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# EDITORIAL

## ANALYSIS

READING

GRAMMAR

VOCAB

WITH

MCQs

BANK

SSC

UPSC

STATE EXAMS





# RBI ASSISTANT 2026

**TOP 100**  
**Questions**  
**SUPER MOCK**

3 hours  
10am  
Practice  
1000 Q ✓

ENGLISH



**Anubhav Sir**  
English Titans





# RBI ASSISTANT 2026

# 1000

## सवाल लगातार

इससे बाहर कुछ नहीं आएगा



**Shubham Sir**  
Reasoning Warriors



REASONING

# 9 POLICEMEN GET DEATH SENTENCE IN THOOTHUKUDI CUSTODIAL DEATH CASE





# READ, REVISE, CRACK EXAMS



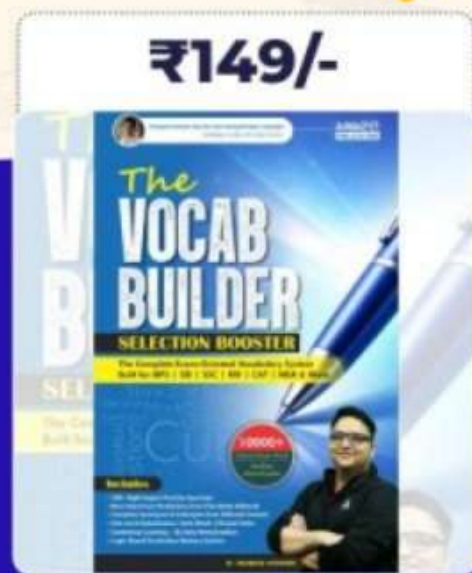
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VTO1



# HAPLESS

unfortunate and luckless

दुर्भाग्यशाली  
(AOM)



## SYNONYMS

- Luckless ✓
- Unfortunate ✓
- Ill-fated ✓
- Star-crossed ✓

Forlorn  
 Bewitched  
 Accused  
 Doomed  
 Unlucky

## ANTONYMS

- Fortunate ✓
- Favored ✓
- Blessed ✓
- Lucky ✓

Auspicious  
 Propitious  
 Fortuitous  
 Thriving  
 Prosperous

## FORMS

- Down on one's luck ✓
- Born under a bad star ✓

The ① victim found himself entangled in circumstances beyond his control.



**VOYEURISTIC**

झांकने वाला (Aaj)

deriving pleasure from observing others secretly



obtrusive

Jasminious

Unobtrusive

**SYNONYMS**

**ANTONYMS**

Apathetic

- Prurient ✓
- Intrusive ✓
- Obsessive ✓
- Meddlesome ✓

Clandestine  
Covet

- Discreet ✓
- Respectful ✓
- Reserved ✓
- Detached ✓

Tacturn  
Reluctant

Invasive  
Peeping  
Surreptitious  
Eavesdropping

**FORMS**

- Peek behind closed doors ✓
- Nose into others' affairs ✓

The media was criticized for its \_\_\_\_\_ coverage of personal tragedies.



# ARRAIGN

अभियोग लगाना  
(Verb)

formally accuse in court ✓



## SYNONYMS

- Indict ✓
- Impeach ✓
- Accuse ✓
- Incriminate ✓
- Denounce ✓

- Reproach
- Summon
- Implicate
- Cite
- Prosecute

## ANTONYMS

- Exonerate ✓
- Acquit ✓
- Vindicate ✓
- Absolve ✓
- Pardon ✓

- Discharge
- V.T Ratify
- Exculpate
- Indemnify

## FORMS

- Bring to justice ✓
- Call to account ✓

The authorities decided to ① the accused in court for financial misconduct.



**WIELD**

exercise power or influence

प्रयोग करना (Verb)



**SYNONYMS**

- Exert ✓
- Brandish ✓
- Exercise ✓
- Deploy ✓
- Leverage ✓*
- Harness ✓*

**ANTONYMS**

- Relinquish ✓
- Abdicate ✓
- Surrender ✓
- Forfeit ✓
- Conjiscate ✓*
- Yield ✓*
- Cease ✓*
- Refrain ✓*

**FORMS**

- Call the shots ✓
- Run the show ✓

He was unwilling to ② control despite mounting pressure from stakeholders.



**DUBIOUS**

संदिग्ध (AOM)

doubtful or suspect

*Skeptical*

**SYNONYMS**

- ✓ Equivocal
- ✓ Ambiguous
- ✓ Questionable
- ✓ Specious

*Indeterminate*

*Vague*  
*Obscure*

*Hazy*  
*Muddled*

*Suspicious*

**ANTONYMS**

- ✓ Indubitable
- Certain
- Unequivocal
- Veritable

*Credible*  
*Verifiable*

*Explicit*

*Juicy*  
*Cogent*  
*Candid*

*Forthright*



**FORMS**

- ✓ Open to question
- ✓ Cast doubt on

The proposal seemed ①, lacking credible data to support its claims.





