

Rescue service: On 'Operation Kaveri' and Sudan

The Sudan **evacuation highlights** the particular challenges India faces in **conflict**

As India's "**Operation Kaveri**", launched to **evacuate** Indians **stuck** inside **war-torn** Sudan **is underway**, the government is **making the most of** a 72-hour **ceasefire window** to bring out about 3,000 **civilians**. **The operation**, which involves the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy, **is being coordinated** by the Ministry of External Affairs. **Given** the heavy fighting in Khartoum between forces loyal to the head of the **ruling** council, General Abdel-Fattah al-Burhan, who also **heads** the Sudanese Armed Forces, and his former deputy, Gen. Mohammed "Hemeti" Hamdan Dagalo of the paramilitary group, RSF, most civilians are being brought by road to Port Sudan, a **perilous** journey, to be evacuated by air and sea. India has been **coordinating** efforts with other countries that have the most civilians and resources in Sudan, including the U.S., the U.K., the UAE and Saudi Arabia, on **logistics**, timing the evacuation operations, and even using Saudi and French planes. **En route** to the Caribbean for a scheduled visit, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar also met with the UN Secretary General in New York to **seek** help. It is clear that military personnel, officials and **diplomats** will have a difficult few days ahead given that even **humanitarian** workers and ambulances have been attacked. They have no doubt been **assisted** by the **cumulative** experience of similar operations over the **decades**, beginning with the largest such single civilian evacuation during the Gulf war, in 1991.

The Sudan evacuation brings once more into focus the particular challenges that India faces in any conflict. With about 14 million **non-resident Indians** and more than seven million tourists and travellers each year, there is practically no conflict today that does not affect an Indian citizen. Given that many work in the most dangerous environments — examples being students in Ukraine, nurses in Iraq or Yemen, or labourers in Libya, Syria and Lebanon — the **responsibility** of the government to help those without the **means** to return to safety **is** greater. As a result, a **standard operating procedure**, and even possibly a special force to **deal with** such crises — as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee for External Affairs, in 2022 — **must** be considered by the government. It is also **essential** that such crises be **devoid** of political **grand-standing** or **finger-pointing**, and that **unseemly** public **spats** over the evacuation, or unnecessary **controversies** over **garnering** domestic political **mileage** be avoided. India is **admired** for its reputation and ability to **harness** all its resources in **rescuing** every single citizen in any corner of the world, every time they are in need. That reputation must remain **intact**. **[Practice Exercise]**

- **Make most of** (phrase) – to take full advantage of something because it may not last long का पूरा फायदा उठाना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Evacuation** (noun) – Removal, extraction, exodus, clearance निकासी, निष्क्रमण
2. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underscore, accentuate, point out प्रमुखता से दिखाना
3. **Conflict** (noun) – Hostility, strife, confrontation, battle संघर्ष
4. **Evacuate** (verb) – Remove, clear out, withdraw, displace खाली करना
5. **Stuck** (adjective) – Trapped, stranded, marooned, confined अटकना
6. **War-torn** (adjective) – Battle-scarred, conflict-ridden, ravaged, devastated युद्धग्रस्त
7. **Underway** (adjective) – In progress, ongoing, occurring, happening प्रक्रिया में
8. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, peace agreement संघर्ष विराम
9. **Window** (noun) – Opportunity, time frame, interval, period अवसर, मौका
10. **Civilian** (noun) – Noncombatant, non-military person, citizen, inhabitant नागरिक
11. **Coordinated** (adjective) – Organized, synchronized, harmonized, integrated समन्वित
12. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, granted देखते हुए
13. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, dominant, controlling, in power शासक
14. **Head** (verb) – Lead, direct, preside over, command नेतृत्व करना
15. **Perilous** (adjective) – Dangerous, risky, hazardous, treacherous जोखिम
16. **Coordinate** (verb) – Organize, orchestrate, arrange, manage समायोजन करना
17. **Logistic** (noun) – the process of planning and executing the efficient transportation and storage of goods from the point of origin to the point of consumption. सैन्य संचालन और निवेश कल विषयक
18. **En route** (noun) – On the way, in transit, during the journey, in the course of the trip के रास्ते में
19. **Seek** (verb) – Request, ask for, appeal, pursue मांगना
20. **Diplomat** (noun) – Ambassador, envoy, emissary, representative राजनयिक
21. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, benevolent, altruistic, empathetic मानवीय
22. **Assist** (verb) – Help, aid, support, facilitate सहायता करना
23. **Cumulative** (adjective) – Aggregate, combined, collective, amassed संघयी, कुल

