

## Talking about talking: On an India-China dialogue

Narendra Modi and Xi Jinping need to have **substantive** conversations on **ties**

India and China have once again **come away from** their talks with **starkly** different views of their ties. **The only talking point** from last week's brief conversation between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping **on the sidelines** of the BRICS Summit **revolved around** not what was said between them — which remains largely a **mystery as is** the way of “**informal**” **conversations** — but how it was said. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) released no statement on the talks, although Foreign Secretary Vinay Kwatra told reporters on August 24 that both had “**underlined** that the **maintenance** of peace and **tranquillity** in the border areas and **observing and respecting** the LAC **are essential** for the **normalisation** of the India-China relationship”. He added that they had decided to “**direct** their relevant officials to **intensify** efforts at **expeditious disengagement** and **de-escalation**”. A Chinese Foreign Ministry statement made no such mention, saying that Mr. Xi had said both sides “should **bear in mind** the overall interests” of ties and “handle properly” the border issue. The Chinese statement also said they had spoken at India's request, **prompting** “official sources” in New Delhi to tell reporters that it was China that had requested a more **structured bilateral** meeting, which India had **turned down**.

The **exchange** in South Africa **was** only the second known interaction between the leaders since the start of the LAC crisis in 2020. It took the MEA as long as eight months to **acknowledge** they had discussed the border in a conversation initially described as “**pleasantries**” exchanged at the G-20 in Bali in November 2022. India had, at the G-20 as well, **reportedly made clear** it was not willing for a more structured sit down exchange, although as videos showed, it was Mr. Modi who finally **initiated** the conversation with Mr. Xi. If the Modi government is concerned that speaking formally with Mr. Xi would **expose** it to Opposition **criticism over** China or **dilute** its messaging on “abnormal” ties, the **argument** that a dialogue is some **sort of concession** or a **victory** for Beijing **is** not a serious one. What **matters** more is what is said in the dialogue. In fact, a structured **dialogue** at the upcoming G-20 in New Delhi, which Mr. Xi is expected to attend, **would** give the Prime Minister the opportunity to **firmly** underline India's **stand**, in the clearest terms and at the highest level, that relations are **predicated on** peace and the future of the relationship **hinges on** China **restoring** the **status quo** and India's **patrolling** rights along the borders. The only **ostensible** reason for India's **reluctance** appears to be the government's **unfortunate** prioritisation of political **optics** over public interest in its **dealing with** China, which has also **led to** continuing **opacity** over what is currently **unfolding** along the border. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, apparently, seemingly, purportedly कथित तौर पर

## Vocabulary

1. **Dialogue** (noun) – Discourse, interchange, discussion, negotiation, conversation  
बातचीत
2. **Substantive** (adjective) – Essential, meaningful, significant, substantial, material महत्वपूर्ण
3. **Ties** (noun) – Relations, links, connections, bonds, affiliations संबंध
4. **Come away from** (phrase) – Depart from; leave with a specific feeling or impression
5. **Starkly** (adverb) – Clearly, sharply, noticeably, distinctly, plainly स्पष्ट रूप से
6. **On the sidelines of** (phrase) – meeting occurs at the same time as the scheduled meeting, but is not itself an item on the agenda.
7. **Summit** (noun) – Meeting, conference, conclave, convention, gathering शिखर सम्मेलन
8. **Mystery** (noun) – Enigma, secret, puzzle, riddle, conundrum रहस्य
9. **As is** (phrase) – in its present condition.
10. **Informal conversation** (noun) – Casual talk, chit-chat, chat, gossip, tete-a-tete अनौपचारिक बातचीत
11. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, underscore, stress, accentuate जोर देना
12. **Tranquillity** (noun) – Peace, calmness, serenity, placidity, stillness शांति
13. **Essential** (adjective) – Vital, crucial, necessary, indispensable, important अत्यंत आवश्यक
14. **Normalisation** (noun) – the process of bringing or returning something to a normal condition or state. सामान्यीकरण
15. **Direct** (verb) – Guide, lead, steer, instruct, command निर्देशित करना
16. **Intensify** (verb) – Strengthen, enhance, amplify, magnify, escalate बढ़ाना
17. **Expeditious** (adjective) – Swift, rapid, speedy, prompt, brisk तेज़
18. **Disengagement** (noun) – Withdrawal, detachment, separation, release पीछे हटना
19. **De-escalation** (noun) – Reduction, decrease, diminishment, abatement, moderation तनाव कम करना
20. **Bear in mind** (phrase) – Remember, keep in mind, consider, think of, be mindful of ध्यान रखना
21. **Prompt** (verb) – Urge, encourage, motivate, stimulate, induce प्रेरित करना
22. **Structured** (adjective) – Organized, arranged, ordered, systematic, methodical संरचित

