

# BHARAT SCHOOL OF BANKING

## HINDU EDITORIAL FOR ENGLISH COMPREHENSION SET 5

### Bangladesh and India's terrorism problem

With Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina finally making her long-awaited state visit to India next week, there is already much discussion about how the bilateral relationship can be taken to the next level. Some have suggested focusing on the development of the Bay of Bengal region; others have urged that seemingly intractable diplomatic challenges such as the Teesta river water-sharing agreement be resolved first. There have also been reports of a defence deal as well as agreements to boost trade, transit and energy security. Surprisingly, the issue of radical Islamist terror, which has been gaining ground not just in Bangladesh but also in West Bengal, has received limited attention, even though counter-terrorism has been one of the biggest success stories of the bilateral relationship.

For many years, New Delhi's primary concern with Dhaka was anti-India elements using Bangladeshi territory as a safe haven. On the one hand, militants from the North-East took advantage of the porous border to slip away from Indian security agencies. On the other, there were radical Islamist groups such as Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islami Bangladesh (HuJI-B) and Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) that sought to foment trouble in both countries.

The first decade of this century was a particularly bad decade since Khaleda Zia, with her less-than-favourable view of India, and her Islamist allies allowed malcontents to flourish. It was not until August 2005, when the JMB triggered some 500 bombs in all but one district of Bangladesh within half an hour, that Khaleda Zia changed tack. However, the situation only changed in any meaningful way when Sheikh Hasina returned to power in 2009. She immediately cracked down on Islamist militancy and assured New Delhi that Bangladeshi territory would no longer support anti-India activities.

But now the tables seem to have turned. Many of those who were feeling the heat in Bangladesh found refuge in West Bengal, where they have regrouped and reorganized themselves into a relatively potent force, as was evident in the 2014 accidental blast in Burdwan, which literally blew the lid off the JMB's extensive network in Bengal. The JMB has had a presence in Bengal for more than a decade and has carried out subversive activities in this country before; but the Burdwan blast exposed for the first time a conspiracy to dislodge the government in Bangladesh being plotted in India.

Notably, the JMB and its ilk have benefited in no small measure from the benign gaze of West Bengal chief minister Mamata Banerjee, who has chosen to curry favour with Islamic hardliners. Such myopic politics not only brings no significant benefits to her voters in the long run but also erodes the national interest and, in this case, threatens national security.

On the Bangladeshi side too, the situation has been complicated by a new wave of violent religious polarization—which has also swept terror groups such as Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State into the fray. This wave rose with the 2013 Shahbagh protest movement, when the Sheikh Hasina government's decision to execute war criminals from 1971 was met with virulent opposition from the Jamaat-e-Islami (JeI). At the time, the latter was the country's largest

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religious-political party (it has since been derecognized as a political party), and its leadership found itself facing the hangman's noose.

The public support for secularism and progressive values has seemingly galvanized hardline elements, resulting in this recent surge of Islamist militancy wherein secular bloggers and activists as well as foreign citizens have been targeted. As Animesh Roul from the New Delhi-based Society for the Study of Peace and Conflict notes for the counter-terror centre at the US' West Point military academy: "Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) and Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islami Bangladesh (HuJI-B), both of which trace their lineage to JeI, have become increasingly militant and energized. New groups have also emerged such as Ansar al-Islam, which has acted as the Bangladeshi wing of al-QaR.ida in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS), and Jund al-Tawheed wal Khilafah (JTK), whose loyalties lie with the Islamic State, making Bangladesh a new field of competition for the global jihadist powerhouses."

This competition seems to have already spilled over into India. Earlier this month, Idris Ali, a suspect in the Dhaka café attack, was arrested from Kolkata. Previously, the Birbhum-born Islamic State sympathizer Abu Musa had told the National Investigation Agency (NIA) that the Dhaka attack masterminds had travelled to India, stayed in Kolkata and met with him in Malda. Musa was arrested last year and a chargesheet filed by the NIA in December mentions his plans to carry out lone wolf attacks as well as underlines his links to JMB militant Abu Suleiman and former Indian Mujahideen militant Shafi Armar, a Bhatkal native who has been fighting in Syria with the Islamic State.

