Necessary intervention: On India's conservation ethos

Improving the **habitat** that **sustains** tigers is **key** to increasing their numbers

The Wildlife Institute of India and the National Tiger Conservation Authority, who are responsible for the **quadrennial** 'tiger census' reports, recently updated their **estimates** for the animal's numbers. **Madhya Pradesh**, for the second time in eight years, reported 785 tigers, or about a fifth of the national **count**. The State reported a 50% rise in tigers since the last census, a figure **bettered** only by Bihar which has less than 10% of M.P.'s tigers. While many factors contribute to the **dynamics** of the tigers present in a region, M.P. over the years has **perfected** the approach of actively moving both tigers, as well as their **prey**, within the State to balance **predator** and prey population.

In the last two **decades**, M.P. has **reintroduced** species such as barasingha (swamp deer) to new habitats such as Satpuda and Bandhavgarh, and the gaur to the Bandhavgarh and Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserves. **Prey species** such as chital (spotted deer) **have** been successfully **supplemented** in the Satpuda and Sanjay tiger reserves, Nauradehi, Kuno, and Gandhisagar wildlife sanctuaries through **translocation** from high-density Pench and Bandhavgarh. These **often** involve tracking, **darting** and capturing animals, keeping them in temporary **enclosures** until they reach sufficient numbers and then releasing them into their new habitat. **Principles** of **ecology** however **insist** that such **relocation** only be done within **landscapes** that are not too **alien** to the species, **lest** it be **counterproductive**. However, recent **amendments** to the Forest Conservation Act **give** more **leeway** for large **parcels** of forest land to be diverted for industrial concerns. These would mean greater **fragmentation** within reserves and more dependence on the practice of moving prey around to maintain **carnivore** numbers. This approach, however, increasingly **poses** a **conundrum** to India's philosophy of conservation, which is to avoid creating **fenced**, **segregated** spaces and **confine** species to **admittedly** large but **bounded tracts**. India's conservation **ethos**, right from the **conception** of Project Tiger, **was** to restore the **beast's** numbers in a way that it could **co-exist** with humans. With the government finding it harder to maintain connected forest landscapes and ensure man and beast stay within their confines, **expecting** nature alone to restore the predator-prey balance **is** a **fantasy**. It is time that more States implemented active prey management policies. This will require **drawing on** scientific expertise and also support from people living in the **vicinity** of reserves. More importantly, this should **prompt** a move away from the approach of focusing on carnivore numbers to **evaluating** whether the **habitat** necessary to sustain these animals **is** being **consistently** improved.   **[Practice Exercise]**

> ➢ **Consistently** (adverb) – Constantly, always, again and again, unfailingly लगातार
> ➢ Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Intervention** (noun) – Interference, involvement, intrusion, intercession, interposition हस्तक्षेप

2. **Ethos** (noun) – Character, spirit, beliefs, values, principles प्रकृति, स्वभाव

3. **H00abitat** (noun) – Environment, dwelling, home, territory वासस्थल

4. **Sustain** (verb) – Maintain, support, uphold, preserve, continue बनाए रखना

5. **Key** (adjective) – Crucial, vital, essential, important, significant महत्वपूर्ण

6. **Quadrennial** (adjective) – Occurring every four years चार साल में एक बार होनेवाला

7. **Estimate** (noun) – Approximation, guess, calculation, assessment अनुमान

8. **Count** (noun) – Number, total, tally, calculation गिनती

9. **Better** (verb) – Improve, enhance, upgrade, boost, surpass बेहतर बनाना

10. **Dynamics** (noun) – the forces or properties which stimulate growth, development, or change within a system or process गति

11. **Perfect** (verb) – Refine, improve, hone, polish, optimize संपन्न करना/ त्रुटिरहित बनाना

12. **Prey** (noun) – Victim, quarry, target शिकार

13. **Predator** (noun) – Hunter, carnivore, killer शिकारी

14. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक

15. **Reintroduce** (verb) – Bring back, restore, reinstate, re-establish, bring into effect पुनर्स्थापित करना

16. **Supplement** (verb) – Add to, augment, enhance, boost जोड़ना

17. **Translocation** (noun) – The process of moving something from one location to another स्थानांतरण

18. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly अक्सर

19. **Dart** (verb) – shoot (an animal) with a dart, typically in order to administer a drug.