24. **Decade** (noun) – Ten years, 10-year period, decennium दशक
25. **Non-resident Indian** (NRI) (noun) – a person who stays in India for less than 182 days during the period of the foreseeing financial year.
26. **Means** (noun) – Way, method, measure, channel साधन
27. **Standard operating procedure** (SOP) (noun) – protocol, guidelines, procedures, routine
28. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – handle, manage, tackle, cope with सुलझाना, निपटाना
29. **Essential** (adjective) – crucial, necessary, indispensable, vital आवश्यक
30. **Devoid** (of) (adjective) – lacking, without, empty, bereft से वंचित
31. **Grand-standing** (noun) – showboating, attention-seeking, posturing, self-promotion; the act or practice of behaving or performing in a showy way in an attempt to impress others ध्यान आकर्षित करने वाला
32. **Finger-pointing** (noun) – blame game, accusation, fault-finding, recrimination आरोप-प्रत्यारोप
33. **Unseemly** (adverb) – inappropriately, unsuitably, improperly, indecorously अनुचित
34. **Spat** (noun) – quarrel, dispute, disagreement, altercation झगड़ा
35. **Controversy** (noun) – disagreement, dispute, debate, contention विवाद
36. **Garner** (verb) – gather, collect, accumulate, amass एकत्र करना
37. **Mileage** (noun) – advantage, benefit, gain, value लाभ
38. **Admire** (verb) – respect, esteem, regard, appreciate प्रशंसा करना
39. **Harness** (verb) – utilize, employ, exploit, make use of उपयोग करना
40. **Rescue** (verb) – save, extricate, recover, deliver बचाना
41. **Intact** (adjective) – unharmed, undamaged, unscathed, preserved सही-सलामत, अखंड

Summary of the Editorial

1. Operation Kaveri is an Indian mission to evacuate civilians from war-torn Sudan.
2. The operation is taking advantage of a 72-hour ceasefire to evacuate about 3,000 people.
3. Indian Air Force and Indian Navy are participating in the mission, coordinated by the Ministry of External Affairs.
4. Civilians are being transported from Khartoum to Port Sudan due to heavy fighting in the capital.
5. India is coordinating with countries like the U.S., U.K., UAE, and Saudi Arabia for logistics and evacuation operations.
6. Indian External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar met with the UN Secretary General to seek help.
7. Military personnel, officials, and diplomats face a difficult task, as even humanitarian workers and ambulances have been attacked.
8. India has experience with such operations, with the largest single civilian evacuation during the Gulf War in 1991.
9. The Sudan evacuation highlights the challenges India faces in conflicts due to its large global presence.
10. India has about 14 million non-resident citizens and over seven million tourists and travelers each year.
11. Many Indians work in dangerous environments, increasing the government's responsibility to help those in need.
12. The government should consider a standard operating procedure and a special force for such crises, as recommended by a parliamentary committee in 2022.
13. Political grand-standing and finger-pointing should be avoided during such crises.
14. Public spats over evacuations and controversies over domestic political mileage should also be avoided.
15. India is admired for its ability to rescue citizens worldwide, and this reputation must remain intact.

SSC Based - Practice Exercise

[Practice Exercise]