Clearly, Bangladesh and India (particularly in West Bengal) are facing similar threats. The difference is that while the former has gone on the offensive with raids and crackdowns across the country, in West Bengal, the government refuses to even acknowledge the threat. Earlier this week, after The Times Of India reported that Dhaka had informed Delhi of a threefold increase in infiltration into India by HuJI and JMB militants, state officials in Bengal dismissed the report as scare-mongering by the Centre. Presumably, such an assessment is driven by domestic political compulsions but that doesn't help anybody's case.

**Questions based on given paragraph :**

**Out of the given alternatives select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of given word.**

1.Asylum

A. Smirk B. Tidiness C. Shelter D. Quirk

**Out of the given alternatives select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of given word.**

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2 Intrigue

A. Skill B. Tact C. Inept D. Collude

3 Myopic

A. Broad Minded B. Dexterous C. Dormant D. Narrow minded

4 Connivance

A. Conspiracy B. Imbecility C. Lethargy D. Honesty

**Out of the given alternatives select the word opposite in meaning**

5 Insurrectionary

A. Mild B. Ruthless C. Repulsive D. Loyal E. None of these

**6. Choose the incorrectly spelt word out of the given alternatives.**

A. Terrorism B. Attention C. Discussion D. Diplomatic E. Development

**Fill in the blanks/blank with suitable pair of words/word from the options given below to make a meaningful sentence.**

7. The first decade of this century was a particularly bad decade since Khaleda Zia, with her less-than-favorable view of India, and her Islamist allies allowed -to flourish.

A. malcontents B. practices C. ingredients D. gourmet

8. On the Bangladeshi side too, the situation has been —by a new wave of violent religious polarization—which has also —terror groups such as Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State into the fray.

A. lent, wrestled B. revealed, avoided C. complicated, swept D. revised, strummed

**Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is E. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)**

9. Because the castle had porous security, / the assassin founded it quite simple / to sneak inside / and murder the king. / No error

A. Because the castle had porous security,

B. The assassin founded it quite simple

C. To sneak inside

D. And murder the king.

E. No error

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10. During the press conference) the obnoxious boxer tried/ to provoke a reaction/ from his rival./No error

- A. During the press conference,
- B. The obnoxious boxer tried
- C. To provoke a reaction
- D. From his rival.
- E. No error

11. When the woman learned/ her son's killer will go free, /she tried to incite/ a riot outside the courthouse./No error

- A. When the woman learned
- B. Her son's killer will go free,
- C. She tried to incite
- D. A riot outside the courthouse.
- E. No error

**select the option which best expresses the meaning**

12. Leave no stone unturned

- A. Make every possible effort
- B. An itinerant person
- C. Biased
- D. Very eagerly waiting for something
- E. None of these

13. Fly off the handle.

- A. Very fast
- B. Very Strict
- C. Losing one's temper
- D. Clarity of issues
- E. None of these

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In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.

Bharat stage emission standards are emission standards instituted by the Government of India to (14) the output of air pollutants from internal combustion engine equipment, including motor vehicles. The standards and the timeline for implementation are (15) by the Central Pollution Control Board under the Ministry of Environment & Forests and climate change. The standards, based on European regulations were first introduced in 2000. Progressively stringent norms have been rolled out (16) then.

14. A. impose      B. expose      C. aver      D. curb      E. regulate

15. A. put      B. abide      C. lie      D. set      E. inaugurate

16. A. from      B. by      C. since      D. with      E. fill

17. What is JM G?

A. A trade exchange programme

B. A war exercise between countries

C. An organization working in Bangladesh in Energy sector

D. A terrorist organization      E. None of these

18. Meaning for curry favour with?

**A To seek favor by flattery**

B To incite someone against someone else

C To foment an outrage in a specific community

D To make angry someone

E None of these

19. Main problem to be resolved between two countries?

A Development of the Bay of Bengal region

B Teesta river dispute

C Defence deals

D Agreements to boost trade, transit and energy security

E Issue of radical Islamist terror

20. Which of the following was New Delhi's main concern with Daka for so many years?

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A Issue of anti-India elements in Bangladesh territory

B Trade boost

C Investments inflow

D Cultural exchange

None of these

21. The Fore Most Discussionpoint of the editorial IS?

A Boosting bilateral ties

B Focusing Indian securities system

C Curbing radicalism

o Cultural exchange between countries

E None of these

Ans. 1.c, 2.d. 3.d. 4.d. 5.d. 6.d. 7.a. 8.c. 9.b. 10.e. 11.b. 12.a. 13.c. 14.e.

