

Mutual benefit: On India-U.S. cooperation on trade

Both India and the U.S. **stand** to gain by **enhancing** cooperation on trade

Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen's **visit** to India last week **highlights** the **renewed** focus in the U.S. on **strengthening** economic **ties** with Asia's third-largest economy and 'one of America's **indispensable** partners'. **The current global environment** with its **macroeconomic**, trade and strategic challenges **makes** it all the more **compelling** for the world's two largest democracies to **deepen** their **engagement** in a way that is mutually beneficial. In Delhi, Ms. Yellen **emphasised** that "the United States and India share an interest in strengthening our **supply chains** in a world where certain governments **wield** trade as a geopolitical weapon". The U.S. was particularly **keen** to minimise its **vulnerability** to supply-chain **disruptions** and was therefore **pursuing** a strategy of 'friendshoring', with India, a key element in the plan to cut its **reliance** on 'countries that present geopolitical and security risks' to the supply chain. **Citing** the Ukraine **invasion** and **asserting** that Moscow had '**weaponised**' its supply of natural gas to Europe, as well as the challenges of China's **dominance** in the production of products such as solar panels, she **underlined** Washington's **keenness** to **nurture** local partners in developing countries to help **mitigate over-concentration** on **select** suppliers.

Ms. Yellen's **visit** also **highlights** the opportunities and challenges in the **bilateral** economic relationship, especially as the current **dispensation** in Washington moves to **mend** the **ruptures** caused by the Trump administration's **antagonistic** decisions on trade including the **withdrawal** of **duty-free** access to Indian exporters under the **Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)** as well as a 2020 decision to **put** India **back on** the **U.S. Treasury's 'Monitoring List'** over its currency practices. The U.S. is still to **reinstate** the GSP benefit and exporters on both sides still face challenges, **notwithstanding** the fact that the U.S. is one of India's largest trading partners. In fact, the International Trade Administration of the U.S. **notes** in its investment climate summary on India that "new **protectionist** measures, including strict **enforcement** and potential expansion of **data localisation** measures, increased **tariffs**... and Indian-specific standards not **aligned** with international standards effectively **closed off** producers from global supply chains and restricted the expansion in bilateral trade and investment". With India **set** to **take up the reins of** the G-20 **presidency**, New Delhi has a chance to **steer** the global economic and trade agenda towards greater **equity**, including on climate change, especially **given** Ms. Yellen's **vocal assurance** of U.S. **backing**. Both sides stand much to gain by enhancing mutual trust and cooperation, particularly on trade. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Mutual** (adjective) – reciprocal, joint, common, shared, collective आपसी
2. **Stand to gain** (phrase) – be likely or possible to gain
3. **Enhance** (verb) – improve, increase, strengthen, raise, boost बढ़ाना
4. **Highlight** (verb) – underline, underscore, call attention to, focus attention on, stress, emphasize प्रमुखता से दिखाना
5. **Renewed** (adjective) – fresh, resumed, further, regenerated नवीनीकृत
6. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, enhance, increase, intensify, fortify मजबूत करना
7. **Ties** (noun) – connection, link, liaison, attachment, association संबंध
8. **Indispensable** (adjective) – Crucial, essential, vital, necessary, requisite, obligatory, central, key, required, imperative अनिवार्य
9. **Macroeconomic** (noun) – relating to the branch of economics concerned with large-scale or general economic factors, such as interest rates and national productivity.
10. **Compelling** (adjective) – forceful, cogent, convincing ठोस
11. **Deepen** (verb) – intensify, heighten, strengthen, increase, enhance गहरा करना
12. **Engagement** (noun) – participation, taking part, involvement. सह-भागिता
13. **Emphasis** (verb) – stress, highlight, underline, accentuate, underscore ज़ोर देना
14. **Supply chain** (noun) – a network of individuals and companies who are involved in creating a product and delivering it to the consumer
15. **Wield** (verb) – use, put to use, employ, handle, ply प्रयोग करना
16. **Keen** (verb) – eager, acute, enthusiastic, penetrating उत्सुक
17. **Vulnerability** (noun) – weakness, susceptibility, liability, fragility कमजोरी
18. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, interruption, disorder, break व्यवधान
19. **Pursue** (verb) – Carry out or participate in an activity; be involved in पीछा करना
20. **Friendshoring** (noun) – Friendshoring is the short-sighted business strategy of running supply chains only through countries that are close political partners.
21. **Reliance** (noun) – dependence, dependency निर्भरता
22. **Cite** (verb) – refer to, make reference to, mention, allude to हवाला देना

