

Out of favour: On the disqualification of Imran Khan

The **military**, not Imran Khan, **is** the real threat to Pakistan's democracy

The Pakistan Election Commission's **decision** to disqualify Imran Khan from completing his **term** in Parliament **is** a **setback** for the former Prime Minister, who has been **rallying** his supporters against his political **rivals** as well as the military **establishment** ever since he was **ousted** in April. The commission found Mr. Khan, leader of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) party, **guilty** of illegally selling gifts he got from foreign **dignitaries** when Prime Minister and **concealing** the profits. And the four-member **bench** came up with a particularly **harsh** judgment of **barring** a popular politician and the main opposition leader from office, an order that is **reminiscent** of former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's disqualification in 2018. Mr. Khan would also be prevented from **heading** the PTI as an earlier Supreme Court judgment bars disqualified leaders from heading political parties. The **verdict** came days after Mr. Khan **swept** the **by-polls** by winning six out of seven National Assembly seats, in a sign of his **surging** popularity despite the different cases **slapped** on him. He has challenged the commission's verdict in the Islamabad High Court, but, **needless to say**, the **development** has **added** to his legal **woes**. It could threaten his political career and **worsen** the political **instability**.

While the **legality** of the commission's verdict **would** be reviewed by the High Court, it is hard to miss the **parallels** between the disqualification of Mr. Sharif and that of Mr. Khan, barred from office after they **fell out** with the powerful military establishment. Mr. Sharif always had a **testy** relationship with the military. **Mr. Khan**, on the other side, **was** a **beneficiary** of Mr. Sharif's **ouster**. He rose to power with help from the establishment, and the then opposition which makes up the current government, **accused** him of being a **pawn** in the hands of the **generals**. But the **tables turned** when Mr. Khan tried to **rein in** the military. Now, he is accusing the military of **conspiring** with his political rivals to keep him out of power. Whether he is right or wrong, Pakistan's history suggests that **any popular leader** who tries to **mobilise political capital** independent of the military's **standing** **would** be **met with** strong institutional **resistance**. Mr. Khan's story is no different. Pakistan is in a crisis. The Shehbaz Sharif government is a short-term **arrangement**; the economy is in **free fall**; and this year's floods have made matters worse, **leading to** growing public **resentment**. The **civilian** leaders should **assert** themselves, **strengthen** democracy and take the country out of the **morass** it is in. Instead, **their power struggles**, under the long **shadow** of the military, **are** further **destabilising** the country.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Out of favour** (phrase) – having lost approval.
2. **Term** (noun) – period of time, time, length of time, spell अवधि, काल
3. **Setback** (noun) – problem, difficulty, issue, hitch, complication, upset, नाकामयाबी, झटका
4. **Rally** (verb) – to (cause to) come together in order to provide support or make a shared effort एकत्र करना, इकट्ठा होना
5. **Rival** (noun) – competitor, opponent, contestant, contender, प्रतिद्वंद्वी
6. **Establishment** (noun) – Authorities, Powers that be, the ruling class, government शासक-वर्ग
7. **Oust** (verb) – expel, remove, eject, kick out, dismiss निकाल देना, हटा देना
8. **Guilty** (noun) – Culpable, blameworthy, at fault, in the wrong दोषी
9. **Dignitary** (noun) – a person who is influential or has an important official position प्रभावशाली अथवा महत्वपूर्ण पद पर आसीन व्यक्ति
10. **Conceal** (verb) – hide, disguise, mask, cover up, cover छिपाना
11. **Bench** (noun) – The judge or judges composing a court. न्यायपीठ
12. **Harsh** (adjective) – Rough, hard, severe, tough, cruel कठोर
13. **Bar** (verb) – prohibit, debar, preclude, forbid, ban रोकना
14. **Be reminiscent** (of) (adjective) – Similar to or suggestive of a particular person or thing की याद दिलाना
15. **Head** (verb) – Control, rule, regulate, lead, supervise, command, have control over नेतृत्व करना
16. **Verdict** (noun) – judgement, adjudication, adjudgement, decision निर्णय
17. **Sweep** (verb) – to win very easily जीत हासिल करना
18. **By-poll** (noun) – an election held in a single political constituency to fill a vacancy arising during a government's term of office. उपचुनाव
19. **Surging** (adjective) – Increasing, augmenting, rising, soaring बढ़ती
20. **Slap** (verb) – impose, enforce थोपना
21. **Needless to say** (phrase) – of course कहने की जरूरत नहीं