20. **Enclosure** (noun) – Pen, cage, corral, compound घेरा

21. **Ecology** (noun) – Environmental science, study of ecosystems पर्यावरण-विज्ञान

22. **Insist** (verb) – Demand, assert, declare, maintain दृढता से कहना

23. **Relocation** (noun) – Resettlement, moving, transfer, shift स्थानांतरित करना

24. **Landscape** (noun) – Scenery, terrain, topography, land, geography भू-दृश्य

25. **Alien** (to) (verb) – Unfamiliar, strange, foreign, unknown अपरिचित, पराया

26. **Lest** (conjunction) – In case, for fear that, so that not, to prevent ऐसा न हो कि

27. **Counterproductive** (adjective) – Harmful, detrimental, obstructive, hindering, impeding उल्टा, हानिकारक

28. **Amendment** (noun) – Alteration, revision, change, modification, improvement संशोधन

29. **Leeway** (noun) – Freedom, flexibility, latitude, slack, wiggle room स्वतंत्रता

30. **Parcel** (noun) – a piece of land, especially one considered as part of an estate जमीन का टुकड़ा

31. **Fragmentation** (noun) – the breaking of large, contiguous, forested areas into smaller pieces of forest विखंडन

32. **Carnivore** (noun) – A type of animal that feeds on flesh. (Definition as the word pertains to a class of animals) मांसाहारी प्राणी

33. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, cause, produce, provoke खड़ा करना

34. **Conundrum** (noun) – Puzzle, riddle, enigma, mystery, problem पहेली

35. **Fenced** (adjective) – Enclosed, barricaded, surrounded, protected, secured बाड़ लगाया हुआ

36. **Segregated** (adjective) – Separated, isolated, partitioned, divided अलग

37. **Confine** (verb) – Restrict, limit, restrain, imprison, trap सीमित करना

38. **Admittedly** (adverb) – Confessedly, openly, unquestionably, undoubtedly निस्संदेह/ बेशक

39. **Bounded** (adjective) – Confined, limited, restricted, constrained घिरा हुआ

40. **Tract** (noun) – Area, region, stretch, expanse, plot क्षेत्र

41. **Conception** (noun) – Understanding, notion, perception, idea, belief धारणा

42. **Beast** (noun) – Animal, creature, brute, being जानवर

43. **Co-exist** (verb) – Exist together, live together, cohabit साथ होना

44. **Fantasy** (noun) – Imagination, dream, illusion, vision कल्पना

45. **Draw on** (phrasal verb) – Utilize, use, employ, rely on, tap into उपयोग करना

46. **Vicinity** (noun) – Neighbourhood, locality, district, area, locale, surrounding area इलाका

47. **Prompt** (verb) – Encourage, urge, inspire, stimulate, provoke प्रेरित करना

48. **Evaluate** (verb) – Assess, judge, appraise, rate, measure मूल्यांकन करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Tiger Conservation Focus**: The editorial emphasizes the importance of improving the habitat that sustains tigers in order to increase their numbers in India.

2. **Tiger Census Update**: The Wildlife Institute of India and the National Tiger Conservation Authority recently updated tiger population estimates.

3. **Madhya Pradesh's Success**: M.P. reported 785 tigers, a fifth of the national count, showing a 50% increase since the last census.

4. **Bihar's Achievement**: Bihar also showed improvement, though it has less than 10% of M.P.'s tigers.

5. **Balancing Predator and Prey**: M.P. has been actively moving both tigers and their prey within the State to balance the populations.

