

## Gujarat as a model

The Bharatiya Janata Party should **craft** a more **empathetic governance paradigm**

**Bhupendra Patel**, who on Monday took **oath** as Gujarat Chief Minister for a second **term**, **is** the third person to **succeed** Narendra Modi in the State. Mr. Patel **enjoys** the complete confidence of Mr. Modi, whose popularity **won the day** for the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in the recent Assembly elections. Mr. Patel's **role** in the campaign **was limited**, but now into his second term, the pressure is on him to **emerge** as a leader of his own **standing**. The new Council of Ministers has 16 members, representing various communities and regions of the State. Three are Patidars, five are from the Other Backward Classes, two are Kolis, one each from Brahmin, Jain and Rajput communities, two from the tribal communities, and one from the Scheduled Castes. Six of the Ministers are from Saurashtra, four from the south, and three each from the central and northern regions of the State. At least four **defectors** from the Congress have found a place. The BJP's massive victory **masked**, but did not possibly **erase**, public **resentment** regarding corruption and **inflation**, which several **pre-poll** surveys recorded. Gujarat continues to attract investment, with the **proactive** help of the Centre, where two leaders from the State **hold sway**, i.e., Mr. Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah. But that alone will not **suffice** and the new government already **has its plate full**.

Tackling unemployment rates must be high priority, particularly in the rural areas and the tribal **belt** of the State. Ensuring **transparency** in governance is an immediate challenge for the new government. The **weakening** of **state capacity** due to contract employment **has aggravated** governance challenges in recent years. In the social sector, education, health and nutrition, spending and **outcomes** are not **commensurate** with the State's status of **prosperity**. This may have contributed to the **penetration** of the Aam Aadmi Party in the tribal belt where people experience a **distance** from Gujarat's **famed** growth model. Economic development has remained **robust** under BJP rule, but the benefits have been largely **cornered** by the upper segments of society, mostly upper castes and a few powerful sections of the OBCs. In terms of **per capita Net State Domestic Product**, Gujarat is among the better States, and is ranked sixth (2020-21). But the State being ranked 26 among 30 States in **stunting** (2019-20), and on several other **parameters**, tells a story of **persistent** underdevelopment. Mr. Patel should use the **renewed** political **mandate** to craft a more empathetic governance model for Gujarat.

- **Inflation** (noun) – a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money मुद्रा स्फीति
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Craft** (verb) –Make, create, shape तैयार करना
2. **Empathetic** (adjective) –showing an ability to understand and share the feelings of another. सहानुभूतिपूर्ण
3. **Governance** (noun) – The action or manner of governing a state, organization, etc शासन
4. **Paradigm** (noun) – Example, model, pattern, standard, archetype, exemplar, prototype उदाहरण/ मिसाल, नमूना
5. **Oath** (noun) – vow, sworn statement, promise, pledge, avowal शपथ
6. **Term** (noun) – period of time, time, length of time, spell अवधि/ कार्यकाल
7. **Succeed** (verb) –come after, follow, take over from, replace उत्तरवर्ती होना
8. **Enjoy** (verb) – possess and benefit from प्राप्त करना
9. **Win the day** (phrase) –To be successful.
10. **Limited** (adjective) – restricted, finite, bounded सीमित
11. **Emerge** (verb) –appear, arise, come out, surface, develop उभरना
12. **Standing** (noun) –status, position, reputation, rank, stand स्थिति, प्रतिष्ठा
13. **Defector** (noun) – traitor, rebel, turncoat, renegade दलबदलू
14. **Mask** (verb) – conceal (something) from view. छुपाना
15. **Erase** (verb) – remove, wipe out, obliterate, wipe away मिटाना
16. **Resentment** (noun) – Anger, bitterness, animosity, pique, indignation नाराजगी/क्रोध
17. **Pre-poll** (noun) – occurring before a poll चुनाव से पूर्व
18. **Proactive** (adjective) – active, energetic, positive, practical, taking the initiative सक्रिय
19. **Hold sway** (phrase) – have great power or influence over a particular person, place, or domain प्रभुत्व होना
20. **Suffice** (verb) – be enough, be sufficient, be adequate पर्याप्त/ काफी होना
21. **Have one's plate full** (phrase) – to have something, usually a large amount of important work, to deal with:
22. **Belt** (noun) – Region, territory क्षेत्र, इलाका

