

Expertise over politics: On the Cauvery water dispute

Litigation over water **can** be avoided only with fixed **distress** sharing **norms**

In declining to interfere with the order of the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA), **directing** Karnataka to release 5,000 cubic feet of water per second (cusecs) to Tamil Nadu until September 27, the Supreme Court has rightly chosen to **defer to** the **wisdom** of an expert body that is better placed to **apportion** the available water in a rainfall **deficit** year. Karnataka had **approached** the **apex court** against the order, **contending** that it was **suffering** from a shortfall of over 53% in inflows to its **reservoirs** this year, **following** a weak south-west monsoon, and was not in a position to release 5,000 cusecs for 15 more days. **To its credit**, the upper **riparian** State has been **complying** with the CWMA's order **amid** pressure and protests from some political parties and organisations. Earlier, Tamil Nadu had approached the Court in mid-August to **seek** directions for water release from Karnataka's reservoirs so that the **quantum stipulated** for it for the second half of August and whole of September **could** be realised. The Court had then sought a report from the CWMA, which has **spelt out** the extent of the **distress** this year. The 15-day **period** for which the current CWMA order **is** applicable ends on September 27, and the Authority's **assisting** body, the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) is scheduled to meet on September 26 to consider the situation afresh. The dispute has **surfaced** after a few years, once again **highlighting** the fact that the parties need a regular formula to share the shortfall and distress in years when the monsoon fails.

In years of **abundance**, there is little difficulty in Karnataka releasing the water **in compliance with** the final **award** of the Cauvery Water Disputes **Tribunal**, as modified by the Supreme Court in 2018. It is well-known that much of this release is the natural downstream flow of water during heavy rainfall from **brimming** reservoirs. It is only during deficit years that the States involved feel that the Court will pass favourable orders even if the CWMA does not. **This kind** of yearly **adjudication** and seasonal litigation **should** not become the norm. The CWMA should utilise the opportunity to come up with a permanent formula on how to **assess** deficit in a given year. Even on the manner of **assessment** of deficit, the two States have **divergent** views. It is now up to the CWMA and the CWRC in gathering data on rainfall, inflows and storage, to **evolve** an acceptable formula to apportion the shortfall in an **equitable** way. It is **inevitable** that neither State will be satisfied with the quantum of release ordered by the CWMA, but it is at this point that politics should **yield to domain** expertise. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Litigation** (noun) – legal proceeding, trial , hearing, lawsuit, legal case, case
मुकदमेबाज़ी
2. **Distress** (noun) – anguish, suffering, pain, torment, trouble व्याकुलता
3. **Norm** (noun) – standard, rule, guideline, criterion, benchmark मानक
4. **Direct** (verb) – order, instruct, command, dictate, guide निर्देशित करना
5. **Defer to** (verb) – accept someone's opinion or decision. स्वीकार करना/मानना
6. **Wisdom** (noun) – insight, intelligence, prudence, sagacity बुद्धिमत्ता
7. **Apportion** (verb) – allocate, distribute, divide, assign, allot वितरण करना
8. **Deficit** (noun) – shortage, scarcity, lack, shortfall कमी
9. **Approach** (verb) – Contact, Accost, Speak to, Talk to, Get in touch with पहुंचना
10. **The apex court** (noun) – Supreme Court, highest judicial court सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
11. **Contend** (verb) – argue, assert, maintain, claim तर्क करना
12. **Suffering** (noun) – misery, agony, hardship, distress पीड़ा
13. **Reservoir** (noun) – storage, container, tank, basin जलाशय
14. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, in the wake of के बाद
15. **To one's credit** (phrase) – to one's advantage, praise, or honor किसी की प्रशंसा में
16. **Riparian** (adjective) – related to the bank of a river नदी के किनारे संबंधित
17. **Comply** (with) (verb) – obey, adhere to, follow, conform to पालन करना
18. **Amid** (preposition) – amongst, in the middle of, surrounded by के बीच
19. **Seek** (verb) – to search for or try to obtain something. मांगना
20. **Quantum** (noun) – amount, quantity, measure मात्रा
21. **Stipulate** (verb) – specify, demand, require निर्धारित करना
22. **Spell out** (phrasal verb) – explain, make clear, elucidate स्पष्ट रूप से बताना
23. **Assisting** (adjective) – aiding, helping, supportive सहायक
24. **Surface** (verb) – come up, emerge, appear प्रकट होना

25. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underline, stress, spotlight, accentuate जोर देना
26. **Abundance** (noun) – plenty, profusion, surplus, excess, opulence प्रचुरता
27. **In compliance with** (phrase) – in accordance with, following, obeying, adhering to अनुसार
28. **Final Award** (noun) – Final decision
29. **Tribunal** (noun) – court, judicatory, judiciary, bench, board of arbiters न्यायिक मंडल
30. **Brimming** (adjective) – full to the top, overflowing, teeming, filled भरपूर होना
31. **Adjudication** (noun) – judgement, decision, determination, resolution फैसला
32. **Assess** (verb) – evaluate, appraise, estimate, judge, rate मूल्यांकन करना
33. **Assessment** (noun) – evaluation, appraisal, analysis, examination मूल्यांकन
34. **Divergent** (adjective) – differing, dissimilar, disparate, contrasting विभिन्न
35. **Evolve** (verb) – develop, progress, advance, mature विकसित होना
36. **Equitable** (adjective) – fair, just, equal, impartial, unbiased समान
37. **Inevitable** (adjective) – unavoidable, certain, sure, inescapable अनिवार्य
38. **Yield to** (verb) – Surrender, submit, capitulate, give in, relent हार मानना
39. **Domain** (noun) – realm, territory, province, field, area क्षेत्र

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court chose not to interfere with the Cauvery Water Management Authority's (CWMA) order directing Karnataka to release 5,000 cusecs of water to Tamil Nadu.
2. Karnataka argued against this order due to a 53% shortfall in reservoir inflows after a weak monsoon.
3. Despite pressure and protests, Karnataka has complied with CWMA's order.
4. Tamil Nadu had earlier sought the Court's intervention for water release from Karnataka to meet its stipulated quantum for August and September.
5. The CWMA shared a report on the water distress for the year.
6. The current CWMA order will be in effect until September 27, after which the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) will review the situation.
7. The recurring disputes underscore the need for a consistent formula to address water sharing, especially during monsoon failures.
8. In years of plentiful rainfall, Karnataka has no trouble complying with the water release order established by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and modified by the Supreme Court in 2018.
9. During rainfall deficit years, states hope for favorable Court decisions if the CWMA doesn't grant them.
10. The regular seasonal litigation and adjudication over water sharing shouldn't become routine.
11. The CWMA should establish a permanent formula to evaluate and address deficits in water supply.
12. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have differing views on how to assess water deficits.
13. The CWMA and CWRC should collect data on rainfall, inflows, and storage to formulate an agreeable way to allocate water during shortfalls.
14. It is likely that neither state will be fully content with CWMA's decisions.
15. Politics should step back, allowing domain expertise to address and resolve the water sharing disputes.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the second paragraph?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Pessimistic
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Critical
2. **Based on the provided passage, which of the following would be an appropriate title?**
 - A. The Historical Rivalry of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
 - B. The Effects of a Weak Monsoon on Karnataka's Reservoirs
 - C. The Cauvery Water Dispute: A Call for a Permanent Solution
 - D. The Triumphs of the CWMA
3. **What is the most appropriate theme for the passage?**
 - A. The power of political parties in water management
 - B. The complexities of managing natural resources
 - C. The role of the judiciary in resolving disputes
 - D. The impact of monsoons on water disputes
4. **Why did Karnataka approach the Supreme Court against the order of the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA)?**
 - A. Karnataka wanted to release more than 5,000 cusecs of water to Tamil Nadu.
 - B. Karnataka was facing a shortfall of over 53% in inflows to its reservoirs due to a weak south-west monsoon.
 - C. Karnataka disagreed with the methods used by the CWMA to calculate water release.
 - D. Karnataka wanted Tamil Nadu to release water to them.
5. **Why should the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) develop a permanent formula regarding water sharing?**
 - A. To ensure that Karnataka always releases more water to Tamil Nadu.
 - B. To prevent seasonal litigation and yearly adjudication in deficit years.
 - C. To make sure that the two states have convergent views on water sharing.
 - D. Because the Supreme Court mandated it in their 2018 modification.
6. **Identify the sentence that correctly uses the indefinite article.**
 - A. She purchased a apple in the market with me.
 - B. She purchased an apple in the market with me.
 - C. She purchased apple in the market with me.
 - D. She purchase a apple in the market with me.
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

She is building a new house.