22. **Development** (noun) – event, turn of events, occurrence, happening, circumstance घटनाक्रम
23. **Add to** (phrasal verb) – increase, magnify, amplify, augment, intensify बढ़ाना
24. **Woes** (noun) – misery, sorrow, distress, wretchedness, sadness, कष्ट, दुर्गति
25. **Worsen** (verb) – deteriorate, exacerbate, decline, aggravate, degenerate खराब करना
26. **Instability** (noun) – unpredictability, variability, unsteadiness, volatility, shakiness, flux, wavering अस्थिरता
27. **Legality** (noun) – lawfulness, legitimacy, validity, permissibility वैधता
28. **Parallel** (noun) – Similarity, correspondence, equivalence, resemblance, analogy, comparison समानता
29. **Fall out** (phrasal verb) – have an argument. झगड़ा करना
30. **Testy** (adjective) – Bad-tempered, irritable, grumpy, impatient, touchy, petulant, peevish चिडचिडा, शीघ्रकोपी
31. **Beneficiary** (noun) – recipient, receiver, payee, donee लाभार्थी
32. **Ouster** (noun) – dismissal or expulsion from a position. बेदखली
33. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – charge with, indict for, arraign for, take to court for आरोप लगाना
34. **Pawn** (noun) – a person who does not have any real power but is used by others to achieve something प्यादा
35. **General** (noun) – a commander of an army, or an army officer of very high rank. सेनापति
36. **Turn the tables** (phrase) – To change or reverse something dramatically. बाजी पलटना
37. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Keep under control; restrain. पर लगाम लगाना
38. **Conspire** (verb) – plot, scheme, collude, machinate, intrigue षड्यंत्र करना
39. **Mobilise** (verb) – Assemble, marshal, organize, summon, gather together जुटाना
40. **Political capital** (noun) – the advantage over a political opponent that you can get from a particular situation
41. **Standing** (noun) – status, position, reputation, rank स्थिति, प्रतिष्ठा
42. **Meet with** (phrasal verb) – to unexpectedly experience trouble, danger, difficulty etc सामना करना

43. **Resistance** (noun) – opposition, fight, battle, stand, struggle, confrontation
प्रतिरोध, विरोध
44. **Arrangement** (noun) – the way things are done or organized व्यवस्था
45. **Free fall** (noun) – a rapid decline that cannot be stopped. गिरावट
46. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, give rise to, result in, bring about वजह बनना
47. **Resentment** (noun) – bitterness, animosity, pique, indignation, rancor
क्रोध, नाराजगी
48. **Civilian** (adjective) – civil, citizen, noncombatant, civic, private citizen
नागरिक
49. **Assert** (verb) – declare, affirm, state, claim, aver दृढ़ता से कहना
50. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, enhance, increase, intensify, fortify मजबूत करना
51. **Morass** (noun) – a complicated and dangerous situation that is especially difficult to escape from जटिल और संकटपूर्ण परिस्थिति
52. **Shadow** (noun) – a dominant or pervasive threat, influence, or atmosphere, especially one causing gloom, fear, doubt, or the like
53. **Destabilise** (verb) – Become unstable
अस्थिर करना

Practice Exercise

Direction (Q1 – Q3): Select the best express synonym of the given words

[Editorial page]

1. Mr. Sharif always had a **testy** relationship with the military.
 - A. Partisan
 - B. Alacrity
 - C. Irritable
 - D. Vestige
2. This year's floods have made matters worse, leading to growing public **resentment**.
 - A. Bitterness
 - B. Oblique
 - C. Conjure
 - D. Reprove
3. An order that is **reminiscent** of former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's disqualification in 2018.
 - A. Abstruse
 - B. Flout
 - C. Capitulate
 - D. Indicative

4. **Idioms & Phrase**

Many manufacturers have to **walk a tightrope** between pricing their goods too high and not selling them, and pricing them low and losing money.