6. **Reintroduction of Species**: In the last two decades, M.P. has reintroduced species like barasingha and gaur to new habitats.

7. **Translocation of Prey**: Prey species have been successfully translocated to different reserves and sanctuaries.

8. **Relocation Principles**: Principles of ecology insist that relocation be done within landscapes that are familiar to the species.

9. **Forest Conservation Act Amendments**: Recent changes allow more forest land to be diverted for industrial use, possibly leading to greater fragmentation within reserves.

10. **Challenges to Conservation Philosophy**: The increasing reliance on moving prey poses a problem to India's philosophy of conservation, which aims to avoid creating fenced, segregated spaces.

11. **Coexistence with Humans**: The conservation ethos of India includes restoring tiger numbers so that they can coexist with humans.

12. **Government's Role**: The difficulty in maintaining connected forest landscapes complicates the balance between man and beast.

13. **Need for Active Prey Management**: It's time for more States to implement active prey management policies, based on scientific expertise.

14. **Community Involvement**: Support from people living near reserves is essential in implementing these policies.

15. **Shifting Focus**: The editorial calls for a shift from merely focusing on carnivore numbers to evaluating and improving the habitat necessary to sustain these animals consistently.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern based

1. **Madhya Pradesh's success in reporting a 50% rise in tigers since the last census can be attributed to which of the following strategies, as mentioned in the passage? [Editorial Page]**
   A. Increasing the count of tigers in other states
   B. Actively moving both tigers and their prey within the State to balance predator and prey population
   C. Introducing new species of prey into the habitat
   D. Reducing the number of predators in the State

2. **According to the passage, what is the central concern or challenge that is highlighted in the context of India's conservation efforts?**
   A. The focus on relocating predator species to different reserves.
   B. The increasing difficulty in maintaining connected forest landscapes and the balance between predator and prey.
   C. The introduction of new species like barasingha to reserves like Satpuda and Bandhavgarh.
   D. The amendments to the Forest Conservation Act focusing on the expansion of industrial areas.

3. **What can be inferred about Madhya Pradesh's approach to maintaining the tiger population from the passage?**
   A. Madhya Pradesh relies solely on natural predation to maintain the predator-prey balance.
   B. Madhya Pradesh has experienced a decrease in tiger numbers over the years.
   C. Madhya Pradesh has actively managed both predator and prey populations through translocation and reintroduction.
   D. Madhya Pradesh has prioritized industrial development over forest conservation.

4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Satirical
   B. Informative
   C. Excited
   D. Sarcastic

5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The economic growth of Madhya Pradesh
   B. The popularity of tiger tourism in India
   C. The principles of relocating industrial areas
   D. The intervention and challenges in India's wildlife conservation efforts

6. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
   P. To rapid technological advancements of the digital era, while clinging to the tranquillity of nature and the quietude characteristic of the pre-mobile era
   Q. No wonder, the cohort has had the best of both worlds and could comfortably transition
   R. The 1990s era is not much cherished and hyped for no reason and the children who grew up then are special for the same

S. As one such child, my childhood memories are stacked cosily at the heart of waning handwritten letters and landline phones and carefully wired around the advent of wireless mobiles and portable laptops

   A. RSQP   B.QPSR   C.RPQS   D.SPRQ

7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

   P. In an era where climate change has become one of the most pressing global challenges, it's easy to feel overwhelmed and disempowered.

   Q. Whether it's reducing our carbon footprint, advocating for renewable energy, or making conscious choices in our daily lives, every individual has the power to contribute to the larger goal of protecting our planet.

   R. However, it's crucial to remember that even the smallest actions can have a significant impact on mitigating climate change. The power of small steps lies in their ability to create a ripple effect, inspiring others to follow suit and collectively create a meaningful change.

   S. Together, let's discover the immense power we hold as individuals and harness it to create a better and more sustainable future for generations to come.

   A. PSQR   B.PSRQ   C.SQPR   D.PRQS

8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

   P. I had no idea why the birds should be that hostile to one of their own kind. They, of course, knew the owl was a nocturnal bird and had no business to be around by day.