23. **Transparency** (noun) – clarity, limpidity, clearness, plainness, distinctness पारदर्शिता
24. **State capacity** (noun) – the ability of a government to accomplish policy goals, either generally or in reference to specific aims.
25. **Aggravate** (verb) – Augment, worsen, exacerbate, inflame, compound बढ़ाना
26. **Outcome** (noun) – result, end result, consequence, net result, upshot परिणाम
27. **Commensurate** with (adjective) – equivalent, equal, corresponding, correspondent अनुरूप
28. **Prosperity** (noun) – The condition of prospering; having good fortune समृद्धि
29. **Penetration** (noun) – Incursion, access, invasion, entrance प्रवेश, घुसना
30. **Distance** (from) (noun) – Detachment, aloofness, remoteness, अलगाव
31. **Famed** (adjective) – Well-known, famous, prominent, recognized प्रसिद्ध
32. **Robust** (adjective) – strong, vigorous, sturdy, tough, powerful मज़बूत
33. **Corner** (verb) – gain control over एकाधिकार जमा लेना
34. **Per capita** (adjective) – For each person प्रति व्यक्ति
35. **Net Domestic Product** (NDP) (Noun) – an annual measure of the economic output of a nation that is adjusted to account for depreciation.
36. **Stunting** (noun) – (of relating to disease) the impaired growth and development that children experience from poor nutrition बौनापन
37. **Parameter** (noun) – Standard, criterion, limit, bound, factor मापदंड
38. **Persistent** (adjective) – Continuing, constant, incessant, relentless, लगातार
39. **Renewed** (adjective) – having been resumed, re-established, or revived. नवीकृत
40. **Mandate** (noun) – the authority to carry out a policy, regarded as given by the electorate to a party or candidate that wins an election. जनादेश

## Practice Exercise

1. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. [Editorial Page]

Rahul sings / very sweet / when he is / in a good mood.

- A. very sweet  
B. when he is  
C. in a good mood  
D. Rahul sings
2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.  
My grandfather was a farmer and he \_\_\_\_\_ three acres of land.
- A. cultivated  
B. advanced  
C. grown  
D. cultured
3. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.  
**Lose your touch**
- A. Doing someone a favour in hopes that the favour will be returned  
B. To be passed from one person to another  
C. Not being as successful as previously  
D. Something being very difficult to find
4. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

She had resign / from the / post before / he apologised.

- A. She had resign  
B. he apologised  
C. post before  
D. from the
5. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
**Bafflement**
- A. Confusion  
B. Pleasure  
C. Clarity  
D. Cleanliness
6. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
**Praise**
- A. celebrate  
B. Condemn  
C. hail

- D. Secure
7. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.  
We want to divide the expenses between the three of us.
- A. at  
B. among  
C. from  
D. for
8. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.  
**At one's elbow**
- A. Next to someone  
B. Far away  
C. Strong grip  
D. Strong bond
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
**Confront**
- A. Mingle  
B. Conceal  
C. Challenge  
D. Scheme
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
After / a long and fun-filled day, / the children / slept themselves peacefully.
- A. a long and fun-filled day  
B. slept themselves peacefully  
C. the children  
D. After
11. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
- A. Laxurious  
B. Innocent  
C. Zealous  
D. Judicial
12. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words  
Geeta is doubtful about getting hired as she is inexperienced at this job.
- A. Professional  
B. Expert  
C. Ace  
D. Novice

13. Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.
- a) is credited with saying
  - b) do not dry your feet
  - c) If you want to leave your footprint on the sands of time,
  - d) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India
- A. d, c, a, b
  - B. d, a, c, b
  - C. c, a, b, d
  - D. a, b, c, d
14. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Arguement
  - B. Performance
  - C. Valuable
  - D. Secretary
15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- The writer declares that \_\_\_\_\_ children of their childhood is a criminal act.
- A. robbing
  - B. robbed
  - C. rob
  - D. to rob
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
- Detrimental**
- A. Baseless
  - B. Harmless
  - C. Senseless
  - D. Meaningless
17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
- Blow up**
- A. To suffice
  - B. To live up greatly
  - C. To destroy by an explosion
  - D. To stand upright
18. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
- Dwarf**
- A. Measurable
  - B. Medium
  - C. Tiny
  - D. Giant

19. From among the words given in bold, select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the following sentence.