- A. To garner attention and be the topic of conversation.
 - B. A situation in which an advantage that is won by one of two sides is lost by the other
 - C. Be in situation where mistake is dangerous
 - D. To change the balance of a situation, such that one side or element is favored or gains advantage.
5. **Direction: Six statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.**
- By choosing to place a "technical hold" on the joint India-U.S. proposal to designate Jaish-e-Mohammad deputy chief Rauf Asghar a global terrorist on the United Nations Security Council 1267 Committee listing, China has swung another blow to its ties with India, which are already at a fragile point.**
- P.** The two sides sparred in the maritime sphere this week, after India made its concerns over the proposed docking of a Chinese satellite tracking ship at Sri Lanka's Hambantota port clear to the Sri Lankan government.
- Q.** And while bilateral trade has recovered from the COVID-19 downturn,
- R.** Despite 16 rounds of military commander talks at the Line of Actual Control, India and China have failed to resolve the standoff that began with the PLA amassing troops, and transgressions along the LAC in April 2020.

S. just two months after Beijing similarly stopped the designation of Lashkar-e-Taiba deputy chief Abdul Rahman Makki.

T. At a time when bilateral trust is already in such deficit comes China's decision to stop an important terror listing,

U. Chinese technology majors in India are being raided by the Enforcement Directorate and Income Tax authorities under suspicion of a range of financial crimes.

Which among the following will be the **Fourth** sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

- A. P B.T C.U D.Q E.R

Direction (Q6 – Q7): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them

6. Until the world lasts, (A)/ the earth will go (B)/ round the sun. (C)/ No error (D)

7. I go to the temple (A)/ as often as (B)/ I find time. (C)/ No error (D)

Directions (8-9): In the following questions two columns are given containing three Sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark option (E), i.e. "None of these" as your answer.

8.

	Column (1)		Column (2)
A.	Let us congratulate him	D	by the road because it is less expensive.
B.	Many people prefer to travel	E	that she had been selected for the job.
C.	She was beside herself with joy when she came to know	F	on his success in the examination

- A. A-E B.B-E, C-D C.A-E, C-D D.C-E, A, F E. None of these

	Column (1)		Column (2)
A.	Mother tongue is as natural for the development of man's	D	mind as mother's milk is for the development of the infant's body
B.	The prime minister as well as his	E	secretary were expected to arrive in Chennai on Saturday morning.
C.	We discussed the problems so	F	thoroughly that I found it easy to work it out

9. A. A-E, B,D B. A-D, C-F C. A-D, B-E D.B-D E. None of these

10. Find out the misspelt word

- A. Millennium
- B. Humorous
- C. Allegiance
- D. Bouyant

Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

(The Hindu Editorial: Three to tangle – Sep 13, 2022)

India is understandably **(A)**/ upset with the U.S.'s decision to refurbishing **(B)**/ the F-16 fighter **(C)**/ fleet of Pakistan. **(D)**

The fleet has been the backbone of the Pakistan Air Force since the early 1980s, upgraded, and **replenished** periodically. As the partnership between the two countries grew over the years, including and particularly in the defence sector, India continuously raised its concerns on this account with U.S. interlocutors. Successive U.S. administrations have maintained that the defence partnership with Pakistan, which is a major non-NATO ally, is a critical component of its global war on terror — a point contested by India. In 2016, the U.S. Congress _____ the Obama administration's move to give more F-16 fighters to Pakistan. New Delhi's apprehensions came true in February 2019, a day after the Balakot air strike by the Indian Air Force, when Pakistan _____ its F-16s to target Indian military bases close to the Line of Control. The Indian Army recovered debris of the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile fired by the F-16s. On September 7, the U.S. Defense Security Cooperation Agency notified a possible Foreign Military Sales worth \$450 million for engine, electronic warfare and other hardware and software upgrades and spares for Pakistan's F-16s. Though it said that the proposed sale does not include any new capabilities, weapons, or munitions, the move clearly marks a thaw in the U.S.'s attitude towards Pakistan.