   Q. She led me to a window and showed me a large owl perched on the iron bracket of an awning.

   R. My daughter said it was a loud avian protest against the presence of an owl.

   S. One recent morning, I woke up to a cacophony of bird calls, and was puzzled.

   A. RPQS   B.RSPQ   C.SRQP   D.SPRQ

9. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

   P. Great English writers have created characters who have made a greater impact on the reader than those authors themselves.

   Q. But Oliver Goldsmith's Beau Tibbs, in his book Citizen of the World, is a class apart.

   R. Then there are Alexander Dumas's D'Artagnan and Agatha Christie's Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple.

   S. Sherlock Holmes is more famous than Arthur Conan Doyle!

   A. QSPR   B.PSRQ   C.QSRP   D.PQSR

10. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer**

   The research fellow defended / his thesis scholarly / and obtained the degree.

   A. his thesis scholarly
   B. The research fellow defended
   C. No error
   D. and obtained the degree

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

   The students found the professor's lectures to be incredibly _____.

    A. prosaic

    B. sesquipedalian

    C. convoluted

    D. lucid

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

His cellphone is / different and costlier / than mine.

    A. No error

    B. than mine

    C. His cellphone is

    D. different and costlier

13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

After months of _**arduous**_ practice, the team was finally ready to compete in the championship.

    A. Effortless

    B. Diligent

    C. Grueling

    D. Strenuous

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

My granny says that / it is all right / to get married young, / though I do not absolute agree with her a bit on this.

    A. to get married young

    B. My granny says that

    C. though I do not absolute agree with her a bit on this

    D. it is quite all right

15. **Select the most appropriate collocating word to fill in the blank**.

She was _____ for her hard work and dedication.

    A. criticized

    B. punished

    C. rewarded

    D. dismissed

16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for the word 'concise' in the following sentence.

The author's **concise** writing style made the complex subject matter easy to understand.

    A. verbose

    B. succinct

    C. pithy

    D. laconic

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.

The landfill fire in Brahmapuram, on March 2, has turned the spotlight on the State's ineffectual solid-waste management practices — from a widespread lack of waste segregation at source to

_____1_____ between contractors' actions to maintain the landfill and their obligations. This was not the first fire at Brahmapuram. Studies by the CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, in 2019 and 2020, concluded that the many fires released highly _____2_____ substances into their surroundings; they are also likely to have been released in this fire. These facts indicate two problems — solid waste accumulated at the site, and it was not removed quickly enough. And, also, two kinds of failure. First, Kochi's solid-waste management apparatus is too _____3_____ for the amount of waste it produces and the Brahmapuram waste-to-energy plant is dysfunctional. The former is a pan-India problem, due to overconsumption, low resource-use efficiency, and not handling such waste properly. Solid waste can be biodegradable, when it is ____4_____, or nonbiodegradable, when it is repurposed, combusted, or landfilled.

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**.
    A. Transparencies
    B. Contingency
    C. Discrepancies
    D. Buoyancy

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**.
    A. Tragic
    B. Toxic
    C. Problematic
    D. Voyeuristic

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**.
    A. Tenuous
    B. Notorious
    C. Obvious
    D. Ambitious

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**.
    A. Ousted
    B. Triggered
    C. Squeezed
    D. Composted

Answers

1. B   2.B   3.C   4. B   5.D   6. A   7. D   8.C   9.B   10.A   11.C

12. D   13.A   14.C   15.C   16.A   17.C   18.B   19.A   20.D   **[Practice Exercise]**

Explanations

1. **B) Actively moving both tigers and their prey within the State to balance predator and prey population**

    The passage specifically mentions that Madhya Pradesh has perfected the approach of actively moving both tigers, as well as their prey, within the State to balance predator and prey population. This is the strategy that has contributed to the 50% rise in tigers in the region. The other options are not supported by the the passage, and therefore, are incorrect.

