

## Elusive consensus: On transparency and the state of India-China ties

The Government of India must **transparently lay out** the state of relations with China

India and China have once again appeared to **walk away** from their latest high-level **engagement** with **sharply** different **diagnoses** of what **ails** their relations. During a meeting earlier this week in Johannesburg between National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and top Chinese **diplomat** and **Politburo** member Wang Yi (he heads the Communist Party's Central Foreign Affairs Commission and was re-appointed Foreign Minister after the sudden removal of his **successor** Qin Gang), Mr. Doval **highlighted** India's **concerns** about the situation along the Line of Actual Control (LAC). China's **actions**, he said, **had** "eroded" the "public and political basis" of ties. He also **stressed** the need to "... **restore** peace and **tranquillity** in the border areas, so as to remove **impediments** to **normalcy** in **bilateral** relations". The Chinese **readout**, **in contrast**, **emphasised** the big picture, **calling** for the "early" return of ties "to the **track** of healthy and **stable** development". It also called on both sides to follow "an important **consensus**" that was, it revealed, reached by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Xi in Bali last year to **stabilise** ties. This **claimed** "Bali consensus" had not been previously disclosed by either side. The **Ministry** of External Affairs, which **stated** they only exchanged **courtesies**, **has** subsequently **conceded** that they also discussed the "need to stabilize bilateral relations".

Whether or not the leaders exchanged more than **pleasantries** in Bali, the **contrasting claims** from the latest meeting **have** only **reinforced** the need for the Modi government to more transparently lay out the state of relations with China, and especially along the border. **Opacity** and **defensiveness** have **marked** the government's responses since tensions began in April 2020 to any questions about the border or its broader approach to China, which appears increasingly **rife** with **contradictions**. Only this week, the Minister of State for Electronics and IT, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, told a British newspaper that the government welcomed investment from China. Trade with China **boomed** to record levels in 2020 and 2021 led by imports of Chinese machinery, while at the same time the government has banned more than 200 Chinese apps, including TikTok. **Meanwhile**, after 18 rounds of **talks**, there remains little clarity on the LAC situation and the continuing **ingresses** by China in Demchok and Depsang, the last two remaining **friction points**. While the **arrangements** to **set up buffer zones** in five other points **are** welcome, the **terms** of the arrangements and **withdrawals** by both sides also **remain shrouded** in **secrecy**. As both sides continue to find a way to stabilise ties and restore peace, the public should be kept informed. **Relations** with India's biggest neighbour **are** far too important to be conducted **in the shadows**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Elusive** (adjective) – difficult to find, catch, or achieve; vague, abstract, mysterious, भटकाने वाला
2. **Consensus** (noun) – general agreement, accord, harmony, compromise, consent आम सहमति
3. **Transparency** (noun) – clarity, openness, candidness, पारदर्शिता
4. **State** (noun) – condition, status, situation, स्थिति
5. **Ties** (noun) – relationship, bond, connection, relations संबंध
6. **Transparently** (adverb) – openly, clearly, without concealment, obviously, evidently पारदर्शी
7. **Lay out** (phrasal verb) – present, arrange, set out, outline, describe प्रस्तुत करना
8. **Walk away** (phrasal verb) – leave, abandon, withdraw, pull out. दूर जाना
9. **Engagement** (noun) – involvement, participation, interaction, सहभागिता
10. **Sharply** (adverb) – in a way that is distinct in outline or detail; clearly. स्पष्ट रूप से
11. **Diagnose** (of) (noun) – Identification, recognition, discovery, detection, पहचान
12. **Ail** (verb) – trouble, afflict, bother, सताना
13. **Diplomat** (noun) – envoy, representative, official, राजदूत
14. **Politburo** (noun) – The important policymaking committee in a communist party.
15. **Successor** (noun) – inheritor, next-in-line; descendant, scion, उत्तराधिकारी
16. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underscore, spotlight, underline, stress प्रमुखता से दिखाना
17. **Concern** (noun) – matter, issue, worry, anxiety चिंता
18. **Erode** (verb) – wear away, corrode, deteriorate, eat into नष्ट करना
19. **Stress** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, underscore, जोर देना
20. **Restore** (verb) – reinstate, bring back, re-establish, पुनर्स्थापित करना
21. **Tranquility** (noun) – peace, calmness, stillness, शांति
22. **Impediment** (noun) – obstacle, barrier, hindrance, बाधा
23. **Normalcy** (noun) – normality, regularity, orderliness, सामान्य स्थिति
24. **Bilateral** (adjective) – involving two groups or countries. द्विपक्षीय