The External Affairs Ministry has chosen to maintain its silence on the issue, **unlike(A)** its public expression of **strides(B)** the U.S. Ambassador in 2016. The U.S. move **strains(C)** its relationship with India which has been making great **summoning (D)**, though it is not without obstacles. New Delhi and Washington have been skilfully managing their differences over Afghanistan, the crisis in Ukraine, and the _____ **11** _____ threat of U.S. sanctions under its Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act. Washington's new _____ **12** _____ with Islamabad also comes amid a flurry of India-U.S. diplomatic and military engagements. India and the U.S. have committed to deepening defence and security cooperation, but the _____ **13** _____ of Pakistan dampens that spirit. The Trump administration had tried to hold Pakistan accountable for duplicity in its approach towards terrorist groups operating from its territory, which amounts to running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. To stay in Afghanistan, the U.S. needed Pakistan; now to stay away from Afghanistan it needs Pakistan even more. While the U.S. may have its reasons to keep Pakistan humoured and _____ **14** _____, India's concerns are immediate and real. Terrorism against India has been Pakistan's state policy for decades. Far from seeking accountability, the U.S. is rewarding Pakistan, and more on

the same lines may in the offing. India and the U.S. need to work to ensure that the spectacular gains made in bilateral ties are preserved and nourished.

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word given in the option (From Q11 – Q14)

11. New Delhi and Washington have been skilfully managing their differences over Afghanistan, the crisis in Ukraine, and the _____ 11 _____ threat of U.S. sanctions
 - A. Cognitive
 - B. Lingering
 - C. Reciprocal
 - D. Anarchy
12. Washington's new _____ 12 _____ with Islamabad also comes amid a flurry of India-U.S. diplomatic and military engagements.
 - A. Encroaching
 - B. Rogue
 - C. Warmth
 - D. Mediating
13. India and the U.S. have committed to deepening defence and security cooperation, but the _____ 13 _____ of Pakistan dampens that spirit.
 - A. Fraternal
 - B. Inept
 - C. Profuse
 - D. Indulgence
14. While the U.S. may have its reasons to keep Pakistan humoured and _____ 14 _____, India's concerns are immediate and real.
 - A. Verbose
 - B. Prudent
 - C. Steadfast
 - D. Incentivized
15. **The following sentence may or may not contain an error in one of its parts. Identify the part containing the error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error' as your answers.**
India is understandably (A)/ upset with the U.S.'s decision to refurbishing (B)/ the F-16 fighter (C)/ fleet of Pakistan. (D)
 - A. (A)
 - B. (B)
 - C. (C)
 - D. (D)
 - E. No Error
16. **Directions: In the question below, a sentence is given with two blanks that indicate that some parts are missing. Identify the correct pair of words that fit in the sentence to make it grammatically and contextually correct.**

In 2016, the U.S. Congress _____ the Obama administration's move to give more F-16 fighters to Pakistan. New Delhi's apprehensions came true in February 2019, a day after the Balakot air strike by the Indian Air Force, when Pakistan _____ its F-16s to target Indian military bases close to the Line of Control.

- A. Delayed, Organized
- B. Hindering, Position
- C. Hesitated, arranged
- D. Stalled, deployed
- E. None of the above

17. **Given below is a word, followed by three sentence that consist of that word. Identify the sentence (S) that best express (es) the meaning of the word. Choose option 5 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence**

REPLENISHED

- (i) To keep seed availability roughly constant throughout our experiments, baits were **replenished** when necessary.
 - (ii) Does your glass need **replenishing**?
 - (iii) Food stocks were **replenished** with imports from abroad.
- A. Only (i)
 - B. Only (ii)
 - C. Only (iii)
 - D. (i), (ii), (iii)
 - E. (ii), (iii)

18. **In the following question, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). These words may or may not be placed in the correct order. Four options with different arrangements of these have been provided. Mark the option with the correct arrangement as the answer. If no rearrangement is required, mark option (5) as your answer.**

The External Affairs Ministry has chosen to maintain its silence on the issue, **unlike(A)** its public expression of **strides(B)** the U.S. Ambassador in 2016. The U.S. move **strains(C)** its relationship with India which has been making great **summoning (D)**, though it is not without obstacles.

- A. C – A
- B. A – D
- C. B – D
- D. D – C
- E. No arrangement

19. **Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same as expressed in the statement sentence.**

- (i) I couldn't get my head around the Passive Voice.
 - (ii) I don't think it's important to use it all the time.
- A. Then
 - B. Although

- C. But
- D. Anyway
- E. None of the above

20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks

He was greatly incensed _____ his conduct.

