

Necessary disclosure: On Supreme Court Collegium resolutions quoting IB, RAW reports

Law Minister's **objection** to collegium **revealing** intelligence **inputs is devoid of** any merit

There is nothing wrong, or that **warrants grave concern**, as **claimed** by Union Law Minister, Kiren Rijju, in the Supreme Court Collegium disclosing portions of reports by intelligence agencies on **prospective** candidates for judicial appointments. If anything, the Collegium's **disclosure** of the nature of the objections raised by the government **has** only helped make the discussion **transparent**. It is difficult to agree with the **assumption** that **reports** by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) and the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) on names recommended or **considered** by the Collegium **are inherently sensitive** in nature. RAW is **cited** in the Collegium's disclosure as raising the issue of the **suitability** of an advocate for appointment because his partner is **a foreign national**. The IB reports appear to have **highlighted** social media posts by two other lawyers to raise doubts about their **impartiality**. While **reiterating** the earlier recommendations, the Collegium had to **address** the government's objections on a point-by-point basis. There was nothing **improper** about the disclosure of the details, which were incidental to the purpose of **rebutting** the claims. In the three recent **instances**, there is no **startling revelation** in the intelligence reports **concerning** lawyers whose names have been recommended for appointment in different High Courts; nor is there any sensitive information that could **compromise** the identity of officers or their **undercover** work.

It is not clear on what basis Mr. Rijju has claimed that intelligence officers will "think twice" in future if their reports are **made public**, when only a **summation** of their reports **is out in the public domain**. In fact, it is **questionable** whether the government should quote intelligence reports in its communications with the Collegium. **Objections** based on political views or social media posts **could** have been raised by the government on its own, without citing any agency by name. It is part of the appointment process that names are **vetted** by intelligence agencies to **look for** possible criminal **antecedents** or **misdemeanours**, and raising such issues need not be specifically **attributed** to any agency. It is also quite **rich** that the **government**, which has been **assailing** the collegium system of appointments for its **opaqueness**, **should** be worried about excessive disclosure by the Collegium. It cannot be forgotten that the government is also contributing to the opaqueness by its silence and inaction regarding some recommendations, and **demonstrating urgency** in approving other names. It raises the question of suitability of some candidates based on some posts **critical of** government policy, but ignores the fact that lawyers with strong political **affiliation** to the **ruling party** also **make it** to the **Bench** without any **impediment**. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Collegium** (noun) – The collegium system is the one in which the Chief Justice of India and a forum of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court recommend appointments & transfers of judges. There is no mention of the collegium in the Constitution of India.
2. **Resolution** (noun) – the act of solving or ending a problem or difficulty: समाधान
3. **Quote** (verb) – cite, quotation, recite, excerpt, mention हवाला करना, दुहराना
4. **Objection** (noun) – opposition, protest, hostility, complaint आपत्ति, विरोध
5. **Reveal** (verb) – divulge, disclose, tell, make known, make public खुलासा करना
6. **Input** (noun) – information सूचना
7. **(be) Devoid** (of) (adjective) – lacking, without, deprived of से रहित
8. **Merit** (noun) – Good point, strong point
9. **Warrant** (verb) – Justify or necessitate (a certain course of action) ज़रूरी बनाना
10. **Grave** (adjective) – serious, important, all-important, गंभीर
11. **Concern** (noun) – Anxiety, worry, apprehension fear चिंता
12. **Claim** (verb) – assert, demand, request, declare, state दावा करना
13. **Prospective** (adjective) – Potential, possible, probable, likely, future, eventual भावी, प्रत्याशित
14. **Transparent** (adjective) – obvious, explicit, unambiguous, unmistakable, apparent पारदर्शी/ स्पष्ट
15. **Assumption** (noun) – Supposition, presumption, premise, belief कल्पना
16. **Consider** (verb) – think about, contemplate, examine, appraise, review विचार करना
17. **Inherently** (adverb) – naturally, essentially, by nature सहज ढंग से
18. **Sensitive** (adjective) – Vulnerable, easily hurt, easily upset संवेदनशील
19. **Cite** (verb) – refer to, make reference to, mention, allude to हवाला देना
20. **Suitability** (noun) – Appropriateness, aptness, correctness उपयुक्तता
21. **Foreign national** (noun) – a person who is not a naturalized citizen of the country in which they are living.
22. **Highlight** (verb) – underline, underscore, call attention to, focus attention on, stress, emphasize प्रमुखता से दिखाना
23. **Impartiality** (noun) – fairness, equity, justice, disinterest, objectivity निष्पक्षता