**Small drops trickled down the red and yellow tassels of canopies and dampened the heads of little boys.**

- A. canopies
- B. tassels
- C. dampened
- D. trickled

20. In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

When we believe that our mind is thinking \_\_\_\_\_ thoughts at the same time, what actually is happening is that \_\_\_\_\_ thoughts are \_\_\_\_\_ in such quick \_\_\_\_\_ so as to seem simultaneous

- A. homogenous, measurable, unchanging, velocity
- B. challenging, limited, fixed, interruption
- C. multiple, myriad, alternating, succession
- D. uniform, countable, altering, ramification

**Comprehension:**

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Competition is a necessary prospect for (1) \_\_\_\_\_ individuals with particular qualities, but only those who can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ their minds to work, work hard every day, and prove themselves will be able to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ this arduous battle. It's a never-ending race to the finish line, and only those who put in the effort and dedication will make it to the end. The outcome of any exam does not (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on the last day, during your paper — your success is ensured with every morning that you put in work. Students must be aware of the tough environment they are entering and prepare (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in order to improve their chances.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

- A. distinguished
- B. distinguishes
- C. distinguishing
- D. distinguish

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

- A. get
- B. divert
- C. made
- D. put

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

- A. overcome
- B. overload
- C. overpaid
- D. overjoyed

**24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. awake
- B. arise
- C. arrive
- D. abase

**25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. reluctantly
- B. consequently
- C. accordingly
- D. exponentially



## Answers

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

## Explanations

1. 'sweet' के बदले 'sweetly' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'sing' कि विशेषता, बताने के लिए एक adverb की जरूरत है! ध्यान रखे की sweet एक adjective है, जबकि sweetly एक adverb

अपवाद

वैसे तो verb के बाद उसकी विशेषता बताने के लिए Adverb का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए परंतु अपवाद के रूप में नीचे दिए गए verbs के बाद adjective का इस्तेमाल होता है!

Look, Seem, Appear, Happen, Taste, Feel, Smell, Sound, Become, Get, Remain, Go, Turn, Prove, Grow, Stay

At the end, his arguments proved wrongly (Wrong)

The mango tastes sweetly. (sweet)

2. **Cultivate** (verb) – raise or grow (plants), especially on a large scale for commercial purposes.  
 उपजाना, जोतना

3. **Lose your touch** (phrase) – Not being as successful as previously

4. 'resign' के बदले 'resigned' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'had + V3' का प्रयोग होता है!

5. **Bafflement** – Bewilderment, perplexity, confusion, puzzlement, bemusement परेशान,  
 व्याकुलता

6. **Praise** – Admire, extol, commend, honour, eulogize प्रशंसा करना

**Antonym** – Condemn निंदा करना

- Hail – acclaim, acknowledge, salute, uphold प्रशंसा करना

7. 'between' के बदले 'among' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Between का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए, होता है: जैसे-

(i) Sunita is sitting between Moti and Meera.

(ii) Distribute the sweets between the two children.

Among का प्रयोग हमेशा दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

(i) The Chief Minister distributed the blankets among the poor.

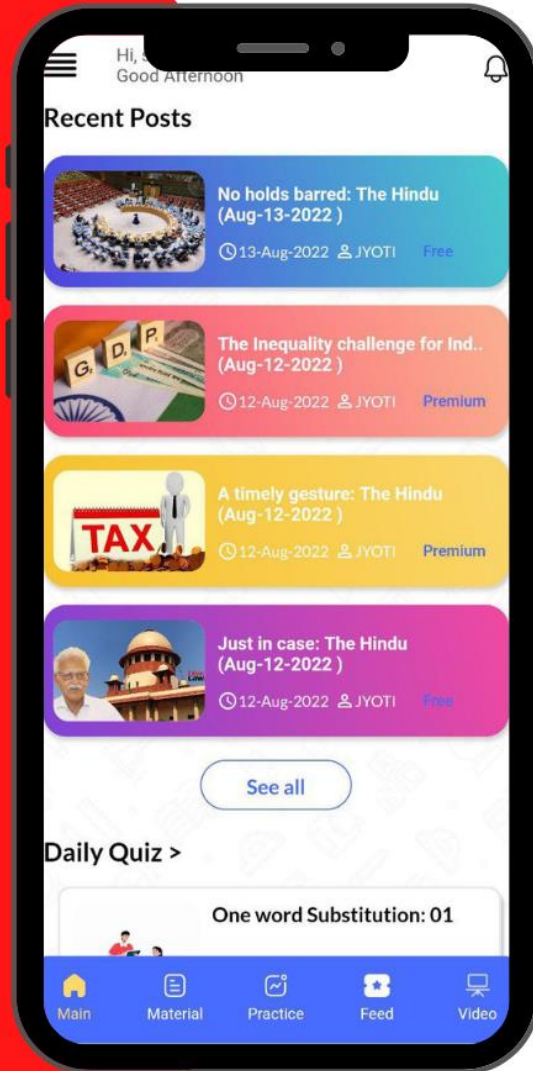
(ii) The headmaster distributed the books among the poor students.