# TENEBOUS

अंधकारमय

(अंध)

dark and obscure

Mournful / Insubstantial

Sadness

## SYNONYMS

- Murky ✓
- Opaque ✓
- Obscure ✓
- Shadowy ✓
- Arcane ✓
- Enigmatic ✓

- Gloomy ✓
- Somber ✓
- Melancholic ✓
- Despondent ✓
- Sable ✓

## ANTONYMS

- Luminous ✓
- Radiant ✓
- Lucid ✓
- Transparent ✓

- Pellucid ✓
- Evident ✓
- Perspicuous ✓



## FORMS

Shrouded in mystery  
Cloaked in darkness

The investigation was hindered by ① details that obscured the truth.



**IRREFUTABLE**

impossible to deny

अकाट्य *अकाट्य*

*Refute / Refuse*



**SYNONYMS**

*Proven*

- Incontrovertible ✓
- Indisputable ✓
- Conclusive ✓
- Unassailable ✓

*Decisive*

*Incontestable*

**ANTONYMS**

- Refutable ✓
- Contestable ✓
- Dubious ✓
- Questionable ✓

*Deny*

*All Synonym*

**FORMS**

- ~~Cut and dried~~
- ~~Open and shut case~~

The argument appeared strong initially, but it was ultimately refuted when examined with empirical evidence.



MAKE

UP

Phrasal VERB

MAKE

Syn fabricate, reconcile, compose

Ant reveal, quarrel, dispute

He made up an excuse to justify his absence and later made up with his friend after the argument.



**MAKE**     *OUT*

Phrasal **VERB**



**Syn**     comprehend, decipher, perceive     / *Understand*

**Ant**     misunderstand, confuse, overlook

*make out*

It was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of the complex editorial due to its abstruse language



**MAKE**      *For*

Phrasal **VERB**



**Syn**      contribute, lead to, facilitate

**Ant**      hinder, impede, obstruct

Excessive stress can            *make for*            poor decision-making in critical situations.



**MAKE** *OFF***Phrasal** **VERB****Syn** *flee*, *abscond*, *escape***Ant** *surrender*, *remain*, *stay**Made off*

The thief \_\_\_\_\_ with valuable documents before anyone could react.



**MAKE** *OVER***Phrasal** **VERB****MAKE****Syn** transfer, refurbish, renovate**Ant** retain, deteriorate, damage

The company decided to *make over* \_\_\_\_\_ the old infrastructure to enhance efficiency.



**MAKE**      *INTO*

Phrasal **VERB**



**Syn**      convert, transform, turn into

**Ant**      preserve, maintain, retain

The raw data was            *Made into* a comprehensive report for better analysis.



**COME**

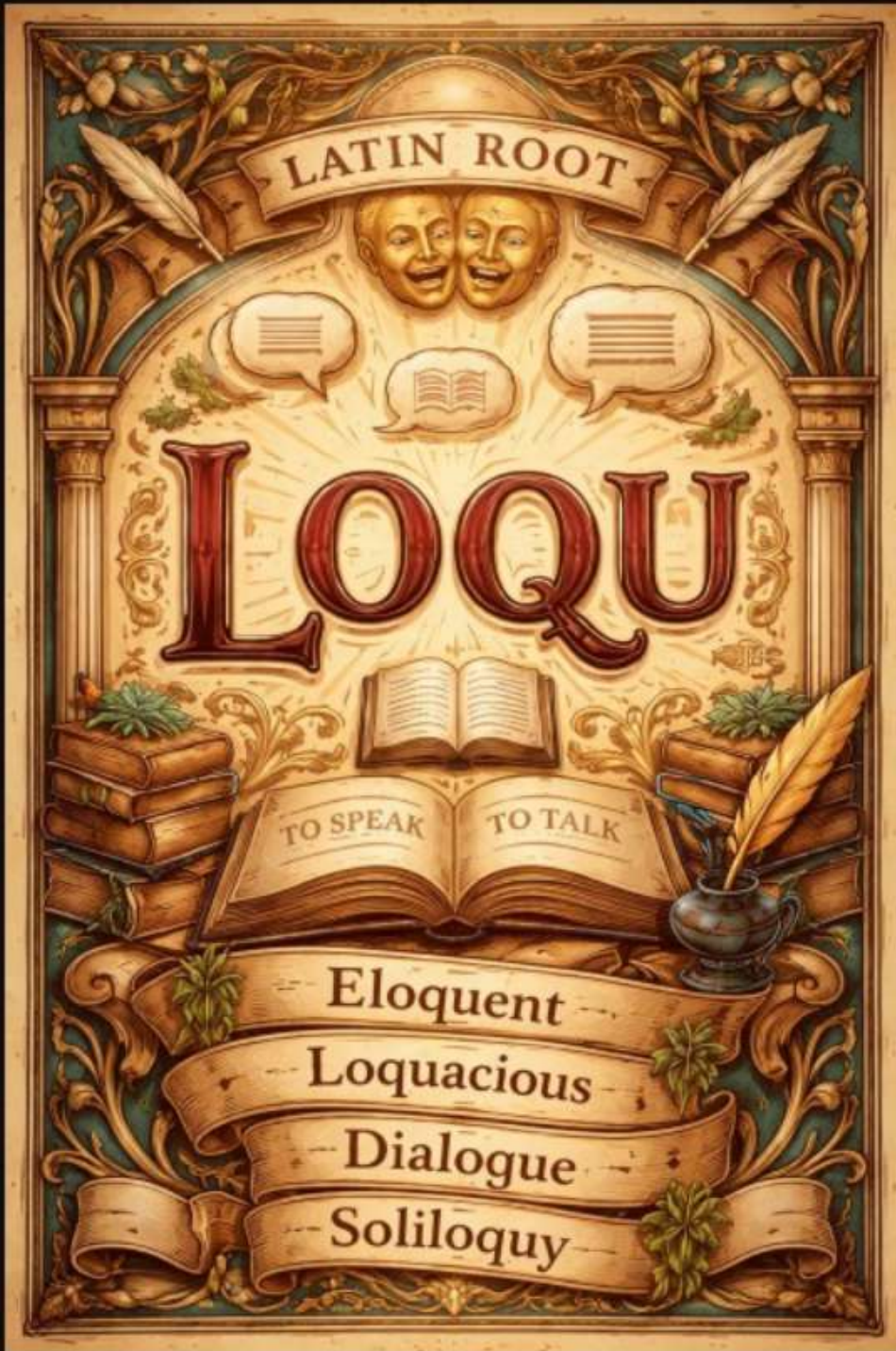
Phrasal Verb	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)	Synonyms (3)	Antonyms (3)
Make up	Invent / Reconcile	गढ़ना / सुलह करना	fabricate, reconcile, compose	reveal, quarrel, dispute
Make out	Understand / Discern	समझ पाना / पहचानना	comprehend, decipher, perceive	misunderstand, confuse, overlook
Make for	Contribute to / Lead to	कारण बनना / योगदान देना	contribute, lead to, facilitate	hinder, impede, obstruct
Make off	Escape (especially quickly or illegally)	भाग जाना	flee, abscond, escape	surrender, remain, stay
Make over	Transfer / Renovate	हस्तांतरित करना / सुधार करना	transfer, refurbish, renovate	retain, deteriorate, damage
Make into	Transform	बदलना / रूपांतरित करना	convert, transform, turn into	preserve, maintain, retain
Phrasal Verb	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)	Synonyms (3)	Antonyms (3)
Make up	Invent / Reconcile	गढ़ना / सुलह करना	fabricate, reconcile, compose	reveal, quarrel, dispute



## ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

Obey

One Word	Meaning (English)
OBSEQUIIOUS	Excessively eager to please or obey (servile)
Parsimonious	Extremely frugal or miserly
Magnanimous	Generous and forgiving, especially towards a rival
Belligerent	Inclined to fight or be hostile
Reluctant	Habitually silent or reserved



- ✓ Eloquent – persuasive speaker – प्रभावशाली वक्ता
- Loquacious – very talkative – बहुत बातूनी (-)
- Soliloquy – self-talk/monologue – आत्मसंवाद
- Dialogue – conversation – संवाद
- Colloquial – informal speaking style – बोलचाल की भाषा

Talk

Solo

# Systemic reckoning: On the verdict in the Sattankulam murder case

The Sattankulam verdict should sensitise the police against use of excessive force

Updated - April 08, 2026 01:40 am IST



READ LATER



Delivery of justice to hapless victims of police brutality requires a combination of an actively engaged judiciary, the courage of victims and witnesses to speak out against the khaki fraternity, and a determined investigation to assemble irrefutable evidence. All these factors perfectly aligned to uncover the truth behind the [custodial killing of an innocent trader, Jayaraj, and his son Benicks](#), who were tortured at the Sattankulam police station in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, six years ago. Relying on the CBI's scientific evidence, despite early attempts to destroy it, a trial court in Madurai has now [convicted all nine policemen](#) arraigned in the case. A tenth accused had died earlier of COVID-19. While the awarding of [the death penalty to the convicts](#) militates against the principle of rehabilitative justice, the conviction sends a strong message to those in uniform who assume the power to wield force against unarmed citizens as if it were a statutory right. This case might have passed off as yet another suspicious custodial death but for overwhelming evidence of torture and public outrage. The police picked up Jayaraj on false charges of violating lockdown conditions during the pandemic, and Benicks was detained later when he confronted them for assaulting his father. The two men were stripped, brutally beaten overnight, and even forced to clean their own blood with their clothes. After registering an FIR on trumped-up charges, the injured men were produced before a government doctor, who dubiously issued a "fit for remand" report. The jurisdictional magistrate too mechanically remanded them to judicial custody, ultimately leading to their deaths.

