

Limits of identity: On facilitating peace in Manipur

Civil society should **strive** to be **non-partisan** to **aid** peace in Manipur

One of the most **disconcerting** features of the **ongoing ethnic strife** in Manipur **remains** the inability of civil society **representatives** to **rise above** their “ethnic” **affiliations** and work towards peace. This is **exemplified** by the acts of the Meira Paibi, an **amorphous** organisation of Meitei women, who have in the past **mobilised** against armed forces and police **excesses**, **alcoholism**, drug **addiction** and sexual violence in the State. During the conflict that has **raged** on since early May, however, the Meira Paibi has been working towards **disrupting** the operations of the Assam Rifles in their attempt to maintain peace, especially in the **foothills**. **These areas**, called “buffer zones”, **were** created to ensure that there is no further **escalation** of violence between **arms-wielding** people of the two ethnic communities, but there have been violent attacks with the armed forces unable to act on time because of **disruptions**, **allegedly**, by the Meira Paibi among others. Clearly, the situation has been **brought to a boil** by the looting of weapons by both Kuki-Zo and Meitei groups and their use in the strife. But the **inability** of the State government and its police and the Union government-**deployed** armed forces in maintaining peace **has** also been **due to** civil society groups supporting those engaging in violence.

Some Meira Paibi representatives had, in a press conference in New Delhi on Wednesday, **claimed** that they do not recognise the buffer zones, calling them “**unconstitutional**”. The **presence** of armed forces in **peacekeeping** **is** not an **ideal** solution in most circumstances. But with the **ethnicisation** of law **enforcement**, **aided** by a State government that seems to have lost its **legitimacy** of power across ethnic divides, **leading to** demands for a separate administration by Kuki-Zo representatives, the armed forces’ **presence** and the **need** for buffer zones to maintain a **semblance** of peace **have** become essential in Manipur. Civil society **groups** such as the Meira Paibi **can** rise above their narrow ethnic identities to **press for** justice for women affected in the conflict and thus build **solidarity** networks that will aid the process of **reconciliation** and peace-building. Sadly, that does not seem to be the **case** today. Civil society organisations have **whipped up** the **frenzy** of ethnic **hatred**, partially due to the **recurring trauma** from the violence, as much as **cynical** political representatives have. And this has meant that the cycle of violence has **endured**. History suggests that a **breakthrough** can only be achieved through non-partisan leadership and civic **dialogue** among civil society and political representatives. **As things stand**, for that to happen there needs to be a **credible** alternative to the current leadership in the State.

[Practice Exercise]

- **Aided** (verb) – Supported, helped, abetted, sponsored सहायता करना, मदद पहुँचाना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

Vocabulary

1. **Identity** (noun) – Name, specification, identification, recognition, naming, पहचान
2. **Facilitate** (verb) – Enable, assist, aid, simplify, smooth the way सुगम बनाना
3. **Strive** (to) (verb) – Endeavour, try hard, struggle, attempt, work towards प्रयास करना
4. **Non-partisan** (adjective) – Impartial, unbiased, neutral, unprejudiced, not taking sides पक्षपात रहित
5. **Aid** (verb) – Support, help, assist, back up, bolster सहायता करना
6. **Disconcerting** (adjective) – Unsettling, perturbing, troubling, disturbing, discomfiting चिंता में डालने वाला
7. **Ongoing** (adjective) – Continuing, in progress, under way, ongoing, current जारी रहनेवाला
8. **Ethnic** (adjective) – Cultural, racial, tribal, traditional, folk सांस्कृतिक
9. **Strife** (noun) – Conflict, discord, disagreement, dissension, clash संघर्ष
10. **Representative** (noun) – Delegate, spokesperson, envoy, agent, emissary प्रतिनिधि
11. **Rise above** (phrase) – Transcend, go beyond, exceed, outstrip परे उठना
12. **Affiliation** (noun) – Association, relationship, connection, attachment, link संबंध
13. **Exemplify** (verb) – To illustrate by example; to serve as a good example उदाहरण देना
14. **Amorphous** (adjective) – Shapeless, formless, unstructured, nebulous अनाकार
15. **Mobilise** (verb) – Rally, gather, assemble, marshal, muster जुटाना
16. **Excesses** (noun) – Extremes, immoderation, overindulgence, intemperance ज्यादातियाँ
17. **Alcoholism** (noun) – Addiction to alcohol, chronic alcohol abuse, alcohol dependency शराब की लत
18. **Addiction** (noun) – Dependency, habituation, fixation, obsession लत
19. **Rage** (on) (verb) – continue with great force or intensity. जारी रहना
20. **Disrupt** (verb) – Obstruct, interrupt, disturb, interfere with बाधित करना
21. **Foothill** (noun) – A low hill at the base of a mountain or mountain range पहाड़ियों की तलहटी
22. **Escalation** (noun) – Increase, intensification, upsurge, surge वृद्धि

