

## India that is Bharat: On a name game

There is no need for one name to be given **primacy** over the other

India and Bharat have both **evoked** the same emotions among **patriots** for **decades**, but these **labels** of **pride** have now been **weaponised** for **narrow** political **ends**. The Bharatiya Janata Party government at the Centre has decided to use Bharat instead of India in some official communication and documents, a **practice** that its **representatives** say **will** now **expand**. 'India, that is Bharat,...' is how the Constitution of India names the country, and the use of one or the other has been largely contextual all this while. The cultural **echoes** of Bharat have never been in doubt, and the current **hype** around it is more about a campaign to **discard** the use of India, as if both cannot exist in **harmony**. **India**, according to this telling, **is** a foreign **imposition**, and hence unsuitable for national **dignity**. **Bharat**, linked as it is to various ancient sources, **goes** beyond the **geographical** and cultural **landscape** that **constitutes** the modern republic of India. In that sense, both names are an **outcome** of India's nation-building journey. **Labouring** to **tease out** the foreign from the **native** in the **expanse** of this nation that **hosts** a **multitude** of **ethnic**, **linguistic**, and **genetic diversity** and that has been formed **as a result of millennia** of **migrations** and **cross-currents** of human interactions **serves** no purpose other than creating new **flashpoints** in society.

This **farcical hubbub** hoisted upon the country **should** have been allowed to **dissipate** and **recede**, but the **knee-jerk reaction** of the Opposition gave it the **aura** of a fundamental identity question before the nation. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh has been asking for **privileging** the use of Bharat over India **for long**, but the Opposition **bloc's decision** to **label** itself INDIA as an **acronym** also **might** have influenced the BJP's **hurry** in the naming exercise. **Far from demonstrating** a nation's strength and pride, the government's name game **undermines** the confidence and **soft power** of the nation. Bharat has been part of popular culture, political and cultural idioms, and literature across many Indian languages. Similarly, India is also used by millions within and outside the country who **yearn** for its progress. It is possible that contexts and **constituencies** of these **proper nouns** might **vary**, but that is the very reason to **desist** from attempting to **impose** the use of one and **edge out** the other. Whether it is India or Bharat, the **essence** of the meaning that it **conveys** **remains** the same. The **needless juxtaposition** of the two names **should** not affect the bonding of the **inhabitants in the pursuit of a misplaced** cultural **combat**. Let India and Bharat **coexist** as they have always been. [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Primacy** (noun) – Preeminence, importance, predominance, prevalence, superiority प्रधानता
2. **Evoke** (verb) – Invoke, elicit, induce, arouse, summon पैदा करना
3. **Patriot** (noun) – Nationalist, loyalist, supporter, devotee, compatriot राष्ट्रप्रेमी
4. **Decade** (noun) – Period of 10 years दशक
5. **Label** (noun) – Tag, sticker, marker, badge, insignia टैग
6. **Pride** (noun) – Self-esteem, dignity, honor, self-worth, self-respect गर्व
7. **Weaponise** (verb) – Convert into weapon, militarize, arm, equip हथियार बनाना
8. **Narrow** (adjective) – Restricted, limited, tight, confined, constricted संकीर्ण
9. **Ends** (noun) – Goals, objectives, purposes, aims, targets उद्देश्य
10. **Representative** (noun) – Delegate, envoy, emissary, spokesperson, agent प्रतिनिधि
11. **Expand** (verb) – Extend, enlarge, increase, broaden विस्तार करना
12. **Echoes** (noun) – Reverberations, resonances, reflections, repeats, ringings गूँज
13. **Hype** (noun) – Exaggeration, overstatement, promotion, publicizing अधिक प्रचार
14. **Discard** (verb) – Reject, dispose of, throw away, abandon त्यागना
15. **Harmony** (noun) – Accord, concord, unity, agreement, amity सामंजस्य
16. **Imposition** (noun) – Enforcing, infliction, forcing, implementation थोपना/ आरोपण
17. **Dignity** (noun) – Respect, honor, self-respect, decorum गरिमा
18. **Geographical** (adjective) – Topographical, territorial, cartographic भौगोलिक
19. **Landscape** (noun) – the distinctive features of a sphere of activity; situation, backdrop, setting, circumstance परिदृश्य
20. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, compose, make up, establish गठित करना
21. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, conclusion, end result परिणाम
22. **Labour** (verb) – work hard; make great effort. मेहनत करना, प्रयास करना
23. **Tease out** (phrasal verb) – Extract, obtain, elicit, derive धीरे धीरे समझाना या निकालना
24. **Native** (noun) – Indigenous person, original inhabitant, local देशवासी