Delivery of justice to **hapless** victims of police brutality requires a combination of an actively engaged judiciary, the courage of victims and witnesses to speak out against the khaki fraternity, and a determined investigation to assemble **irrefutable** evidence. All these factors perfectly aligned to uncover the truth behind the custodial killing of an innocent trader, Jayaraj, and his son Benicks, who were tortured at the Sattankulam police station in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, six years ago. Relying on the CBI's scientific evidence, despite early attempts to destroy it, a trial court in Madurai has now convicted all nine policemen **arraigned** in the case. A tenth accused had died earlier of COVID-19. While the awarding of the death penalty to the convicts militates against the principle of rehabilitative justice, the conviction sends a strong message to those in uniform who assume the power to **wield** force against unarmed citizens as if it were a statutory right. This case might have passed off as yet another suspicious custodial death but for overwhelming evidence of torture and public outrage. The police picked up Jayaraj on false charges of violating lockdown conditions during the pandemic, and Benicks was detained later when he confronted them for assaulting his father. The two men were stripped, brutally beaten overnight, and even forced to clean their own blood with their clothes. After registering an FIR on trumped-up charges, the injured men were produced before a government doctor, who **dubiously** issued a "fit for remand" report. The jurisdictional magistrate too mechanically remanded them to judicial custody, ultimately leading to their deaths.

That the policemen felt entitled was evident when a Judicial Magistrate found the atmosphere at the station hostile and “intimidating” (A). Justices P.N. Prakash and B. Pugalendhi of the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court, having taken suo motu cognisance, in an extraordinary direction, asked revenue officials to take control of the station to safeguard evidence. The turning point came when a head constable, Revathi, testified against her colleagues. The CBI established that blood samples recovered from the station matched the victims’ DNA, while call data records confirmed the presence of both the victims and the accused at the time of the crime, sealing the case. The trial court appears to have applied uniform proportionality in assigning culpability to all accused. This may not withstand scrutiny in higher courts, as seen in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, where the Supreme Court, in 1999, upheld the death sentences of only four of the 26 convicted by the TADA court. Nonetheless, the convictions should help sensitise the police force that excesses will not go unpunished.

1. What is the central inference that can be drawn from the passage?

- A) Scientific investigation plays a minimal role in determining the outcome of complex cases
- B) Judicial activism is sufficient to dismantle entrenched patterns of custodial violence
- C) Public outrage remains largely inconsequential in influencing outcomes of criminal trials
- D) Institutional accountability emerges only when multiple systemic forces converge effectively
- E) Witness testimony is inherently unreliable in cases involving state authority

## 2. Identify the correct combination: Inference – Title – Contradiction

- A) Public outrage is irrelevant – Failure of investigative agencies – Courts never intervene in custodial violence cases
- B) Judicial activism alone ensures justice – Collapse of accountability mechanisms – Evidence manipulation is always successful
- C) Systemic reform requires convergence – Justice beyond uniformed impunity – Institutions always self-correct without external pressure
- D) Scientific evidence is unnecessary – Triumph of administrative control – Witnesses rarely influence judicial outcomes
- E) Punishment deters all crimes – Inevitability of custodial violence – Police reforms eliminate misuse of power entirely

3. Which of the following statements correctly reflect institutional response as described?

- A) Judicial authorities took extraordinary measures to preserve evidence during investigation
- B) Medical and magistrial processes initially functioned with unquestionable procedural rigor
- C) Investigative agencies ultimately relied on objective and verifiable forms of evidence
- D) Police personnel demonstrated restraint and adherence to lawful conduct throughout

**Options:**

- A) Only A and C
- B) Only B and D
- C) Only A, B and C
- D) Only C and D
- E) Only A, C and D

4. Which of the following statements are supported by the passage regarding evidence?

- A) Forensic findings directly linked<sup>T</sup> physical traces to the victims through scientific validation ✓
- B) Documentary and digital records corroborated the presence of individuals at relevant times<sup>T</sup>
- C) Evidence collection remained entirely uncompromised from the initial stages of ~~investigation~~
- D) Insider testimony reinforced the chain of evidence established by investigative agencies ✓

Options:

(T)

- A) Only B, C and D
- B) Only B and C
- C) Only A and C
- D) Only A, C and D
- E) Only A, B and D ✓

5. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- A) Indignant
- B) Laudatory
- C) Ambivalent
- D) Critical
- E) Objective

(Anger)  
(Praise)  
(Compound) (X)

Facts

6. Identify the error if any in the given sentence

In the final analysis, the choice is between (A) /spectacle-driven justice or a (B) /republic anchored in the rule of law — (C) /where justice implies due process, not display. (D) / NO Error

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

7. Which other words can replace (A) intimidating

A. Accommodating

B. Menacing

C. Sinister

D. Both B and C

E. All A.B and C



# When a funeral is monetised, deceased are denied dignity



**NILANJANA  
BHOWMICK**

Television  
eroded  
whatever  
shared  
understanding  
remained that  
death  
demanded  
some dignity.  
Social media  
has finished  
the job in its  
hunt for  
virality

**I** DO not think anything in recent years has shaken me more than seeing images related to actor Rahul Arunoday Bannerjee's death circulating across social media these last few days. Within hours of his death, this unthinkable tragedy was turned into a "trending topic". Cameras chased his family's grief. They pointed the lens directly at his wife Priyanka, also an actor, scrutinising her grief, turning it into content on everyone's phone to be watched, dissected, and criticised.