23. **Arms-wielding** (adjective) – Carrying weapons or using weapons अस्त्र-धारी
24. **Disruption** (noun) – Interruption, disturbance, break, dislocation व्यवधान/विघ्न
25. **Allegedly** (adverb) – Supposedly, reportedly, purportedly, claimedly कथित रूप में
26. **Bring to the boil** (phrase) – Aggravate, intensify, exacerbate शीर्ष पर पहुंचाना
27. **Deployed** (adjective) – Positioned, stationed, arranged, set up तैनात
28. **Due to** (phrase) – Because of के कारण
29. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, allege, declare, proclaim, maintain दावा करना
30. **Unconstitutional** (adjective) – Illegal, invalid, unauthorised, illicit, prohibited असंवैधानिक
31. **Peacekeeping** (noun) – Peacemaking, conciliation, mediation, arbitration, reconciliation शांति
32. **Ideal** (adjective) – Perfect, optimal, exemplary, model, ultimate आदर्श
33. **Ethnicisation** (noun) – The process of emphasizing ethnic identity or making something based on ethnicity. सांप्रदायिकरण
34. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, execution, application, imposition प्रवर्तन
35. **Legitimacy** (noun) – Lawfulness, validity, legality, authenticity, genuineness वैधता
36. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, give rise to वजह बनना
37. **Semblance** (noun) – Appearance, likeness, guise, facade, pretense झलक
38. **Press** (for) (verb) – Urge, demand, push, advocate, insist on दाबाव डालना
39. **Solidarity** (noun) – Unity, harmony, unanimity, mutual support एकजुटता
40. **Reconciliation** (noun) – Rapprochement, agreement, settlement, accord सुलह
41. **The Case** (noun) – Situation, instance, scenario, matter मामला
42. **Whip up** (phrasal verb) – Stir, arouse, incite, excite, stimulate उत्तेजित करना
43. **Frenzy** (noun) – a state or period of uncontrolled excitement or wild behaviour. उन्माद
44. **Hatred** (noun) – Loathing, detestation, aversion, hostility घृणा
45. **Recurring** (adjective) – Repeated, recurrent, periodic बार-बार होने वाला
46. **Trauma** (noun) – Shock, distress, pain, horror आघात

47. **Cynical** (adjective) – Skeptical, doubting, distrustful, negative निंदात्मक

48. **Endure** (verb) – to continue to exist for a long time बने रहना

49. **Breakthrough** (noun) – Advancement, progress, headway, leap प्रगति

50. **Dialogue** (noun) – Conversation, discussion, exchange, discourse संवाद

51. **As things stand** (phrase) – In the current situation जैसा स्थिति है

52. **Credible** (adjective) – Believable, trustworthy, reliable, convincing विश्वसनीय

