

Driven to tears: On the government's move to arrest prices

Trade **curbs** on farm products **will distort** sowing preferences

With consumer food prices rising 11.5% in July, **likely** the third highest since the current **retail inflation** data series began in 2014, the government last Saturday made yet another **gambit** to arrest prices. A 40% export **levy** on onion exports was **imposed with immediate effect** till at least December 31. This move follows curbs on non-basmati rice **shipments** outside India in July, and stock limits on pulses and wheat imposed in June. **Onion exports**, which grew 65% last year, **accounted for** 8% of total domestic production. On Sunday, the government also announced a **hike** in **buffer stocks** of the **curry essential** by two lakh metric tonnes. **Onion traders and farmers**, in the **midst** of the first **upturn** in prices after almost two years, **were** not impressed. Markets were **shut** in protest in Nashik, Asia's largest onion trading hub, as farmers feared a **glut** and a price crash.

Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh account for almost 60% of India's onion supplies, and the **deficient rainfall** this month in parts of these States after excess rains in July **had put a question mark on** the moisture-sensitive **tuber's prospects** this kharif season. These worries likely **triggered** the recent **uptick** in onion prices from around ₹23 a kilo two months ago to over ₹31 by this Monday. Relative to tomatoes, the other **quintessential ingredient** for Indian curries, this price **surge** was not as **stark** yet, although some analysts **projected** prices per kilo to **touch** ₹60-₹70 by September. To **quell** onion farmers' **displeasure** at the export levy imposed without a floor price, Food and Consumer Affairs Minister Piyush Goyal on Tuesday promised that onions will be purchased at a "historical high" price of ₹2,410 per quintal, and buffer stock **procurements** will be **ramped up** further if needed. A Bank of Baroda report **cautioned** that **steps** such as export curbs also **have a tendency to reinforce** the **scarcity** factor worrying markets and **push up** prices further. How this attempt to balance the interests of consumers and farmers **plays out remains to be seen**. A **profligate use** of such **blunt policy interventions** **ends up** distorting sowing preferences in the coming year, especially in the very crops that **spurred** more **inflation** this year. **Building durable** food supply chains, especially for vegetables that are traditionally **susceptible** to price **volatility**, **needs** greater attention so that **monetary policy** can focus on growth concerns. **For instance**, if tomato imports from Nepal helped **cool** their prices from triple digit levels a month ago, it makes **eminent** sense to engage with the neighbour for a longer-term supply plan for vegetables with some **predictable** purchase **assurances** **built in**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Drive to tears** (phrase) – to cause (someone) to cry किसी को रुला देना
2. **Arrest** (verb) – Halt, stop, block, prevent, obstruct, रोकना
3. **Curb** (noun) – Restraint, check, control, restriction, limit, रोक लगाना
4. **Distort** (verb) – Twist, deform, alter, change, disfigure, विरूपित करना
5. **Sowing** (noun) – Planting, seeding, scattering of seeds, बुआई
6. **Retail inflation** (noun) – A measure of the increase in prices of consumer goods over a period.
7. **Gambit** (noun) – Strategy, tactic, ploy, maneuver, चाल
8. **Levy** (noun) – Tax, tariff, charge, duty, उपकर
9. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, institute, introduce, apply, लगाना
10. **With immediate effect** (phrase) – Right away, instantly, without any delay, तुरंत प्रभाव में
11. **Shipment** (noun) – Export निर्यातित माल
12. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Comprise, make up, total, constitute, represent बनाना
13. **Hike** (noun) – Increase, rise, boost, augmentation, वृद्धि
14. **Buffer stock** (noun) – a large supply of a commodity (= a crop, metal, fuel, etc.) that is bought and stored when extra is available, and sold when there is not enough, in order to control its price and quantity in the economy
15. **Curry** (noun as modifier) – Relating to a spicy dish of vegetables or meat, मसालेदार
16. **Essential** (noun) – Necessity, requirement, prerequisite, अत्यावश्यक वस्तुएं
17. **In the midst of** (phrase) – In the middle of, during, amidst, के बीच
18. **Upturn** (noun) – Improvement, upswing, recovery, revival, सुधार
19. **Shut** (verb) – Close, shut down, close the shutters, बंद करना
20. **Glut** (noun) – Surplus, excess, oversupply, प्रचुरता/ भरमार होना
21. **Deficient** (adjective) – Lacking, insufficient, inadequate, short, scarce अपर्याप्त/ कम
22. **Put a question mark** (phrase) – Cast doubt on, raise questions, question, challenge संदेह उत्पन्न करना
23. **Tuber** (noun) – the short thick round part of some plants, such as potatoes, which