- A. Of
- B. In
- C. At
- D. To

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

4. **Walk a tightrope** (phrase) – be in situation where mistake is dangerous.

5. **RPQUTS**

By choosing to place a “technical hold” on the joint India-U.S. proposal to designate Jaish-e-Mohammad deputy chief Rauf Asghar a global terrorist on the United Nations Security Council 1267 Committee listing, China has swung another blow to its ties with India, which are already at a fragile point. Despite 16 rounds of military commander talks at the Line of Actual Control, India and China have failed to resolve the standoff that began with the PLA amassing troops, and transgressions along the LAC in April 2020. The two sides sparred in the maritime sphere this week, after India made its concerns over the proposed docking of a Chinese satellite tracking ship at Sri Lanka’s Hambantota port clear to the Sri Lankan government. And while bilateral trade has recovered from the COVID-19 downturn, Chinese technology majors in India are being raided by the Enforcement Directorate and Income Tax authorities under suspicion of a range of financial crimes. At a time when bilateral trust is already in such deficit comes China’s decision to stop an important terror listing, just two months after Beijing similarly stopped the designation of Lashkar-e-Taiba deputy chief Abdul Rahman Makki.

6. ‘until’ के बदले ‘As long as’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ‘until’ का अर्थ है ‘जब तक नहीं’ जबकि ‘As long as’ का अर्थ है ‘जबतक’, जैसे-

- i. You can sit here until Mohan comes.
- ii. As long as she is with me, I need not fear.

➤ 'As long as' will be used instead of 'until' because 'until' means 'up to' while 'As long as' means 'provided that', as-

- i. You can sit here until Mohan comes.
- ii. As long as she is with me, I need not fear.

7. ‘the’ का प्रयोग नहीं क्योंकि ‘go to church, go to temple’ का प्रयोग होता है यदि जाने का मकसद ‘प्रार्थना’, ‘पूजा-पाठ’ हो; जैसे-

- i. She goes to church daily.

➤ 'the' is not used because 'go to church, go to temple' is used if the purpose of going is 'prayer', 'worship'; like-

- i. She goes to church daily.

8. **Correct Option: D**

Let us congratulate him on his success in the examination.

Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

Many people prefer to travel by the road because it is less expensive

Fragment B of column 1 is matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and but grammatically incorrect

Correct is: **Many people prefer to travel by road because it is less expensive**

- 'the' को हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि यात्रा का मार्ग बताने के लिए 'by road, by air, by sea, by rail' का प्रयोग होता है।

'the' has to be removed because 'by road, by air, by sea, by rail' is used to indicate the route of travel.

She was beside herself with joy when she came to know that she had been selected for the job.

Fragment C of column 1 is matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

9. **Correct Option: B**

Mother tongue is as natural for the development of man's mind as mother's milk is for the development of the infant's body.

Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

The prime minister as well as his secretary was expected to arrive in Chennai on Saturday morning.

Fragment B of column 1 is matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically incorrect

- 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो subjects 'as well as' से जुड़ते हैं तो verb पहला subject के अनुसार होता है और प्रश्न में पहला subject 'The prime minister' singular है जिसके लिए singular verb का प्रयोग होगा।

'was' will be used instead of 'were' because when two subjects are joined 'as well as' then the verb is according to the first subject and the first subject in the question is 'The prime minister' singular for which Singular verb will be used.

We discussed the problems so thoroughly that I found it easy to work it out.

Fragment C of column 1 is matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

10. **Buoyant** (adjective) – cheerful, happy, cheery, sunny, lively प्रसन्नचित्त

11. **Lingering** (adjective) – lasting, remaining, persistent, enduring, haunting मंडराता

12. **Warmth** (noun) – kindness, tenderness, friendliness सौहार्द

13. **Indulgence** (noun) – leniency, tolerance, forbearance, extravagance लाड़, उदारता

14. **Incentivise** (verb) – motivate or encourage (someone) to do something प्रोत्साहित करना

15. 'Refurbishing' के बदले 'Refurbish' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'To + V¹' is used in Infinitive.