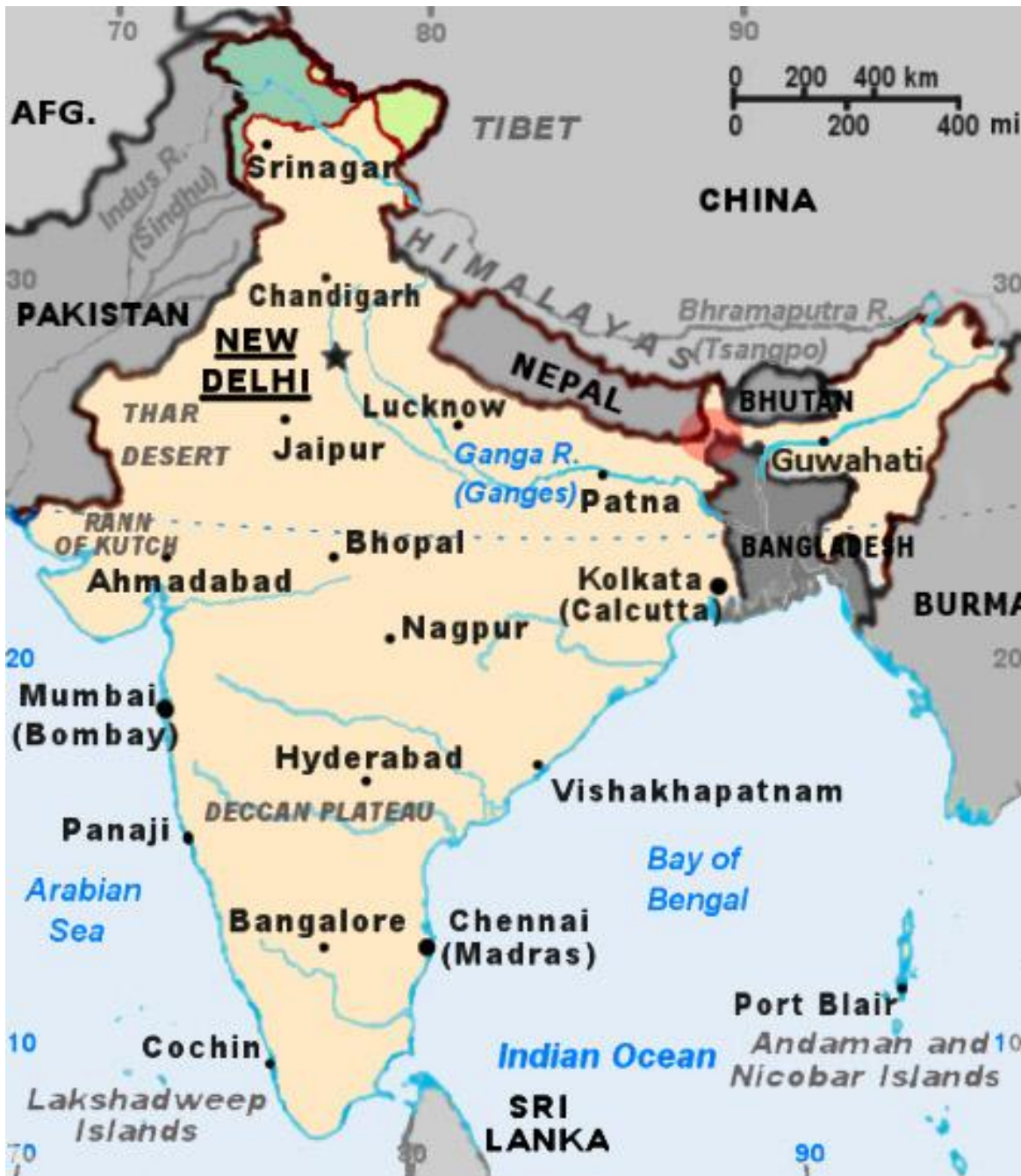
15.d. 16.c. 17.d. 18.a. 19.e. 20.a.

**EXPLANATIONS & MEANINGS**

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

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1. Wave: a sudden occurrence of or increase in a phenomenon, feeling, or emotion.
2. Polarization: division

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3. Sweep / swept : move swiftly (without delay; after a very short time) and smoothly.