- grows under the ground कंद (जैसे आलू) (जो ज़मीन के नीचे होता है)
24. **Prospect** (noun) – Outlook, possibility, potential, forecast संभावना
25. **Trigger** (verb) – Spark, initiate, set off, provoke, instigate प्रेरित करना
26. **Uptick** (noun) – Increase, rise, growth, boost इजाफा
27. **Quintessential** (adjective) – Perfect example, epitome, essence, model सर्वोत्तम
28. **Ingredient** (noun) – Component, element, part, constituent अंश/ घटक
29. **Surge** (noun) – Boost, upswing, increase, rise तेजी से बढ़ना
30. **Stark** (adjective) – Clear-cut, obvious, glaring, striking स्पष्ट
31. **Project** (verb) – Forecast, predict, estimate अनुमान लगाना
32. **Touch** (verb) – Reach, approach, get to, attain पहुँचना
33. **Quell** (verb) – Suppress, subdue, squash, repress दबाना/ शांत करना
34. **Displeasure** (noun) – Unhappiness, dissatisfaction, discontentment असंतोष
35. **Procurement** (noun) – Acquisition, obtaining, purchasing खरीददारी
36. **Ramp up** (phrasal verb) – Increase, escalate, boost तेजी से बढ़ाना
37. **Caution** (verb) – Warn, advise, alert सतर्क करना
38. **Tendency** (noun) – Inclination, propensity, proclivity प्रवृत्ति
39. **Reinforce** (verb) – Strengthen, bolster, fortify, buttress, underpin, मजबूत करना
40. **Scarcity** (noun) – Shortage, deficiency, lack, insufficiency, scarceness कमी
41. **Push up** (phrasal verb) – Raise, increase, elevate बढ़ाना
42. **Play out** (phrasal verb) – Unfold, transpire, occur घटित होना
43. **Remain to be seen** (phrase) – Yet to be determined, undecided, uncertain देखना बाकी है
44. **Profligate** (adjective) – Wasteful, extravagant, spendthrift फिजूलखर्च
45. **Blunt** (adjective) – Straightforward, frank, candid, direct, forthright प्रत्यक्ष
46. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, intercession, interference हस्तक्षेप
47. **End up** (phrasal verb) – Conclude, finish, result in अंत में होना

48. **Spur** (verb) – Motivate, stimulate, provoke
प्रेरित करना
49. **Inflation** (noun) – Price rise, price increase
मुद्रास्फीति
50. **Durable** (adjective) – Long-lasting, enduring, sturdy स्थायी
51. **Susceptible** (to) (adjective) – Prone to, vulnerable to, inclined towards
अतिसंवेदनशील होना, प्रभाव पड़ने योग्य
52. **Volatility** (noun) – Instability, unpredictability, variability अस्थिरता
53. **Monetary policy** (noun) – the measures taken by a central bank or other monetary authority to regulate the supply and cost of money in an economy to achieve certain goals, such as controlling inflation or promoting economic growth.
54. **Fiscal policy** (noun) – fiscal policy is the use of government revenue collection (taxes or tax cuts) and expenditure to influence a country's economy.
55. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, e.g. उदाहरण स्वरूप
56. **Cool** (verb) – Wane, abate, dampen, decrease, कम करना
57. **Eminent** (adjective) – Distinguished, renowned, prominent प्रमुख
58. **Predictable** (adjective) – Expected, foreseeable, anticipated पूर्वानुमानित
59. **Assurance** (noun) – Guarantee, promise, pledge आश्वासन
60. **Built in** (phrasal verb) – Incorporated, integrated, included समाहित