1. **What is the primary objective of India's "Operation Kaveri"?**
 - A. To provide military support to the Sudanese Armed Forces
 - B. To evacuate about 3,000 Indian civilians from war-torn Sudan
 - C. To conduct a humanitarian mission for Sudanese citizens
 - D. To strengthen diplomatic ties with Sudan
2. **Which of the following recommendations was made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee for External Affairs in 2022 to address the challenges India faces in evacuating its citizens during conflicts?**
 - A. Providing financial aid to non-resident Indians
 - B. Restricting travel to conflict-prone regions
 - C. Creating a special force to deal with such crises
 - D. Promoting domestic tourism to reduce the number of Indian travelers abroad
3. **Which statement is CORRECT based on the given paragraph?**
 - (i) India faces particular challenges during conflicts due to its large number of non-resident Indians and tourists affected worldwide.
 - (ii) The Parliamentary Standing Committee for External Affairs recommended against creating a special force to deal with crises.
 - (iii) India has been coordinating evacuation efforts with countries like the U.S., the U.K., the UAE, and Saudi Arabia in Sudan.
 - A. (i), (ii)
 - B. (iii), (ii)
 - C. (i), (iii)
 - D. (i), (ii), (iii)
4. **What is the tone of the passage regarding India's evacuation efforts in Sudan?**
 - A. Dismissive
 - B. Appreciative
 - C. Condescending
 - D. Sarcastic
5. **Which of the following is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The history of India's involvement in Sudan
 - B. The political controversies surrounding evacuations
 - C. India's challenges and responsibilities in conflict situations
 - D. The role of the UN Secretary General in evacuation operations
6. **What is a synonym for the word "evacuate" as used in the paragraph?**
 - A. Remove
 - B. Congregate
 - C. Reveal

- D. Ignore
7. **Which word can be used as a synonym for "perilous" in the paragraph?**
- A. Easy
 - B. Safe
 - C. Hazardous
 - D. Comfortable
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**
- As it has been raining heavily / since two hours, / the children are / at home.
- A. at home
 - B. since two hours,
 - C. As it has been raining heavily
 - D. the children are
9. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
A medical condition in which somebody partly or completely loses their memory
- A. Amnesia
 - B. Asphyxia
 - C. Anaemia
 - D. Alopecia
10. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.
- He's not so friendly like she is.
- A. so friendly as
 - B. as friendly like
 - C. so friendly that
 - D. No improvement required
11. The following sentence has been split into segments. One of them may contain an error. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If you don't find any error, mark '**No error**' as your answer
- How many / eggs were put / into the basket?**
- A. How many
 - B. No error
 - C. eggs were put
 - D. into the basket
12. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- This app is a very _____ one for online shopping**
- A. Convenience
 - B. Competency
 - C. Convenient
 - D. Capable

13. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.
We might as well watch a film on TV as there's nothing much to do
- A. No improvement required
 - B. may as such
 - C. may as well as
 - D. might well
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
We have / not met / some of our friends / since six months.
- A. since six months
 - B. We have
 - C. Not met
 - D. some of our friends
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The examination or observation of one's own mental and emotional processes
- A. Assessment
 - B. Introspection
 - C. Inspection
 - D. Valuation
16. **Given below are four sentences which are jumbled. Pick the option that gives their correct order**
- A. Schools are closed for the Christmas and winter break at this time of the year.
 - B. Christmas and New Year are the time of the year to celebrate.
 - C. All over the city, winter carnivals and Christmas bazaars lend fun and warmth in the cold.
 - D. For the second time in a row, we are likely to see restrained celebrations for fear of the pandemic raising its ugly head again.
- A. BADC B. BACD C. ABCD D. BCDA
17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.
When I asked for an expensive dress for my friend's wedding, my mother reminded me that money does not grow on trees.
- A. Money is freely available to spend
 - B. Money is like leaves of a tree and freely available
 - C. Money grows on shrubs and there's plenty
 - D. Money is hard earned and limited
18. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
Lie low
- A. Sit on a low chair
 - B. Lie down and relax after a tiring day
 - C. Fly a plane at a low altitude
 - D. Try not to be noticed

19. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

The policeman asked / many people but / no one was knowing / how the accident happened.

- A. how the accident happened
 - B. The policeman asked
 - C. no one was knowing
 - D. many people but
20. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

In exactly the same words as the original

- A. Verbatim
- B. Copy
- C. Imitation
- D. Duplicate

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.

New cycle routes have been built in and around the centre of Birmingham and speed limits have been (1) _____ on selected roads. The scheme has now been in (2) _____ for a year and has been hailed as a (3) _____ success. Since the new speed limits were (4) _____, the number of accidents in the area have fallen (5) _____.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.1

- A. Shortened
- B. Scaled
- C. Lessened
- D. Reduced

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.2.