 - A. A new house is being built by her.
 - B. She had built a new house.
 - C. She has built a new house.
 - D. A new house has been built by her.
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

- The company was engaged in **spurious** trade practices.
- A. Effective
 - B. Fraudulent
 - C. Spacious
 - D. Trendy
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Intriguing
- A. Glorifying
 - B. Ravishing
 - C. Stunning
 - D. Interesting
10. **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.**
Sajni had / interfere in / this matter.
- A. interfere in
 - B. No error
 - C. this matter
 - D. Sajni had
11. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up and named P, Q, R, S. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
(S1) Today, the world has become a much smaller place, thanks to the adventures and miracles of science.
(P) We are slowly realising that the world is a single cooperative group.
(Q) Other religions have become forces with which we have to reckon, and we are seeking for ways and means by which we can live together in peace and harmony.
(R) Mingling of population is bringing about interchange of thought.
(S) Foreign nations have become our next-door neighbours.
(S6) We cannot have religious unity and peace so long as we assert that we are in possession of the light and all others are groping in the darkness.
- A. S, R, P, Q
 - B. P, Q, R, S
 - C. S, R, Q, P
 - D. Q, R, S, P
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. We were on our way to the chaliswa ceremony and commemoration of my late
 - Q. AS we drove from Ghazipur railway station to our village in east Uttar Pradesh last weekend, I noticed that the mango trees that line the highway have lightened up with fresh yellow-green flowers — a sign that winter is handing over the baton to spring and soon it will be mango season in north India
 - R. My daughters, my parents and my brother were travelling with me

- S. Father-in-law's legacy, on the 40th day since his death in the ninth decade of his life
A. QRSP B.SPRQ C.SRQP D.QRPS
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. Given the commercial and strategic importance of lithium
Q. It is the critical component in lithium-ion batteries that powers everything, from smartphones to electric vehicles
R. The Ministry of Mines recently announced that the Geological Survey of India (GSI) found lithium and gold deposits and that 51 such 'mineral blocks' have been handed over to state governments
S. The announcement made headlines in India and globally,
A. RPSQ B.RSPQ C.SRQP D.SRPQ
14. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. My writing desk faces a window today.
Q. I have chosen this space deliberately to turn my back to immediate distractions.
R. I am grateful for the season, the view and this pocket of quiet that is necessary for words to emerge.
S. It is early winter in Delhi; I can see the dusty tops of trees and a faded blue horizon beyond them.
A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
15. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. India as an international hub for the production and export of millets or small grains
Q. As they can be produced even under harsh climatic conditions
R. Millets are good for human health as well as the health of the environment
S. With 2023 being the UN-declared International Year of Millets, the Central Government and its agencies are going all out to promote
A. SPRQ B.SRQP C.RPSQ D.RQPS
16. **In the sentence given below, an idiom is emboldened. From the options, select a word/phrase that gives a meaning to that of the idiom in bold**
The agreement, **inter alia**, includes provisions related to employee benefits and compensation.
A. Mainly or chiefly
B. In original form
C. Without any conditions
D. Among other things
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**
He became _____ (verbose) after a few drinks.
A. aggressive
B. decisive
C. exhaustive
D. Talkative
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A large number of fish swimming together
A. Shoal