23. **Bilateral** (adjective) – involving two parties, especially countries. द्विपक्षीय
24. **Turn down** (phrasal verb) – Reject, decline, refuse, dismiss अस्वीकार करना
25. **Exchange** (noun) – conversation, dialogue, meeting, discussion. बातचीत
26. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Admit, recognize, accept, concede, grant स्वीकार करना
27. **Pleasantry** (noun) – a polite and often slightly humorous remark, usually made to help other people feel relaxed मजाक/हलकी बातचीत
28. **Make clear** (phrasal verb) – Clarify, elucidate, explain, spell out स्पष्ट करना
29. **Initiate** (verb) – Begin, start, commence, inaugurate प्रारंभ करना
30. **Expose someone to criticism over** (phrase) – Make someone vulnerable to disapproval or fault-finding किसी बात पर किसी की आलोचना करना
31. **Dilute** (verb) – Weaken, reduce, lessen, diminish कमजोर करना
32. **Sort of** (phrase) – Kind of, in a way, to some extent प्रकार से
33. **Concession** (noun) – Compromise, allowance, adjustment, accommodation समझौता/ रियायत
34. **Victory** (noun) – Triumph, win, success, conquest विजय
35. **Matter** (verb) – Be important, be of consequence, be of significance मायने रखना
36. **Firmly** (adverb) – Strongly, resolutely, decisively मज़बूती से
37. **Stand** (noun) – Position, viewpoint, stance, perspective स्थिति/दृष्टिकोण
38. **Predicated (on)** (adjective) – Based on, established on, founded on आधारित होना
39. **Hinge (on)** (verb) – Depend on, be contingent on, be based on निर्भर करना
40. **Restore** (verb) – Reinstate, return, bring back पुनर्स्थापित करना
41. **Status quo** (noun) – Current situation, existing state, present state वर्तमान स्थिति
42. **Patrolling** (noun) – Surveillance, watch, guard, monitoring पहरा/ गश्त
43. **Ostensible** (adjective) – Apparent, seeming, outward प्रत्यक्ष
44. **Reluctance** (noun) – Unwillingness, hesitation, resistance अनिच्छा
45. **Unfortunate** (adjective) – Regrettable, lamentable, sad दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण

46. **Optics** (noun) – Perception, viewpoint, perspective, public relations दृष्टिकोण

47. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, cope with सामना करना

48. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to वजह बनना

49. **Opacity** (noun) – Obscurity, unclearness, murkiness अस्पष्टता

50. **Unfold** (verb) – Develop, evolve, occur, grow, expand, advance विकसित होना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. India and China hold differing perceptions of their ties post talks.
2. Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping had a brief conversation during the BRICS Summit.
3. The nature and content of their conversation remain unclear due to its informal nature.
4. The Indian Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) didn't release any official statement on the dialogue.
5. Foreign Secretary Vinay Kwatra mentioned that both leaders emphasized the importance of maintaining peace at the border.
6. Kwatra also said the leaders aimed to expedite disengagement and de-escalation.
7. Contrarily, the Chinese statement made no mention of such discussions.
8. The Chinese side also claimed the discussion was initiated upon India's request, while sources from India suggest otherwise.
9. This was only their second known interaction since the LAC crisis began in 2020.
10. The MEA took considerable time to admit that the border was a topic of conversation between the two leaders at a prior meeting.
11. Concerns arise that formal discussions with China might open the Modi government to domestic criticism.
12. The crux of the matter should be the content of the dialogue rather than the optics surrounding it.
13. A structured dialogue at the upcoming G-20 in New Delhi could offer an opportunity for India to firmly convey its stance.
14. The dialogue should emphasize that peaceful relations are contingent on China respecting the status quo and India's border patrolling rights.
15. The Indian government's reluctance for clearer discussions seems driven by political optics rather than public interest, leading to uncertainty about the border situation.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the nature of the conversation between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping during the BRICS Summit?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. The conversation was informal and specifics about what was said remain largely undisclosed
  - B. The conversation was entirely formal and detailed minutes of the meeting were released.
  - C. The conversation was in-depth, primarily focusing on trade and commerce between India and China.
  - D. Both leaders had identical perspectives and shared the same view on their ties
2. **Which of the following statements is true based on the passage about the post-talk releases from India and China?**
  - A. The MEA released a detailed statement, elaborating on every point discussed between the two leaders.
  - B. Both the Chinese and Indian statements completely aligned in their description of the talks.
  - C. China mentioned that the conversation took place at India's request, but sources in New Delhi claimed the opposite.
  - D. China stressed the importance of intensifying efforts at expeditious disengagement and de-escalation in their statement.
3. **Which of the following best describes the initial description of the interaction between the leaders at the G-20 in Bali in November 2022?**
  - A. It was a formal and structured dialogue about the LAC crisis.
  - B. It was a casual exchange where they discussed the border.
  - C. They had discussed the future of G-20 meetings in New Delhi.
  - D. The conversation was initially described as "pleasantries".
4. **What seems to be a reason for the Modi government's reluctance to have a structured dialogue with Mr. Xi according to the passage?**
  - A. The Modi government believes that speaking formally with Mr. Xi would improve relations between India and China.
  - B. The Modi government is concerned that a formal dialogue may expose it to Opposition criticism over China and dilute its messaging.
  - C. The Modi government believes that structured dialogues are a form of concession to Beijing.
  - D. The Modi government thinks that relations with China do not matter as long as peace is maintained along the borders.
5. What is the synonym of the word "**substantive**" as used in the passage?
  - A. Shallow
  - B. Inconsequential
  - C. Weighty
  - D. Surface-level
6. What is the synonym of the word "**opacity**" as used in the passage?

- A. Clarity  
B. Ambiguity  
C. Luminescence  
D. Transparency
7. What is the antonym of the word "**abnormal**" as used in the passage?  
A. Regular  
B. Bizarre  
C. Strange  
D. Weird
8. What is the antonym of the word "**intensify**" as used in the passage?  
A. Enhance  
B. Magnify  
C. Weaken  
D. Strengthen
9. **Based on the passage, what is the author's tone regarding the India-China dialogue?**  
A. Appreciative  
B. Neutral  
C. Concerned  
D. Celebratory
10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom  
She was so focused on the tiny details that she ***missed the woods*** for the trees.  
A. To pay attention to everything  
B. To overlook the obvious because of minor issues  
C. To feel lost and confused  
D. To plant more trees
11. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph**
1. Summer has arrived with fury in North India.  
A. There were also a few eagles circling the sky in ever increasing smaller circles  
B. It was one such relatively cooler morning today, when I noticed the birds flying in the sky  
C. This is that period of the season when you have rising heat, followed by a little cooling down that mostly  
D. The dust storms bring; if you are lucky, you may be blessed with a few drops of rain
2. I sat on my laptop later in the morning, and an eagle was still in the sky.  
A. BCDA                      B. CABD                      C. BADC                      D. CDBA
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**  
P. An 80-year-old was being driven to an old-age home.  
Q. Asked how he could be so happy when he had not even seen the place, he replied, "How does that matter?"  
R. I have decided to be happy."  
S. He was jubilant, talking about the wonderful time he was going to have.

- A. PSQR                      B.PSRQ                      C.SRQP                      D.PRQS

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

- P. Spending in favour of capital expenditure  
 Q. Similarly, last year's Budget too ignored social  
 R. For welfare schemes in real terms, at a time of post-COVID-19 recovery when welfare spending should have been a priority  
 S. This year's Union Budget was criticised by experts over a decline in allocations
- A. RPQS                      B.RSPQ                      C.SRQP                      D.SPRQ

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

- P. On May 7, at 7.30 in the evening, fisherman Kunnummal Saidalavi was relaxing at home in Puthankadappuram when he got a call.  
 Q. Filled with dread knowing that his wife and four children were among the passengers, Saidalavi rushed to the estuary, located about 10 km away.  
 R. He told Saidalavi that a boat had capsized in the Poorappuzha estuary in Tanur.  
 S. A friend, who sounded frantic, was on the line.
- A. QSPR                      B.PSRQ                      C.QSRP                      D.PQSR