25. **Readout** (noun) – report, statement, summary; an official statement summarizing the points discussed during a meeting or phone call between diplomats or political figures.
26. **In contrast** (phrase) – by comparison, on the other hand, conversely, इसके विपरीत
27. **Emphasise** (verb) – accentuate, stress, underline, highlight, जोर देना
28. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – require, demand, necessitate, need, cry out for दरकार होना
29. **Track** (noun) – path, trail, route, trajectory मार्ग
30. **Stable** (adjective) – steady, unchanging, firm, constant, स्थिर
31. **Consensus** (noun) – agreement, unanimity, accord, harmony, compromise सहमति
32. **Stabilise** (verb) – steady, make steady, balance, alleviate स्थिर करना
33. **Claim** (verb) – assert, state, declare, appeal दावा करना
34. **State** (verb) – declare, express, announce, utter, affirm, aver कहना
35. **Courtesy** (noun) – politeness, civility, respect; a polite remark शिष्टाचार
36. **Concede** (verb) – admit, acknowledge, recognize, accept, agree. स्वीकार करना
37. **Pleasantry** (noun) – a friendly, casual, polite remark प्रसन्नता
38. **Contrasting** (adjective) – different, diverging, varying; incomparable, dissimilar, contradictory. विपरीत
39. **Claim** (noun) – assertion, affirmation, representation, submission, दावा
40. **Reinforce** (verb) – increase, support, intensify, emphasize, underline, मजबूत करना
41. **Opacity** (noun) – non-transparency, murkiness, obscurity, lack of clarity. अपारदर्शिता
42. **Defensiveness** (noun) – protectiveness, guardedness, defensive behavior सुरक्षात्मकता
43. **Mark** (verb) – indicate, denote, signal, represent सूचित करना
44. **Rife** (with) (adjective) – full of, teeming with, fraught with, loaded with भरपूर होना
45. **Contradiction** (noun) – discrepancy, inconsistency, incongruity, incompatibility, विरोध
46. **Boom** (verb) – grow, develop, prosper, thrive, burgeon, flourish. तेजी से बढ़ना
47. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – simultaneously, in the interim, for now, for the time being इस बीच

48. **Talks** (noun) – discussion, discourse, debate, dialogue, deliberation वार्ता
49. **Ingress** (noun) – entry, entrance, inrush, intrusion, incursion अंदर जाना
50. **Friction point** (noun) – point of conflict, area in conflict संघर्ष स्थल
51. **Arrangement** (noun) – plan, setup, organization, व्यवस्था
52. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – establish, start, initiate, create स्थापित करना
53. **Buffer zone** (noun) – an area created to separate opposing forces or groups which belongs to neither of them
54. **Term** (noun) – condition, provision, clause, शर्त
55. **Withdrawal** (noun) – retreat, removal, extraction पीछे हटना, स्थान छोड़ना
56. **Shroud** (verb) – cover, envelop, conceal, veil, screen, cloak ढकना, परदा करना
57. **Secrecy** (noun) – confidentiality, clandestineness, privacy, mystery, concealment गोपनीयता
58. **In the shadow** (phrase) – in secrecy, obscured, hidden, गुप्त रूप से