4. Fray: fight

5. On February 5, 2013, protests began in Shahbag, Bangladesh following demands for capital punishment for Abdul Quader Mollah, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment, and for others convicted of war crimes by the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh. On that day, the International Crimes Tribunal had sentenced Mollah to life in prison after he was convicted on five of six counts of war crimes. Later demands included banning the Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami party from politics including election and a boycott of institutions supporting (or affiliated with) the party.

Protesters considered Mollah's sentence too lenient, given his crimes.

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6.

7. In a significant boost to strategic cooperation, India and Bangladesh on Saturday signed 22 agreements, including as many as five on defence cooperation, while New Delhi extended to Dhaka lines of credit worth \$5 billion following bilateral talks headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Bangladeshi counterpart.

The two countries also signed a historic civil nuclear cooperation agreement while PM Modi assured Sheikh Hasina of an "early solution" to the Teesta waters sharing issue.

8. Execute : to kill someone as a legal punishment

9. **meet with someone** to have a formal meeting with someone.

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*They're meeting with*

*Russian leaders to try to end the crisis.*

10. Virulent: strong
11. Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami, based in Bangladesh, legalized 1975. During the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War, Jamaat-e-Islami opposed the independence of Bangladesh, and was banned after independence was achieved. It was made legal after Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman staged a coup in 1975.
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13. Secularism: the principle of separation of the state from religious institutions.
14. Seemingly: appearing to be something, especially when this is not true
15. Galvanize: shock or excite (someone) into taking action.
16. Hardline: uncompromising; strict.
17. Surge: rush

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18. Militancy: the use of confrontational or violent methods in support of a political or social cause.
19. **Counter-terrorism** (also spelled counterterrorism) (also called anti-**terrorism**) incorporates the practice, military tactics, techniques, and strategy that government, military, law enforcement, business, and intelligence agencies use to combat or prevent **terrorism**.
20. **Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen** ("Assembly of [Mujahideen](#)", abbreviated: **JMB**; [Bengali](#): জামাত-উল-মুজাহিদ্দীন বাংলাদেশ) is an [Islamic terrorist](#) organisation operating in [Bangladesh](#). It was founded in April 1998 in Palampur in [Dhaka division](#) by Abdur Rahman <sup>[1][2]</sup> and gained public prominence in 2001 when bombs and documents detailing the activities of the organisation were discovered in Parbatipur in [Dinajpur district](#).<sup>[3]</sup> The organisation was officially banned by the government of Bangladesh in February 2005 after attacks on [NGOs](#), but struck back in mid-August when it [detonated 500 bombs](#) at 300 locations throughout Bangladesh.<sup>[4]</sup> The group re-organised and has committed several public

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murders in 2016 in northern Bangladesh as part of a wave of [attacks on secularists](#).

21. Trace: follow or mark the course or position of (something) with one's eye, mind, or finger.
22. Lineage: ancestry
23. Emerge: come out
24. Loyalty: devotion
25. **Jihad** is an Arabic word which literally means striving or struggling, especially with a praiseworthy aim.
26. Jihadist: a person involved in a jihad; an Islamic militant.
27. Spilled over: (of a bad situation or strong emotion) reach a point at which it can no longer be controlled or contained.
28. Sympathizer :a person who agrees with or supports a sentiment, opinion, or ideology.  
"a Nazi sympathizer"
29. Carry out: to put into execution
30. A **lone wolf, lone-wolf terrorist** or **lone actor** is someone who prepares and commits violent acts alone, outside of any command structure and without material assistance from any group. However, he or she may be

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influenced or motivated by the ideology and beliefs of an external group, and may act in support of such a group.

31. Threats: pressure

32. Crackdown:

An act or example of forceful regulation, repression, or restraint.

33. three times as great or as numerous.

"a threefold increase in the number of stolen cars"