8. **At one's elbow** (phrase) – Next to someone बगल में, पास ही

9. **Confront** – Challenge, oppose, antagonize, provoke, meet सामना करना

- **Mingle** – mix, conceal, combine मिलाना
  - **Conceal** – Hide, cover, secrete, obscure छिपाना
  - **Scheme** – Plan, plot, conspiracy, ploy, intrigue योजना
10. 'Themselves' को हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि 'themselves का प्रयोग Superfluous (अनावश्यक) है! ध्यान रखे 'themselves' एक reflexive pronoun है जिसका अर्थ होता है "अपने आप को " या "खुद को" और यह subject का ही बोध कराता है। अगर verb के बाद आनेवाला object जिसपर क्रिया का प्रभाव पड़ता है खुद subject ही है तो वहाँ पर reflexive का ही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए।  
He cursed him for the failure.  
का अर्थ है कि subject (he) ने असफलता के लिए किसी और को कोसा। परंतु  
He cursed himself for the failure,  
का अर्थ है कि subject ने असफलता के लिए खुद को ही कोसा।  
The subject cursed the self for the failure
11. **Luxurious** – Lavish, sumptuous, opulent, splendid विलासितापूर्ण
12. **Novice** – inexperienced at this job. नौसिखिया
- **Ace** – a person who excels at a particular sport or other activity.
13. **DACB**  
Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India is credited with saying If you want to leave your footprint on the sands of time, do not dry your feet.
14. **Argument** – Quarrel, fight, disagreement; contention, claim तर्क; विवाद
15. 'robbing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि gerund क्रिया का एक हिस्सा है जिसका उपयोग performance of actions को दर्शाने के लिए noun के रूप में किया जाता है! जैसे-  
A. Smoking is harmful to health.  
ध्यान रखे, Gerund जब 'subject' के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है तब 'singular verb' का प्रयोग होता है!
16. **Detrimental** – Harmful, damaging, disadvantageous हानिकारक  
**Antonym** – Harmless सुरक्षित
17. **Blow up** (phrase) – To destroy by an explosion विस्फोट से नष्ट करना
18. **Dwarf** – Minute, miniature, small, tiny, insignificant बौना  
**Antonym** – Giant दैत्य
- **Tiny** – Minute, miniature, small, dwarf, insignificant नन्हा

19. **Canopies** – the uppermost branches of the trees in a forest, forming a more or less continuous layer of foliage.
20. **Multiple** (adjective) – Manifold. Numerous, many, several, various विभिन्न, बहुभागी  
**Myriad** (adjective) – countless, numberless, many, uncountable असंख्य  
**Alternate** (verb) – Interchange, fluctuate, vary, swing, oscillate परिवर्तनशील होना  
**In Succession** (phrase) – consecutively, one after the other, in a row, successively एक के बाद एक
21. **Distinguishing**  
 “about, after, at, before, for, from, in, on, to’ आदि Prepositions के बाद यदि मुख्य Verb (Main Verb) का प्रयोग हो तो वह मुख्य क्रिया हमेशा (-ing) रूप में अर्थात् Present Participle (V<sup>4</sup>) रूप में रहती है; जैसे-
- A. All his brothers are addicted **to** (prep.) **drinking**.  
 B. You prevented me **from** (prep.) **doing** it.
22. **Put one’s mind to something** (phrase) – to decide you are going to do something and to put a lot of effort into doing it: किसी चीज में अपना मन लगाना
23. **Overcome** - काबू पाना/ हराना  
 जब verb को infinitive के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है तो यह 'To + V1' के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए!
24. **Arrive** – (of an event or a particular moment) happen or come. आना
25. **Accordingly** (adverb) – in a way that is appropriate to the particular circumstances तदनुसार
- **Reluctantly** – in an unwilling and hesitant way. अनिच्छा से
  - **Consequentially** – as a result. परिणामस्वरूप
  - **Exponentially** – (with reference to an increase) more and more rapidly. तेजी से



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