24. **Reiterate** (verb) – repeat, say again, restate, retell, recapitulate दोहराना
25. **Address** (verb) – tackle, see to, deal with, confront, grapple with सुलझाना, निपटाना
26. **Improper** (adjective) –inappropriate, unsuitable, unfitting, wrong, incorrect अनुचित
27. **Rebut** (verb) – Refute, disprove, deny, invalidate, contradict, controvert गलत साबित करना
28. **Instance** (noun) – example, occasion, occurrence, case, representative case उदाहरण, घटना
29. **Startling** (adjective) – Surprising, astonishing, astounding, staggering, shocking चौंका देने वाला
30. **Revelation** (noun) – Expose, disclosure, divulgence, declaration, utterance, रहस्योद्घाटन
31. **Concerning** (preposition) – about, regarding, on the subject of, relating to, संबंधित
32. **Compromise** (verb) – undermine, endanger, jeopardize समझौता करना
33. **Undercover** (adjective) –Secret, hidden, covert, disguised, clandestine गुप्त
34. **Make public** (phrase) –Publish, release, make known, expose, announce, publicise सार्वजनिक करना
35. **Summation** (noun) – summary, synopsis, outline, precise संकलन
36. **In the Public domain** (noun) – able to be discussed and examined freely by the general public
37. **Questionable** (adjective) – controversial, contentious, open to question संदिग्ध
38. **Vet** (verb) – make a careful and critical examination of (something). पुनरीक्षण करना
39. **Look for** (phrasal verb) – search for, hunt for, seek, look about for, look round for , तलाश करना
40. **Antecedent** (noun) – the life history and previous convictions of a defendant in a criminal case
41. **Misdemeanor** (noun) – a crime considered to be one of the less serious types of crime दुष्कर्म, अपराध
42. **Attribute** (to) (verb) – to believe that something was caused or done by somebody/something के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराना
43. **Rich** (adjective) – Ironic, outrageous, unreasonable, preposterous, ludicrous असंगत, विडंबनात्मक

44. **Assail** (verb) – Attack, assault, beset, raid, storm, charge हमला करना
45. **Opaqueness** (noun) – Opacity, cloudiness, murkiness, haziness, obscurity अपारदर्शिता
46. **Demonstrate** (verb) – exhibit, display, show, illustrate, दिखाना
47. **Urgency** (noun) – emergency, exigency, need, stress, importunity तात्कालिकता
48. **Critical** (of) (adjective) – in opposition to, Anti, hostile to, opposed to, not in favour of विरोध में
49. **Affiliation** (noun) –Association, relationship, connection, attachment, link संबंधन
50. **Ruling** (adjective) – governing, in charge, leading, dominant, controlling सत्तारूढ़
51. **Make it to** (phrase) – To manage to reach some stage or point of progress.
52. **Bench** (noun) – The judge or judges composing a court. न्यायपीठ
53. **Impediment** (noun) – hindrance, obstacle, obstruction बाधा

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.

Despite the strong signalling from all sides, however, there are many aspects to the IPEF that _____ **1** _____ further scrutiny. Monday's launch only signals the willingness of the 13 countries to begin discussions on the _____ **2** _____. Much will depend, as Prime Minister Narendra Modi stressed, on how inclusive the process _____ **3** _____. Second, U.S. officials have made it clear that it is not a free trade agreement; nor will it discuss tariff reductions or increasing market access, raising questions about its utility. Shorn _____ **4** _____ the rhetoric of Indo-Pacific cooperation, there must be more clarity on its framework. The four pillars also lend themselves to some confusion, drawing into question whether there is enough common ground among the 13 countries that are part of very different economic arrangements, as well as outliers (the U.S. and India), to set standards together, or be open to issues that vary for each country. The U.S.'s statement that the IPEF is essentially focused on "American workers" also raises questions on whether increasingly protectionist global trends will _____ **5** _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Bear | B. Assert | C. Claim | D. Seek |
| 2. A. Extent | B. Contour | C. Ties | D. Patronage |
| 3. A. Will | B. Is | C. Should | D. Would |
| 4. A. On | B. In | C. Of | D. To |
| 5. A. Serve | B. Strain | C. Highlight | D. Chafe |

