

Noble intentions: On the PM Vishwakarma scheme for traditional workers

Artisans need a ready market for their products, not just **affordable credit**

The PM Vishwakarma **scheme** approved by the Cabinet on Wednesday to help traditional craftspeople and artisans **can** provide an economic **boost** to these professionals. Announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his Independence Day speech, the **scheme**, with an **outlay** of ₹13,000 crore, **provides** loans of up to a total of ₹3 lakh (in two **tranches**) at a **concessional** interest rate of 5%. It covers individuals from 18 trades such as **cobblers**, toy makers, **laundrymen**, **barbers**, **masons** and **coir weavers**. The government expects about five lakh families to be covered in the first year and 30 lakh families to benefit from the scheme over five years. But the scheme can help craftspeople and artisans only **to the extent** of freeing them from the difficulties they now face in accessing affordable credit from the formal banking system. However, the **support extended** to these struggling **artisanal** communities **could** come with its own risks **in the way of unintended consequences**. The **challenges** they face **are** far deeper than just the availability of cheap credit. By far the biggest of these that traditional art and craft professionals face is either the lack of **patronage** for their goods and services in the wider marketplace, or in the case of other trades, a **skewed undervaluation** of their economic output.

Crucially, **the lack** of access to **formal credit may** simply be a symptom rather than the cause of the **underlying** problem these communities face. No government scheme can help these communities **in the long run** unless it helps them **overcome** the **fundamental** problem of a lack of economic **viability** for their **output**. More seriously, if the scheme fails to open up new markets and simply extends loans to these communities in the name of promoting their welfare, it **runs the risk of** leaving not only the intended **beneficiaries** but also their families deeper in **debt**. Also, by **laying stress on** the **intergenerational** nature of knowledge **dissemination** in these communities, the scheme could **end up** leaving the next generation **willy-nilly stuck** for **perpetuity** in these traditional low-paying trades, many of which are practised in a caste **straitjacket**. The Vishwakarma scheme includes skilling programmes that offer a **nominal stipend** as well as financial help to purchase modern tools. Ultimately, the **success** of this **well-intentioned** scheme **will hinge on** its implementation, **an area** where the government **would** do well to **rope in** professionals with the **know-how** and **entrepreneurial flair** to help the craftspeople and artisans upgrade their **offerings** to **cater to** new markets and **tap** fresh opportunities. [Practice Exercise]

- **Crucially** (adverb) – Critically, significantly, importantly, remarkably, vitally महत्वपूर्ण रूप से।
- **Nominal** (adjective) – Insignificant, trifling, token, minimal, minor, small नाममात्र का
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Noble** (adjective) – Magnificent, impressive, splendid, great, superior
शानदार
2. **Artisan** (noun) – a worker in a skilled trade, especially one that involves making things by hand. कारीगर
3. **Affordable** (adjective) – Reasonable, economical, budget-friendly, cost-effective, modestly priced सस्ता
4. **Credit** (noun) – Loan, advance, trust, financing, capital ऋण
5. **Boost** (noun) – Lift, enhancement, improvement, augmentation, increase बढ़ावा
6. **Outlay** (noun) – Expenditure, spending, disbursement, outgo, expense खर्च/ लागत
7. **Tranche** (noun) – Portion, segment, slice, installment, part वित्तांश
8. **Concessional** (adjective) – Discounted, reduced, subsidized, preferential रियायती
9. **Cobbler** (noun) – Shoemaker, bootmaker, cordwainer जुता बनाने वाला
10. **Laundrymen** (noun) – Washer, launderer धोबी
11. **Barber** (noun) – Hairdresser, tonsorial artist नाई
12. **Mason** (noun) – Bricklayer, stonemason, builder राजमिस्त्री
13. **Coir weaver** (noun) – Someone who weaves fiber from coconut husks कोयर बुनने वाला
14. **To the extent** (phrase) – To the degree, insofar as, to the level इस हद तक
15. **Extend** (verb) – Broaden, expand, enlarge, widen; offer, give, proffer, present विस्तारित करना; देना
16. **Artisanal** (adjective) – Handcrafted, handmade, traditional हस्तनिर्मित
17. **In the way of** (phrase) – In terms of, with respect to, concerning के रूप में
18. **Unintended** (adjective) – Accidental, unanticipated, unplanned अनपेक्षित
19. **Consequence** (noun) – Result, outcome, repercussion परिणाम
20. **Patronage** (noun) – Support, sponsorship, backing, endorsement संरक्षण
21. **Skewed** (adjective) – Distorted, slanted, twisted, prejudiced, partial, विषम
22. **Undervaluation** (noun) – Underestimation, underpricing, underrating अधिमूल्यन
23. **Formal credit** (noun) – Loan taking from nationalized banks.