- A. Operation
- B. Activity
- C. Process
- D. Agency

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.3.

- A. Greater
- B. More greater
- C. Greatest
- D. Great

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.4.

- A. Compelled
- B. Dictated
- C. Enforced
- D. Exacted

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.5.

- A. Desperately

- B. Extremely
- C. Drastically
- D. Terribly

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) The primary objective of "Operation Kaveri" is to evacuate Indian civilians who are stuck inside war-torn Sudan. The Indian government is taking advantage of a 72-hour ceasefire window to bring out about 3,000 civilians. The operation involves the Indian Air Force, the Indian Navy, and is coordinated by the Ministry of External Affairs.
2. C) The paragraph highlights the challenges India faces in evacuating its citizens during conflicts due to the large number of non-resident Indians and tourists/travelers. It mentions that the Parliamentary Standing Committee for External Affairs recommended the consideration of a standard operating procedure and possibly a special force to deal with such crises in 2022. This indicates that creating a special force to deal with crises is a proposed solution to address these challenges.
3. Statement (i) & (iii) are correct
4. B) The passage highlights India's coordination efforts with other countries, the challenges faced by India in conflicts, and the importance of developing a standard operating procedure. The tone is appreciative of India's efforts and recognizes the difficulty of the situation.
5. C) The passage primarily focuses on the challenges India faces due to its significant non-resident Indian population and the government's responsibility to help those in dangerous situations. It emphasizes the importance of developing a standard operating procedure and avoiding political controversies during crises.
6. In the given context, "evacuate" means to remove people from a dangerous area. Therefore, "remove" is the correct synonym.
7. "Perilous" means dangerous or risky. The correct synonym for this word is "hazardous."
8. 'Since two hours' के बदले 'for two hours' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हम past, present या future में 'period of time' के साथ 'for' का प्रयोग करते हैं लेकिन 'point in time' के लिए 'since' का प्रयोग होता है!
9. **Amnesia** (noun) – A medical condition in which somebody partly or completely loses their memory स्मृतिलोप
 - **Asphyxia** (noun) – a condition arising when the body is deprived of oxygen, causing unconsciousness or death; suffocation. दम घुटना
 - **Anaemia** (noun) – a condition in which there is a deficiency of red cells or of haemoglobin in the blood, resulting in pallor and weariness. खून की कमी/ रक्तहीनता
 - **Alopecia** (noun) – the partial or complete absence of hair from areas of the body where it normally grows; baldness. गंजापन

10. 'So friendly like' के बदले 'so friendly as' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि प्रश्न का वाक्य 'Positive degree तथा Comparative Degree का synthesis है। ध्यान रखे की दो व्यक्ति या वास्तु की तुलना Positive degree में
- So/as + Positive degree +as** का प्रयोग कर किया जाता है, जैसे की –
- (i) Ram is not so/as influential as shyam.
11. No Error
12. **Convenient** (adjective) –suitable, appropriate, advantageous, opportune सुविधाजनक
- **Convenience** (noun) – appliance, comfort, amenity, benefit सहूलियत
 - **Competency** (noun) – ability, capability, proficiency, skill, expertise योग्यता/ क्षमता
 - **Capable** (adjective) – able, competent, proficient, skilled, adept सक्षम, योग्य
13. No improvement required
14. 'Since six month' के बदले 'for six months' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हम past, present या future में 'period of time' के साथ 'for' का प्रयोग करते हैं लेकिन 'point in time' के लिए 'since' का प्रयोग होता है!
15. **Introspection** (noun) – The examination or observation of one's own mental and emotional processes अंतरावलोकन
- **Assessment** (noun) – the act of judging or deciding the amount, value, quality, or importance of something मूल्यांकन
 - **Inspection** (noun) – the act of looking at something carefully, or an official visit to a building or organization to check that everything is correct and legal निरीक्षण
 - **Valuation** (noun) – a professional judgement about how much money something is worth किसी वस्तु का मूल्य-निर्धारण
16. **BACD**
Christmas and New Year are the time of the year to celebrate. Schools are closed for the Christmas and winter break at this time of the year. All over the city, winter carnivals and Christmas bazaars lend fun and warmth in the cold. For the second time in a row, we are likely to see restrained celebrations for fear of the pandemic raising its ugly head again.
17. **Money does not grow on trees** (phrase) –Money is hard earned and limited पेड़ों पर नहीं उगता पैसा
18. **Lie low** (phrase) – Try not to be noticed चुपचाप रहना (कि आप पर ध्यान न जाए)
19. 'no one was knowing' के बदले 'no one had known' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दिया गया वाक्य indirect speech में है ! और अगर हम वाक्य को Direct speech में बदलते हैं तो यहां 'knew' का प्रयोग

