disclosure, Classified information गोपनीयता
49. **Legitimate** (adjective) – Lawful, Legal, Valid, Authorized, Justifiable वैध, उचित
50. **Limit** (verb) – Restrict, Restrain, Constrain, Control, Regulate सीमित करना
51. **Blanket** (adjective) – comprehensive, all-inclusive, all-encompassing, sweeping, total व्यापक
52. **Assess** (verb) – evaluate, appraise, estimate, judge, analyze आकलन करना
53. **Ascertain** (verb) – determine, establish, verify, confirm, discover पता लगाना
54. **In a bid to** (phrase) – in an attempt to, in an effort to, with the aim of, in order to, with the purpose of के प्रयास में
55. **Hearing** (noun) – trial, proceeding, session, tribunal, inquiry सुनवाई
56. **Moot** (verb) – propose, suggest, raise, bring up, introduce प्रस्तावित करना/ सुझाव देना
57. **Redact** (verb) – edit, revise, rewrite, rephrase, abridge संपादित करना
58. **Gist** (noun) – essence, main point, core, heart, substance सार, निष्कर्ष, तात्पर्य
59. **Amicus curiae** (noun) – friend of the court, adviser, consultant, counselor, legal expert न्याय मित्र

Summary

1. Supreme Court of India supports media freedom and open justice in Media One case.
2. Verdict protects media from arbitrary actions and undisclosed national security pretexts.
3. Government cannot label critical coverage as "anti-establishment" to initiate action.
4. Denial of security clearance based on views creates a chilling effect on free speech and press freedom.
5. Security clearance cannot be denied based on alleged anti-establishment stance or unproven shareholder links.
6. Kerala High Court's acceptance of sealed cover material criticized.
7. Judgment aims to end casual use of 'sealed cover procedure' and suggests alternative approaches.
8. Relevant material should be disclosed to the affected party for effective appeal rights.
9. Confidentiality and national security can be legitimate aims for limiting procedural guarantees, but blanket immunity cannot be granted.
10. Validity of involvement of considerations must be assessed through relevant tests.
11. Court suggests redacting sensitive portions, providing gist of material, and appointing amicus curiae to balance public interest and fair hearing.

Practice Exercise

1. **What was the Supreme Court's ruling regarding the denial of broadcasting permission to Malayalam channel MediaOne?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Upheld the denial based on national security concerns
 - B. Denied the appeal, allowing the Kerala High Court's decision to stand
 - C. Set aside the denial, protecting the media against arbitrary action
 - D. Required further investigation into MediaOne's shareholders
2. **What significant aspect of the Supreme Court judgment in the Media One case seeks to end the casual resort to 'sealed cover procedure' by courts?**
 - A. Encouraging the use of confidentiality and national security as legitimate reasons for limiting procedural guarantees
 - B. Suggesting an alternative approach to state claims of immunity from publication in public interest
 - C. Allowing complete immunity from disclosure of all reports
 - D. Requiring courts to always appoint an amicus curiae in cases involving national security
3. **Which of the following best describes the tone of the given passage?**
 - A. Sarcastic
 - B. Euphoric
 - C. Condescending
 - D. Analytical
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Media's role in promoting anti-establishment views
 - B. The importance of protecting media freedom and open justice in India
 - C. The use of national security considerations to deny broadcasting permission
 - D. The role of the Kerala High Court in the Media One case
5. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** based on the passage?
 - A. The Supreme Court denied broadcasting permission to MediaOne.
 - B. The Kerala High Court accepted material in a sealed cover regarding the denial of security clearance to MediaOne.
 - C. The Supreme Court criticized the use of 'sealed cover procedure' by courts.
 - D. The Court suggested alternatives such as redacting sensitive portions and providing a gist of the material to the affected party.
6. Which of the following words is a **synonym** for "**arbitrary**" as used in the passage?
 - A. Predictable
 - B. Capricious
 - C. Systematic
 - D. Methodical
7. What is a **synonym** for the term "**pretext**" as used in the passage?