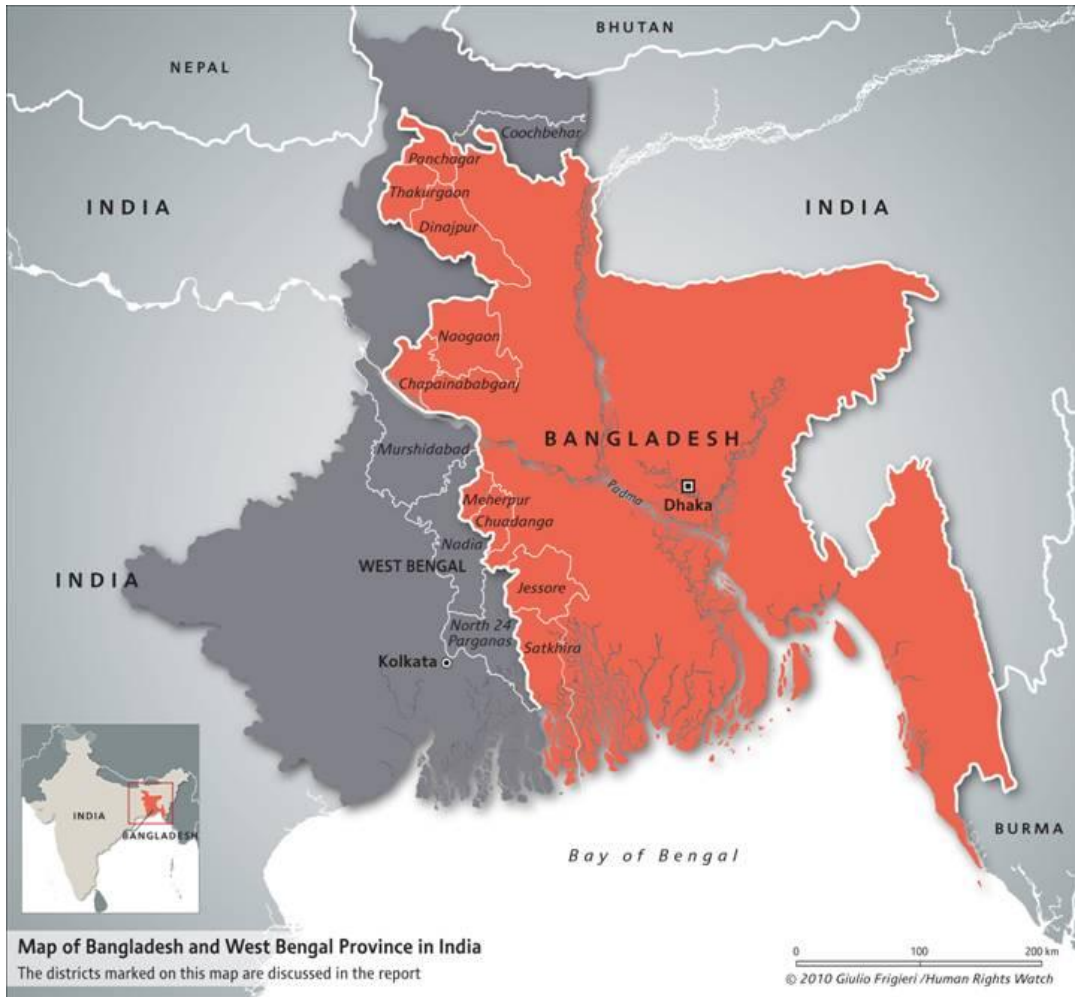
34.



35.

Infiltration: the action of entering or gaining access to an organization or place surreptitiously, especially in order to acquire secret information or cause damage. ஊடுருவலை

36.



37.

Scare-mongering : one inclined to raise or excite alarms especially needlessly பீதியைப் பரப்புவதன்

38. Presumably: most probably

39. Bilateral : involving two parties, especially countries.

40. Intractable: inflexible

41. Transit: transportation

42. Radical: (especially of change or action) relating to or affecting the fundamental nature of something; far-reaching or thorough.