Summary of the Editorial

1. Consumer food prices rose by 11.5% in July, marking potentially the third-highest increase since 2014.
2. In response, the government imposed a 40% export levy on onion exports until at least December 31.
3. The onion export curb follows similar restrictions on non-basmati rice in July and stock limits on pulses and wheat in June.
4. Onion exports had grown by 65% the previous year, making up 8% of the country's total domestic production.
5. Following this decision, the government announced an increase in buffer stocks of onions by two lakh metric tonnes.
6. Onion traders and farmers were displeased by the decision, leading to markets shutting down in Nashik, fearing an oversupply and subsequent price crash.
7. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, supplying almost 60% of India's onions, experienced irregular rainfall patterns, affecting the onion harvest this season.
8. Consequently, onion prices have increased from ₹23 per kilo to ₹31 per kilo within two months.
9. Some analysts predict onion prices could escalate to ₹60-₹70 per kilo by September.
10. Food and Consumer Affairs Minister Piyush Goyal promised to buy onions at a historically high price of ₹2,410 per quintal, with further buffer stock procurements if required.
11. The Bank of Baroda report warned that export curbs might further exacerbate the scarcity issue and increase prices.
12. The outcome of this policy, attempting to cater to both consumers and farmers, is yet uncertain.
13. Overuse of such policy interventions can disrupt planting preferences for the following year, possibly leading to more inflation.
14. There's a pressing need for sturdy food supply chains, especially for vegetables vulnerable to price fluctuations.
15. Considering the stabilizing effect of tomato imports from Nepal on prices, a long-term supply plan with purchase assurances with neighboring countries could be beneficial.

Practice Exercise: SSC pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, why did the government impose a 40% export levy on onion exports?**
A. Because onion exports decreased by 65% last year. [Editorial page]
B. To increase buffer stocks of onions.
C. To arrest rising consumer food prices.
D. Due to a decrease in domestic onion production.
2. **What were the reasons for the recent increase in onion prices?**
A. A sudden surge in demand for onions in the market.
B. The imposition of an export levy without a floor price.
C. Excess rainfall in July followed by deficient rainfall in parts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.
D. A shortage of tomatoes in the market.
3. **What caution did the Bank of Baroda report offer regarding policy interventions on exports?**
A. They could help in reducing the price of onions in the market.
B. They would greatly benefit the farmers and exporters.
C. They might further reinforce the scarcity factor and increase prices.
D. They would decrease the overall exports from India.
4. Which word from the passage is a synonym for "strategy" or "ploy"?
A. Glut
B. Gambit
C. Uptick
D. Displeasure
5. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of which of the following actions to manage food price inflation in India?**
A. Imposing frequent export levies on various essential food items.
B. Increasing buffer stocks and offering higher procurement prices to farmers.
C. Building durable food supply chains and engaging in long-term supply plans with neighbouring countries.
D. Relying solely on monetary policy adjustments.
6. **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 availability of funds will be / ensured if they all tried to /submit the proposals on time.
A. The availability of funds will be
B. No error
C. submit the proposals on time
D. ensured if they all tried to
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who does not believe that God or Gods exist.
A. Irreverent
B. Atheist
C. Profane