- A. Excuse
 - B. Purpose
 - C. Goal
 - D. Motivation
8. Which of the following is an **antonym** for the term "**chilling effect**" as used in the passage?
- A. Encouraging outcome
 - B. Freezing impact
 - C. Deterring influence
 - D. Cooling result
9. What is an **antonym** for the term "**immunity**" as used in the passage?
- A. Vulnerability
 - B. Protection
 - C. Exemption
 - D. Resistance
10. **Which idiom best describes the situation where the Supreme Court found fault with the approach of the Kerala High Court?**
- A. Turn a blind eye
 - B. Read between the lines
 - C. Take someone to task
 - D. Let the cat out of the bag

COMPREHENSION

Australia is on track to _____1_____ with a dark chapter in its history after its Prime Minister, Anthony Albanese, made a promise to bring to its voters a referendum to constitutionally recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, thereby giving them permanent representation in the government, even if only in an advisory capacity. The specific subject of the proposed referendum, to be held later this year, is the Voice, a representative Indigenous body in the Australian Parliament, which would provide _____2_____ advice to Parliament on policy subjects that impact First Nations communities. As a representative mechanism, the hope is that the interests of the Indigenous people would be better addressed: as a social category they tend to be _____3_____ in official figures on shorter life expectancy, higher rates of infant mortality, poorer physical and mental health, lower levels of education and employment, and higher rates of child removals, suicides, and community and family violence. However, despite the Voice proposal enjoying close to 59% public support (a recent poll), there are pockets of political resistance, including, _____4_____, from prominent Indigenous leaders such as Country Liberal Party Senator Jacinta Price. Ms. Price has expressed _____5_____ over wording which says that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice "may make representations to the Parliament and the Executive Government of the Commonwealth", which she says elevates the Voice to a level surpassing a Cabinet Minister and potentially risks challenges to legislative decisions in the courts.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1

- A. Neglect
- B. Disrupt
- C. Transcend
- D. Reckon

12. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2

- A. Assured
- B. Divisive
- C. Untenable
- D. Non-binding

13. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3

- A. Negligent
- B. Unwanted
- C. Overrepresented
- D. Unprecedented

14. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4

- A. Reportedly
- B. Periodically
- C. Ironically
- D. Potentially

15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5

- A. Concern
- B. Hardship
- C. Fairness
- D. Incentive

Directions (Q1- Q5): In the following questions, the passage/sentence is split into five parts and named P, Q, R, S and T. These five parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the five combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

16.

- P. As a proxy, think of Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.
- Q. Only the scale—in sheer numbers—is exponentially higher in India.
- R. "The first step is to provide every adult with a bank account, which PMJDY has nearly completed," says the Ministry of Finance in its recent report on the PM Jan Dhan Yojana.
- S. But, without doubt, the financial-inclusion scheme has been audacious in its sweep, opening 460 million bank accounts over eight years, and can potentially seed a micro-finance culture deep inside India.
- T. The World Bank still believes only 78% of Indian adults have bank accounts.

A.RTSPQ

B.SPQTR

C.RPSQT

D.PQRST

17.

- P. National Medical Commission (NMC) declaring conversion therapy a “professional misconduct” and empowering State Medical Councils to take disciplinary action if the guideline is breached.
- Q. The therapy can mean anything from psychiatric treatment, use of psychosomatic drugs, electroshock therapy, exorcism and violence.
- R. In a significant and welcome move, another layer of discrimination against the LGBTQIA+ community is being removed with the
- S. Members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual or of any other orientation are often subjected to conversion or ‘reparative’ therapy, particularly when they are young, to change their sexual orientation or gender identity by force.
- T. This can lead to trauma, manifesting in depression, anxiety, drug use, and even suicide.
- A.RTSPQ B.SPQTR C.RPSQT D.PQRST

18.

- P. The shooting down of a Chinese drone by Taiwan’s military on September 1 has marked a new phase in the already simmering tensions across the Taiwan Strait, highlighting the growing risks of escalation, even if unintended.
- Q. Over recent weeks, China’s military has carried out unprecedented military drills surrounding Taiwan, following the visit last month of U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi.
- R. Some manoeuvres crossed the median of the Taiwan Strait and were declared by China’s military to have also taken place in territorial waters claimed by Taiwan.
- S. Taiwan soberly chose not to engage the PLA vessels.
- T. In the wake of the drills, the Chinese military has subsequently sought to continue asserting Beijing’s territorial claims by sending drones into Taiwan’s airspace.
- A.RTSPQ B.SPQTR C.RPSQT D.PQRST

19.