Summary of the Editorial

1. The ongoing ethnic strife in Manipur has been worsened by the inability of civil society groups to rise above their ethnic affiliations.
2. The Meira Paibi, primarily Meitei women's organization, known for activism against societal issues, has been disrupting Assam Rifles' peacekeeping operations.
3. The conflict began intensively in May.
4. "Buffer zones" were created to prevent further violence escalation between the ethnic communities.
5. However, there have been attacks in these zones, with the armed forces facing disruptions, mainly from the Meira Paibi.
6. The situation intensified due to weapon looting by both Kuki-Zo and Meitei groups.
7. The failure of State and Union government in maintaining peace is also attributed to civil society groups supporting those involved in violence.
8. Meira Paibi does not recognize buffer zones, terming them as "unconstitutional".
9. The presence of armed forces has become essential due to the "ethnicisation" of law enforcement and State government losing power legitimacy.
10. Kuki-Zo representatives are demanding a separate administration.
11. Civil society groups could build solidarity networks to support affected women and promote reconciliation and peace.
12. Instead, these groups have increased ethnic hatred, partially because of trauma from recurring violence.
13. Political representatives have also contributed cynically to the strife.
14. Historical evidence suggests that non-partisan leadership and civic dialogue can lead to peace.
15. A credible alternative leadership is required in the state for effective peace negotiations.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the role of civil society in the ongoing ethnic strife in Manipur?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Civil society has remained completely impartial and has played an effective role in ensuring peace.
 - B. Civil society has been deeply involved in the conflict, often siding with specific ethnic groups.
 - C. Civil society has exclusively supported the State government and its efforts at peacekeeping.
 - D. Civil society has focused solely on fighting against armed forces and police excesses, without involving in ethnic strife.
2. **What inference can be made about the "buffer zones" mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. They are areas where the Meira Paibi exclusively operates and exerts influence.
 - B. They were created by the Assam Rifles to launch attacks on the two ethnic communities.
 - C. They have been completely effective in preventing any violent attacks between the two ethnic communities.
 - D. They were established to prevent escalation of violence, but there have been violent attacks within them.
3. **According to the passage, why have buffer zones become essential in Manipur?**
 - A. Because the Meira Paibi representatives demand them.
 - B. Due to the ethnicisation of law enforcement and the state government's loss of power legitimacy across ethnic divides.
 - C. Because the buffer zones have been constitutionally approved by all civil society groups.
 - D. Because the Kuki-Zo representatives support the presence of armed forces
4. **Which of the following best represents the passage's view on the role of civil society groups in peace-building in Manipur?**
 - A. They have always played a constructive role in building peace and promoting non-partisan leadership.
 - B. They can play a pivotal role in pushing for justice for women and fostering reconciliation.
 - C. They are solely responsible for the cycle of violence and ethnic hatred in the region.
 - D. They only support the presence of the armed forces and believe in the continuation of violence
5. **Based on the passage, how can the tone of the author regarding the situation in Manipur best be described?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Neutral
 - C. Critical
 - D. Celebratory
6. **What is the primary theme of the passage?**
 - A. The roles and accomplishments of the Meira Paibi.
 - B. The history and origins of the conflict in Manipur.

- C. The importance of non-partisan civil society in achieving peace in Manipur.
D. The strengths of the State government in handling conflicts.
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
At cross purposes
A. Developing and amplifying ideas given
B. Finalising ideas and plans
C. Blindly following each other's ideas
D. Disagreeing with each other's ideas
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The Department of Educational Policy is committed to the study of educational policy, analyse, and evaluate educational programmes, to identify trends, understand outcomes and guide policy and practice, towards finding solutions to current problems in educational governance and management.
A. affiliated
B. dedicated
C. inclined
D. apathetic
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Never changing and therefore boring.
A. Outdated
B. Impractical
C. Idealistic
D. Monotonous
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The painting was not made by you.
A. You should not make the painting.
B. You does not make the painting.
C. You did not make the painting.
D. You do not make the painting.
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**
The early reviews of the movie do not augur well for its success at the box office.
A. To be a bad omen
B. To show great enthusiasm
C. To make a declaration
D. To make a shallow attempt
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. While Mr. Modi claimed the stove would soon reach three crore households within the next few years, Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas
Q. Hardeep Singh Puri called it a "catalyst in accelerating adoption of low-carbon options" along with biofuels, electric vehicles, and green hydrogen
R. Must be looked at closely from the point of view of India's national energy story