24. **Underlying** (adjective) – Basic, fundamental, inherent, core, main बुनियादी
25. **In the long run** (phrase) – Eventually, over time, in the end अंत में
26. **Overcome** (verb) – Succeed in dealing with (a problem or difficulty) काबू पाना
27. **Fundamental** (adjective) – Basic, primary, essential, elemental, foundational मौलिक
28. **Viability** (noun) – Feasibility, practicability, possibility, workability व्यावहारिकता
29. **Economic viability** (noun) – The ability of a project, decision, or endeavor to be successful from an economic perspective. आर्थिक विवेकीयता
30. **Output** (noun) – Production, yield, product, result उत्पादन
31. **Run the risk of** (phrase) – To face the danger or probability of. जोखिम में डालना
32. **Beneficiary** (noun) – Recipient, receiver, heir, donee, legatee लाभार्थी
33. **Debt** (noun) – Liability, obligation, loan, due कर्ज
34. **Lay the stress on** (phrase) – To emphasize or give importance to. जोर देना
35. **Intergenerational** (adjective) – Relating to, involving, or affecting several generations. पीढ़ीदार
36. **Dissemination** (noun) – Distribution, spreading, circulation, promulgation प्रसारण/ फैलाव
37. **End up** (phrasal verb) – Conclude, finish, wind up अंत में होना
38. **Willy-nilly** (adverb) – Inevitably, whether one likes it or not, unavoidably चाहे न चाहे
39. **Stuck** (adjective) – Trapped, caught, ensnared, snared अटकना
40. **Perpetuity** (noun) – Forever, for all time, endlessly अनंतकाल
41. **Straitjacket** (noun) – Constraint, restriction, limitation; anything immaterial that severely hinders or confines जंजीर/बंधन
42. **Stipend** (noun) – Allowance, salary, payment, remuneration वेतन
43. **Well-intentioned** (adjective) – With good intentions, well-meaning, sincere अच्छी नियत वाला
44. **Hinge (on)** (verb) – Depend, rely, base, rest निर्भर होना
45. **Rope in** (phrasal verb) – Recruit, bring in, involve शामिल करना
46. **Know-how** (noun) – Expertise, skill, ability, capability जानकारी/ विशेषज्ञता

47. **Entrepreneurial** (adjective) – Business-minded, innovative, pioneering उधमी

48. **Flair** (noun) – Talent, skill, aptitude, ability, knack, जन्मजात प्रवृत्ति या कौशल

49. **Offerings** (noun) – Product, item, article; a thing offered, especially as a gift or contribution. प्रस्तावित सामग्री

50. **Cater** (to) (verb) – provide someone with what is needed or required आवश्यकताएं पूरी करना