- P. A tall man with massive shoulders and muscular arms, he towered over others like a giant.
- Q. Vijay Singh, people said, was a born wrestler and could beat all other wrestlers in the world.
- R. He was fond of boasting.
- S. There was once a wrestler called Vijay Singh.
- T. This pahalwan had but one shortcoming which often landed him in awkward situations.
- A.RTSPQ B.SPQTR C.RPSQT D.PQRST

20.

- P. Ravi and Meena rushed out, and Ravi pulled Mridu into the house.
- Q. She set them out neatly near a pair of large black ones.
- R. A smiling Rukku Manni threw open the door.
- S. “Wait, let me take off my slippers,” protested Mridu.
- T. Those were grey, actually, with dust.
- A. RTSPQ B.SPQTR C.RPSQT D.PQRST

Find out the error, if any –

21. He did not know (A)/ as much as (B)/ he claimed he knew. (C)/ No Error(D)
22. That was very dangerous: (A)/ you might(B)/ have been killed(C)/ No Error(D)
23. I started early (A)/ for the station lest I (B)/ should not miss the train. (C)/No Error(D)
24. I wanted to see (A)/ that whether they (B)/ had actually read the notes(C)/ No Error (D)
25. They made him treasurer (A)/ because they considered (B)/ him as honest and efficient. (C)/
No Error (D)

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- C) Set aside the denial, protecting the media against arbitrary action

Explanation: In the Supreme Court verdict, the denial of broadcasting permission to Malayalam channel MediaOne was set aside, protecting the media against arbitrary action and preventing the use of undisclosed national security considerations as a pretext to shut down an outlet. The Court ruled that the government could not term critical coverage or airing of critical opinions as "anti-establishment" and initiate action against the channel.
- B) Suggesting an alternative approach to state claims of immunity from publication in public interest

Explanation: A significant aspect of the Supreme Court judgment in the Media One case is that it seeks to end the casual resort to 'sealed cover procedure' by courts by suggesting an alternative approach to state claims of immunity from publication in public interest. The judgment emphasizes the importance of disclosing relevant material to the affected party and acknowledges that confidentiality and national security could be legitimate aims for limiting procedural guarantees. However, it argues against granting blanket immunity from disclosure and suggests alternatives such as redacting sensitive portions and providing a gist of the material given to the affected party, as well as the possible appointment of an amicus curiae in certain cases.
- D) Analytical

Explanation: The tone of the passage is analytical, as it objectively discusses the Supreme Court verdict in the Media One case and its implications for media freedom and open justice. The passage presents an analysis of the court's reasoning and the impact of the decision on the practice of using sealed cover procedures in courts.
- B) The importance of protecting media freedom and open justice in India

Explanation: The passage primarily focuses on the Supreme Court's verdict in the Media One case, which upholds media freedom and open justice. The court's ruling prevents the government from using arbitrary actions and undisclosed national security considerations as a pretext to shut down media outlets. The passage also discusses the court's suggestion of an alternative approach to state claims of immunity from publication in the public interest.
- The incorrect statement is A. The Supreme Court did not deny broadcasting permission to MediaOne. Instead, it set aside the denial of broadcasting permission to the Malayalam channel MediaOne, protecting the media against arbitrary action and ruling against the use of undisclosed national security considerations as a pretext to shut down an outlet.
- The word "arbitrary" refers to actions or decisions made randomly or without a clear reason. In the passage, it is used to describe the denial of broadcasting permission to MediaOne. The

correct answer is B) Capricious, as it is a synonym for arbitrary, meaning something is done without a clear reason or system.