- S. The formal launch of the Indian Oil Corporation's patented solar cook-stove at the India Energy Week 2023 (February 6-8, 2023 in Bengaluru as part of the G-20 calendar of events) by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi
- A. PSQR B.SRPQ C.SPRQ D.PRQS
- 13. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The decision was not easy, as we knew rearing cats can take up time and attention.
- Q. Rats can arguably be the most menacing creatures to deal with at one's home.
- R. At our home too, frustrated by the growing destruction of food and commodities by the rats, we decided to bring in Tom to combat these Jerries and free our home from the nuisance.
- S. But all the stratagems to eliminate the rats with rat-killers and sticking-mats failed or proved only marginally effective.
- A. QRPS B. QRSP C.SRQP D.SPRQ
- 14. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. With light pollution, forget meteors, the sky looks like it is drenched in orange juice.
- Q. Though I was eagerly waiting to witness it, somewhere at the back of my head, I knew I would be disappointed.
- R. There was a meteor shower on December 13 and 14.
- S. Why? Because I live in the heart of Bengaluru.
- A. QSPR B.RQSP C.RPSQ D.PQSR
- 15. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The death of Col Manpreet Singh, Maj Ashish Dhonchak and DSP Humayun Bhat in a gunfight with terrorists in Anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir is a great loss to the nation.
- Q. The intel input claimed that the terrorists had a hideout in a forest, but the joint team of the security forces was ambushed by the assailants when it approached the spot.
- R. It was ostensibly an intelligence-based operation that went horribly wrong.
- S. Both Col Manpreet and Maj Dhonchak were recipients of the Sena Medal; the former was the commanding officer of 19 Rashtriya Rifles, the Army's counter-terrorist unit.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
- 16. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. In an initiative to ensure responsible lending, the RBI has released a slew of guidelines for various regulated entities (REs), including banks and financial institutions
- Q. Despite orders since 2003 under the Fair Practices Code to the REs to return the original documents to the customers immediately
- R. On the settlement of loans, the practice is not strictly followed
- S. The RBI has sought to eliminate the flaws and loopholes in the policy
- A. QPRS B.PSQR C.QSRP D.PQSR

Comprehension

Dialogue, reconciliation, and understanding underscore the transformative potential of peaceful means in resolving conflicts and building a harmonious world. August is a month that holds historical significance in various cultures and contexts. August was originally the sixth

month in the ancient Roman calendar, named after the Roman Emperor Augustus (Gaius Octavius), who ruled from 27 BC to 14 AD. He named the month after himself to honour his victories and rise to power. _____1_____ the early twentieth century. It was August 1914 that marked the beginning of World War I when Germany declared war on Russia. This event _____2_____ the start of one of the most significant conflicts in modern history. A few years later the _____3_____ for supremacy saw two major devastations. On August 6 and August 9, 1945, during World War II, the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively. These bombings had a _____4_____ impact on global geopolitics and the development of nuclear weapons.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