होगा। अतः 'was knowing' का प्रयोग गलत है ! और Direct-indirect conversion में V² को 'had + V³' में बदलना पड़ेगा !

तो सही वाक्य होगा: The policeman asked many people but no one had known how the accident happened.

20. **Verbatim** (noun) – In exactly the same words as the original शब्दशः

- **Imitation** (noun) – the act of copying somebody/something अनुकरण
- **Copy** (noun) – something that is made to look exactly like something else प्रतिलिपि

21. **Reduce** (verb) – to make something less or smaller in quantity, price, size, etc. मात्रा, कीमत, आकार आदि की दृष्टि से घटाना; छोटा करना

- **Lessen** (verb) – If something lessens or is lessened, it becomes less strong: कम करना
- **Shorten** (verb) – to make something shorter in length, distance, or height छोटा करना
- **Scale** (verb) – to climb up something steep, such as a cliff or wall: चढ़ना

22. **In operation** (phrase) – working in the normal way; existing and having effect in situation.

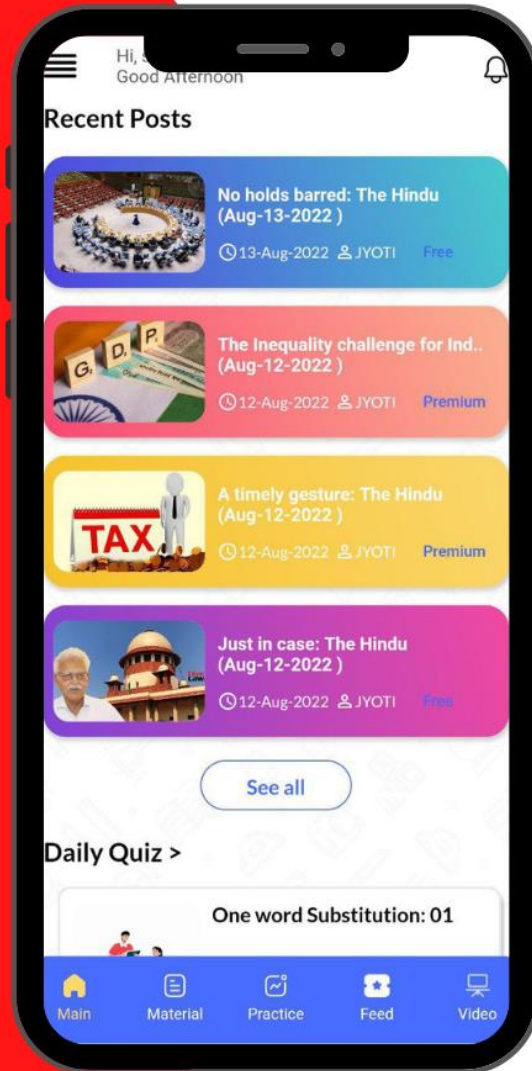
23. दिए गए रिक्त स्थान के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द 'great' है !

24. **Enforce** (verb) – to make people obey a law, or to make a particular situation happen or be accepted लागू करना

- **Compel** (verb) – to force someone to do something मजबूर करना
- **Dictate** (verb) – to give orders, or tell someone exactly what they must do, with total authority निरंकुश आदेश देना
- **Exact** (verb) – to demand and get something, sometimes using force or threats बलपूर्वक वसूल करना

25. **Drastically** (adverb) – in a way that is severe and sudden or has very noticeable effects काफी

- **Desperately** (adverb) – in a way that shows you are frightened and ready to try anything to change a situation अत्यावश्यकतापूर्वक
- **Extremely** (adverb) – very अत्यंत
- **Terribly** (adverb) – very badly बहुत बुरी तरह से



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