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

- P. A five-month-old infant born to a Rohingya refugee died in a detention or holding centre in Jammu in July.  
 Q. Refugee women and children are also seen in the same space  
 R. As the explosion occurs, one can hear the shrieks of women and see children running in panic.  
 S. A viral video shows the police tear gassing a small congested area in the holding centre.
- A. SPRQ                      B.PSQR                      C.QSRP                      D.QPSR

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

- P. Most of us do not count our blessings, but instead crave for more  
 Q. The first step towards correcting ourselves lies in realising our follies, and then taking steps towards corrective and remedial action  
 R. Because by pointing at flaws of others, we tend to cover up our own  
 S. It should not start from blaming or mudslinging
- A. QSPR                      B.PSRQ                      C.QSRP                      D.PQSR

**Comprehension**

The Digital Data Protection Bill, 2023, was passed in the Lok Sabha on Monday and will now have to be cleared by the Rajya Sabha. The fresh iteration, which has \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ a few drafts, seems to have incorporated suggestions made to \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ 2022 version, although it is not clear what the submissions were as the consultation process was not \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ by the government. The highlight of the Bill is the provision that personal data of an individual, the data principal, may be processed by an entity or a person, the data fiduciary, for a lawful purpose only after the consent of the data principal or "for certain legitimate uses". These "uses" are situations where such data may be processed without \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ the data principal's consent, such as by government agencies for providing licences, welfare benefits, permits and services.



Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**
  - A. Undergone
  - B. Erroneous
  - C. Milestone
  - D. Component
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
  - A. It's
  - B. Its
  - C. They
  - D. Those
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
  - A. Remain to be seen
  - B. Brought to light
  - C. Play a role
  - D. In terms of
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
  - A. Shocking
  - B. Preceding
  - C. Regarding
  - D. Obtaining

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. **A) The conversation was informal and specifics about what was said remain largely undisclosed.**

The passage mentions that the conversation between the two leaders was on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit and revolved around not what was said between them, indicating it was informal. The passage also states that what was said "remains largely a mystery as is the way of 'informal' conversations."

2. **C) China mentioned that the conversation took place at India's request, but sources in New Delhi claimed the opposite.**

The passage mentions that the Chinese Foreign Ministry statement said they had spoken at India's request, but "official sources" in New Delhi told reporters that it was China that had requested a more structured bilateral meeting.

3. **D) The conversation was initially described as "pleasantries".**

The passage mentions that the conversation was initially described as "pleasantries" exchanged at the G-20 in Bali in November 2022. The other options are either not mentioned or are not accurately depicting the initial description

4. **B) The Modi government is concerned that a formal dialogue may expose it to Opposition criticism over China and dilute its messaging.**

The passage states that if the Modi government is worried about speaking formally with Mr. Xi, it might be due to the fear of exposing itself to Opposition criticism over China or diluting its messaging on "abnormal" ties. While the passage does mention the idea of dialogue as a concession, it dismisses this idea, saying it is "not a serious one."

5. C) Weighty

"Substantive" का अर्थ होता है 'ठोस' या 'महत्वपूर्ण', जिसका synonym 'Weighty' है। ("Substantive" means 'solid' or 'significant', synonymous with 'Weighty'.)

6. B) Ambiguity

"Opacity" का अर्थ होता है 'अस्पष्टता' या 'धुंधलापन', जिसका synonym 'Ambiguity' है। ("Opacity" means 'lack of clarity' or 'obscurity', synonymous with 'Ambiguity')

7. A) Regular

"Abnormal" का अर्थ होता है 'असामान्य' या 'अनियमित', जिसका antonym 'Regular' है। ("Abnormal" means 'unusual' or 'irregular', the antonym is 'Regular'.)

8. C) Weaken

"Intensify" का अर्थ होता है 'मजबूती से बढ़ाना' या 'तीव्र करना', जिसका antonym 'Weaken' है। ("Intensify" means 'to increase in strength or magnitude', the antonym is 'Weaken'.)

