



 *Mahendra's*

# THE HINDU

## *Editorial Analysis*

GRAMMAR

READING SKILLS

VOCAB

SPOKEN ENGLISH

BANK | SSC | UPSC | STATE EXAMS



**LIVE** 07:30 AM  17 OCT 2022

By Shalini Mahendras



# THE HINDU

**Helt(Adverb): गिरता पड़ता**

**Meaning: Completely**

**Hedging : बचाव-व्यवस्था**

**Meaning: To avoid giving a direct answer to a question**



# Well Done!



ANJALI 1 day ago

Helt- completely, altogether, quite , absolutely  
Hedging- Con , coloring , ambiguity.  
Thank you mam 🙏



REPLY



Muskan Rai 1 day ago

Helt = completely , altoghter , quiet  
Hedging = prevarication , cover , deceit  
thank u mam



Liza Sahu 1 day ago

Today HW

Helt-completly, entirely

Hedging \_a strtegy that tries to limit risks in financial asset.  
And my thought of the dy\_ everything happes for a reason. 🙏



1



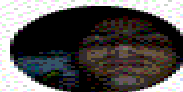
REPLY



Pragya Chaubey 1 day ago

Helt =altogether

Hedging= limit



Sundar Singh 1 day ago (edited)

Helt - to complete

Hedging -- make surrounding for safety

# THE HINDU EDITORIAL

**DAILY 7:30 AM**

**17 OCT 2022**

**VOCABULARY**

**GRAMMAR SKILLS**

**EDITORIAL**

**ANALYSIS**

**LEARNING**

**CORNER**

THOUGHT  
OF THE  
DAY

Life gives us new lessons each day not for learning but to improve our understanding.