2. **B) The increasing difficulty in maintaining connected forest landscapes and the balance between predator and prey.**

    The passage discusses the efforts made in relocating various species to new habitats and the principles of doing so. The main concern highlighted is the challenge in maintaining connected forest landscapes due to recent amendments to the Forest Conservation Act and the resultant fragmentation. This leads to more dependence on moving prey around and poses a conundrum to India's philosophy of conservation, which emphasizes the coexistence of humans and wildlife without creating segregated spaces. Thus, the main concern is the difficulty in maintaining this balance and connected landscapes, which aligns with option B. Options A, C, and D discuss aspects of the situation but don't capture the central concern addressed in the passage.

3. **C) Madhya Pradesh has actively managed both predator and prey populations through translocation and reintroduction.**

    The passage details Madhya Pradesh's efforts in actively moving both tigers and their prey within the State to balance predator and prey populations. The State has reintroduced species such as barasingha to new habitats and successfully supplemented prey species like chital through translocation. This demonstrates a concerted effort to manage both predator and prey populations, rather than relying solely on natural balance or prioritizing other concerns such as industrial development.

4. **B) Informative**

    The tone of the passage is informative as it provides detailed information about the conservation efforts in India, particularly regarding the population and relocation of tigers and their prey. The author presents facts and details about the subject without employing sarcasm, satire, or excitement, thus setting a tone of information sharing.

5. **D) The intervention and challenges in India's wildlife conservation efforts**

    The main theme of the passage is the intervention and challenges in India's wildlife conservation efforts. The author discusses how Madhya Pradesh has actively moved tigers and their prey to balance populations, the practice of species reintroduction and supplementation, and the potential issues caused by recent amendments to the Forest Conservation Act. The

entire passage centers around these aspects of wildlife conservation, making this the main theme

6. **A) RSQP**

Starting with R: Sentence R introduces the context of the 1990s era and why children who grew up then are special

S follows R: Sentence S begins with "As one such child," which refers to the children from the 1990s era mentioned in R.

Q follows S: Sentence Q states, "No wonder, the cohort has had the best of both worlds and could comfortably transition." The term "the cohort" refers to the group of children (such as the author) mentioned in S, who have had experiences of both pre-mobile and digital eras. The connection between the digital and pre-mobile worlds in S leads naturally to the transition mentioned in Q.

P follows Q: Sentence P expands on the theme from Q, describing how the cohort has adapted to the rapid technological advancements of the digital era while also appreciating the characteristics of the pre-mobile era. Since Q introduces this idea, it is logical for P to follow.

7. **D) PRQS**

P->R: Sentence P introduces the topic of feeling overwhelmed by the challenge of climate change. Sentence R starts with "However," a connector that suggests a contrast or response to something previously mentioned, in this case, the feelings of being overwhelmed and disempowered from sentence P.

R->Q: Sentence Q takes that idea further by providing specific examples of what those small actions might be. It fits naturally after R, as it continues to explain how individuals can contribute to protecting the planet.

Q-> S: Sentence S serves as a call to action, inviting the readers to harness that individual power for a sustainable future. It's a natural conclusion that encapsulates the theme of individual empowerment that runs through sentences P, R, and Q.

8. **D) SRQP**

S: This sentence introduces the problem, a loud noise of bird calls that puzzled the narrator. It's a logical starting point for the paragraph.

R: This sentence provides an explanation for the noise, so it's natural to follow the introduction of the problem in sentence S. Here, "it" refers to the cacophony mentioned in S, which connects the two sentences.

Q: The use of "She" in Q refers to the daughter mentioned in R, so it makes sense for Q to follow R. This sentence provides additional information and a visual description of the owl causing the protes.

P: Sentence P reflects on the hostility of the birds and provides additional information about the owl, making it a logical conclusion to the paragraph. The reference to "the owl" connects this sentence to the description in Q, and the use of "They" connects back to the birds mentioned in S.