- D. Blasphemous
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Sharp practice
- A. Dishonesty
B. Frequently
C. Briefly
D. Nearby
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 (Ordinance)/ On May 19, 2023, the President of India exercised legislative power under/ Article 123 of the Constitution, during the period /Parliament was in recess, to promulgate.
- A. Parliament was in recess, to promulgate The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 (Ordinance) On May 19, 2023, the President of India exercised legislative power under Article 123 of the Constitution, during the period
B. On May 19, 2023, the President of India exercised legislative power under Article 123 of the Constitution, during the period Parliament was in recess, to promulgate The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 (Ordinance).
C. On May 19, 2023, the President of India exercised legislative power under Article 123 of the Constitution, during the period The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 (Ordinance) Parliament was in recess, to promulgate
D. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 (Ordinance) Parliament was in recess, to promulgate On May 19, 2023, the President of India exercised legislative power under Article 123 of the Constitution, during the period
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**
The recent allegations have **put a question mark over** his future in the company
- A. To enhance reputation
B. To ask for clarification
C. To cast doubt on
D. To appreciate openly
11. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**
S1: The G-7 Hiroshima Summit is the first hosted by Tokyo since the 2008 summit and comes at a time when the world is faced with enervating challenges such as the war in Ukraine, the threat of nuclear proliferation, rapidly transpiring impacts of climate change, economic security, unstable supply chains and the impact and regulation of sensitive technologies.
S4: It was a moment to reinforce partnerships in a region that has become laden with security risks and is a key theatre for great power competition while simultaneously being the principal geography on which the trajectory of the rest of the world's fortunes depends.

P: The intensifying head-to-head clash between the United States and China has set alarm bells ringing.

Q: While the agenda for the Summit was expansive and ambitious, the imperative for the G-7 countries, led by Japan, appeared to be centered around the means to consolidate approaches toward the most pressing global issues while walking respective geopolitical tightropes.

R: Beginning with a trade war in 2018, U.S. policy towards China has morphed into a draconian technology denial regime aimed at hobbling China's rise.

S: For Tokyo, the Summit was driven, in large part, by the need to define and devise the means of navigating the complex geopolitical landscape of the Indo-Pacific in order to enable collaborations that would be functional as well as act as bulwarks.

- A. P and Q
- B. P and R
- C. P and S
- D. Q and S

12. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. Disturbed terribly, I realised that there was a decline
- Q. I was pained to see just a few people inside
- R. A few days ago, I visited the library in our town
- S. In the number of readers in libraries, which are fading out of modern life with people hardly visiting them

- A. RPSQ
- B. PSRQ
- C. RQPS
- D. PRQS

13. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. I am sure that you will choose the latter remembering how casually we clap and slap them to their doom
- Q. Of the common salt — you sprinkle a little and the fellow gets dehydrated to death!
- R. A leech cannot be disposed of that instantaneously; for that you need the 'weapon'
- S. Between a leech and a mosquito — the two bloodsuckers — which one will you face with confidence?

- A. PQSR
- B. RSPQ
- C. SRQP
- D. SPRQ

14. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. The only thing to fear is fear itself' -- a popular quote springs to mind in a social gathering where the young and old have settled down for a cozy chat after dinner.
- Q. I wonder about the impact of such spine-chilling myths on other youngsters who are absorbing every detail with rapt attention.
- R. It sparks a sudden interest in everyone, especially the kids. To my horror, a boy even suggests a way to summon a demon by pronouncing a certain phrase thrice while looking into the mirror.
- S. At a certain point, the talk revolves around the topic of ghosts and its related versions like vampires, banshees, zombies and what not!