The trolls came soon after: Why is she not crying? How can she be so composed? Did she just smile? What is she wearing? In this country, women are watched closely even in ordinary life; in public grief, they are watched even more cruelly. And that is exactly why the cameras have been following her, because a great deal of this content is aimed at provoking trolls who actually power the influencer economy — the more trolls, the more views, likes, and comments. What is most dispiriting is how quickly social media erupts into the same script every time a tragedy strikes: Morphed videos and pictures, people faking last moments for views and likes, the hounding of family members, private pain turned public and profitable. We have seen this before, when singer Zubeen Garg died in a similar tragic accident, and years earlier, after Sushant Singh Rajput's death by suicide.

The fixation with celebrities in India has always been all-consuming, but it once had some boundaries. What is disturbing now is how completely those boundaries have collapsed. And it is no longer only the famous who are denied dignity and privacy in death. Everyone, it seems, is fair game now because the algorithm rewards the most voyeuristic, vulturous material by pushing it everywhere. Open the analytics on any social media app, and it shows you what performs well, your content and everyone else's, then nudges you to make more of the same. And once someone is drawn into that economy, it becomes difficult to leave it behind: They keep making the kind of content that earns.

Recently, a popular vlogger documented her mother-in-law's last journey in detail, even using an image of her dead body as the thumbnail for one of her videos. She said she wanted to document it for her children. Why do we need to document everything? What happened to keeping some things in memory? But that instinct, to keep some things private, held in memory, now feels incongruous with the world social media has built. The commercialisation of tragedy is not new. Indian television media has been doing that for decades now. That is where this became normalised: TV eroded whatever shared understanding remained that death demanded some dignity — because the person is no longer here to consent, object or defend themselves — all in the hunt for TRP. Social media has finished the job in its hunt for virality.

Dear all, we have now moved from commercialisation to monetisation. And anyone with a phone can monetise tragedy — yours, theirs, or someone else's.

*Bhowmick is the author of Lies Our Mothers Told Us and How Not To Be A Superwoman*

Do not think anything in recent years has shaken me more than seeing images related to actor Rahul Arunodaya Banerjee's death circulating across social media these last few days. Within hours of his death, this untimely tragedy was turned into a "trending topic". Cameras chased his family's grief. They pointed the lens directly at his wife Priyanka, also an actor, scrutinising her grief, turning it into content on everyone's phone to be watched, dissected, and criticised.

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Open the analytics on any social media app, and it shows you what performs well; your content and everyone else's, then nudges you to make more of the same. And once someone is drawn into that economy, it becomes difficult to leave it behind. They keep making the kind of content that earns. Recently, a popular vlogger documented her mother-in-law's last journey in detail, even using an image of her dead body as the thumbnail for one of her videos. She said she wanted to document it for her children. Why do we need to document everything? What happened to keeping some things in memory? But that instinct, to keep some things private, held immense value in now feels incongruous with the world social media has built. The commercialisation of tragedy is not new. Indian television made a living from it decades ago. What is different now is how completely it has become normalised: TV eroded whatever shared understanding remained that death demanded some dignity — because the person is no longer here to consent, object or defend themselves — all in the hunt for TRP. Social media has finished the job in its hunt for virality.

Dear all, we have now moved from commercialisation to monetisation. And anyone with a phone can monetise tragedy — yours, theirs, or someone else's.

**8. Why does the author suggest that the woman became a focal point of attention?**

- A) Because public curiosity about emotional expressions of women generates greater audience engagement
- B) Because her public visibility made her an easy subject for ethical media representation practices
- C) Because audiences sought to understand the psychological impact of grief on close relatives
- D) Because her behaviour contradicted traditional expectations of mourning in society
- E) Because the media intended to offer an empathetic portrayal of personal tragedy

9. Which of the following is most analogous to the phenomenon described in the passage?

- A) Turning confidential conversations into public debates for the sake of increasing audience participation
- B) Transforming private academic failures into motivational content for widespread consumption
- C) Using personal medical histories as case studies to enhance public awareness campaigns
- D) Documenting natural disasters to preserve historical evidence for future generations
- E) Recording family events to maintain a digital archive of personal milestones

(-)

**10. What does the author imply about earlier media practices?**

- A) They were equally invasive but lacked the technological means to reach wider audiences
- B) They maintained certain implicit limits regarding the portrayal of personal suffering
- C) They focused exclusively on factual reporting without any emotional embellishment
- D) They discouraged audience participation in discussions surrounding tragic events
- E) They operated under strict regulatory frameworks preventing sensationalism