- A. Cut to
- B. Lead to
- C. Consign to
- D. Alien to

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

- A. Appeared
- B. Accomplished
- C. Propelled
- D. Alienated

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

- A. Assessment
- B. Hunger
- C. Underpin
- D. Deed

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

- A. Venture
- B. Analogous
- C. Profound
- D. Upswing

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]**Explanations**

1. B) The passage mentions that one of the disconcerting features of the conflict is the inability of civil society representatives to rise above their ethnic affiliations and work towards peace. It also mentions the role of the Meira Paibi, a civil society group, in disrupting peacekeeping operations, which suggests that civil society has been deeply involved in the conflict, often siding with specific ethnic groups.
2. D) The passage states that the "buffer zones" were created to ensure that there is no further escalation of violence between arms-wielding people of the two ethnic communities. However, the passage also notes that there have been violent attacks within these areas, implying that they have not been completely successful in preventing violence.
3. B) Due to the ethnicisation of law enforcement and the state government's loss of power legitimacy across ethnic divides.
The passage mentions that the "ethnicisation of law enforcement, aided by a State government that seems to have lost its legitimacy of power across ethnic divides" has made the armed forces' presence and the need for buffer zones essential.
4. **B) They can play a pivotal role in pushing for justice for women and fostering reconciliation.**
The passage suggests that civil society groups like the Meira Paibi "can rise above their narrow ethnic identities to press for justice for women affected in the conflict and thus build solidarity networks that will aid the process of reconciliation and peace-building."
5. **C) Critical**
Throughout the passage, the author critically analyzes the role of civil society groups, especially the Meira Paibi, and their involvement in the ongoing ethnic strife in Manipur. The usage of phrases such as "inability of civil society representatives to rise above their "ethnic" affiliations", "the situation has been brought to a boil", and "Civil society organisations have whipped up the frenzy of ethnic hatred" reflect the critical tone of the author regarding the situation.
6. **C) The importance of non-partisan civil society in achieving peace in Manipur.**
The passage emphasizes the importance of civil society's role in achieving peace, especially when it doesn't adhere strictly to ethnic affiliations. The author highlights the inability of civil society representatives to put aside these affiliations and the negative impacts of such a stance. The underlying message is the necessity for civil society to be non-partisan to facilitate peace in Manipur.
7. D) **At cross purposes** (idiom) – Disagreeing with each other's ideas एक-दूसरे के विचारों से असहमत
8. B) **Committed** (adjective) – Devoted, dedicated, loyal, steadfast. प्रतिबद्ध
Synonym: **Dedicated** (adjective) – Committed, devoted, earnest, enthusiastic. समर्पित

- **Affiliated** (adjective) – Associated, connected, linked. संबद्ध
 - **Inclined** (adjective) – Tending towards, disposed, prone. झुकाव वाला
 - **Apathetic** (adjective) – Showing lack of interest, indifference, unresponsive. उदासीन
9. D) **Monotonous** (adjective) – Never changing and therefore boring. एकरस/ नीरस
- **Outdated** (adjective) – Old-fashioned or obsolete. पुराना
 - **Impractical** (adjective) – Not feasible or realistic. अव्यवहारिक
 - **Idealistic** (adjective) – Characterized by the pursuit of noble ideals, often unrealistically so. आदर्शवादी
10. C) You did not make the painting
11. A) **Augur well/ill** (phrase) – to indicate a likely positive/negative outcome:
सकारात्मक/नकारात्मक परिणाम की संभावना को सूचित करना
- To be a bad omen बुरा शकुन होना - This is the closest to the meaning of 'augur ill' as it indicates a negative prediction or outcome.
12. B) **SRPQ**
- S:** Sentence S gives us the setting and introduces the main event of the paragraph. It mentions the "formal launch" of a product and gives a specific time frame ("India Energy Week 2023").
- R:** Sentence R begins with "Must be looked at closely..." The use of "Must" indicates it's referring to something previously mentioned. In this context, "Must be looked at closely" is clearly referring to the event or product introduced in sentence S (i.e., the launch of the solar cook-stove).
- P:** Sentence P starts with "While Mr. Modi claimed...". Here "Mr. Modi" refers to "Prime Minister Narendra Modi", creating a noun-pronoun relationship. This makes it evident that P should follow after R which follows after S
- Q:** Sentence P mentions "Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas", and sentence Q mentions "Hardeep Singh Puri called it...". We can infer that "Hardeep Singh Puri" is the "Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas". This means Q should come after P.
13. A) **QRPS**
- Q:** Q comes first because it introduces the general issue about rats.
- R:** In sentence "R", the pronoun "we" refers to the narrator(s) or the author(s), and the statement about deciding to bring in Tom implies a specific action taken by the "we" against the rats, which builds upon the general problem stated in "Q".
- P:** P comes after R because it further explains the decision to bring in Tom to address the rat problem, emphasizing its difficulty due to the commitment required in rearing cats.
- S:** S follows P as it mentions the failed strategies they tried before resorting to the decision mentioned in P.
14. B) **RQSP**

R: This sentence sets up a specific event and serves as an appropriate introductory statement.