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

15. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. When the subject of rewriting history is being debated across different platforms with different perspectives, I, as a student of history, finds something different to address.
- Q. We all talk about changing the academic curriculum, bringing new policies on education, changing the pattern of entrance examinations and what not.
- R. We ignore the crux of all these, knowingly or unknowingly.
- S. But I find all these as peripheral.
- A. SPQR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

16. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. On March 30, the Lahore High Court annulled the offence of 'sedition' in the Pakistan Penal code.
- Q. The printing press is alleged to have breached some provision of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
- R. The detainees were not accused of 'sedition,' but were booked for criminal conspiracy to cause public mischief and to deface public property.
- S. Embarrassingly, around the same time in India, the police registered a series of complaints in Delhi and in Ahmedabad, and also arrested several people, including owners of the printing presses involved, for posting anti-government (and specifically, anti-Modi) posters across town.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

Comprehension

Less than a month after the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council appeared to have sealed a _____ on the long-deliberated issue of the appropriate tax to be levied on casinos, horse racing and the booming online games industry, it was convened afresh this Wednesday to revisit the matter. The rethink on the Council's move to impose a 28% GST on the face value of bets placed by participants was ostensibly triggered by an _____ from industry and a nudge from the Electronics and IT Ministry that is steering the e-gaming policy. Online gaming players had termed it a _____ for the sunrise sector with billions of dollars in investments and thousands of jobs at stake, and _____ the levy is not in sync with global norms that tax the gross gaming revenue (i.e., their platform fees).

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

- A. Compact
- B. Aspect
- C. Artifact
- D. Derive

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

- A. Obscurity
- B. Exert
- C. Outcry
- D. Edifice

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

- A. Result of
- B. Lag behind
- C. Silver lining
- D. death knell

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

- A. Stressed
- B. Proposed
- C. Poised
- D. Intended

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **C) To arrest rising consumer food prices.**

The passage mentions that "With consumer food prices rising 11.5% in July... the government last Saturday made yet another gambit to arrest prices. A 40% export levy on onion exports was imposed with immediate effect till at least December 31." This indicates that the move to impose the export levy on onions was a strategy to control the increasing consumer food prices.

2. **C. Excess rainfall in July followed by deficient rainfall in parts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.**

The passage mentions that the deficient rainfall in parts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh after excess rains in July raised concerns about the onion crop for this kharif season. This, in turn, likely triggered the recent increase in onion prices.

3. **C. They might further reinforce the scarcity factor and increase prices.**

The passage states that the Bank of Baroda report cautioned that steps like export curbs have the potential to reinforce the scarcity factor worrying markets, which could, in turn, push up prices even more.

4. B) **"Gambit"** is a term often used to refer to a strategic move or ploy, especially in the context of making a calculated decision to gain an advantage. In the passage, the word is used in "the government last Saturday made yet another gambit to arrest prices," indicating it was a strategy or move by the government to control prices.

5. **C. Building durable food supply chains and engaging in long-term supply plans with neighbouring countries.**

The passage mentions that the government's intervention of imposing export levies and curbs may have short-term effects, but can also contribute to further price rise due to a reinforced scarcity factor. The author suggests that relying on such blunt policy interventions may distort sowing preferences for the next year. Towards the end of the passage, the author emphasizes the importance of "Building durable food supply chains" and the potential of long-term supply plans, like the example given with tomato imports from Nepal. This indicates that the author views structural and strategic solutions, such as building reliable supply chains and establishing long-term agreements, as more effective in addressing the issue than mere short-term interventions.

6. D) 'tried' के बदले 'try' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'will be' Future Tense में है, अतः 'if' Clause में Verb Present Tense में होगा; जैसे— If you try hard, you will succeed.

- 'try' will be used instead of 'tried' because in the main clause, the verb 'will be' is in Future Tense, so in the 'if' Clause, the Verb should be in Present Tense; Like— If you try hard, you will succeed.