**Acquittal(Noun): दोषमुक्ति**

**Meaning : Not guilty**

**Synonyms: Exoneration , Discharge**

**Antonyms: Retention , Blame**

**Sentence: The case resulted in an acquittal of the defendant.**

**Alleged(Adj.): अभिकथित**

**Meaning : Accused but not proven or convicted**

**Synonyms: Supposed , Unproven**

**Antonyms: Certain , Definite**

**Sentence: The mayor is alleged to have accepted bribes.**



**Conspiracy(Noun): साजिश**

**Meaning : Legal offence of planning serious crime.**

**Synonyms: Scheme , Intrigue**

**Antonyms: Honesty , Loyalty**

**Sentence: They were accused of conspiracy to commit murder.**

**Maoist(Noun): माओवादी**

**Meaning : A follower of the communist doctrines of Mao Zedong.**

**Synonyms: Bolshevist , Comrade**

**Antonyms: Conservative , Fascist**

**Sentence: The country faced a Maoist rebellion.**





**Aggrieved(Adj.): पीड़ित**

**Meaning : Upset or angry at being treated unfairly**

**Synonyms: Resentful , Affronted**

**Antonyms: Happy , Pleased**

**Sentence: He felt aggrieved by their refusal to meet with him.**

**Acquitted(Verb): अपराधमुक्त**

**Meaning : To free or release (from a charge of crime)**

**Synonyms: Exculpate , Emancipate**

**Antonyms: Accused , Convicted**

**Sentence: She was acquitted of murdering her husband.**



**Prosecution(Noun): अभियोग पक्ष**

**Meaning : Trying to prove in court that somebody is guilty of a crime**

**Synonyms: Pursuance , Enactment**

**Antonyms: Defeat , Failure**

**Sentence: This prosecution finally discredited the new society.**

**Cognizance(Noun): विचाराधिकार**

**Meaning : Awareness**

**Synonyms: Perception , Consciousness**

**Antonyms: Ignorance , Negligence**

**Sentence: He should take cognizance of those who disagree with his theory.**



**Interdicted(Verb): निषेध करना**

**Meaning : Prohibit or forbid (something).**

**Synonyms: Proscribe , Disallow**

**Antonyms: Approve , Continue**

**Sentence: His object was to obtain an interdict against the progress of the works, but he was not successful.**

**Appellate(Adj.): अपील-संबंधी**

**Meaning : An attempt to get a legal decision changed**

**Synonyms: Appeal**

**Antonyms: Overact**

**Sentence: The matter should be decided in an appellate court.**



**Slam(Verb): शक्तिशाली मार**  
**To make a banging noise**



**Nudge(Verb): कुहनी से हलका धक्का**  
**Poke**



**Deflect(Verb): मोड़ना**

**Divert**



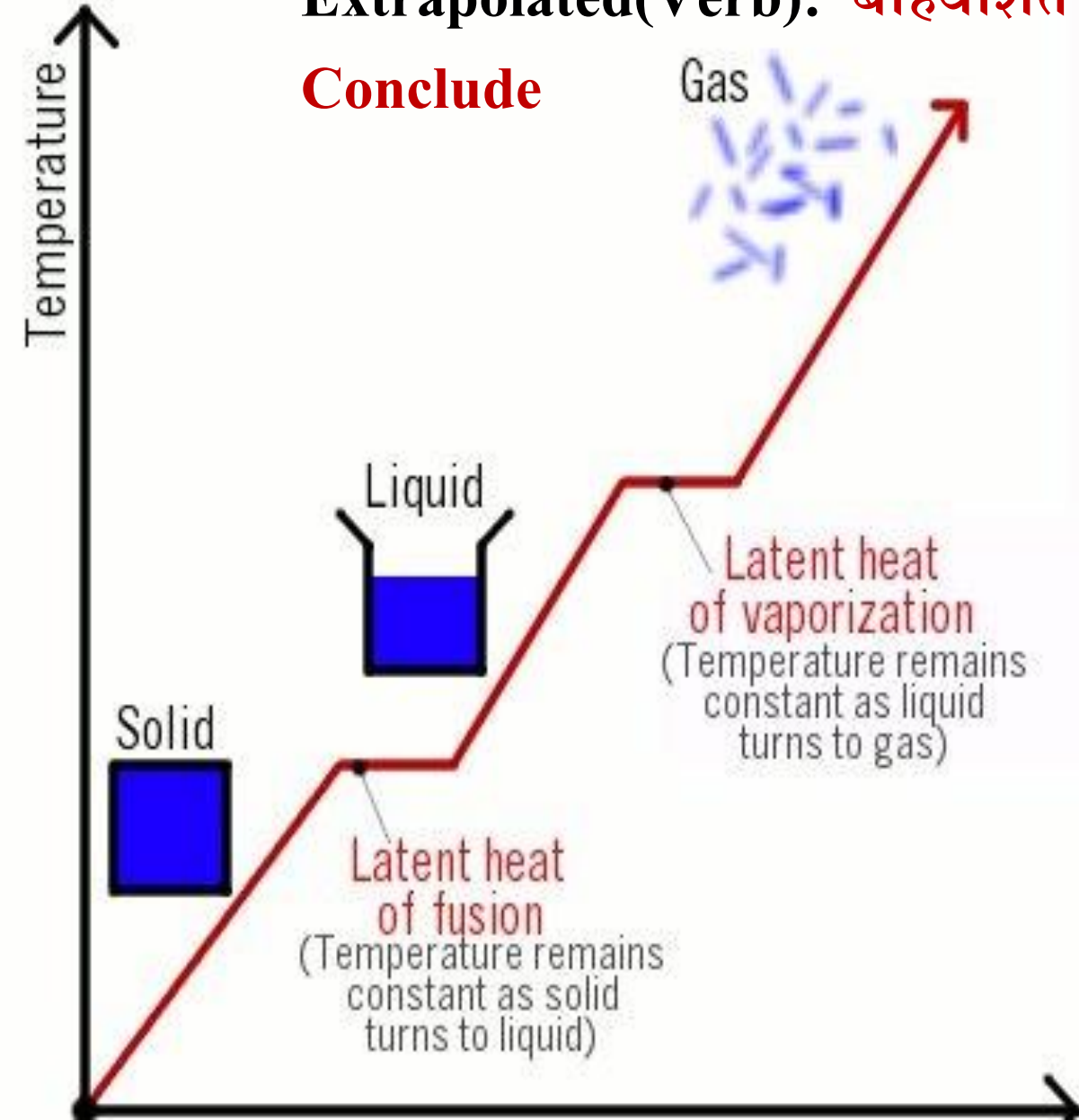
**Bounties(Noun) : उपहार**

**Recompense**



**Extrapolated(Verb): बहिर्वेशित**

**Conclude**



**Concoctions(Noun): मनगढ़ंत कहानी**

**Mixture**



**Burnished(Verb): जला हुआ**

**Brighten**



**Impactor(Noun): प्रभावकारी**

**Collision**



**Harvested(Verb): फसल**  
**Garner**





**Questionable urgency**

**Swift stay on orders of acquittal or discharge shows courts in a bad light**



**The manner in which the Supreme Court has suspended the operation of a Bombay High Court judgment discharging G.N. Saibaba and others in an alleged Maoist conspiracy case is quite unusual and raises critical questions. It is true that their conviction by a trial court — with Prof. Saibaba and four others being sentenced to life and another to 10 years under provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) — was set aside by the High Court not on merits, but only on technical grounds, and the state may feel aggrieved. However, the apex court could have been more restrained while entertaining an appeal against the order. The Court showed extraordinary zeal in fulfilling the Maharashtra government's wish to have an immediate hearing. A special Bench of Justices M.R. Shah and Bela Trivedi was formed to hear the appeal on a Saturday.**

**Consider the circumstances: the accused have spent years in prison, Prof. Saibaba is disabled, and soon after their discharge, they were required to file a bond under a procedure that requires even those acquitted to be available for further proceedings in case there is an appeal. It is doubtful whether the Court should have responded with such swiftness just to suspend a judgment that has given detailed reasons for discharging the accused. After all, appeals against acquittals are not uncommon.**

**The gist of the High Court verdict is that in the case of five accused (one of them died in prison), the sanction for their prosecution under UAPA was invalid because material was placed before the sanctioning authority and sanction obtained on the same day, and that there was no summary of the analysis of the evidence made by an independent reviewer to assist the grant of sanction.**

**In the case of Prof. Saibaba, cognisance was taken and even a witness was examined before the sanction order arrived, rendering the entire proceedings void. The Government may have an arguable case, going by Section 465 of the CrPC, that any error, omission or irregularity in the matter of sanction would not vitiate the trial, unless there has been a failure of justice as a result, and that it is a curable defect. However, these issues have been elaborately dealt with by the High Court. The Bench has concluded that when dealing with special laws such as the UAPA, every safeguard provided by the legislature, however small, must be zealously protected. A 1976 judgment does give the Supreme Court the power to suspend an acquittal order, but as a matter of principle, the benefit of acquittal or discharge must not be interdicted by an appellate court without a full hearing.**

# HOMEWORK

**Shuddering ?**

**Squandered ?**