51. **Tap** (verb) – Utilize, exploit, draw upon उपयोग करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The PM Vishwakarma scheme aims to support traditional craftspeople and artisans.
2. Announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the scheme has a budget of ₹13,000 crore.
3. Beneficiaries can receive loans up to ₹3 lakh at a reduced 5% interest rate.
4. The scheme targets professionals from 18 traditional trades, including cobblers, toy makers, and coir weavers.
5. The government anticipates benefiting five lakh families in the first year and 30 lakh over five years.
6. The scheme aims to ease the difficulty these professionals face in accessing affordable credit.
7. However, there are potential risks and unintended consequences of this support.
8. One significant challenge is the limited patronage or undervaluation of their products and services in the broader market.
9. The lack of credit might be a symptom of the deeper issues these communities face, not the cause.
10. The scheme's effectiveness depends on enhancing the economic viability of their output.
11. Merely extending loans without creating new market opportunities can lead to increased debt for these communities.
12. The scheme could inadvertently keep the next generation tied to traditional, low-paying jobs often associated with caste.
13. The Vishwakarma scheme offers skill programs with a stipend and assistance to buy modern tools.
14. Successful implementation of the scheme is crucial.
15. Engaging professionals with expertise and entrepreneurial spirit can aid these artisans in accessing new markets and opportunities.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What, according to the passage, is the most significant challenge faced by traditional art and craft professionals under the PM Vishwakarma scheme?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Access to affordable credit from the formal banking system
 - B. Lack of patronage for their goods and services in the wider marketplace
 - C. The total amount of loans provided under the scheme
 - D. Concessional interest rate of 5% on the loans
2. **Based on the passage, which of the following is a potential risk of the PM Vishwakarma scheme?**
 - A. The scheme will result in an oversupply of traditional crafts in the market
 - B. The scheme may come with its own risks of unintended consequences
 - C. The scheme does not cover individuals from enough trades
 - D. The scheme does not provide enough funding to the artisans
3. **What is suggested as a potential risk of the PM Vishwakarma scheme for traditional workers according to the passage?**
 - A. It may lead to increased employment for the artisan community
 - B. It may exacerbate the debt situation of the beneficiaries and their families
 - C. It ensures that artisans will have a guaranteed market for their products
 - D. It focuses on providing high-paying jobs to traditional workers
4. **What is identified as a fundamental problem that traditional artisans and workers face, according to the passage?**
 - A. Lack of modern tools
 - B. Lack of access to formal credit
 - C. Lack of economic viability for their output
 - D. Lack of professional and entrepreneurial skills
5. **In the passage, what does the term "unintended consequences" imply with respect to the PM Vishwakarma scheme?**
 - A. The scheme will inevitably boost the artisans' income significantly.
 - B. The scheme may lead to outcomes that were not anticipated and may not be beneficial.
 - C. The scheme will ensure that all artisans will be free from financial debt.
 - D. The scheme will guarantee a market for the products of traditional craftspeople and artisans.
6. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The importance of skilling programmes for artisans
 - B. The need for affordable credit among traditional workers
 - C. The potential risks and shortcomings of the PM Vishwakarma scheme for traditional workers
 - D. The roles of various trades in Indian society
7. **Which of the following words is a synonym for "concessional" as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. Discounted
 - B. Prohibited

- C. Compulsory
 - D. Forbidden
8. Which of the following words is an antonym for "**patronage**" as used in the passage?
- A. Support
 - B. Neglect
 - C. Sponsorship
 - D. Favor

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

9. A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain
- A. Destitution
 - B. Stoic
 - C. Extempore
 - D. Relegate
10. One who compiles a dictionary
- A. Mores
 - B. Inadmissible
 - C. Lexicographer
 - D. Eternal
11. An agreement between two countries or groups to stop fighting
- A. Ceasefire
 - B. Secularism
 - C. Manual
 - D. Convoy
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. More column inches have been spent over the past week on the question posed to Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Washington than on the answer he gave at what was incorrectly billed an "unprecedented press conference".
 - Q. He has also discontinued the practice of Prime Ministers taking journalists on Air India One for foreign trips.
 - R. Previous Prime Ministers would hold on-board press conferences to save time, often having to shout over the hum of the aircraft as we journalists struggled to write notes amid the turbulence.
 - S. Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Modi does not address press conferences in India.
- A. PSQR B.PSRQ C.SQPR D.PRQS
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. There is little doubt that India was in the Mahalanobis-era nearly five decades prior to his passing on June 28, 1972.
 - Q. Today, in the midst of the shifting socio-economic dynamics in post-pandemic India, he is greatly missed.
 - R. Professor P.C. Mahalanobis, who introduced statistics to India, is a scientist whose absence is felt dearly even today.