25. **Expanse** (noun) – a very wide space or area फैलाव, प्रसार
26. **Host** (verb) – hold, present, accommodate, lay on उपस्थित होना
27. **Multitude** (noun) – A large number of people or things भारी संख्या
28. **Ethnic** (adjective) – Racial, cultural, tribal जातीय
29. **Linguistic** (adjective) – Language-related, philological, grammatical भाषा संबंधित
30. **Genetic** (adjective) – Hereditary, inherited, inborn, congenital आनुवांशिक
31. **Diversity** (noun) – Variety, multiplicity, range, assortment, mixture विविधता
32. **As a result of** (phrase) – Due to, because of, on account of, consequent to के कारण
33. **Millennia** (noun) – Thousands of years, ages, long periods सदियों
34. **Migration** (noun) – movement from one part of something to another. प्रवास
35. **Cross-current** (noun) – a situation or tendency marked by conflict with another
36. **Serve** (verb) – Function, work for, be of use के रूप में कार्य करना
37. **Flashpoint** (noun) – Crisis point, critical moment, turning point संकट स्थल
38. **Farcical** (adjective) – Ridiculous, laughable, comedic हास्यास्पद
39. **Hubbub** (noun) – Uproar, commotion, clamor शोरगुल
40. **Hoist** (on/upon) (verb) – raise or haul up. उठाना
41. **Dissipate** (verb) – (with reference to a feeling or emotion) disappear or cause to disappear. गायब हो जाना
42. **Recede** (verb) – Diminish, lessen, decline, wane कम होना
43. **Knee-jerk** (adjective) – Unthinking, immediate, mindless, thoughtless विचारहीन
44. **Knee-jerk reaction** (noun) – Spontaneous reaction, automatic response, reflex reaction स्वाभाविक प्रतिक्रिया
45. **Aura** (noun) – Atmosphere, ambience, air आभास
46. **Privilege** (verb) – Favor, advantage, benefit प्राथमिकता देना
47. **For long** (phrase) – For a considerable time लंबे समय तक
48. **Bloc** (noun) – Alliance, association, coalition, federation गुट
49. **Label** (verb) – to describe someone or something using a particular word or phrase, often unfairly करार दिए जाना