- B. Stream
- C. Sheaf
- D. String

19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

- Eloquent
- A. Modest
 - B. Crucial
 - C. Impotent
 - D. Humble

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

As cattle are to herd so are birds to _____

- A. flock
- B. litter
- C. pack
- D. Streak

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

All state universities and colleges in Uttar Pradesh, one of the (1) _____ in India, will now (2) _____ a "save water" ritual named 'Jal Bharo' in place of 'lamp lighting' to inaugurate their annual convocations. The governor of the state, who is also chancellor of state universities, instructed that every university and college in the state should install rainwater harvesting plants on its campus. 'Jal Bharo' signifies (3) _____ the vision of 'Jal Shakti'. This ceremony symbolises the (4) _____ importance of water conservation, whereas the lamp lighting ceremony symbolised removing darkness through education and spreading the light of learning. It is really a (5) _____ initiative. Every educational institute in India should ensure to save and recharge groundwater by installing rainwater harvesting plants. These kinds of initiatives provide awareness of using and saving water, the elixir of life.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. more big states
- B. big state
- C. biggest states
- D. bigger state

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. organise
- B. organising
- C. have managed
- D. Managing

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. holding
- B. proceeding
- C. moving

D. Strengthening

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

A. sheer

B. complete

C. immense

D. Total

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

A. laudable

B. louder

C. labeled

D. lower

Answers

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. A 12. D
 13. B 14. D 15. A 16. D 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. A 21. C 22. A 23. D 24. C
 25. A

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. D) The tone of the second paragraph is critical. This is evident in phrases like "This kind of yearly adjudication and seasonal litigation should not become the norm" and "It is inevitable that neither State will be satisfied". The paragraph suggests that the current system isn't working as efficiently as it should and emphasizes the need for a more permanent solution.
2. C) The passage primarily revolves around the dispute related to the release of water from Karnataka to Tamil Nadu and the challenges faced due to rainfall deficit. It emphasizes the need for a permanent solution to avoid seasonal litigation. Thus, the most appropriate title is one that captures the essence of the need for a resolution to the dispute.
3. B) While the passage touches on the roles of political parties, the judiciary, and the impact of monsoons, the overarching theme is about the challenges and complexities of managing a crucial natural resource like water, especially during deficit years, and the need for a structured and permanent solution.
4. B) The passage mentions, "Karnataka had approached the apex court against the order, contending that it was suffering from a shortfall of over 53% in inflows to its reservoirs this year, following a weak south-west monsoon, and was not in a position to release 5,000 cusecs for 15 more days."
5. B) The passage mentions, "It is only during deficit years that the States involved feel that the Court will pass favourable orders even if the CWMA does not. This kind of yearly adjudication and seasonal litigation should not become the norm. The CWMA should utilise the opportunity to come up with a permanent formula on how to assess deficit in a given year."
6. B) 'an' will be used instead of 'a' when the following word begins with a vowel sound, as in 'apple'; Like— She purchased an apple in the market with me.
7. A) A new house is being built by her.
8. B) **Spurious** (adjective) – False, fake, counterfeit, deceptive, not genuine. जाली

Synonym: Fraudulent (adjective) – Deceptive, dishonest, cheating, untrustworthy. धोखाधड़ी

- **Effective** (adjective) – Successful, productive, efficient, operative. कारगर
- **Spacious** (adjective) – Large, roomy, capacious, extensive. विशाल
- **Trendy** (adjective) – Fashionable, stylish, chic, modish. फैशनेबल

9. D) **Intriguing** (adjective) – Causing curiosity or interest, fascinating, engaging, captivating. रोचक
Synonym: Interesting (adjective) – Engaging or exciting, holding one's attention, appealing, absorbing. दिलचस्प

- **Glorifying** (adjective) – Praising, exalting, extolling, lauding, magnifying. महिमा गाने वाला
- **Ravishing** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful or attractive, entrancing, enchanting, fetching. मोहक
- **Stunning** (adjective) – Strikingly beautiful or attractive, remarkable, impressive, breathtaking. शोभायमानी