- S. Mahalanobis's lifelong courtship with statistics, his unwavering and fearless leadership to advance a statistics and survey culture in India, the founding of the Indian Statistical Institute — "a mighty monument of his handicraft" — and his nurturing of a generation of outstanding academicians have all left behind an enduring legacy.
A. RPQS B.RSPQ C.SRQP D.SPRQ
14. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), adopted by the Ministry of Education
Q. To rank institutions of higher education in India, shows a noteworthy feature of Tamil Nadu
R. The Tamil Nadu experience, in congruence with the State's motto of development with social justice, offers an important insight for other States
S. Specifically, the 2023 NIRF ranking of the top 100 colleges in India reveals the consistent success of Tamil Nadu in providing higher education that is both of good quality and inclusive
A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
15. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. In a speech while addressing the Tamil diaspora in Tokyo
Q. In the course of his overseas tour in May 2023, to Singapore and Japan, to attract investments to the State, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, M.K. Stalin, had said that the Government of Tamil Nadu would protect the Tamil diaspora that has spread far and wide in search of education, business, and employment
R. He held forth the promise that his government and the ruling Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) would extend all support to the Tamil community.
S. He added that protecting the Tamil language meant protecting the Tamil community.
A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
16. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. More recently, there have been indications from the CPI(M) that Kerala intends to take the matter to the Supreme Court.
Q. Kerala's open market borrowing space is once again at the centre of a political row.
R. Kerala Finance Minister K. N. Balagopal described the decision as an attempt to "choke the State financially" and has demanded that the BJP government reverse it urgently.
S. The CPI (M)-led LDF government has slammed the Centre for drastically reducing the limit without providing any justifiable reason.
A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

Comprehension

AIMIM chief Asaduddin Owaisi has questioned the registration of a case against him, maintaining that the Delhi Police are displaying 'both-sidesism' due to their fear of prosecuting the former BJP functionaries in isolation. Pursuing all these remarks in a single probe and trial would mean that material must be gathered from various social media platforms against all of them — leading to a _____1_____ trial. The tactic of putting a 'part-of-a-larger-plot' spin on specific offences is not new. The Bhima Koregaon case was _____2_____ into a purported conspiracy to _____3_____ a Maoist insurrection; in the aftermath of the East Delhi riots, communal violence was linked with the Citizenship (Amendment) Act protests. If

the idea was to open up the larger field of political dissent in those cases, the strategy now seems to be to drag those who made vocal responses into the criminal ambit so that the original offence appears _____4_____ and becomes difficult to prosecute. Investigative agencies should pursue legal action against individuals in a proportionate manner and not through omnibus prosecutions just to give an impression of being 'balanced'.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. Unjustified
- B. Prolonged
- C. Unwarranted
- D. Unfinished

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. Authorized
- B. Permitted
- C. Transmogrified
- D. Unprepared

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

- A. Dwelling
- B. Enormous
- C. Foment
- D. Annihilation

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

- A. Required
- B. Unsettled
- C. Diluted
- D. Devastation

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B. Lack of patronage for their goods and services in the wider marketplace**

The passage mentions that the PM Vishwakarma scheme is aimed at helping traditional craftspeople and artisans by providing loans at a concessional interest rate, which is designed to free them from difficulties in accessing affordable credit. However, the passage also highlights that the challenges these professionals face are far deeper than just the availability of cheap credit. It specifically states that the most significant of these challenges is "either the lack of patronage for their goods and services in the wider marketplace, or in the case of other trades, a skewed undervaluation of their economic output." Thus, according to the passage, the lack of patronage for their goods and services in the wider marketplace is the most significant challenge faced by traditional art and craft professionals.

2. **B. The scheme may come with its own risks of unintended consequences**

The passage mentions that the support extended to the struggling artisanal communities through the PM Vishwakarma scheme could come with its own risks in the way of unintended consequences. It does not mention any specific risks, but it acknowledges the potential for risks associated with the scheme. Therefore, the statement that the scheme may come with its own risks of unintended consequences aligns with the passage.