## Summary of the Editorial

1. India and China have differing opinions on the current state of their relations after recent high-level discussions.
2. The meeting in Johannesburg involved Indian National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and top Chinese diplomat Wang Yi.
3. Doval voiced concerns about the ongoing situation at the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
4. China's actions, according to Doval, have negatively impacted the foundation of bilateral ties between the two countries.
5. Doval emphasized the importance of restoring peace in border areas to bring normalcy to their relationship.
6. The Chinese perspective highlighted the need for an early return to a stable and healthy relationship.
7. China referred to an "important consensus" from a prior meeting between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Xi Jinping in Bali.
8. The supposed "Bali consensus" had not been revealed by either country before.
9. The Ministry of External Affairs initially downplayed the Bali meeting but later accepted the discussion on stabilizing bilateral ties.
10. The differing accounts from the Johannesburg meeting highlight the need for transparency in India-China relations.
11. The Indian government has been less forthcoming about border issues and its approach to China since tensions began in 2020.
12. Trade with China surged in 2020 and 2021, while India simultaneously banned numerous Chinese apps.
13. 18 rounds of talks have taken place, but there's still ambiguity regarding the LAC situation and China's presence in particular border areas.
14. Despite steps taken for peace, the exact details remain undisclosed.
15. The editorial concludes that keeping the public informed is crucial, as India-China relations are too significant to be kept concealed.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Direction : Identify whether the given statements are true or false** Editorial Page
- A. The Chinese readout, in contrast, emphasised the big picture, calling for the “early” return of ties “to the track of healthy and stable development”.
- B. China’s actions, he said, had “restored” the “public and political basis” of ties.
- A. A is true and B is false.  
B. A is false and B is true.  
C. Neither A nor B is true.  
D. Both A and B are true.
2. **Based on the given passage, which of the following can be inferred about the meeting between India's National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and Chinese diplomat Wang Yi?**
- A. Both India and China left the meeting with unified views on the state of their relations.  
B. Ajit Doval focused on specific concerns, primarily the situation along the LAC, while Wang Yi emphasized broader relationship development.  
C. The Ministry of External Affairs confirmed that the "Bali consensus" was the only topic of discussion between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Xi.  
D. Wang Yi did not address any concerns about the relationship between India and China during the meeting.
3. **Based on the recent high-level engagement between India and China in Johannesburg, which of the following statements accurately represents the concerns expressed by National Security Adviser Ajit Doval?**
- A. Mr. Doval emphasized the strengthening of economic ties with China.  
B. Mr. Doval praised China's efforts in maintaining peace along the LAC.  
C. Mr. Doval highlighted the importance of cultural exchange programs between the two nations.  
D. Mr. Doval expressed concerns about the situation along the Line of Actual Control and said China's actions had eroded the basis of their ties.
4. **What tone can be inferred from the given passage regarding India-China relations?**
- A. Enthusiastic  
B. Optimistic  
C. Critical  
D. Indifferent
5. **Which of the following synonyms best describes the term "Elusive" as used in the title of the passage?**
- A. Transparent  
B. Confusing  
C. Hard to pin down  
D. Clearly defined
6. **Which of the following statements best captures the author's perspective regarding the Modi government's handling of relations with China?**
- A. The Modi government's approach towards China is clear and straightforward.

- B. There is a growing need for the Modi government to provide clarity about its stance and actions with China, especially related to border issues.
- C. The government has provided adequate details about its relations and trade with China.
- D. The only concern of the Modi government is the banning of Chinese apps.
7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. For India, the 1980s represents an inflection point when decadal economic growth rates increased significantly.
- Q. India will almost certainly become the third largest economy in the next few years, pretty much every projection, domestic or international, comes to the same conclusion.
- R. The bigger point in the PM's remark on India's economic size was that he highlighted the most important tool to guarantee India's well-being and strategic influence – the rate of economic growth and the consequent economic size provide both citizenry and governments with opportunities to change things for the better.
- S. The outcome of four decades of brisk growth, by global standards, has pulled millions out of poverty and allowed governments to use the domestic market's size as a strategic tool.
- A. QRSP    B.QPSR    C.QRPS    D.QPRS
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.  
Her eloquent speech captivated the audience and left them in awe.
- A. Inarticulate
- B. Articulate
- C. Persuasive
- D. Expressive
9. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Rajasthan assembly on Monday passed a bill that seeks to introduce social security measures for online platform-based gig workers.
- Q. The proposed law allows for a welfare fund to be collected as a percentage of the value of a transaction related to a gig worker.
- R. Its highlights are that it aims to balance the employment potential of gig work with measures to mitigate the harsh conditions of work. The framework to realise this aim is through the creation of a welfare board, dominated by government appointees, to register both gig workers and aggregators.
- S. An employer's responsibility under this scheme is mostly limited to ensuring the welfare fee is charged on a transaction.
- A. PSQR    B.PSRQ    C.PRSQ    D.PRQS
10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for the word 'benevolent' in the following sentence.  
The **benevolent** king was known for his generosity and kindness towards his subjects.
- A. malevolent
- B. magnanimous
- C. amicable
- D. altruistic
11. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice  
**Daniel and Mary invited us to their wedding**