7. B) **Atheist** (noun) – A person who does not believe that God or Gods exist. नास्तिक
- **Irreverent** (adjective) – Showing a lack of respect for people or things that are generally taken seriously. असम्माननी
 - **Profane** (adjective) – Showing disrespect or contempt for sacred things, especially religious beliefs or practices. अपवित्र
 - **Blasphemous** (adjective) – Speaking or behaving in a way that shows a lack of respect for God or religion. ईश्वरनिंदा करनेवाला
8. A) **Sharp practice** (idiom) – Dishonesty धोखाधड़ी
9. B) On May 19, 2023, the President of India exercised legislative power under Article 123 of the Constitution, during the period Parliament was in recess, to promulgate The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 (Ordinance)
10. C) **Put a question mark over** (phrase) – to cast doubt on संदेह डालना।
11. D) **Q and S.**
- P: It talks about a clash between the United States and China but does not provide context or tie into the topics listed in S1.
- Q: It gives insight into the Summit's agenda and the efforts of the G-7 countries to address global issues.
- R: Focuses on U.S. policy towards China but doesn't provide a broad context related to the G-7 summit or its wider implications.
- S: Discusses Tokyo's motivations for the Summit and mentions navigating the geopolitical landscape of the Indo-Pacific, which ties in with the theme of partnerships in S4.
12. C) **RQPS**
- R:** This sentence seems to introduce a situation or an event that sets the context for the other statements. The use of "a few days ago" gives a hint that this could be the opening sentence.
- Q:** This statement is a direct reaction or continuation from the situation introduced in sentence R. The pronoun "I" is referring to the same narrator who visited the library.
- P:** This sentence provides an elaboration or a consequence of the observation made in sentence Q. The phrase "Disturbed terribly" indicates a heightened emotional reaction that likely follows the initial observation (from Q).
- S:** This sentence is a continuation or extension of sentence P. It completes the thought begun in P about the decline, specifically detailing what kind of decline is being spoken about. The word "them" at the end of this sentence refers to "libraries" which links back to the main topic.
13. D) **SPRQ**
- S: S poses a question comparing two creatures.
- P: P answers the question posed in S by saying you'd likely choose "the latter" (which we assume is the mosquito based on "how casually we clap and slap them to their doom").

R: R provides further details about how a leech can't be killed easily.

Q: Q then explains a method (using salt) to kill the leech.

14. **B) PSRQ**

P: This sentence sets the scene: there's a social gathering happening, and people are settled for a chat.

S: This sentence indicates a change or progression in the topic of conversation at the gathering. It is a logical continuation of the cozy chat mentioned in Sentence P.

R: This sentence describes the reaction of the people to the topic introduced in Sentence S. The mention of the boy's suggestion shows the depth of the conversation and builds intrigue.

Q: This sentence is a reflection on the prior events and specifically relates to the suggestion made by the boy in Sentence R. Q comes after R because, after the startling suggestion made by the boy in R, the narrator is reflecting on the potential impact of these myths on young minds.

15. **D) PQSR**

P: Sentence P talks about a subject from a personal perspective, introducing a viewpoint of the speaker.

Q: Sentence Q continues this thread with the pronoun "We", implying a collective stance or opinion.

S: Sentence S has "But I" and refers to "all these", linking it to what was previously discussed (in Q).

R: R offers a final note or conclusion about the collective negligence.

16. **B) PSRQ**

P: This sentence sets the scene with a date and an important legal decision in Pakistan

S: S immediately draws a comparison to events happening around the same time in India, involving the police, arrests, and anti-government posters. The mention of "printing presses" in S gives a hint that Q might relate to it in some way.

R: R clears up the charges against the detainees, stating they were not accused of 'sedition' but for causing public mischief. It serves as a clarification to the arrests mentioned in S.

Q: Finally, Q elaborates on a specific aspect of the incident, detailing the accusations against the printing press.