3. B) According to the passage, one of the potential risks of the PM Vishwakarma scheme is that if it fails to open up new markets and only extends loans to these communities in the name of promoting their welfare, it runs the risk of leaving the intended beneficiaries and their families deeper in debt. This is directly reflected in option B. Options A, C, and D are not supported by the passage.

4. C) The passage mentions that the fundamental problem these communities face is the lack of economic viability for their output. It indicates that no government scheme can help these communities in the long run unless it helps them to overcome this fundamental problem. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is mentioned in the passage as a part of the scheme, but not as the fundamental problem. Option B is described as potentially a symptom rather than the cause of the underlying problem, and option D is suggested as something the government should consider in implementation but is not presented as the fundamental problem the artisans face.

5. **B) The scheme may lead to outcomes that were not anticipated and may not be beneficial.**

The passage mentions that the support extended to the artisanal communities through the PM Vishwakarma scheme could come with its own risks in the way of unintended consequences. "Unintended consequences" refer to outcomes that result from an action but were not the outcomes that were intended or planned. According to the passage, these unintended consequences could potentially be negative, such as leaving the beneficiaries and their families deeper in debt and possibly locking future generations into low-paying traditional trades.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect as they suggest certain guaranteed positive outcomes from the scheme, which the passage does not imply. The passage, in fact, is critical of the scheme and raises concerns about its potential negative consequences.

6. **C) The potential risks and shortcomings of the PM Vishwakarma scheme for traditional workers.**

The passage provides a detailed examination of the PM Vishwakarma scheme, its intent to help traditional craftspeople and artisans, and the potential risks associated with it. The author critically assesses the scheme and suggests that while it may help in terms of providing affordable credit, it does not necessarily address the underlying issues faced by these communities, such as the lack of a market for their products and the risk of leaving them deeper in debt. The passage emphasizes the need for the scheme to address these deeper issues for it to be truly effective. Thus, the focus of the passage is on the potential risks and shortcomings of the PM Vishwakarma scheme for traditional workers, making C the correct answer.

7. A) The word "**concessional**" in the passage refers to something offered or extended at a reduced or lowered rate. "Discounted" (Option A) is a synonym for concessional as it refers to something being offered at a reduced price or rate.
8. B) The word "**patronage**" in the passage refers to the support or sponsorship given to a person, organization, or cause. An antonym of "patronage" would be something that refers to the lack of support or sponsorship. "Neglect" (Option B) is an antonym for patronage as it refers to the failure to care for or attend to someone or something, thus indicating a lack of support.
9. **B) Stoic** – A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain स्थितिप्रज्ञ
 - **Destitution** – Lacking basic necessities of life अभाव
 - **Extempore** – Speech made without preparation तात्कालिक भाषण
 - **Relegate/Demote** – Reduce to a lower position पदावनति करना
10. **C) Lexicographer** – One who compiles a dictionary शब्दकोश संपादक
 - **Mores** – Customs and habits of a particular group
 - **Inadmissible** – That which cannot be admitted or allowed अस्वीकार्य
 - **Eternal** – Lasting or existing forever; without end or beginning
11. **A) Ceasefire** – An agreement between two countries or groups to stop fighting युद्धविराम
 - **Secularism** – View that education and other matters should be divorced from religion धर्मनिरपेक्षता
 - **Manual** – A book of instructions मार्गदर्शिका
 - **Convoy** – A group of vehicles travelling together काफ़िला
12. A.) **PSQR**

P: P starts with contrasting the attention given to a question posed to Prime Minister Modi and his answer at an “unprecedented press conference

S: S follows up with Modi's unusual practice of not addressing press conferences in India, unlike his predecessors, which ties back to the "unprecedented press conference" mentioned in P

Q: Q builds on this contrast by adding a specific detail about another way Modi's practices regarding the press differ from his predecessors: not taking journalists on Air India One during foreign trips

R: R follows by explaining what the previous Prime Ministers used to do, which Modi has discontinued per Q: they used to hold on-board press conferences

13. **B) RSPQ**

R: This statement introduces a character, Professor P.C. Mahalanobis, and gives us the context that he is greatly missed today. Likely to be the first statement, as it introduces the main character and sets the tone for the rest.