50. **Acronym** (noun) – Abbreviation, short form संक्षिप्त रूप
51. **Hurry** (noun) – Rush, haste, urgency जल्दी
52. **Far from** (phrase) – Not at all, nowhere near, away from, different from, not nearly, से अलग
53. **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show, exhibit, display प्रदर्शित करना
54. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, compromise, diminish कमजोर बनाना
55. **Soft power** (noun) – the ability to achieve one's goals without force, esp by diplomacy, persuasion, etc.
56. **Yearn** (for) (verb) – Desire, long for, crave for लालसा होना
57. **Constituency** (noun) – Electorate, voters, body of voters निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
58. **Proper noun** – A name of a particular person, place, or thing विशेष संज्ञा
59. **Vary** (verb) – Differ, change, alter अलग होना
60. **Desist** (verb) – Stop, cease, discontinue, abstain, refrain, रोकना
61. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, foist, thrust upon थोपना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. India and Bharat have evoked similar patriotic sentiments for years.
2. However, these names are now being used for narrow political interests.
3. The BJP government plans to use 'Bharat' over 'India' in some official documents.
4. The Constitution of India states "India, that is Bharat..." implying both names are acceptable.
5. The current emphasis on Bharat appears to be a move to discard the name India.
6. There's a narrative suggesting "India" is a foreign concept, unsuitable for the country's national dignity.
7. Bharat has connections to ancient sources and captures more than just the geographical entity of modern India.
8. Both names are a product of the nation's historical and cultural evolution.
9. Highlighting the foreign vs. native argument in the context of India's rich diversity creates unnecessary divisions.
10. The unnecessary debate gained traction due to the Opposition's response, giving it undue importance.
11. The RSS has been advocating for the use of Bharat over India for a while.
12. The Opposition's choice to label itself "INDIA" might have expedited the BJP's naming decision.
13. The government's "name game" can weaken national confidence and soft power.
14. Both names, India and Bharat, have their places in culture, language, and the global perspective.
15. The essence of both names is the same, and their unnecessary juxtaposition should not divide the country's inhabitants.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best describes the perspective presented in the passage regarding the names 'India' and 'Bharat'?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. Both names have been weaponised for narrow political objectives and used interchangeably in different contexts historically
  - B. The use of 'India' is a recent foreign imposition that doesn't carry the weight of history like 'Bharat' does.
  - C. 'Bharat' has always been the primary name for the country, while 'India' has been a secondary title.
  - D. The country should officially adopt 'Bharat' in place of 'India' to honor its ancient roots.
2. **Based on the passage, what is suggested about India's nation-building journey?**
  - A. It has always prioritized the name 'India' over 'Bharat'.
  - B. It was only influenced by foreign entities, leading to the adoption of the name 'India'.
  - C. It encompasses a vast expanse of ethnic, linguistic, and genetic diversity formed from centuries of migrations and human interactions.
  - D. The Constitution of India only recognizes the country as 'Bharat'.
3. **According to the passage, what might have influenced the BJP's haste in the naming exercise?**
  - A. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh's continuous demand to prioritize 'Bharat'.
  - B. The Opposition bloc's decision to brand themselves with the acronym 'INDIA'.
  - C. The government's desire to showcase national strength and pride.
  - D. The popular culture and political idioms associated with 'Bharat'.
4. **Which of the following best describes the author's viewpoint regarding the usage of 'India' and 'Bharat'?**
  - A. 'Bharat' should be given precedence over 'India' due to its cultural significance.
  - B. 'India' is more internationally recognized and should be used for official purposes.
  - C. The naming issue should be left to the discretion of the current ruling party.
  - D. Both names should be allowed to coexist without one being imposed over the other.
5. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the debate on the names "India" and "Bharat"?**
  - A. Supportive of prioritizing one over the other.
  - B. Neutral, presenting just the facts.
  - C. Critical of the politicization of the names.
  - D. Indifferent to the entire debate.
6. Which of the following synonyms best represents the word '**primacy**' as used in the passage?
  - A. Superiority
  - B. Triviality
  - C. Modernity
  - D. Obscurity
7. Choose the option that rectifies the **incorrectly** spelt underlined word.  
Mr. Singh is a phenomenally sucsesful salesperson.
  - A. sucessful

- B. successfull  
C. successful  
D. sucesfull
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
**Grow**  
A. Shrink  
B. Crimp  
C. Plant  
D. Alter
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Enjoying or affording warm secure shelter or cover and opportunity for ease and contentment  
A. Undisturbed  
B. Easeful  
C. Untroubled  
D. Snug
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Kind, generous, and forgiving  
A. Magnificent  
B. Grandiloquent  
C. Portentous  
D. Magnanimous
11. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
A. In a train crash, in February, which included many students, triggering mass protests, and  
B. There was a festering scandal about wiretapping Opposition politicians, military figures and journalists that put the Greek government under pressure;  
C. More than 200 migrants drowned off the coast in a boat tragedy just before the elections  
D. 57 people were killed  
**Which of the following is the correct order?**  
A. B, D, A, C  
B. A, B, C, D  
C. D, A, B, C  
D. B, C, A, D
12. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom  
He realized he was running out of time, so he put the ***pedal to the metal*** to finish the project.  
A. To work slowly and steadily  
B. To give someone a surprise  
C. To work or act with maximum effort or speed  
D. To hide a secret
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**  
P. India, home to several regional cuisines, has been welcoming to travellers and strangers since time immemorial.