23. **Invasion** (noun) – attack, incursion, offensive, assailing आक्रमण
24. **Assert** (verb) – declare, affirm, state, claim, aver दृढ़ता से कहना
25. **Weaponise** (verb) – to make it possible to use something to attack a person or group हथियार बनाना
26. **Dominance** (noun) – supremacy, superiority, ascendancy, pre-eminence, predominance, प्रभुत्व
27. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, stress on, highlight, accentuate, accent, call attention to ज़ोर देना
28. **Keeness** (noun) – Enthusiasm, eagerness, zeal, passion, gusto, willingness, zest इच्छा
29. **Nurture** (verb) – Encourage, support, develop, foster, cultivate प्रोत्साहन देना
30. **Mitigate** (verb) – alleviate, reduce, ease, lessen, relieve कम करना
31. **Over-concentration** (noun) – excessive concentration अत्यधिक एकाग्रता
32. **Select** (adjective) – carefully chosen as the best of a group चुनिंदा
33. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Involving two parties, especially countries. द्विपक्षीय
34. **Dispensation** (noun) – Government, political party, system व्यवस्था/ सरकार
35. **Mend** (verb) – Improve, amend, rectify, reform, transform सुधारना
36. **Rupture** (noun) – Disagreement, falling-out, separation, estrangement, breakup, division, rift संबंध विच्छेद, अलगाव
37. **Antagonistic** (adjective) – expressing strong dislike or opposition विरोधी
38. **Withdrawal** (noun) – removal हटाना
39. **Duty-free** (adjective) – Tax-free
40. **Generalized System of Preference** (GSP) (noun) – the special tariff system that was established to help the growth and development of developing countries. This gives benefits of reduced export and import taxes for beneficiary countries on certain products. USA's changed stand on GSP preferences has the potential to affect the economy of countries like India.
41. **Put back on** (phrase) – to move something to a place or position it was in before पहली अवस्था में लाना
42. **U.S. Treasury's monetary list** (noun) – The Currency Monitoring List closely follows the currency policies of some of the US' major trade partners. If a country appears on the list, it is regarded as a "currency manipulator
43. **Reinstate** (noun) – Restore, return re-establish, replace, recall, give back पुनः स्थापित करना, बहाल करना

44. **Notwithstanding** (adverb) – nevertheless, nonetheless, though के बावजूद
45. **Note** (verb) – Notice, observe, see, perceive, remark, mention, take note of, ध्यान देना,
46. **Protectionist** (adjective) – relating to actions by a government to help its country's trade or industry by taxing goods bought from other countries संरक्षणवादी
47. **Enforcement** (noun) – imposition, implementation, application, carrying out, प्रवर्तन
48. **Data localization** (noun) – Data localization or data residency law requires data about a nation's citizens or residents to be collected, processed, and/or stored inside the country
49. **Tariff** (noun) – tax, duty, toll, excise कर
50. **Align** (verb) – bring into line, line up, arrange in a line, side with पंक्तिबद्ध करना
51. **Close off** (phrasal verb) – block off, block, cordon off, isolate, barricade, impede रोकना
52. **Set** (verb) – Ready, prepared, or likely to do something. तैयार
53. **Take up the reins of** (phrase) – to take control of something, especially an organization or a country: बागडोर संभालना
54. **Presidency** (noun) – the position of being president अध्यक्षता
55. **Steer** (verb) – to make something or someone go in a particular direction or progress in a particular way: रास्ते पर लाना
56. **Equity** (noun) – the quality of being fair and impartial. न्यायपरस्ता
57. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind देखते हुए
58. **Vocal** (adjective) – often expressing complaints and opinions in speech: मुखर
59. **Assurance** (noun) – confidence, certainty, conviction, sureness आश्वासन
60. **Backing** (noun) – Support or help समर्थन

Practice Exercise

Direction: (Q1 – Q5): In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. [Editorial]

Despite the strong signalling from all sides, however, there are many aspects to the IPEF that _____ **1** _____ further scrutiny. Monday’s launch only signals the willingness of the 13 countries to begin discussions on the _____ **2** _____. Much will depend, as Prime Minister Narendra Modi stressed, on how inclusive the process _____ **3** _____. Second, U.S. officials have made it clear that it is not a free trade agreement; nor will it discuss tariff reductions or increasing market access, raising questions about its utility. Shorn _____ **4** _____ the rhetoric of Indo-Pacific cooperation, there must be more clarity on its framework. The four pillars also lend themselves to some confusion, drawing into question whether there is enough common ground among the 13 countries that are part of very different economic arrangements, as well as outliers (the U.S. and India), to set standards together, or be open to issues that vary for each country. The U.S.’s statement that the IPEF is essentially focused on “American workers” also raises questions on whether increasingly protectionist global trends will _____ **5** _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Bear | B. Assert | C. Claim | D. Seek |
| 2. A. Extent | B. Contour | C. Ties | D. Patronage |
| 3. A. Will | B. Is | C. Should | D. Would |
| 4. A. On | B. In | C. Of | D. To |
| 5. A. Serve | B. Strain | C. Highlight | D. Chafe |