S: This statement further describes the work of Mahalanobis, mentioned with the possessive ‘his’ which likely refers back to Mahalanobis introduced in R. It makes sense for this to follow R as it expands on the character introduced in R.

P: This statement provides a time reference to Mahalanobis's era, which is mentioned to be around five decades prior to 1972. The use of ‘his’ in this statement likely refers back to Mahalanobis, making sense for this to follow after we have detailed information about Mahalanobis and his contributions, which are given in S

Q: This statement refers to the present day and states that Mahalanobis is greatly missed. The pronoun ‘he’ most likely refers back to Mahalanobis. It serves as a conclusion, linking the current state of India with the legacy of Mahalanobis, making sense for this to be the last statement.

14. **D) PQSR**

P: Starting with P sets the context by introducing the NIRF

Q: Q follows naturally, providing more specific information about the NIRF's function (ranking institutions of higher education in India) and introduces Tamil Nadu's noteworthy feature

S: S follows to provide specific recent data about Tamil Nadu's success in the 2023 NIRF rankings

R: R concludes by reflecting on the significance of the Tamil Nadu experience in relation to the state's motto and offering it as an insight for other states

15. **D) PQSR**

P: This sentence seems like a good starting point because it sets the scene, with M.K. Stalin addressing the Tamil diaspora in Tokyo

Q: This sentence provides further context on why M.K. Stalin was giving a speech (from sentence P), specifying the purpose of his tour and what he said during the speech. This naturally follows the setting created in sentence P.

S: After sentence Q, where the Chief Minister's promise to protect the Tamil diaspora is introduced, sentence S follows logically as it details what the Chief Minister added to his statement, further emphasizing the protection of the Tamil community through the protection of the Tamil language

R: This sentence logically follows S because after the Chief Minister's assertion in S that protecting the Tamil language is akin to protecting the Tamil community, R solidifies and reinforces this commitment by promising that the government and the DMK would extend all support to the Tamil community.

16. **C) QSRP**

Q: This sentence introduces the main topic or problem at hand, setting the context. It's quite clear that Q is the starting sentence as it lays the foundation for the entire paragraph.

S: This sentence provides a reaction to the problem mentioned in Q. It introduces the CPI (M)-led LDF government's stance on the issue, hence it should come after Q.

R: R elaborates on S by bringing in a detailed opinion from a key person, the Kerala Finance Minister. So, it should come after S

P: More recently, there have been indications from the CPI(M) that Kerala intends to take the matter to the Supreme Court.

17. B) 'Prolonged' का use होगा क्योंकि इस context में बताया गया है कि एक ही जांच और मुकदमे में इन सभी टिप्पणियों का परीक्षण करने का मतलब यह है कि उन सभी के खिलाफ विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों से सामग्री इकट्ठा करनी पड़ेगी, जो एक लंबे समय तक चलने वाली जांच को दर्शाता है।