7. The term "pretext" refers to a reason given to justify an action, which might not be the real reason. In the passage, it is used to describe the use of undisclosed national security considerations as a reason to shut down an outlet. The correct answer is A) Excuse, as it is a synonym for pretext, meaning a false or misleading reason.
8. The term "chilling effect" refers to a situation where a particular action or policy discourages others from exercising their rights or freedoms. In the passage, it is used to describe the denial of security clearance based on views held by a media channel. The correct answer is A) Encouraging outcome, as it is an antonym for the chilling effect, meaning a situation where people feel encouraged to exercise their rights or freedoms.
9. The term "immunity" refers to protection or exemption from something, usually a legal obligation or penalty. In the passage, it is used to describe the state's claims of immunity from publication in public interest. The correct answer is A) Vulnerability, as it is an antonym for immunity, meaning the state of being susceptible or exposed to something.
10. In the passage, the Supreme Court disapproves of the Kerala High Court's approach of accepting material in a sealed cover without explaining how it felt the denial of security clearance was justified. The correct answer is C) Take someone to task, as this idiom means to criticize or scold someone for their actions or mistakes, which best describes the Supreme Court's response to the Kerala High Court's approach.
11. **Reckon** (verb) – Consider, believe, think, suppose समझना
 - **Neglect** (verb) – not pay proper attention to; disregard, ignore, overlook ध्यान न देना
 - **Disrupt** (verb) – disturb, interrupt, stop बाधित होना/ करना
 - **Transcend** (verb) – surpass, exceed, go beyond; be or go beyond the range or limits of से ऊंचा उठना
12. **Non-binding** (adjective) – not legally necessary to obey or follow: गैर-बाध्यकारी
 - **Assured** (adjective) – Ensured, guaranteed, confirmed, secured आश्वासित/ सुनिश्चित
 - **Divisive** (adjective) – Polarizing, splitting, isolating, alienating विभाजनकारी
 - **Untenable** (adjective) – Unsustainable, unjustifiable, indefensible, illogical. असमर्थनीय
13. **Overrepresented** (adjective) – Overstated, overreported, disproportionately high, too many बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना
 - **Unprecedented** (adjective) – unparalleled, unmatched, unequalled, unrivalled, extraordinary अभूतपूर्व
 - **Negligent** (adjective) – careless, inattentive, lax, heedless, लापरवाह

- **Unwanted** (adjective) – Undesirable, unwelcome, uninvited, unwarranted, unnecessary. अनावश्यक, अनचाहा
14. **Ironically** (adverb) – In an ironic manner. विडंबना यह है
- **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, purportedly, apparently, seemingly कथित रूप से
 - **Periodically** (adverb) – sporadically, occasionally, regularly, from time to time समय-समय
 - **Potentially** (adverb) – Probably, possibly संभावित रूप से
15. **Concern** (noun) – Anxiety, worry, apprehension fear चिंता
- **Hardship** (noun) – adversity, trouble, misery, distress, misfortune संकट/कठिनाई
 - **Fairness** (noun) – Equality, impartiality, even-handedness, righteousness निष्पक्षता
 - **Incentive** (noun) – Inducement, enticement, spur, reason, lure प्रोत्साहन, प्रलोभन
16. **RTSPQ**
 “The first step is to provide every adult with a bank account, which PMJDY has nearly completed,” says the Ministry of Finance in its recent report on the PM Jan Dhan Yojana. The World Bank still believes only 78% of Indian adults have bank accounts. But, without doubt, the financial-inclusion scheme has been audacious in its sweep, opening 460 million bank accounts over eight years, and can potentially seed a micro-finance culture deep inside India. As a proxy, think of Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. Only the scale—in sheer numbers—is exponentially higher in India.
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 In a significant and welcome move, another layer of discrimination against the LGBTQIA+ community is being removed with the National Medical Commission (NMC) declaring conversion therapy a “professional misconduct” and empowering State Medical Councils to take disciplinary action if the guideline is breached. Members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual or of any other orientation are often subjected to conversion or ‘reparative’ therapy, particularly when they are young, to change their sexual orientation or gender identity by force. The therapy can mean anything from psychiatric treatment, use of psychosomatic drugs, electroshock therapy, exorcism and violence. This can lead to trauma, manifesting in depression, anxiety, drug use, and even suicide.
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There was once a wrestler called Vijay Singh. A tall man with massive shoulders and muscular arms, he towered over others like a giant. Vijay Singh, people said, was a born wrestler and could beat all other wrestlers in the world.