Directions: In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

6. A. Missdemeanor
B. Misdemeanor
C. Misdimeanor
D. Misdemenor

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

7. **P.** The gardener set his eldest son to watch; but about twelve o'clock he fell asleep, and in the morning another of the apples was missing
Q. The king became very angry at this, and ordered the gardener to keep watch all night under the tree.
R. These apples were always counted, and about the time when they began to grow ripe it was found that every night one of them was gone.
S. A certain king had a beautiful garden, and in the garden stood a tree which bore golden apples
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. SRQP | B. QPRS | C. RQPS | D. SRPQ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

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. We must endure what we cannot cure.
- A. What cannot cured must endured.
 - B. What could be cure must be endured.
 - C. What we cure must be endured.
 - D. What cannot be cured must be endured.
9. Did everybody miss the first bus?
- A. The first bus was missed by everybody?
 - B. Was the first bus missed by everybody?
 - C. Everybody missed the first bus?
 - D. Had the first bus been missed by everybody?

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. **John said, "I shall be 21 tomorrow".**
- A. John said that he would be 21 tomorrow.
 - B. John said that he would be 21 the following day.
 - C. John said that he should be 21 the following day.
 - D. John said that I shall be 21 tomorrow.
11. **She asked, "Is the secretary coming to the meeting?"**
- A. She asked that the secretary was coming to the meeting.
 - B. She asked that if the secretary was coming to the meeting.
 - C. She asked if the secretary is coming to the meeting.
 - D. She asked if the secretary was coming to the meeting.

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

12. **An imaginary ideal state**
- A. Utopia
 - B. Amazon
 - C. Peculation
 - D. Clique
13. **Showing or motivated by susceptibility to bribery**
- A. Responsive
 - B. Venal
 - C. Trespasser
 - D. Antiquated

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

14. **Tip of the iceberg**
- A. To act, behave, or do things in a particular way or manner
 - B. To decide guilt or innocence and deliver a verdict in a court of law
 - C. To deny something so often and/or so forcefully that people think one is not telling the truth
 - D. The small noticeable part of a much larger situation or problem that remains hidden
15. **Fuel to the fire**

- A. To be very successful and earn admiration
- B. To make a bad situation worse
- C. To lose strength, force, or energy
- D. To derive or originate from someone, something, or some place.

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

16. Startling

- A. Putative
- B. Distinguish
- C. Predictable
- D. Deference

17. Assail

- A. Fabrication
- B. Partisan
- C. Ostentatious
- D. Protect

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

18. Rebut

- A. Invalidate
- B. Debacle
- C. Broach
- D. Apotheosis

19. Opaqueness

- A. Impartial
- B. Haziness
- C. Relegate
- D. Propensity

Directions: In the following questions, some part of the sentence is underlined. Which of the options given below the sentence should replace the part underlined to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is given then choose option D 'No Correction required' as the answer.

20. When Gaytri said that she is coming to see me the next day I wondered what problem she would bring.
- A. She was coming
 - B. She is came
 - C. She has been coming
 - D. No correction required
21. All I know is that I won't be at peace with myself unless I do not go there
- A. He does not go there
 - B. I am not going there
 - C. I go there
 - D. No correction required

Directions Find out the error, if any –

22. He asked her that (A)/ whether she knew (B)/ what had happened the previous week (C) / when she was on leave. (D)/
23. Until you do not go (A)/to the station (B)/ to receive him (C)/ I can hardly feel at ease. (D)/
24. I did not know (A)/where they were going (B)/nor could I understand (C)/ why had they left so soon. (D)/
25. The distinguished visitor said that he had great pleasure to be with us for some time (A)/ and that the pleasure was all the greater (B)/ because his visit afforded him an opportunity to study the working (C)/ of an institution of such eminence as ours. (D)