- A. We have been invited to Daniel and Mary's wedding.  
B. We were invited to Daniel and Mary's wedding.  
C. We are invited to Daniel and Mary's wedding.  
D. We had been invited to Daniel and Mary's wedding
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The new regulations were intended to \_\_\_\_\_ the previous loopholes and create a more equitable system.  
A. Extirpate  
B. Exacerbate  
C. Promulgate  
D. Obfuscate
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**  
P. The move – and others to follow – has been touted by PM Benjamin Netanyahu as an effort to rebalance the various arms of the Israeli state and take back powers for the government and parliament.  
Q. His critics accuse him of a judicial coup and trying to quash future judgments against himself on corruption charges for which he is on trial.  
R. Despite months of massive protests, Israel's far-right government passed the first bill of a judicial overhaul package limiting the powers of its.  
S. Supreme Court to overrule government decisions it deems unreasonable.  
A. RSQP      B.RSPQ      C.SRQP      D.SPRQ
14. **Select the correct collocation from the options and complete the sentence**  
She is always eager to \_\_\_\_\_ new challenges in her career.  
A. Take down  
B. Take over  
C. Take on  
D. Take back
15. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**  
P. But even among those who have heard of this ban, heeding it has been patchy.  
Q. Good intentions can only take anybody so far.  
R. The state pollution control boards that hardly cover themselves in glory when it comes to enforcing other environmental standards, did not sweat over this one either. Some state governments do take the issue seriously.  
S. It's been over a year since the Union environment ministry notified rules to prohibit the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of several single-use plastic items. The list of items was sensible insofar as their "high littering potential" was concerned.  
A. QSPR      B.QRSP      C.QSRP      D.QRPS
16. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**  
P. The Merriam-Webster dictionary's word of the year, based in part on what people searched for the most, some would argue, has been relevant for millennia.



- Q. An unfaithful partner may, for example, insist that there is no change in her behaviour, that the suspicions she is confronted with are the product of an irrational jealousy.
- R. But “Gaslighting” has gained currency in recent times — first as a way to describe the subtle ways in which people in relationships, romantic and familial, mislead others for their own advantage.
- S. In 2022, though, acts of undermining and lying are at gargantuan proportions.
- A. PRQS                      B. PRSQ                      C. PSQR                      D. PQRS

### Comprehension

In the run-up to the monetary policy committee’s April meeting, there was discussion and debate over the committee members’ course of action. Uncertainty over policy stemmed \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ two factors: One, growing \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ within the committee on the issue of raising interest rates further even as inflationary pressures persist. And two, concerns over financial stability gaining ground over the past few weeks, following the collapse of banks in the US and Europe. Against this backdrop, on Thursday, the MPC voted \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ to keep the policy repo rate unchanged at 6.5 per cent. This is at odds with the actions taken by the US and European central banks. The MPC’s decision, driven by economic \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ and the need to assess the impact of actions taken so far, does not necessarily imply an end to the rate hike cycle.