Directions (Q6): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. [Answer]

6. A. Vulnerablety
 B. Vulnerability
 C. Vulnereability
 D. Vulnarability

Directions (Q7): In the following questions, the passage/sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

7. P. The gardener set his eldest son to watch; but about twelve o’clock he fell asleep, and in the morning another of the apples was missing
 Q. The king became very angry at this, and ordered the gardener to keep watch all night under the tree.
 R. These apples were always counted, and about the time when they began to grow ripe it was found that every night one of them was gone.
 S. A certain king had a beautiful garden, and in the garden stood a tree which bore golden apples
- A. SRQP B. QPRS C. RQPS D. SRPQ

Directions (Q8): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

8. We must endure what we cannot cure.
- A. What cannot cured must endured.
 - B. What could be cure must be endured.
 - C. What we cure must be endured.
 - D. What cannot be cured must be endured.
9. Did everybody miss the first bus?
- A. The first bus was missed by everybody?
 - B. Was the first bus missed by everybody?
 - C. Everybody missed the first bus?
 - D. Had the first bus been missed by everybody?

Directions (Q10-Q11): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

[Answer]

10. John said, "I shall be 21 tomorrow".
- A. John said that he would be 21 tomorrow.
 - B. John said that he would be 21 the following day.
 - C. John said that he should be 21 the following day.
 - D. John said that I shall be 21 tomorrow.
11. She asked, "Is the secretary coming to the meeting?"
- A. She asked that the secretary was coming to the meeting.
 - B. She asked that if the secretary was coming to the meeting.
 - C. She asked if the secretary is coming to the meeting.
 - D. She asked if the secretary was coming to the meeting.

Directions (12-13): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

12. An imaginary ideal state
- A. Utopia
 - B. Amazon
 - C. Peculation
 - D. Clique
13. Showing or motivated by susceptibility to bribery
- A. Responsive
 - B. Venal
 - C. Trespasser
 - D. Antiquated

Directions (14-15): Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

14. Tip of the iceberg
- A. To act, behave, or do things in a particular way or manner
 - B. To decide guilt or innocence and deliver a verdict in a court of law
 - C. To deny something so often and/or so forcefully that people think one is not telling the truth
 - D. The small noticeable part of a much larger situation or problem that remains hidden
15. Fuel to the fire

- A. To be very successful and earn admiration
- B. To make a bad situation worse
- C. To lose strength, force, or energy
- D. To derive or originate from someone, something, or some place.

Directions (Q16-Q17): choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

16. EQUITY

- A. Putative
- B. Distinguish
- C. Unfairness
- D. Deference

17. MITIGATE

- A. Fabrication
- B. Partisan
- C. Ostentatious
- D. Aggravate

Direction: (37-38): In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[Answer]

18. WELD

- A. Employ
- B. Debacle
- C. Broach
- D. Apotheosis

19. NURTURE

- A. Impartial
- B. Encourage
- C. Relegate
- D. Propensity

Directions (20): In the following questions, some part of the sentence is underlined. Which of the options given below the sentence should replace the part underlined to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is given then choose option D 'No Correction required' as the answer.

20. When Gaytri said that she is coming to see me the next day I wondered what problem she would bring.
- A. She was coming
 - B. She is came
 - C. She has been coming
 - D. No correction required

Directions (Q21-Q25): Find out the error, if any –

21. He asked her that (A)/ whether she knew (B)/ what had happened the previous week (C) / when she was on leave. (D)/
22. Until you do not go (A)/to the station (B)/ to receive him (C)/ I can hardly feel at ease. (D)/

23. I did not know (A)/where they were going (B)/nor could I understand (C)/ why had they left so soon. (D)/
24. The distinguished visitor said that he had great pleasure to be with us for some time (A)/ and that the pleasure was all the greater (B)/ because his visit afforded him an opportunity to study the working (C)/ of an institution of such eminence as ours. (D)
25. Please convey (A)/ my best wishes (B)/ back to (C)/ your parents. (D)