Q: The word "it" is a pronoun that needs an antecedent. In this case, the antecedent for "it" is the "meteor shower" mentioned in Sentence R. This means that Q should come after R.

S: The word "Why?" refers to the previous sentence's sentiment of potential disappointment. It's a response to the statement made in Q, which implies that something will prevent the narrator from seeing the meteor shower

P: This sentence explains further why living in Bengaluru (a city, and hence likely to have light pollution) would cause disappointment during a meteor shower. Sentence S implies a reason, and Sentence P provides that reason in detail

15. **B) PSRQ**

P: Sentence P introduces the three individuals and the context of their death.

S: Sentence S provides more information about the two individuals mentioned in sentence P, i.e., Col Manpreet and Maj Dhonchak.

R: The term "It" in sentence R refers to the event in which these individuals died, which is introduced in sentence P and expanded upon in S. Therefore, the pronoun "It" has a clear antecedent, making the order PSR coherent

Q: the mention of "intel" (short for intelligence) in Q ties back to the "intelligence-based operation" mentioned in R, maintaining the thematic connection between the sentences

16. **D) PQSR**

P: P introduces the topic about RBI's guidelines for REs. So, it's a logical starting point.

Q: In sentence Q, "the REs" is a reference to the "regulated entities (REs)" introduced in sentence P. So, P should come before Q. Sentence Q starts with "Despite orders since 2003...". It indicates a past order or directive. Here We have pair of PQ and now we can eliminate other options. So D (PQSR) is correct pair.

A. QPRS: Starts with Q but doesn't follow the proper sequence since the Fair Practices Code is explained in R, after it's mentioned in Q. So, this can be eliminated.

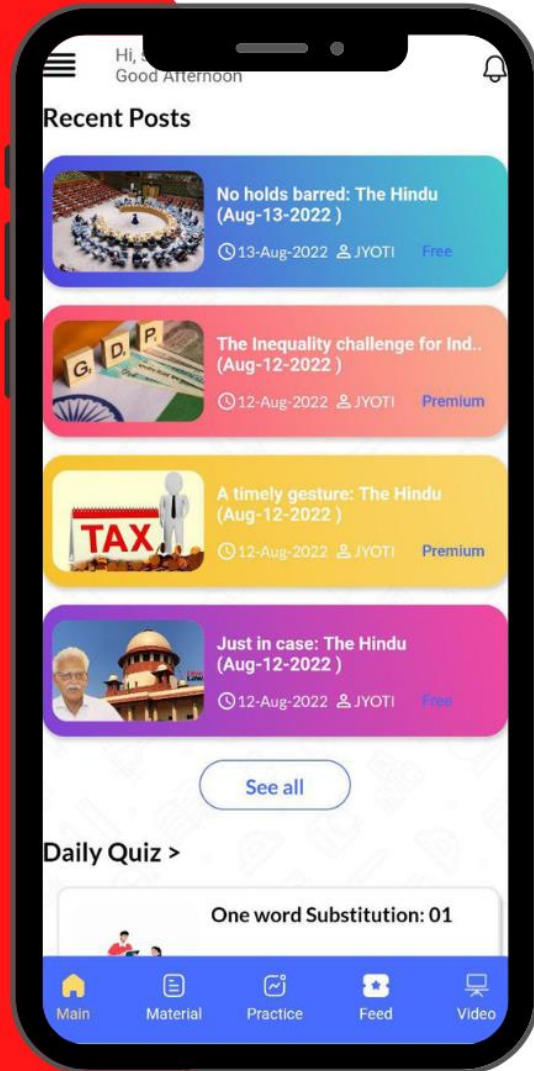
B. PSQR: R seems to explain the practice that was established by the Fair Practices Code which is mentioned in Q. So, R follows Q. This can be eliminated.