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. On  
B. For  
C. From  
D. In
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. Engagement  
B. Dissent  
C. Affront  
D. Stint
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. Judiciously  
B. Allegedly  
C. Summarily  
D. Unanimously
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. Venality  
B. Uncertainties  
C. Clarity  
D. Certainties

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. **A) A is true and B is false.**

Statement B contradicts the passage. While the passage mentions the word "eroded", Statement B uses the word "restored". These have opposite meanings. Therefore, Statement B is false.

2. **B) Ajit Doval focused on specific concerns, primarily the situation along the LAC, while Wang Yi emphasized broader relationship development.**

The passage mentions that after the meeting, India and China had "sharply different diagnoses" of their relations. Ajit Doval highlighted specific issues along the LAC, indicating India's focused concerns. On the other hand, the Chinese readout from Wang Yi called for a broader approach, emphasizing the "early return of ties" and a general healthy development of relations. The other options are either not supported or contradicted by the information in the passage.

3. **D) Mr. Doval expressed concerns about the situation along the Line of Actual Control and said China's actions had eroded the basis of their ties.**

In the passage, it is mentioned that during the meeting in Johannesburg, Mr. Doval highlighted India's concerns about the situation along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and mentioned that China's actions had "eroded" the "public and political basis" of ties between India and China.

4. **C) Critical**

The passage consistently highlights issues with the current state of affairs between India and China and calls for transparency. Phrases such as "Elusive consensus", "sharply different diagnoses", "eroded the public and political basis of ties", and "conducted in the shadows" suggest a critical tone towards how the relations and communications have been handled.

5. **C) Hard to pin down**

"Elusive" generally means difficult to find, catch, or achieve. In the context of the title, "Elusive consensus", it suggests that achieving a mutual understanding or agreement is challenging. Thus, the term most closely aligns with the idea of being "hard to pin down".

6. **B) There is a growing need for the Modi government to provide clarity about its stance and actions with China, especially related to border issues.**

The passage emphasizes the contrasting claims, opacity, defensiveness, and lack of transparency exhibited by the Modi government concerning its relationship with China. The author suggests that the public should be informed and that relations with a significant neighbour like China shouldn't remain obscure.

7. **C) QRPS**

Q: This statement sets a premise about India's imminent rise as the third largest economy. It mentions projections that are anticipating this rise.

R: This sentence builds on the idea set by the previous sentence (Q) and takes it a step further by emphasizing the importance of economic growth, as per the PM's remark.

P: This statement provides historical context, taking us back to the 1980s when this growth journey began. It connects to the previous statement's emphasis on the rate of economic growth.

S: This sentence sums up the results of the economic growth (that began in the 1980s) by focusing on its tangible impacts: pulling people out of poverty and leveraging the market size for strategic purposes.

8. A.) **Inarticulate** (adjective) – unclear, mumbled, incoherent, unintelligible, faltering अव्यक्त

- **Eloquent** (adjective) – articulate, expressive, persuasive, fluent, cogent सुवक्ता
- **Articulate** (adjective) – coherent, lucid, clear, communicative, well-spoken स्पष्ट रूप से
- **Persuasive** (adjective) – convincing, compelling, influential, forceful, potent प्रभावशाली
- **Expressive** (adjective) – evocative, demonstrative, meaningful, vivid, eloquent सूचक

9. D) **PRQS**

P: It introduces the main subject of the paragraph – the passing of a bill for the welfare of gig workers. It functions as a proper introduction because it establishes what the entire paragraph will talk about.

R: Following the introduction, this sentence further elaborates on the features and the aim of the bill. The use of the word "Its" directly refers back to the bill mentioned in the previous sentence.

Q: After establishing the purpose and framework of the bill, this sentence provides specific details on how the welfare for gig workers would be financially supported. This is a continuation of the details provided about the bill, moving from its broader objectives to more specific mechanisms.

S: This sentence delves even further into specifics by outlining the responsibilities of the employers in relation to the proposed welfare fund. Given that the previous sentence talked about collecting a welfare fund, it's logical to then discuss who is responsible for this collection.