9. **C) Concerned**

The author expresses a tone of concern throughout the passage regarding the India-China dialogue. This is evident in statements such as "India and China have once again come away from their talks with starkly different views of their ties" and "the only ostensible reason for India's reluctance appears to be the government's unfortunate prioritisation of political optics over public interest in its dealing with China". The author emphasizes the need for clear, structured dialogue between the two countries and the importance of transparency in their interactions.

10. B) **Missed the woods** (phrase) – To overlook the obvious because of minor issues प्रमुख बातों को छोटी-छोटी चीजों की वजह से अनदेखा कर देना

11. D) **1CDBA2**

1: This sentence sets the context about the summer season in North India.

C: Sentence C provides a description of the summer season ("This is that period of the season" it indicate summer season) mentioned in sentence 1.

D: Sentence D seems to be a continuation of C as it provides more details about the "cooling down" mentioned in C.

B: Sentence B talks about a cooler morning and observing birds. This could logically come after D which talks about the cooling from the storms.

A: Sentence A provides further details on the eagles which were part of the "birds" mentioned in B.

2: This follows A, where the eagles are mentioned, and it logically follows the timeline set in the earlier sentence

12. A) **PSQR**

**P:** P introduces an 80-year-old man being driven to an old-age home. It establishes the setting.

**S:** S then describes the mood of the man, "He was jubilant...". The pronoun "He" clearly refers to the "80-year-old" from sentence P, hence connecting them.

**Q:** Q raises a query about his happiness ("Asked how he could be so happy when he had not even seen the place"). This question can logically come after establishing his mood in S.

**R:** Q ends with "he replied, "How does that matter?" R provides the conclusion to his statement with "I have decided to be happy."

13. C) **SRQP**

**S:** The sentence "This year's Union Budget was criticised by experts..." serves as an introduction, stating a fact about the current year's budget. So, S should be the first sentence.

**R:** The sentence R "For welfare schemes in real terms,..." provides the reason or context for the criticism mentioned in S.

**Q:** The use of the word "Similarly" in sentence Q indicates that it is drawing a comparison with a preceding sentence or idea. After talking about this year's budget, it is natural to talk about "last year's Budget" as a comparison. Hence, Q follows R.

**P:** The sentence Q ends with "...ignored social", which is incomplete in meaning and thought. Sentence P "Spending in favour of capital expenditure" completes the thought begun in Q. It elaborates on how the budget ignored social welfare - by choosing to spend on capital expenditure.

14. B) **PSRQ**

**Using option elimination method:**

P gives us information about a date, time, and what the person (Saidalavi) was doing, which seems like a potential start to the story. None of the other sentences (Q, R, S) seem to have a starting context.

**So, it's highly likely that the sequence starts with P.**

S talks about a friend who sounded frantic on the line, which seems like a direct follow-up to P where Saidalavi got a call. So, the sequence after P should be S.

R provides the actual information that the friend relayed during the call. So, after S, it should be R.

**Finally, Q** describes Saidalavi's reaction to the news given the personal connection he had with the passengers. So, Q should come after R.

A) QSPR – Incorrect, as it doesn't start with P

B) PSRQ – Correct

C) QSRP – Incorrect, as it also doesn't start with P

D) PQSR – Incorrect, as this disrupts the logical flow of receiving the call and then getting the news about the boat.

15. B) **PSQR**

**P:** Sentence P introduces a "holding centre in Jammu."

**S:** Sentence S references this "holding centre" when talking about the "small congested area." This indicates that S should come after P to maintain the coherence.

**Q:** Then, after talking about the police action in a congested area (S), it's logical to mention that there are "refugee women and children" in that same space (Q) to provide a context.

**R:** Once we know that women and children are present (Q), the next logical step is to mention the reaction of these individuals to an alarming situation, such as an explosion (R).