17. A) 'Compact' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "compact" का अर्थ होता है समझौता या समझौता पहुँचाना।

जबकि 'Aspect' का अर्थ है पहलु या दृष्टिकोण, 'Artifact' का अर्थ है कृत्रिम वस्तु, और 'Derive' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना या उत्साहित होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Compact' should be used because it means an agreement or to come to an understanding. Whereas, 'Aspect' refers to a particular part or feature, 'Artifact' means a man-made object, and 'Derive' means to obtain or draw from, which don't fit in this context

18. C) 'Outcry' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "outcry" का अर्थ होता है जब किसी विषय पर जनता में बड़ा विरोध या आपत्ति होती है। यहाँ, उद्योग ने जो विरोध किया, वह इसी शब्द 'outcry' से अभिव्यक्त हो सकता है।

'Obscurity' का अर्थ होता है अस्पष्टता या अनजानता, 'Exert' का अर्थ है प्रयास या बल लगाना, और 'Edifice' का अर्थ है इमारत जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

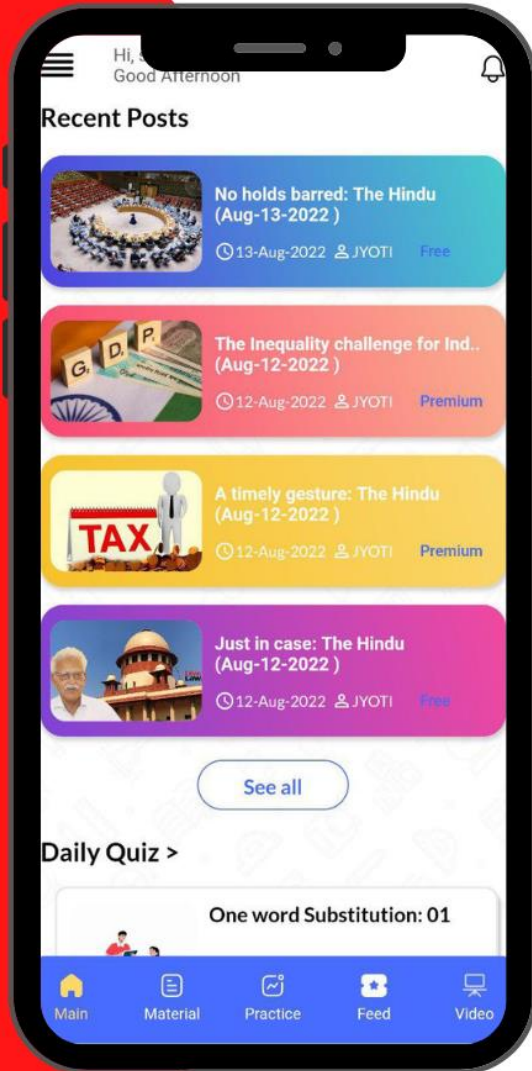
- 'Outcry' should be used because it refers to a strong public protest or disapproval. In this context, the industry's strong opposition can be aptly expressed by the term 'outcry'. On the other hand, 'Obscurity' means lack of clarity or unknown, 'Exert' means to apply force or effort, and 'Edifice' refers to a building, none of which fit the context correctly.

19. D) "death knell" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "death knell" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के अंत का संकेत या उसे नकारात्मक रूप में प्रभावित करने वाली घटना। जबकि 'Result of' का अर्थ है किसी कारण से हुआ, 'Lag behind' का अर्थ है पिछे रह जाना, और 'Silver lining' का अर्थ है बुरे समय में भी कोई अच्छा पहलू, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Death knell' should be used because it means an event signaling the end of something or having a negative impact. Whereas, 'Result of' implies caused by, 'Lag behind' means to fall behind, and 'Silver lining' signifies a hopeful aspect in a bad situation, which don't fit in this context.

20. A) 'Stressed' का अर्थ है किसी विषय पर जोर देना या उस पर प्राथमिकता देना। जबकि 'Proposed' का अर्थ है प्रस्तावित करना, 'Poised' का अर्थ है तैयार रहना, और 'Intended' का अर्थ है इरादा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Stressed' should be used because it means to emphasize or give priority to a subject. Whereas, 'Proposed' means to suggest, 'Poised' means to be ready, and 'Intended' means to have in mind as a purpose or goal, which don't fit in this context.



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