10. A) **malevolent** (adjective) – malicious, evil, wicked, spiteful, hostile द्वेषपूर्ण

- **Benevolent** (adjective) – kind, compassionate, generous, beneficent, good-hearted दयालु
- **Magnanimous** (adjective) – noble, big-hearted, unselfish, charitable, forgiving उदार
- **Amicable** (adjective) – friendly, cordial, congenial, affable, agreeable सौहार्दपूर्ण
- **Altruistic** (adjective) – selfless, philanthropic, humanitarian, benevolent, public-spirited परोपकारी

11. B) We were invited to Daniel and Mary's wedding.

12. A) **extirpate**

- **Extirpate** (verb) – eradicate, eliminate, exterminate, destroy, annihilate उन्मूलन करना
- **Exacerbate** (verb) – aggravate, worsen, inflame, intensify, increase बिगाड़ देना
- **Promulgate** (verb) – proclaim, announce, publish, declare, disseminate घोषित करना
- **Obfuscate** (verb) – confuse, obscure, complicate, muddle, cloud अस्पष्ट करना

## 13. B) RSPQ

**R-S:** The biggest clue here is the ending of sentence R and the beginning of sentence S.

"Limiting the powers of its..." naturally leads to the continuation "...Supreme Court to overrule government decisions it deems unreasonable." This gives us the sequence RS.

**P:** Sentence P elaborates on the "move" mentioned. It tells us why this move was taken – "an effort to rebalance the various arms of the Israeli state and take back powers for the government and parliament." It naturally follows the action described in sentences R and S, establishing the cause or reason behind the action.

**Q:** Sentence Q refers to "His critics", where "His" clearly refers to "PM Benjamin Netanyahu" mentioned in sentence P. The critics' reaction or accusations form a logical follow-up to the actions of Netanyahu, which are described in the preceding sentences.

## 14. C) take on (phrasal verb) – undertake, tackle, accept, assume, confront लेना (चुनौती)

- **Take down** (phrasal verb) – dismantle, disassemble, remove, lower, deflate नष्ट करना
- **Take over** (phrasal verb) – assume control, acquire, seize, supplant, usurp पदभार संभालना
- **Take back** (phrasal verb) – retract, withdraw, recant, revoke, rescind वापस ले लेना

## 15. A) QSPR

**Q:** This sentence introduces an idea about the limitations of good intentions. It acts as a general statement that can lead into a specific example or situation.

**S:** This sentence provides specific details about a rule or ban, which can be an example or situation that follows the idea introduced in Q.

**P:** The word "But" at the start of this sentence suggests a contrast or counter-point to a previously mentioned idea. The phrase "this ban" refers to the prohibition mentioned in S. Thus, P logically follows S

**R:** This sentence continues to discuss the enforcement or lack thereof of the aforementioned ban. The term "this one" clearly refers to the ban discussed in sentences S and P. Hence, R is a continuation of P.

## 16. A) PRQS

**P:** This sentence introduces the topic by mentioning the Merriam-Webster dictionary's word of the year and implies that this term has been relevant for a long time.

**R:** The conjunction "But" suggests a shift or contrast to the previous idea. After stating that the term has been relevant for a long time, it now specifically introduces the term "Gaslighting" and how its significance has risen recently

**Q:** This sentence starts with an example, signified by "for example", which further elaborates on the concept introduced in sentence R.