16. **Stall** (verb) – Stop, freeze, pause, halt, impede, check, shelve रोकना, टालना

Deploy (verb) – Place troops or weapons in battle formation तैनात करना

17. **Replenish** (verb) – refill, fill, restock, restore, top up भरना

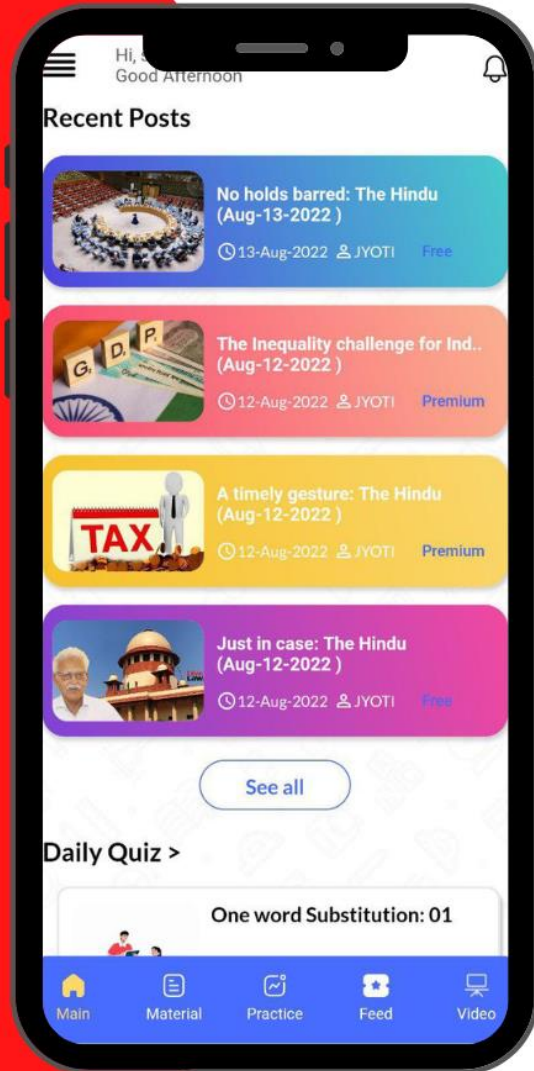
According to the given options all options are contextually correct.

18. The External Affairs Ministry has chosen to maintain its silence on the issue, unlike its public expression of summoning the U.S. Ambassador in 2016. The U.S. move strains its relationship with India which has been making great strides, though it is not without obstacles.

19. I couldn't get my head around the Passive Voice. **Anyway**, I don't think it's important to use it all the time.

Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	Partisan	noun	One who support a particular person, cause, idea	पक्षपातपूर्ण
	Alacrity	noun	Cheerful eagerness or readiness to respond	तत्परता, उत्साह, फुरती
	Vestige	noun	Remaining bit of something; a last race	शेष
Q2	Oblique	adjective	Indirect; at an angle	अप्रत्यक्ष
	Conjure	verb	To summon or bring into being as if by magic	जादू करना, तमाशा दिखाना
	Reprove	verb	To criticize mildly	निंदा करना
Q3	Abstruse	adjective	Hard to understand	अव्यक्त
	Flout	verb	To disregard something out of disrespect	अनादर करना, अवज्ञा करना
	Capitulate	verb	To surrender; to give up or give in	शर्त पर हथियार डाल देना
Q11	Cognitive	adjective	Dealing with how we know the world around us through our sense; mental	संज्ञानात्मक
	Reciprocal	adjective	Mutual; shared; interchangeable	पारस्परिक
	Anarchy	noun	Absence of government or control; lawlessness; disorder	अराजकता
Q12	Encroach	verb	To make gradual or stealthy in roads into; to trespass	अतिक्रमण करना
	Rogue	noun	Criminally dishonest person; a scoundrel	दुष्ट
	Mediate	verb	To help settle difference	मध्यस्थ
Q13	Fraternal	adjective	Like brothers	भाईचारे का, आपसी
	Inept	adjective	Clumsy; incompetent; gauche.	अयोग्य
	Profuse	adjective	Flowing; extravagant	विपुल
Q14	Verbose	adjective	Using too many words; not succinct; circumlocutory	वाचाल
	Prudent	adjective	Careful; having foresight	विवेकी
	Steadfast	adjective	Loyal; faithful	दृढ़



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