C. QSRP: It incorrectly places P at the end, which should introduce the topic and REs abbreviation. So, this is not correct

17. A) 'Cut to' का use होगा क्योंकि यह phrase एक sudden shift या transition दर्शाता है, जैसे की किसी story में एक scene से दूसरे scene में जाने के लिए। Sentence में, Augustus के बारे में बात करते हुए तुरंत early twentieth century की ओर shift किया गया है, इसलिए 'Cut to' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Lead to' का अर्थ है किसी परिणाम में ले जाना, 'Consign to' का अर्थ है किसी चीज को एक particular place या situation में रख देना, और 'Alien to' का अर्थ है किसी चीज से अनजान होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Cut to' should be used because it indicates a sudden shift or transition, like moving from one scene to another in a story. In the sentence, after discussing Augustus, there's an abrupt shift to the early twentieth century, making 'Cut to' the fitting choice. Whereas, 'Lead to' implies resulting in something, 'Consign to' means to relegate something to a particular place or situation, and 'Alien to' means to be unfamiliar with something, which don't fit in this context.
18. C) 'Propelled' का use होगा क्योंकि "propelled" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को आगे बढ़ाना या प्रेरित करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि August 1914 में Germany ने Russia पर युद्ध की घोषणा की थी, जिससे World War I का आरंभ हुआ। इसलिए 'propelled' इस context में सही है क्योंकि इस घटना ने विश्व युद्ध की ओर प्रेरित किया। 'Appeared' का अर्थ है दिखाई देना, 'Accomplished' का अर्थ है पूरा करना और 'Alienated' का अर्थ है पृथक करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Propelled' should be used because it means to drive or push something forward. The sentence refers to the event in August 1914 when Germany declared war on Russia, leading to the start of World War I. Therefore, 'propelled' is apt in this context as this event drove towards the initiation of a significant conflict. Whereas, 'Appeared' means to come into sight, 'Accomplished' means to complete, and 'Alienated' implies distancing or estrangement, which are not fitting in this context.
19. B) 'Hunger' का use होगा क्योंकि "hunger" यहाँ एक metaphorical sense में use हो रहा है, जिसका अर्थ है शक्ति या प्रभुत्व की इच्छा। Sentence में जिक्र हुआ है कि दुनिया के दो भागों में दो बड़ी घातक घटनाएँ हुई थीं, जो उस शक्ति की इच्छा को दर्शाती हैं। इसलिए 'Hunger' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Assessment' का अर्थ है मूल्यांकन, 'Underpin' का अर्थ है समर्थन करना, और 'Deed' का अर्थ है कोई कार्य या अधिकारिक कार्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Hunger' should be used because in this context it is used in a metaphorical sense, representing a desire for power or dominance. The sentence highlights two major devastating events in the world, indicating this desire for power. Hence, 'Hunger' is apt here. Whereas, 'Assessment' means evaluation, 'Underpin' means to support, and 'Deed' signifies an action or an official act, which aren't suitable in this context.
20. C) 'Profound' का use होगा क्योंकि "profound" का अर्थ होता है गहरा या अत्यधिक। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि atomic bombs का असर था global geopolitics और nuclear weapons के विकास पर, इसलिए 'profound' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Venture' का अर्थ है किसी नई चीज़ में प्रवेश करना, 'Analogous' का अर्थ है समान, और 'Upswing' का अर्थ है वृद्धि या उत्थान, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Profound' should be used because it means deep or very great. The sentence mentions the impact of the atomic bombs on global geopolitics and the development of nuclear weapons, making 'profound' fitting here. Whereas, 'Venture' implies embarking on something new,

'Analogous' means similar, and 'Upswing' denotes an increase or rise, which don't fit in this context.



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