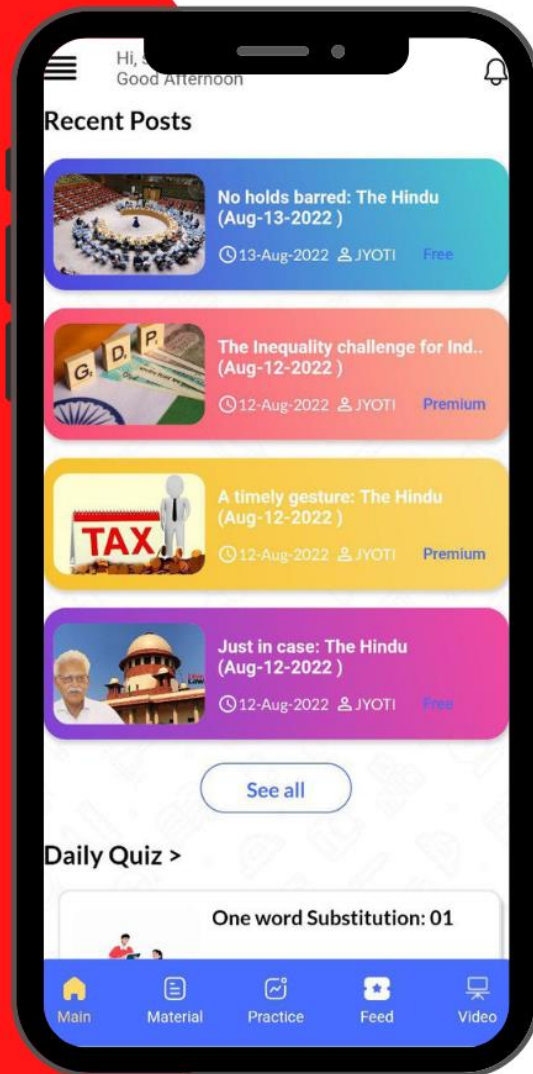
It provides a specific scenario where gaslighting might occur, thus adding depth to the general explanation given in sentence R.

**S:** This sentence, starting with "In 2022, though," provides a temporal focus and suggests that in that particular year, acts related to gaslighting (undermining and lying) have become more prevalent or pronounced. The word "**though**" serves as a conjunction that adds more information about the rising importance or prevalence of gaslighting.

17. C) 'From' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात हो रही है दो कारणों से हुई अनिश्चितता की। "From" इस context में संदर्भ बनाता है, कि इसकी उत्पत्ति कहाँ से हुई है। 'On', 'For', और 'In' इस context में सही संदर्भ नहीं बनाते।
- 'From' should be used because it indicates the source of the uncertainty, showing where it originated. 'On', 'For', and 'In' don't establish the right context of source in this sentence.
18. B) 'Dissent' का use होगा क्योंकि "dissent" का अर्थ होता है विरोध या असहमति। जबकि 'Engagement' का अर्थ है प्रतिबद्धता या संलग्नता, 'Affront' का अर्थ है अपमान, और 'Stint' का अर्थ है एक निर्धारित समय की अवधि, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- Dissent' should be used because it means disagreement or opposition. Whereas, 'Engagement' means commitment or involvement, 'Affront' means insult, and 'Stint' implies a fixed period of time, which don't fit in this context.
19. D) 'Unanimously' का use होगा क्योंकि "unanimously" का अर्थ है सभी की सहमति से या एकमत से। इस context में, MPC के सभी सदस्यों ने निर्णय लिया कि वे नीति की repo rate को unchanged रखेंगे। जबकि 'Judiciously' का अर्थ है बुद्धिमानी से, 'Allegedly' का अर्थ है कथित रूप से, और 'Summarily' का अर्थ है त्वरित रूप से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Unanimously' should be used because it means by everyone's agreement or consensus. In this context, all the members of the MPC decided to keep the policy repo rate unchanged. Whereas, 'Judiciously' means wisely, 'Allegedly' means reportedly, and 'Summarily' means quickly, which don't fit in this context.
20. B) Uncertainties' का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में चर्चा है कि कैसे मौद्रिक नीति समिति ने अपने निर्णय में संदेह और अनिश्चितताएँ महसूस कीं। 'Venality' का अर्थ होता है भ्रष्टाचार या खरीदने

योग्यता, 'Clarity' का अर्थ है स्पष्टता, और 'Certainties' का अर्थ है निश्चितताएँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Uncertainties' should be used because the entire context discusses the doubts and uncertainties that the monetary policy committee felt in their decision-making. 'Venality' means corruption or being purchasable, 'Clarity' means clearness, and 'Certainties' means things that are certain, which don't fit in this context.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