# 250 CONCEPTS OF GRAMMAR

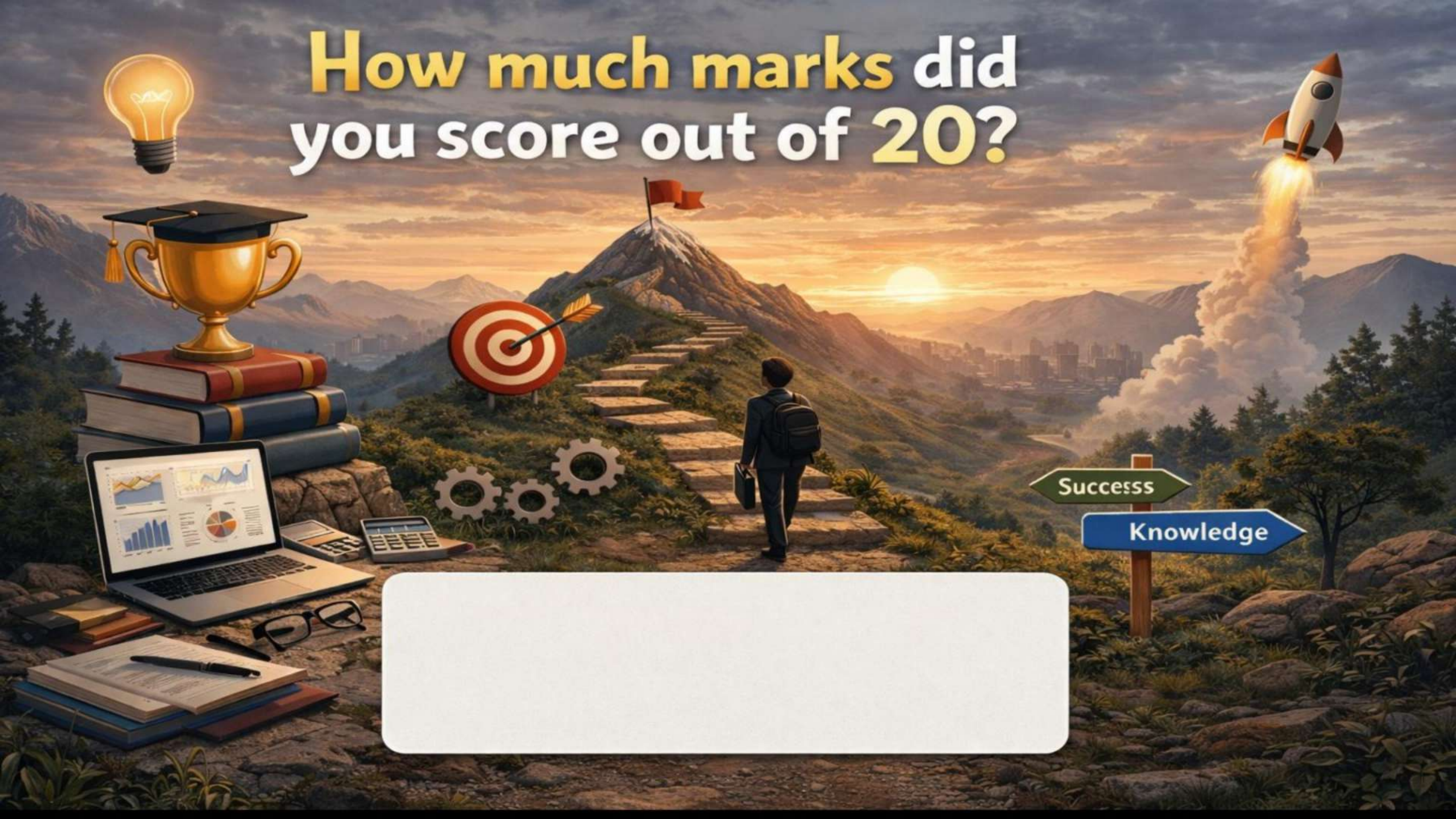
CONCEPT 1 / 250

Candidate  
P

More than one candidate  
was ~~here~~ selected

One boy / boys ✓  
table / tables ✓

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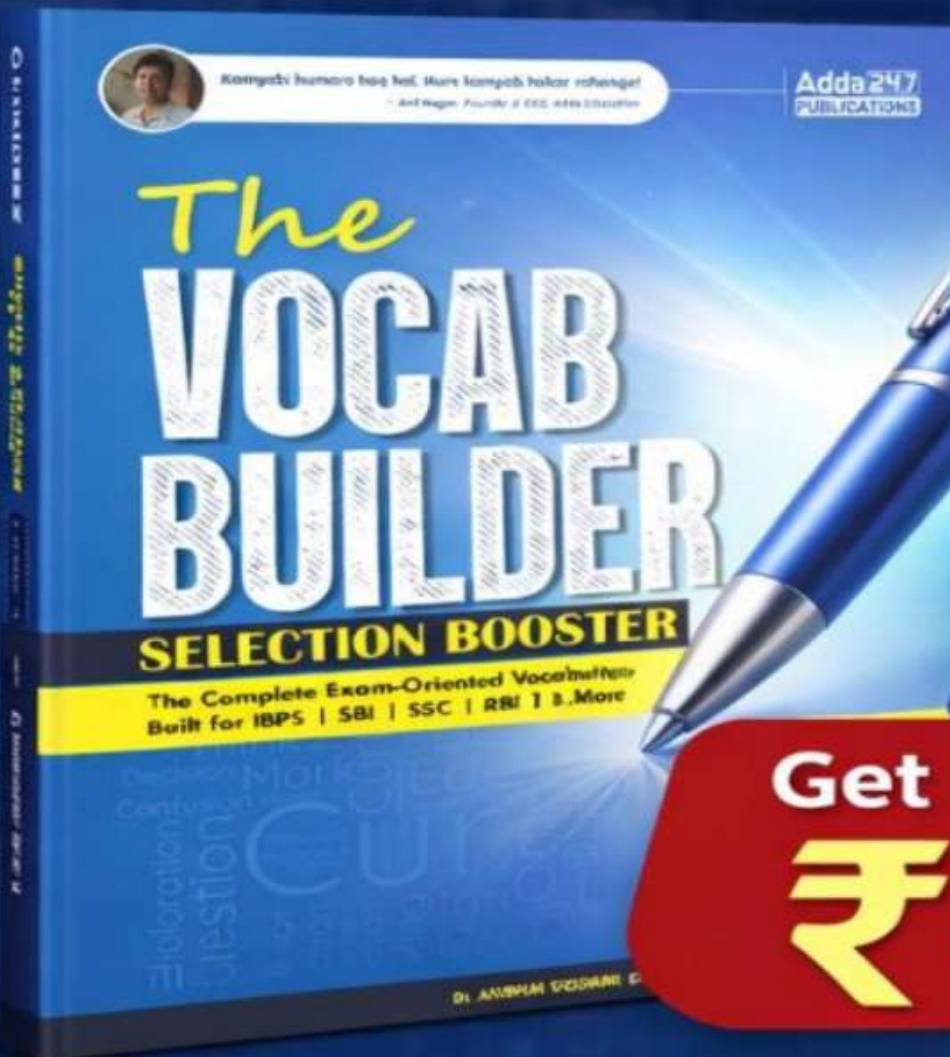
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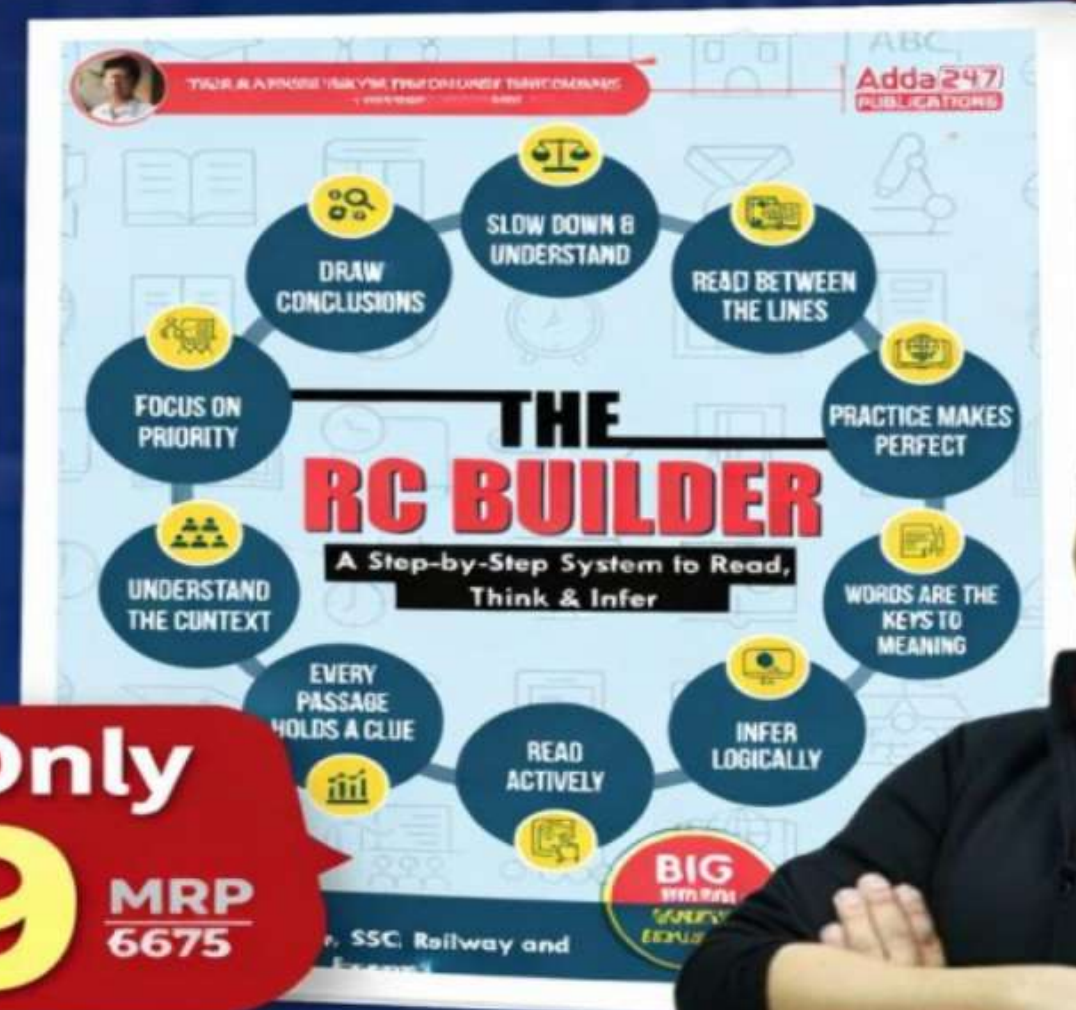