- Q. Cheese has even made its journey to regional Indian dishes such as dosa. The fact that cheese had its origin in the Arab world does not make us love “cheese dosa” any lesser.
- R. These features amalgamated with the indigenous culture in no time and today, we embrace cakes, noodles, cheese and pancakes.
- S. They brought with them their culture, traditions, technologies and food habits.
- A. SQRP                      B.PSRQ                      C.SRQP                      D.PRQS
14. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. This pain is not yours, this is not mine, but ours.
- Q. Traffic jams have forced a small section of citizens to prefer public transport that largely excludes roadways.
- R. It is common in everyone’s life. It is quite common in cities and towns across the world.
- S. A traffic jam is painful.
- A. QRSP                      B.QSRP                      C.RSQP                      D.SPRQ
15. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Sunday being a holiday,
- Q. It was eight in the morning
- R. Most of the residents were in or around the colony park
- S. There was early morning mist, but it evaporated with the rising sun
- A. QSPR                      B.SRPQ                      C.QPRS                      D.PQSR
16. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. I faintly remember Gandhiji’s visit to Baloda Bazaar and his public meeting held near Sabzi Mandi
- Q. Bhagwati Prasad Gupta, 98, the only surviving person in the locality who had seen Gandhiji during his “Harijan” tour
- R. Though Baloda Bazaar was a small town, a huge crowd had gathered for the Mahatma’s darshan,” recollected
- S. I was a small child then and had gone to see him out of curiosity
- A. QSPR                      B.PSRQ                      C.QSRP                      D.PQSR

### Comprehension

On Saturday, the Union government imposed a 40 per cent duty on onion exports. The duty, which will remain in place till December 31, \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ aimed at ensuring sufficient supply of onions in the domestic market at a time when prices are just about \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ upwards. The average modal retail price of onions is currently at Rs 30, compared to Rs 25 this time last year, as per the Department of Consumer Affairs’ data. The latest action, which may seem excessive, \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ to suggest that the government is concerned about onions going the way of tomatoes: Tomato prices had soared in July, retailing above Rs 200 in parts of the country. While those prices are now \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ around Rs 80, they are still roughly twice higher than their year-ago levels.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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



- B. Are
  - C. Is
  - D. Were
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
- A. Inching
  - B. Deceiving
  - C. Astounding
  - D. Misleading
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. Supports
  - B. Seems
  - C. Perspectives
  - D. Impulses
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. Plunge
  - B. Hovering
  - C. Stimulating
  - D. Arrive

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

- A) Both names have been weaponised for narrow political objectives and used interchangeably in different contexts historically.**  
 The passage mentions, "India and Bharat have both evoked the same emotions among patriots for decades" and "these labels of pride have now been weaponised for narrow political ends". This shows that both names have historically been used interchangeably and are now being politicized.
- C) It encompasses a vast expanse of ethnic, linguistic, and genetic diversity formed from centuries of migrations and human interactions.**  
 The passage describes, "India's nation-building journey... has been formed as a result of millennia of migrations and cross-currents of human interactions". This highlights the diverse nature of the country's formation and its extensive history.
- B) The Opposition bloc's decision to brand themselves with the acronym 'INDIA'.**  
 The passage mentions, "The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh has been asking for privileging the use of Bharat over India for long, but the Opposition bloc's decision to label itself INDIA as an acronym also might have influenced the BJP's hurry in the naming exercise."
- D) Both names should be allowed to coexist without one being imposed over the other.**  
 The conclusion of the passage states, "Let India and Bharat coexist as they have always been." This suggests the author's view that neither name should be given priority, and both should be allowed to persist in their own contexts.
- C) Critical of the politicization of the names.**  
 The passage expresses a clear disapproval of the current efforts to prioritize one name over the other and of politicizing the issue. Phrases like "weaponised for narrow political ends," "farical hubbub," and "needless juxtaposition" indicate a critical tone.
- A) Superiority**  
 In the context of the passage, the statement "There is no need for one name to be given primacy over the other" suggests that there is no need to prioritize or give superior importance to one name over the other. Hence, 'Superiority' is the synonym that best represents 'primacy' in this context.
- C) The correct spelling of 'sucsesful' is 'successful,' which means "having achieved a lot of success" सफल, सम्पन्न.**
- A) Grow (verb) – Increase in size, expand, enlarge, develop, swell. बढ़ना**  
 Antonym: **Shrink (verb) – Reduce in size, contract, diminish, decrease, lessen. सिकुड़ना**

  - Crimp (verb) – Compress, pinch, squeeze, confine. चिमटाना**

- **Plant** (verb) – To put a plant in the ground so that it can grow; not an antonym. पौधा लगाना
  - **Alter** (verb) – Change, modify, adjust, amend; not an antonym. बदलना
9. D) **Snug** (adjective) – Enjoying or affording warm secure shelter or cover and opportunity for ease and contentment. आरामदायक
- **Undisturbed** (adjective) – Not interrupted or bothered; peaceful. शांत
  - **Easeful** (adjective) – Full of ease; comfortable; calm. सुखमय
  - **Untroubled** (adjective) – Not concerned or affected; free from disturbances. बेफ़िकर
10. D) **Magnanimous** (adjective) – Kind, generous, and forgiving. उदार
- **Magnificent** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive. शानदार
  - **Grandiloquent** (adjective) – Using high-flown or bombastic language. आडंबरी
  - **Portentous** (adjective) – Done in a pompously or overly solemn manner so as to impress. अभिशाप-जैसा

11. **A) B, D, A, C**

In para jumble we discuss three distinct events. The correct order would be to talk about the wiretapping scandal, then mention the train crash and the number of casualties, followed by the boat tragedy.