Answers

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B 11. D 12. A 13. B
14. D 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. A 21. A 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. C

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. **Bear** (verb) – withstand, stand up to, stand, put up with, take, cope with सामना करना
 - **Assert** (verb) – declare, maintain, contend, argue, state दृढ़ता से कहना
 - **Claim** (verb) – assert, declare, profess, maintain, state, hold दावा करना
 - **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, strive प्रयास करना
2. **Contour** (noun) – outline, shape, form रूपरेखा
 - **Extent** (noun) – degree, scale, level, magnitude हद
 - **Ties** (noun) – bond, connection, link, liaison, attachment, association संबंध
 - **Patronage** (noun) – backing, support, patronage, funding प्रायोजन
3. (be) **Shorn of** (verb) – to have something taken away from; sever, remove से दूर, विभक्त करना
4. **Chafe** (verb) – Become or make annoyed or impatient because of a restriction or inconvenience. भड़कना
 - **Serve** (verb) – Be of use in achieving or satisfying. पूरा करना
 - **Strain** (verb) – injure, hurt, damage, impair
 - **Highlight** (verb) – underline, underscore, stress, emphasize, place emphasis on रोशनी डालना
5. **Vulnerability** (noun) – weakness, susceptibility, liability, fragility कमजोरी
6. **SRQP**

A certain king had a beautiful garden, and in the garden stood a tree which bore golden apples. These apples were always counted, and about the time when they began to grow ripe it was found that every night one of them was gone. The king became very angry at this, and ordered the gardener to keep watch all night under the tree. The gardener set his eldest son to watch; but about twelve o'clock he fell asleep, and in the morning another of the apples was missing.
12. **Utopia** – An imaginary ideal state
 - **Amazon** – A warlike or masculine woman (female warrior)
 - **Peculation** – Use of public money for one's own benefit
 - **Clique** – A small, exclusive group of people; coterie
13. **Venal** – Showing or motivated by susceptibility to bribery
 - **Responsive** – Reacting quickly and positively
 - **Trespasser** – One who enters someone's land without permission
 - **Antiquated** – A person behind time

14. **Tip of the iceberg** (phrase) – the small noticeable part of a much larger situation or problem that remains hidden.
15. **Fuel to the fire** (phrase) – to make a bad situation worse आग में घी डालने का काम करना
16. **Equity** (noun) – the quality of being fair and impartial. न्यायपरस्ता
- **Putative** (adjective) – Commonly accepted; supposed; reputed ख्यात, प्रतिष्ठित
 - **Distinguish** (verb) – To tell apart; to cause to stand out अंतर करना, भेद करना
 - **Deference** (noun) – Submission to another's will; respect; courtesy सम्मान, आदर
17. **Mitigate** (verb) – alleviate, reduce, ease, lessen, relieve कम करना
- **Fabrication** (noun) – A lie; something made up छलरचना
 - **Partisan** (noun) – One who support a particular person, cause, idea पक्षपातपूर्ण
 - **Ostentatious** (adjective) – Excessively conspicuous; showing off दिखावटी
18. **Wield** (verb) – use, put to use, employ, handle, ply प्रयोग करना
- **Debacle** (noun) – Violent Breakdown; sudden overthrow पराजय, शिकस्त
 - **Broach** (verb) – To open up a subject for discussion, often a delicate subject विषय छेड़ना, चर्चा चलाना
 - **Apotheosis** (noun) – Elevation to divine status, the perfect example of something गुणगान, आदर्श
19. **Nurture** (verb) – Encourage, support, develop, foster, cultivate प्रोत्साहन देना
- **Impartial** (adjective) – Fair; not favoring one side or the other; unbiased निष्पक्ष
 - **Relegate** (verb) – To banish; to send away बाहर निकाल देना
 - **Propensity** (noun) – Natural inclination or tendency; a predilection झुकाव
20. (A) 'is' के बदले "was" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Indirect Narration में है जिसका Reporting Speech when Gayatri said' Past Tense में है। अतः Reported Speech में भी Past Tense का प्रयोग होगा।
21. (A) Part (A) में 'that' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Indirect Question के Reported Speech में 'if/whether' का प्रयोग होता है यदि Reported Speech में Yes/NO-Question हो अर्थात् Reported Speech में कोई Interrogative word नहीं हो बल्कि केवल Auxiliary Verb हो ।
- 'that' will not be used in Part (A) because 'if/whether' is used in Reported Speech of Indirect Question if there is Yes/NO-Question in Reported Speech i.e. no Interrogative word in Reported Speech, but only Auxiliary Verb.