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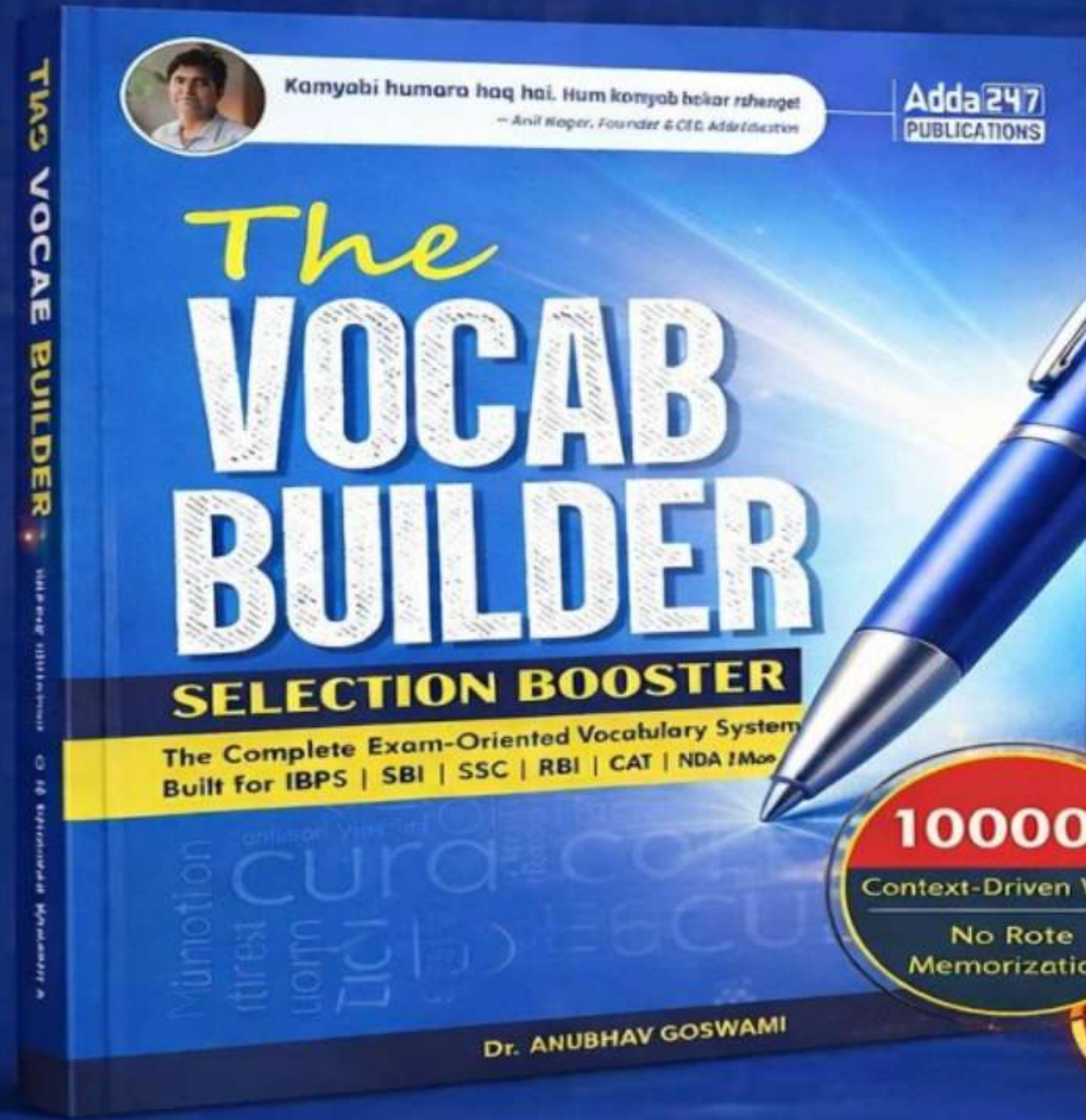
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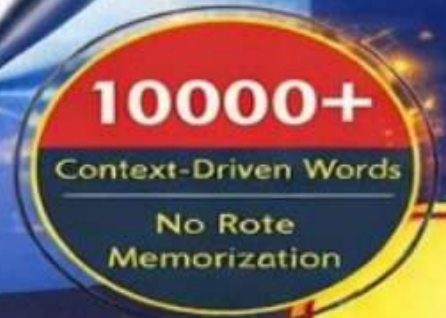


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## FILLERS

1. She felt extremely \_\_\_\_\_ to have secured a position in such a prestigious institution.
2. The newly discovered evidence was sufficient to \_\_\_\_\_ the accused of all charges.
3. The room appeared bright and \_\_\_\_\_, illuminated by natural sunlight.
4. He was forced to \_\_\_\_\_ his authority after facing consistent opposition.
5. The theory seemed convincing at first but was later proven to be \_\_\_\_\_ under critical scrutiny.

Vocab