Correct order is **B, D, A, C**

There was a festering scandal about wiretapping Opposition politicians, military figures and journalists that put the Greek government under pressure; 57 people were killed in a train crash, in February, which included many students, triggering mass protests, and more than 200 migrants drowned off the coast in a boat tragedy just before the elections.

12. **C) Pedal to the metal (phrase)** – To work or act with maximum effort or speed: अधिकतम प्रयास या गति से काम करना या कार्रवाई करना

13. **B) PSRQ**

**P:** Sentence P sets the context of the paragraph by introducing India and its welcoming nature. The mention of "several regional cuisines" and the fact that India has been welcoming "since time immemorial" serves as a broad introduction to the theme of the paragraph.

**S:** Sentence S picks up this theme with "They brought with them..." The pronoun "They" in Sentence S refers to "travellers and strangers" from Sentence P, showing the Noun-Pronoun relationship. It makes logical sense for S to follow P because it tells us what these travellers and strangers brought with them.

**R:** Sentence R begins with "These features..." The word "These" is a demonstrative pronoun which needs a reference point. The reference in this case is the "culture, traditions, technologies and food habits" mentioned in Sentence S. Hence, R logically follows S,

continuing the story of how the features brought by travelers merged with India's indigenous culture.

**Q:** Sentence R ends by listing some of the foods embraced by India: "cakes, noodles, cheese and pancakes." Sentence Q dives deeper into one of those items, "cheese," providing a more detailed look at its integration into regional dishes. The flow from R to Q is maintained as Q offers a deeper dive into the broader topic introduced by R.

14. **D) SPRQ**

**S:** This is a general statement introducing a topic (traffic jam), setting the stage for the next sentences. It doesn't refer to any prior information, so it's most likely our opening sentence

**P:** This sentence starts with the word "This", a demonstrative pronoun that typically refers to something mentioned just before. In this case, it refers to the "pain" caused by traffic jams mentioned in S, indicating that P should follow S.

**R:** The pronoun "It" is used here, likely referring to the 'pain' of traffic jams, which is mentioned in S and further elaborated on in P. This suggests that R should follow P.

**Q:** This sentence provides a detail related to traffic jams and their consequences. It's more specific than the other sentences and provides a consequence of the widespread nature of traffic jams discussed in R. Hence, Q logically follows R.

15. **A) QSPR**

**Q:** This sentence establishes the time, which is important in arranging other events in sequence. It doesn't rely on any other sentence for context.

**S:** The mention of "early morning" connects well with "eight in the morning" from sentence Q. Hence, S comes after Q as it describes the condition at that time.

**P:** This sentence provides a reason for an observation or action that might follow. Since people generally rest or enjoy leisure activities on holidays, it's logical to think about what they would be doing on this particular Sunday.