Answers

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

Explanation

1. **Bear** (verb) – withstand, stand up to, stand, put up with, take, cope with सामना करना
 - **Assert** (verb) – declare, maintain, contend, argue, state दृढ़ता से कहना
 - **Claim** (verb) – assert, declare, profess, maintain, state, hold दावा करना
 - **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, strive प्रयास करना
2. **Contour** (noun) – outline, shape, form रूपरेखा
 - **Extent** (noun) – degree, scale, level, magnitude हद
 - **Ties** (noun) – bond, connection, link, liaison, attachment, association संबंध
 - **Patronage** (noun) – backing, support, patronage, funding संरक्षण
3. 'is' should be used.
4. (be) **Shorn of** (verb) – to have something taken away from; sever, remove से दूर, विभक्त करना
5. **Chafe** (verb) – Become or make annoyed or impatient because of a restriction or inconvenience. भड़कना
 - **Serve** (verb) – Be of use in achieving or satisfying. पूरा करना
 - **Strain** (verb) – injure, hurt, damage, impair
 - **Highlight** (verb) – underline, underscore, stress, emphasize, place emphasis on रोशनी डालना
6. **Misdemeanor** (noun) – a crime considered to be one of the less serious types of crime दुष्कर्म, अपराध
7. **SRQP**
A certain king had a beautiful garden, and in the garden stood a tree which bore golden apples. These apples were always counted, and about the time when they began to grow ripe it was found that every night one of them was gone. The king became very angry at this, and ordered the gardener to keep watch all night under the tree. The gardener set his eldest son to watch; but about twelve o'clock he fell asleep, and in the morning another of the apples was missing.
12. **Utopia** – An imaginary ideal state आदर्शलोक
 - **Amazon** – A warlike or masculine woman (female warrior) रणचंडी
 - **Peculation** – Use of public money for one's own benefit
 - **Clique** – A small, exclusive group of people; coterie गुट
13. **Venial** – Showing or motivated by susceptibility to bribery भ्रष्टणीय

- **Responsive** – Reacting quickly and positively प्रतिक्रियाशील
 - **Trespasser** – One who enters someone's land without permission अतिक्रामक
 - **Antiquated** – A person behind time अप्रचलित
14. **Tip of the iceberg** (phrase) – the small noticeable part of a much larger situation or problem that remains hidden.
15. **Fuel to the fire** (phrase) – to make a bad situation worse आग में घी डालने का काम करना
16. **Startling** (adjective) – Surprising, astonishing, astounding, staggering, shocking चौंका देने वाला
Antonym : Predictable
- **Putative** (adjective) – Commonly accepted; supposed; reputed ख्यात, प्रतिष्ठित
 - **Distinguish** (verb) – To tell apart; to cause to stand out अंतर करना, भेद करना
 - **Deference** (noun) – Submission to another's will; respect; courtesy सम्मान, आदर
17. **Assail** (verb) – Attack, assault, beset, raid, storm, charge हमला करना
Antonym : protect
- **Fabrication** (noun) – A lie; something made up छलरचना
 - **Partisan** (noun) – One who support a particular person, cause, idea पक्षपातपूर्ण
 - **Ostentatious** (adjective) – Excessively conspicuous; showing off दिखावटी
18. **Rebut** (verb) – Refute, disprove, deny, invalidate, contradict, controvert गलत साबित करना
- **Debacle** (noun) – Violent Breakdown; sudden overthrow पराजय, शिकस्त
 - **Broach** (verb) – To open up a subject for discussion, often a delicate subject विषय छेड़ना, चर्चा चलाना
 - **Apotheosis** (noun) – Elevation to divine status, the perfect example of something गुणगान, आदर्श
19. **Opaqueness** (noun) – Opacity, cloudiness, murkiness, haziness, obscurity अपारदर्शिता
- **Impartial** (adjective) – Fair; not favoring one side or the other; unbiased निष्पक्ष
 - **Relegate** (verb) – To banish; to send away बाहर निकाल देना
 - **Propensity** (noun) – Natural inclination or tendency; a predilection झुकाव
20. (A) 'is' के बदले "was" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Indirect Narration में है जिसका Reporting Speech when Gayatri said' Past Tense में है। अतः Reported Speech में भी Past Tense का प्रयोग होगा।
21. (C) 'do not' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'unless', 'until' आदि में 'not' का भाव मौजूद है।

22. (A) Part (A) में 'that' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Indirect Question के Reported Speech में 'if/whether' का प्रयोग होता है यदि Reported Speech में Yes/NO-Question हो अर्थात् Reported Speech में कोई Interrogative word नहीं हो बल्कि केवल Auxiliary Verb हो ।

➤ 'that' will not be used in Part (A) because 'if/whether' is used in Reported Speech of Indirect Question if there is Yes/NO-Question in Reported Speech i.e. no Interrogative word in Reported Speech, but only Auxiliary Verb.