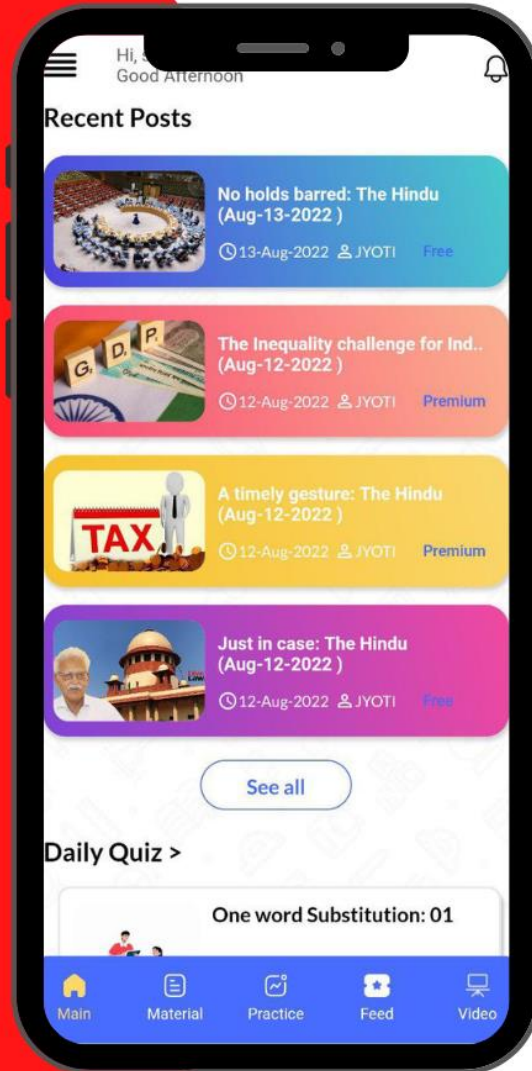
'Unjustified', 'Unwarranted', और 'Unfinished' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Prolonged' should be used because in this context it is explained that pursuing all these remarks in a single probe and trial would mean that material must be gathered from various social media platforms against all of them, indicating a trial that would last for an extended period of time. 'Unjustified', 'Unwarranted', and 'Unfinished' don't fit in this context.

18. C) 'Transmogrified' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "transmogrify" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को पूरी तरह से बदल देना, विशेषकर रूप में अजीब या हास्यास्पद रूप में। इस context में, 'Transmogrified' इसे स्पष्ट करता है कि Bhima Koregaon केस को एक कथित षड्यंत्र में बदल दिया गया था। जबकि 'Authorized' का अर्थ होता है अनुमति देना, 'Permitted' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, और 'Unprepared' का अर्थ है अतैयारी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Transmogrified' should be used because it means to completely transform something, especially in a surprising or magical manner. In this context, 'Transmogrified' clarifies that the Bhima Koregaon case was dramatically transformed into a purported conspiracy. Whereas, 'Authorized' means to give permission, 'Permitted' means to allow, and 'Unprepared' implies a lack of readiness, which don't fit in this context.

19. C' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "foment" का अर्थ होता है एक विद्रोह या असंतोष को उत्तेजित या बढ़ावा देना। इस संदर्भ में, 'foment' उपयुक्त शब्द है, क्योंकि यहां बात हो रही है किसी साजिश को उत्तेजित करने की। 'Dwelling' का अर्थ होता है निवास करना या विचार करना, 'Enormous' का अर्थ है विशाल, और 'Annihilation' का अर्थ होता है संपूर्ण नष्ट करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'C' should be used because "foment" means to instigate or foster a revolt or discontent. In this context, 'foment' is the appropriate word, as it is referring to instigating a purported conspiracy. 'Dwelling' means to live in or think about, 'Enormous' means extremely large, and 'Annihilation' means complete destruction, which don't fit in this context.
20. C. Diluted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "diluted" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को कमजोर या पतला कर देना। इस संदर्भ में, जब उन लोगों को भी आरोपों में शामिल किया जाता है जिन्होंने मौलिक अपराध के प्रतिक्रिया में जवाब दिया, तो मौलिक अपराध इतना पतला हो जाता है कि उसे मुकदमे में लाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। जबकि 'A. Required' का अर्थ होता है आवश्यक होना, 'B. Unsettled' का अर्थ होता है अनिश्चित या अस्थिर होना, और 'D. Devastation' का अर्थ है विनाश या बर्बादी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'C. Diluted' should be used because it means to make something weaker or thinner. In this context, when people who made vocal responses to the original offence are also included in the charges, the original offence appears so weakened that it becomes difficult to prosecute. Whereas, 'A. Required' means necessary, 'B. Unsettled' means uncertain or unstable, and 'D. Devastation' means destruction or ruin, which do not fit in this context.



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