9. B) PSRQ

P (starting sentence): Discusses the impact of characters created by great English writers, more significant than the authors themselves.

S: This statement directly builds upon the idea presented in sentence P, providing a specific example of a character that's more famous than its creator. It makes sense for S to come right after P as it follows the logic established in that initial statement.

R: The word "Then" at the beginning of this sentence indicates a continuation of the thought from the preceding sentences, which helps to solidify that R should come after S.

Q: The use of "But" suggests a contrast or exception to what has been previously stated. Since sentences P, S, and R have discussed characters outshining their authors, sentence Q presents a specific instance where a character is noted as being particularly distinct or unique, even among the examples previously mentioned. It wraps up the paragraph nicely by providing an extra insight.

10. A) 'Scholarly' के बदले 'in a scholarly manner' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि scholarly एक adjective है और verb (i.e. defend) की विशेषता adverb बताता है! जिस वजह से 'scholarly' को adverb में बदलने की आवश्यकता है!

11. C) Convoluted

   A. **Prosaic** (adjective) – Ordinary, commonplace, dull, unimaginative, साधारण

   B. **Sesquipedalian** (adjective) – Pompous, bombastic, grandiloquent, long-winded, शब्दाडंबरपूर्ण

   C. **Convoluted** (adjective) – Complicated, complex, intricate, tangled, जटिल

   D. **Lucid** (adjective) – Clear, transparent, intelligible, unambiguous, स्पष्ट

12. D) 'Different' के बाद 'from' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Different' के बाद उपयुक्त preposition 'from' आता है!

   • He is senior to and older than I.
   • His dress is different from and cheaper than mine.
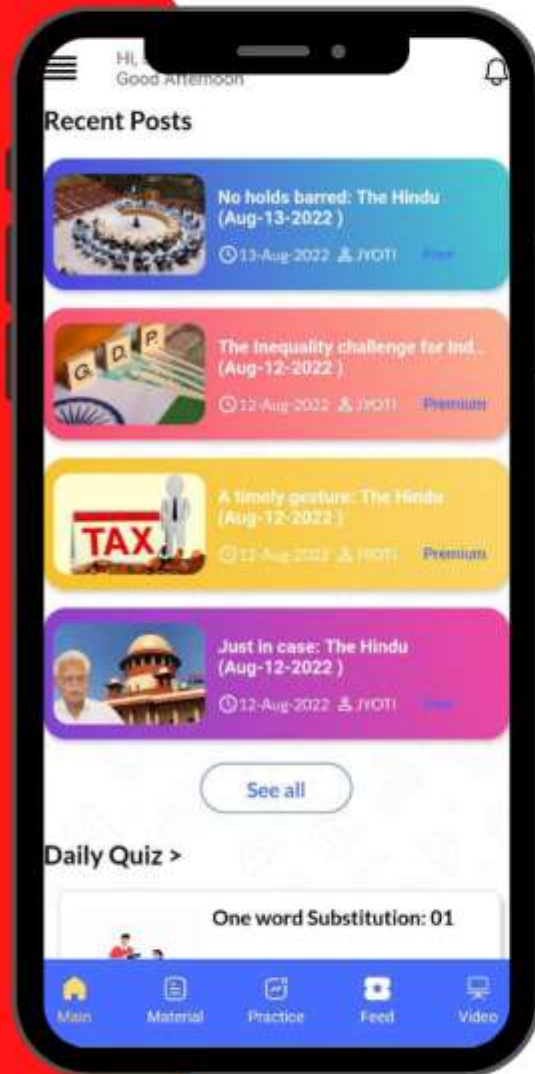
13. A. **Effortless**

   • **Arduous** (adjective) – Laborious, strenuous, grueling, taxing, demanding कठिन

   • **Diligent** (adjective) – Industrious, hardworking, assiduous, persistent, persevering परिश्रमी

   • **Grueling** (adjective) – Exhausting, tiring, wearing, demanding, punishing कठोर

   • **Strenuous** (adjective) – Rigorous, intense, energetic, forceful, vigorous कठोर

14. C) 'absolute' के बदले 'absolutely' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'agree' कि विशेषता, बताने के लिए एक adverb की जरूरत है! ध्यान रखे की absolute एक adjective है, जबकि absolutely एक adverb.