22. (A) 'until you do not go' के बदले 'until you go' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'until, unless' में 'not' का भाव मौजूद होता है। अतः इनसे शुरू वाले Clause में 'not' जोड़कर इन्हें Double Negative नहीं बनाया जाता है; जैसे-

- i. Unless you work hard, you will not succeed.
- ii. If you do not work hard, you will not succeed.

➤ 'until you do not go' will be replaced with 'until you go' because 'until, unless' has the meaning of 'not'. Therefore, by adding 'not' to the clauses starting with them, they are not made Double Negative; As-

- i. Unless you work hard, you will not succeed.
- ii. If you do not work hard, you will not succeed.

23. (D) 'why had they' के बदले 'why they had' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (D) में Question नहीं है बल्कि Part (C) में प्रयुक्त 'understand' क्रिया का Object है, और 'why' से शुरू होने वाला Clause एक Noun Clause होगा जो Object का काम करेगा। Question में 'Interrogative Word + Auxiliary + Subject...' का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि Clause में 'Interrogative Word + Subject + Verb' का; जैसे-

- i. Why is he crying ? [Question]
- ii. I do not understand/know why he is crying.

➤ 'why had they' will be replaced with 'why they had' because the part (D) does not contain the question but the object of the verb 'understand' used in the part (C), and clause starting with 'why' will be a Noun Clause which will act as Object. 'Interrogative Word + Auxiliary + Subject...' is used in the Question, while in the Clause 'Interrogative Word + Subject + Verb'; As-

- i. Why is he crying? [Question]
- ii. I do not understand/know why he is crying

'यहाँ (ii) वाक्य में 'why he is crying' एक Noun Clause है।

24. (C) 'afford' के बदले 'offered' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'afford' का अर्थ है 'have money or time to be able to buy or to do something' अर्थात् 'कोई चीज खरीदने या करने में सक्षम होना' जबकि 'offer' का अर्थ है 'provide the opportunity for something' अर्थात् 'किसी चीज के लिए अवसर प्रदान करना'; जैसे-

- i. He cannot afford a new car.
- ii. I offered him a job.
- iii. This job does not offer any prospects for promotion.

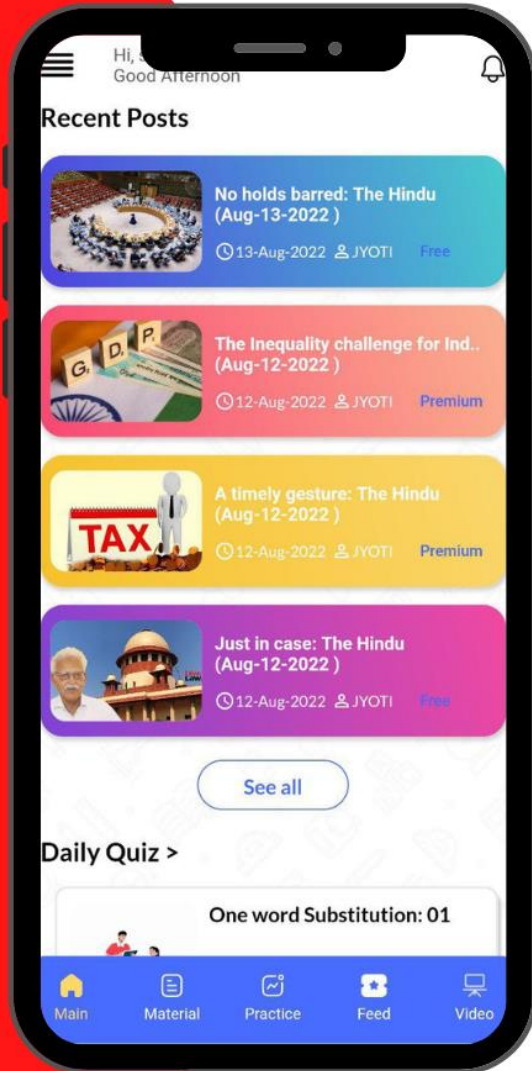
➤ 'offered' shall be used instead of 'afford' because 'afford' means 'have money or time to be able to buy or to do something' whereas 'offer' means 'provide the opportunity for something'; As-

- i. He cannot afford a new car.
- ii. I offered him a job.
- iii. This job does not offer any prospects for promotion.

25. (C) 'back' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि 'convey something (to somebody)' का प्रयोग होता है। देखें-

i. Please convey my apologies to your wife.

- Use of 'back' is unnecessary because 'convey something (to somebody)' is used. see-
- i. Please convey my apologies to your wife.



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