43. Gaining ground: become more popular or accepted.

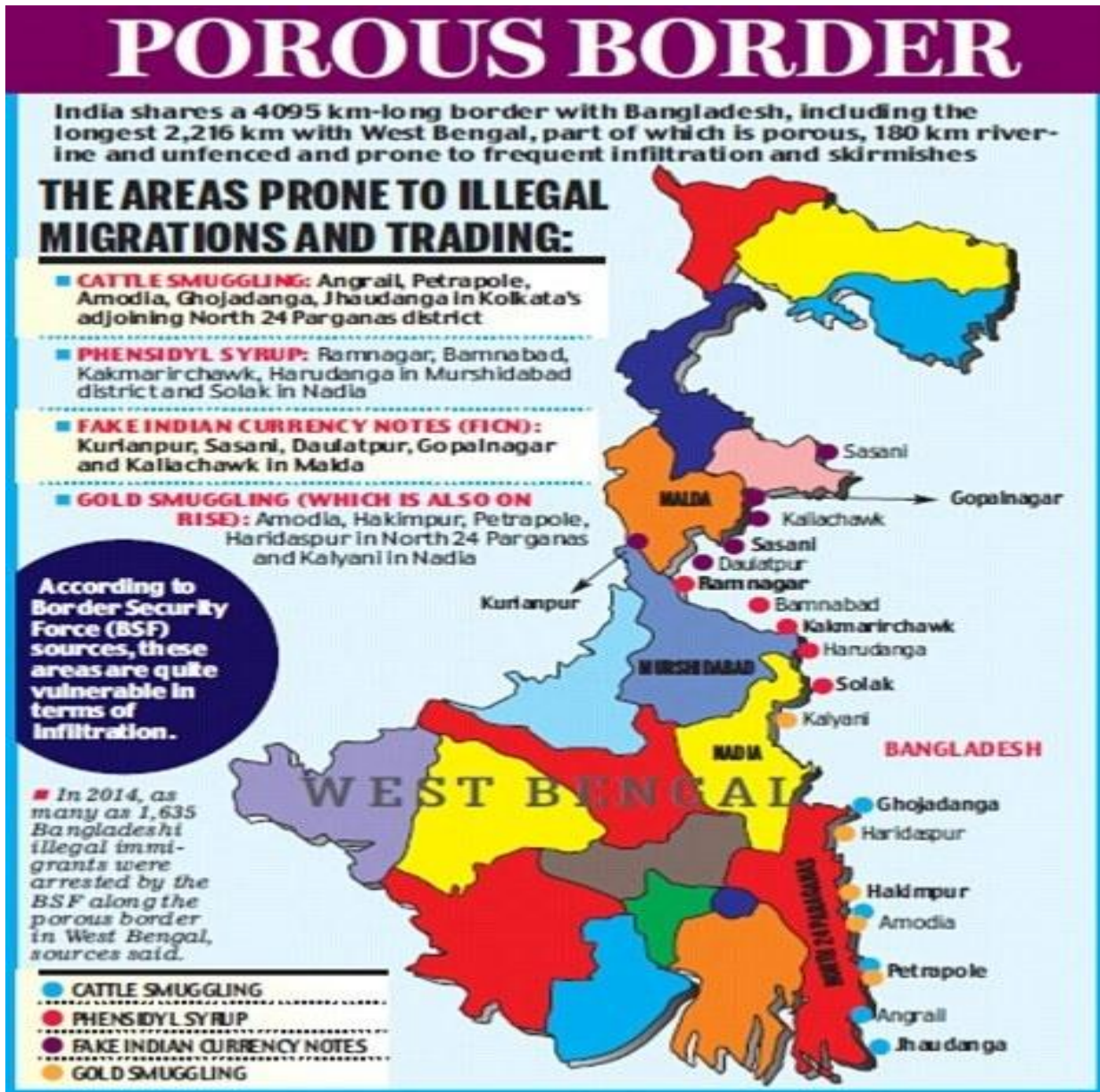
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44. Territory: country

45. Safe heaven: a place of refuge or security.

46.



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47. Seek / sought : attempt or desire to obtain or achieve (something).
48. Foment : instigate or stir up (an undesirable or violent sentiment or course of action).
49. Begum Khaleda Zia is a Bangladeshi politician who was the Prime Minister of Bangladesh from 1991 to 1996 and again from 2001 to 2006. She is the chairperson and leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) which was founded by Rahman in the late 1970s.
50. Tack: approach
51. Crack down: to start dealing with bad or illegal behaviour in a more severe way
52. blow the lid off (something)  
to expose something to public view.  
The police inspector blew the lid off the work of the gang of thugs.
53. Subversive:  
trying to destroy or damage something, especially an established political system
54. On 2 October 2014 an explosion occurred in a house in the Khagragarh locality of Burdwan. Two suspected Indian Mujahideen terrorists were killed and a third



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injured. The police seized 55 improvised explosive devices, RDX, wrist watch dials and SIM cards.

55. Conspiracy: a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.
56. Dislodge: remove
57. Plot: secretly make plans to carry out (an illegal or harmful action).
58. Ilk : a type of person or thing similar to one already referred to.
59. Benign: gentle and kind.
60. curry favour: ingratiate oneself with someone through obsequious behaviour. தயவைப்  
"a wimpish attempt to **curry favour with** the new bosses"
61. myopic :**Myopic** is an adjective meaning shortsighted in every sense
62. erode: gradually destroy or be gradually destroyed.

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