**R:** This is a continuation of the observation, showing what the residents were doing on this Sunday holiday.

16. **B) PSRQ**

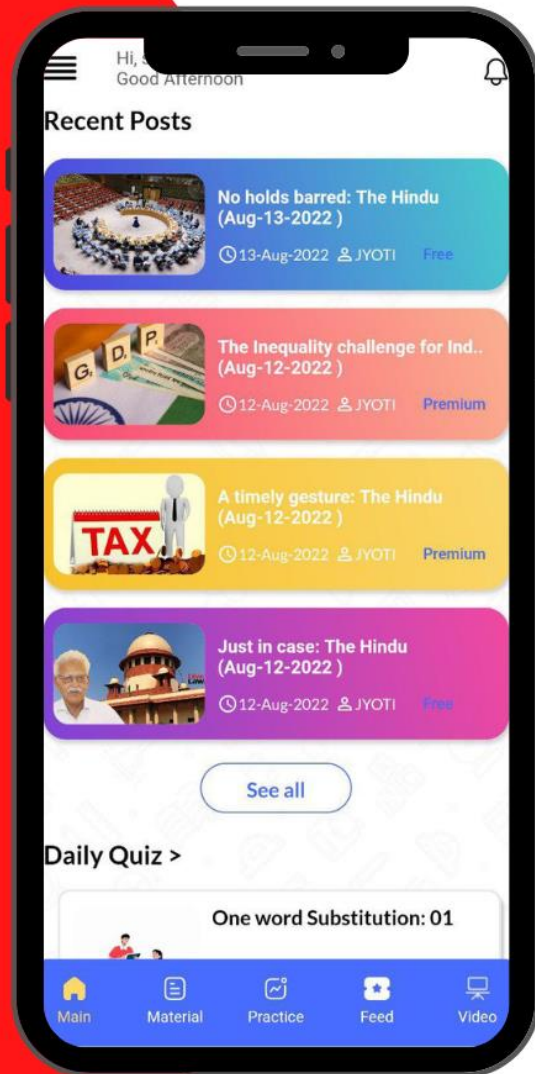
**P:** P gives an introduction to Gandhiji's visit to Baloda Bazaar. It establishes the context.

**S:** The use of the word "then" in S refers to the time Gandhiji visited Baloda Bazaar mentioned in P. So, S continues the personal narrative introduced in P.

**R:** R continues the description of the event (Gandhiji's visit) described in P. The word "Though" indicates that it is providing additional information about the visit. Also, the word "recollected" at the end of R indicates someone is recalling the event

**Q:** The ending word "recollected" in R matches with the beginning of Q, indicating that Bhagwati Prasad Gupta is the one recalling or recollecting the memories of Gandhiji's visit

17. C) यहाँ "The duty" singular है, इसलिए "is" सही है। वाक्य में "The duty" को subject के रूप में present किया गया है और इसलिए "is" यहाँ सही है। 'Was' और 'Were' past tense में प्रयुक्त होते हैं जबकि 'Are' plural subjects के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।  
'Is' should be used because it agrees with the singular subject "The duty" in the sentence. Here, "The duty" is presented as the subject, making 'is' appropriate. While 'Was' and 'Were' are used in the past tense, 'Are' is used for plural subjects, which are not appropriate in this context.
18. A) 'Inching' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "inching" का अर्थ होता है धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना। sentence में उल्लेख किया गया है कि प्याज की कीमतें अभी अभी ऊपर जा रही हैं, इसलिए 'inching' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Deceiving' का अर्थ है धोखा देना, 'Astounding' का अर्थ है अच्छा लगना, और 'Misleading' का अर्थ है भ्रान्त करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Inching' should be used because it means to move slowly or by a small amount. The sentence mentions that onion prices are just about starting to rise, making 'inching' fitting here. Whereas, 'Deceiving' means to deceive or trick, 'Astounding' means to amaze, and 'Misleading' means to cause someone to have a wrong idea, which don't fit in this context.
19. B) 'Seems' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "seems" का अर्थ होता है प्रतीत होना या जैसा लगता है। sentence में mention किया गया है कि सरकार को चिंता है कि प्याज के मूल्य टमाटर की तरह बढ़ सकते हैं। इसलिए 'seems' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Supports' का अर्थ है समर्थन करना, 'Perspectives' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण, और 'Impulses' का अर्थ है अचानक की हुई प्रेरणा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Seems' should be used because it means to appear or give the impression. The sentence mentions that the government's action suggests they are concerned about the rising prices of onions, making 'seems' fitting here. Whereas, 'Supports' means to uphold or back, 'Perspectives' means a point of view, and 'Impulses' implies a sudden urge, which don't fit in this context.
20. B) 'Hovering' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "hovering" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष स्थान या स्तर के आस-पास रहना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि टमाटर की कीमतें अब Rs 80 के आस-पास हैं, इसलिए 'hovering' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Plunge' का अर्थ है तेजी से गिरना, 'Stimulating' का अर्थ है प्रेरित करना, और 'Arrive' का अर्थ है पहुँचना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Hovering' should be used because it means to stay around a particular level or place. The sentence indicates that tomato prices are now around Rs 80, making 'hovering' appropriate here. On the other hand, 'Plunge' means to drop sharply, 'Stimulating' means to encourage or prompt, and 'Arrive' means to reach a place, which aren't correct in this context.



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