

EXAM GENIUS ENGLISH EDITORIAL

WE COVER

- ✓ EDITORIAL
- ✓ SUMMERY
- ✓ VOCABULARY
- ✓ ANTONYMS & SYNONYMS

*Useful for SBI,IBPS,RRB,LIC,SSC,
RAILWAY & OTHER STATE EXAMS*

READ NOW



Visit our website
[HTTPS://EXAMGENIUS.IN/](https://examgenius.in/)



EXAM
Genius

National minority: On the ruling on an institution's 'minority character'

The **entitlement** of religious and linguistic minorities to constitutional protection in India often gives rise to questions about how an institution's 'minority character' is determined. Drawing on precedents and adding value of its own, a seven-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India, by a 4:3 majority, has **laid down the 'indicia' required for identifying a minority institution**. Much of the focus has been on the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), which stands to gain by **dint** of this verdict in its efforts to **vindicate** its minority character, but it will only be a regular Bench that would take a call on its status. The AMU's character is unique: it was **established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875** as a teaching college for the benefit of Muslim students, and was recognised as a university by an Act of the Central Legislature in 1920. In the Constitution, it was referred to as an institution of national importance, along with the Benares Hindu University. A 1967 Supreme Court judgment held that it was not entitled to the benefit of being a minority institution under Article 30(1), as it was established by legislation and not by the Muslim community.

Amendments brought in 1981 to the AMU Act **sought** to dilute the import of this verdict by changing some definitions. The current **dispensation** at the Centre argued in court that it was not a minority institution.

In a well-reasoned judgment, (the now former) Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud has rightly ruled that the fact that a statute was enacted to confer university status would not remove the minority character of a pre-existing institution, and that the main criteria for identifying an institution's status would be based on details such as who founded it, who made efforts to bring it into being, whether it was aimed at promoting the interests of that particular minority, and its administrative structure **affirmed** its minority character. Also, a **statute** was required to incorporate any university prior to the passage of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, and it could not be argued that an institution surrenders its constitutional right in exchange for getting its degrees recognised. At least one dissenting judge, Justice Dipankar Datta, held that the AMU was not a minority institution. One aspect of this discussion is the scope for reservation in the AMU. If **stripped** of its minority character, it could be brought under the **ambit** of the reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Whether an institution of national importance requires the minority tag is a valid question, but it is a matter of equal concern if a prestigious university identified with a distinctive educational and cultural **ethos** should be stripped of its original character. An ahistorical perspective **unaided** by any sense of context is unhelpful.

Summary -

The Supreme Court of India, in a 4:3 majority decision by a seven-judge Constitution Bench, laid down criteria for identifying a minority institution, focusing on factors like its founders, objectives, and administration. The ruling could impact Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the Muslim community in 1875 and recognized as a university in 1920. A 1967 Supreme Court decision had denied it minority status, stating it was created by legislation, not the community. However, recent amendments and this verdict affirm that statutory recognition does not negate a pre-existing institution's minority character. This decision opens questions about AMU's status, potential reservations, and whether it should retain its minority designation.

Vocabulary –

1. Entitlement (noun) हक़दारी

Meaning : The belief that one is eges or special treatment.

Synonym: Right, privilege

Antonym: Disqualification, ineligibility

Example: His sense of entitlement made it difficult for him to appreciate the hard work of others.

2. Vindicate (verb) सही साबित करना

Meaning : clear (someone) of blame or suspicion.

Synonym: Exonerate, absolve

Antonym: Accuse, convict

Example: He was vindicated in court after the new evidence proved his innocence.

3. Sought (Verb) खोजा, तलाशा

Meaning: It is the past tense of the verb “seek” and means “looked for” or “attempted to find or obtain” something.

Synonyms: Pursued, Desired, Hunted.

Antonyms : Ignored, Avoided, Shunned.

Example: She sought advice from her teacher before making a decision.

4. Dispensation (noun) छूट

Meaning: exemption from a rule or usual requirement.

Synonym: Exemption, privilege.

Antonym: Enforcement, imposition.

Sentence: He was given a dispensation from the military draft due to his medical condition.

5. Affirm (Verb) पुष्टि करना, सत्यापित करना

Meaning: to declare something as true or to support it with confidence. It can also mean to validate or uphold.

Synonyms: Assert, Declare, Support, Uphold.

Antonyms: Refute, Renounce, Revoke, Negate.

Example: The witness affirmed that he saw the suspect at the scene."

6. Dissenting (adj) असहमत

Meaning: expressing opinions that are at variance with those previously, commonly, or officially expressed.

Synonym: Disagreeing, opposing

Antonym: Agreeing, concurring

Example: The dissenting opinion of the judge provided an alternative perspective on the case.

7. Stripped (Verb) उतारा हुआ,

Meaning: something that has been removed of its covering, elements, or essentials. It can also imply something that has been reduced, simplified, or taken down to its bare form.

Synonyms: Disrobed, Emptied, Deprived

Antonyms: Covered, Dressed, Protected, Adorned

Example: He felt stripped of his dignity after the public humiliation.

8. Ambit (noun) क्षेत्र

Meaning : the scope, extent, or bounds of something.

Synonym: Scope, range.

Antonym: Limitation, restriction.

Example: The ambit of municipal authority is defined by the city charter.

9. Ethos(Noun) सिद्धांत, मान्यता

Meaning: the characteristic spirit, values, or beliefs of a particular community, culture, or group. It can also describe the ethical appeal or credibility of a speaker or writer.

Synonyms: Morality, Values, Philosophy, Principles.

Antonyms: Vice, Corruption, Immorality, Depravity.

Example: The company built its success on the ethos of honesty, integrity, and customer-first service, which helped it gain the trust of its clients."

Genius

10. Unaided (adj) (बिना सहायता के)

Meaning: without help or assistance

Synonym: Alone, independently **Antonym:** Assisted, helped✓

Antonyms: Assisted, helped.

Example: She completed the project unaided, proving her capability and determination.

11. Statute (noun) अधिनियम

Meaning: a written law passed by a legislative body.

Synonym: Regulation, ordinance.

Antonym: Violation, breach.

Sentence: The new statute made it illegal to text while driving.

Phrasal Verb:

1. Drawing on –

Meaning: Using information or knowledge that you have.

2. Laid down –

Meaning Established rules or guidelines.