23. (A) 'until you do not go' के बदले 'until you go' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'until, unless' में 'not' का भाव मौजूद होता है। अतः इनसे शुरू वाले Clause में 'not' जोड़कर इन्हें Double Negative नहीं बनाया जाता है; जैसे-

- i. Unless you work hard, you will not succeed.
- ii. If you do not work hard, you will not succeed.

➤ 'until you do not go' will be replaced with 'until you go' because 'until, unless' has the meaning of 'not'. Therefore, by adding 'not' to the clauses starting with them, they are not made Double Negative; As-

- i. Unless you work hard, you will not succeed.
- ii. If you do not work hard, you will not succeed.

24. (D) 'why had they' के बदले 'why they had' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (D) में Question नहीं है बल्कि Part (C) में प्रयुक्त 'understand' क्रिया का Object है, और 'why' से शुरू होने वाला Clause एक Noun Clause होगा जो Object का काम करेगा। Question में 'Interrogative Word + Auxiliary + Subject...' का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि Clause में 'Interrogative Word + Subject + Verb' का; जैसे-

- i. Why is he crying ? [Question]
- ii. I do not understand/know why he is crying.

➤ 'why had they' will be replaced with 'why they had' because the part (D) does not contain the question but the object of the verb 'understand' used in the part (C), and clause starting with 'why' will be a Noun Clause which will act as Object. 'Interrogative Word + Auxiliary + Subject...' is used in the Question, while in the Clause 'Interrogative Word + Subject + Verb'; As-

- i. Why is he crying? [Question]
- ii. I do not understand/know why he is crying

'यहाँ (ii) वाक्य में 'why he is crying' एक Noun Clause है।

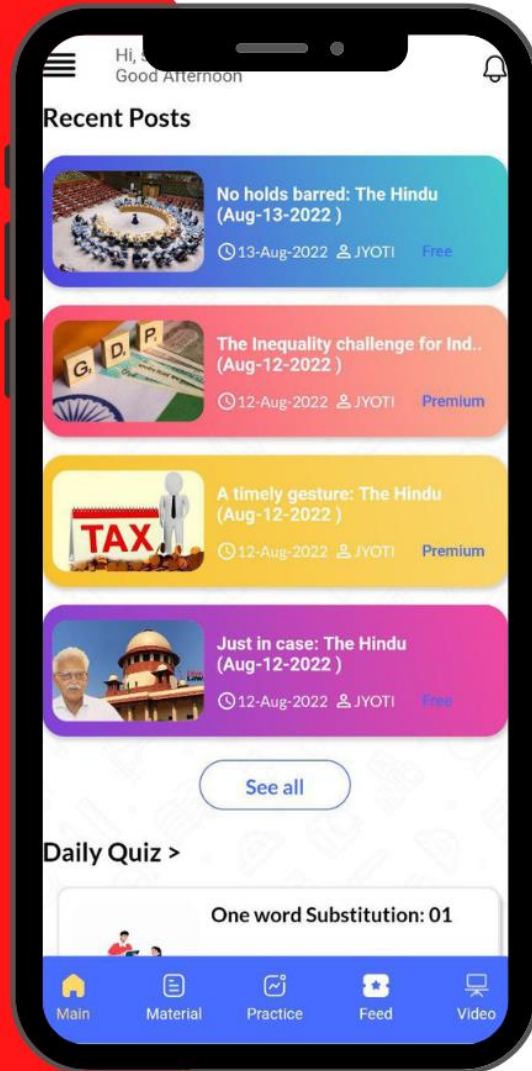
25. (C) 'afford' के बदले 'offered' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'afford' का अर्थ है 'have money or time to be able to buy or to do something' अर्थात् 'कोई चीज खरीदने या करने में सक्षम होना' जबकि 'offer' का अर्थ है 'provide the opportunity for something' अर्थात् 'किसी चीज के लिए अवसर प्रदान करना'; जैसे-

- i. He cannot afford a new car.
- ii. I offered him a job.

iii. This job does not offer any prospects for promotion.

➤ 'offered' shall be used instead of 'afford' because 'afford' means 'have money or time to be able to buy or to do something' whereas 'offer' means 'provide the opportunity for something'; As-

- i. He cannot afford a new car.
- ii. I offered him a job.
- iii. This job does not offer any prospects for promotion.



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