16. D) **PQSR**

**P:** P gives a general statement that provides a context for the entire paragraph. It discusses a common human trait that will be addressed in the subsequent sentences

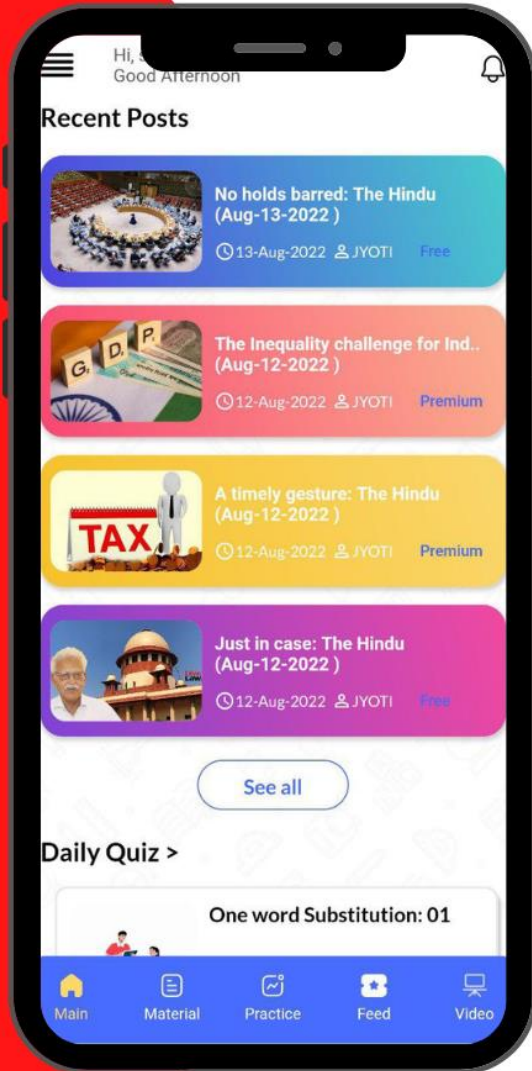
**Q:** Q mentions "correcting ourselves," which is a natural progression from the observation in P about not counting our blessings. The use of the word "first step" in Q implies a reaction or solution to the problem stated in P.

**S:** The use of the phrase "It should not start from" in S refers to the "correcting" part in Q. S mentions that correction shouldn't start with "blaming or mudslinging."

**R:** R further explains why we shouldn't blame others - "Because by pointing at flaws of others,

we tend to cover up our own." The word "Because" in R is acting as a connector, providing a reason for the previous statement in S.

17. A) 'Undergone' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "undergone" का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रक्रिया से गुजरना या अनुभव करना। इस context में, ड्राफ्ट को कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया है। 'Erroneous' का अर्थ है गलत, 'Milestone' का अर्थ है महत्वपूर्ण चरण या घटना, और 'Component' का अर्थ है घटक या हिस्सा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Undergone' should be used because it means to have experienced a process or change. In this context, the draft has been revised. Whereas, 'Erroneous' means mistaken or wrong, 'Milestone' refers to a significant stage or event, and 'Component' means a part or element, which do not fit in this context.
18. B) 'Its' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Its' a possessive pronoun होता है और यहाँ पर यह 2022 के version को सूचित कर रहा है। 'It's' का अर्थ होता है 'it is', 'They' एक plural pronoun है, और 'Those' भी plural demonstrative pronoun context में प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Its' should be used because it is a possessive pronoun indicating ownership or association and here it refers to the 2023 version. 'It's' translates to 'it is', 'They' is a plural pronoun, and 'Those' is also used in a plural context, which don't fit in this context.
19. B) 'Brought to light' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Brought to light" का अर्थ होता है प्रकट करना या जनता के सामने लाना। जबकि 'Remain to be seen' का अर्थ है देखना बाकी है, 'Play a role' का अर्थ है कोई भूमिका निभाना, और 'In terms of' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Brought to light' should be used because it means to reveal or make something known. Whereas, 'Remain to be seen' implies something is yet to be observed or determined, 'Play a role' means to have a part or function, and 'In terms of' indicates a particular aspect or perspective, which don't fit in this context.
20. D) 'Obtaining' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में बात हो रही है data principal की सहमति प्राप्त करने की। "Obtaining" का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना जो इस context में सही है। जबकि 'Shocking' का अर्थ है अचछंभित करनेवाला, 'Preceding' का अर्थ है पूर्ववर्ती, और 'Regarding' का अर्थ है संदर्भ में, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Obtaining' should be used because in this context, it refers to getting the consent of the data principal. Whereas, 'Shocking' means surprising, 'Preceding' means coming before, and 'Regarding' implies concerning or in reference to, which don't fit in this context.



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