15. C) **rewarded**

- **Criticize** (verb) – Rebuke, denounce, castigate, berate, lambaste कटु आलोचना करना
- **Punish** (verb) – Penalize, discipline, chastise, reprimand, castigate सज़ा देना
- **Reward** (verb) – Compensate, remunerate, recompense, honor, award पुरस्कार देना
- **Dismiss** (verb) – Discharge, terminate, release, oust, remove बरखास्त करना

16. A) **Verbose** (adjective) – Wordy, longwinded, effusive, garrulous शब्दाडंबरपूर्ण

- **Concise** (adjective) – Brief, succinct, compact, laconic, to the point संक्षेप में
- **Succinct** (adjective) – Concise, brief, pithy, laconic, compact संक्षिप्त
- **Pithy** (adjective) – Succinct, concise, terse, laconic, compact सारगर्भित
- **Laconic** (adjective) – Terse, brief, succinct, concise, pithy संक्षिप्त

17. C) 'Discrepancies' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "discrepancies" का अर्थ होता है विवाद या असहमति, जो कि ठेकेदारों की भूमिका और उनकी दायित्वों के बीच की बात कर रहा है। 'Transparencies' का अर्थ होता है पारदर्शिता, 'Contingency' का अर्थ है आकस्मिकता, और 'Buoyancy' का अर्थ है तैराव, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

 ➢ 'Discrepancies' should be used because it means inconsistency or disagreement, which is referring to the conflict between contractors' actions to maintain the landfill and their obligations. Whereas 'Transparencies' means clearness, 'Contingency' means an unforeseen event, and 'Buoyancy' means the ability to float, which don't fit in this context.

18. B) 'toxic' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द विशेष रूप से उन पदार्थों को सूचित करता है जो जीवों के लिए हानिकारक हो सकते हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन और प्रदूषण के context में, टॉक्सिक पदार्थ वायरण्य का कारण बन सकते हैं। वहीं 'Tragic' का अर्थ है दुखद, 'Problematic' का अर्थ है समस्यापूर्ण, और 'Voyeuristic' का अर्थ है जोन की दृष्टिकोण में सही नहीं है।

 ➢ 'Toxic' should be used because it specifically refers to substances that can be harmful to living organisms. In the context of environmental change and pollution, toxic substances can be a cause of devastation. Whereas, 'Tragic' means sorrowful, 'Problematic' means fraught with problems, and 'Voyeuristic' doesn't fit in this context.

19. A.) 'Tenuous' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर कचरा प्रबंधन तंत्र की कमजोर व्यवस्था की बात हो रही है, जो बहुत सारे कचरे को संभालने में असमर्थ है। 'Notorious', 'Obvious', और 'Ambitious' इस context में सही अर्थ नहीं बताते हैं।

 ➢ 'Tenuous' should be used because it refers to the weak system of waste management that is unable to handle the large amount of waste. 'Notorious', 'Obvious', and 'Ambitious' do not convey the correct meaning in this context

20. D) 'Composted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संदर्भ में जिक्र किया गया है कि ठोस कचरा जीवाश्मीय हो सकता है, जिसे कम्पोस्ट किया जा सकता है। 'Ousted' का अर्थ है बाहर निकालना, 'Triggered' का अर्थ है प्रेरित करना, और 'Squeezed' का अर्थ है दबाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

➢ 'Composted' should be used because in the context it is mentioned that solid waste can be biodegradable, which can be composted. Whereas, 'Ousted' means to drive out or expel, 'Triggered' means to cause to begin, and 'Squeezed' means to press, which don't fit in this context.