This pahalwan had but one shortcoming which often landed him in awkward situations. He was fond of boasting.

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A smiling Rukku Manni threw open the door. Ravi and Meena rushed out, and Ravi pulled Mridu into the house. "Wait, let me take off my slippers," protested Mridu. She set them out neatly near a pair of large black ones. Those were grey, actually, with dust.

21. (C) 'he knew' का प्रयोग superfluous (अनावश्यक) है क्योंकि वाक्य का अर्थ 'claimed' तक में ही पूरा हो जाता है। जैसे-

i. He does not know as much as he claims.

- The use of 'he knew' is superfluous because the meaning of the sentence is completed till 'claimed'. As-

i. He does not know as much as he claims.

22. (D) No error.

23. (C) 'not' का प्रयोग superfluous (अनावश्यक) है क्योंकि 'until, unless, lest' में 'not' का भाव मौजूद होता है और इसी कारण से इनके साथ शुरू होने वाले Clauses में 'not' जोड़कर इन्हें Negative नहीं बनाया जाता है; जैसे-

i. Make haste, lest you should miss the train.

- Use of 'not' is superfluous because 'until, unless, lest' has the meaning of 'not' and for this reason it is not made negative by adding 'not' to the clauses beginning with them. goes; As-

i. Make haste, lest you should miss the train.

24. (B) 'whether' का प्रयोग superfluous (अनावश्यक) है 'कि' के अर्थ में 'if' या 'whether' या 'that' का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु 'ask/enquire / want to know/ do not know' के बाद 'कि' के अर्थ में 'if' या 'whether' का प्रयोग होता है जबकि 'know, hope, say, see, believe' के बाद 'that' का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे-

i. He asked me if / whether Sita was late.

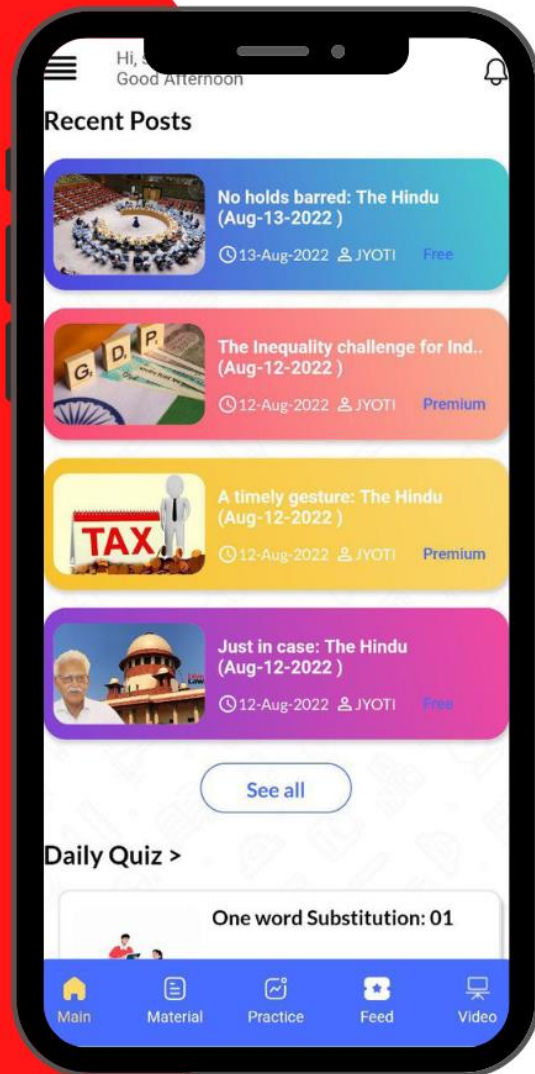
ii. He saw that nothing was wrong.

- the use of 'whether' is superfluous After 'that' in the meaning of 'if' or 'whether' is used whereas 'that' is used after 'know, hope, say, see, believe', such as-

i. He asked me if / whether Sita was late.

ii. He saw that nothing was wrong.

25. (D) No error.



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