10. A) 'interfere' के बदले 'interfered' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'had' के साथ Past Perfect Tense में Verb की Third Form (Past Participle) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Sajni had interfered in this matter.
- 'interfered' will be used instead of 'interfere' because with 'had,' the verb should be in the third form (Past Participle) for Past Perfect Tense; Like— Sajni had interfered in this matter
11. A) **S, R, P, Q**
Today, the world has become a much smaller place, thanks to the adventures and miracles of science. Foreign nations have become our next-door neighbours. Mingling of population is bringing about interchange of thought. We are slowly realising that the world is a single cooperative group. Other religions have become forces with which we have to reckon, and we are seeking for ways and means by which we can live together in peace and harmony. We cannot have religious unity and peace so long as we assert that we are in possession of the light and all others are groping in the darkness.
12. **D) QRPS**
Q: Q should be the first sentence as it sets the overall context
R: R comes after Q as it provides additional information about who was involved in the journey, once the context is set
P: P comes after R as it introduces a pronoun “my late,” showing a relationship and mentioning the purpose of the journey
S: S comes after P because it provides the noun “father-in-law’s legacy” relating to the pronoun “my late” in P, and it gives a time reference, “the 40th day since his death.”
13. **B) RSPQ**
R: R comes first as it introduces the main subject: the announcement made by the Ministry of Mines about the discovery of lithium.
S: Sentence S refers to the announcement making headlines in India and globally, indicating it should follow R
P: P comes after S because it provides a general statement about the importance of lithium, which was the subject of the announcement mentioned in R and S.
Q: Q follows P as it gives more specific information, detailing why lithium is commercially and strategically important.
14. **D) PQSR**

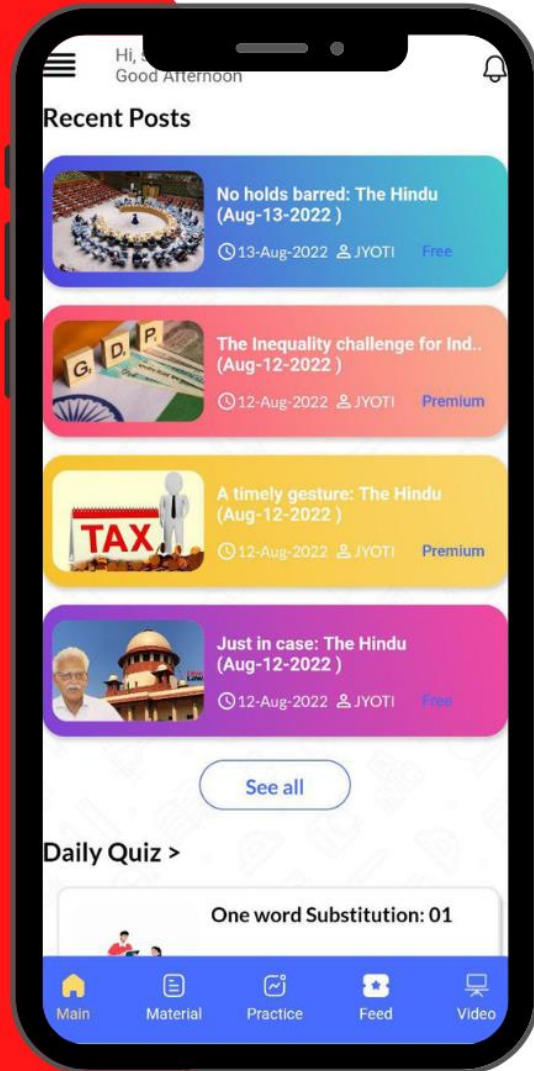
- A. QSPR:** Q cannot come first as it refers to "this space," implying a prior mention of a space.
- B. PSRQ:** It can be, but R logically follows S as it refers to the season and the view, mentioned in S.
- C. QSRP:** Q cannot come first due to the mention of "this space," implying a reference to a previously mentioned space.
- D. PQSR:** P sets the context by mentioning the positioning of the writing desk and seems to be a logical starting point. Sentence Q uses "this space", presumably referring to the space mentioned in Sentence P, thus, it should logically follow P. Sentence S describes the view from the window and can be linked with the window mentioned in Sentence P and provides further elaboration of the scenario. Sentence R talks about being grateful for the season, the view, and the quiet, which seem to refer to the details provided in Sentence S, making R a logical follow-up to S
15. **A) SPRQ**
S: Sentence S introduces the context for the paragraph: "2023 being the...." It provides the reader with a timeframe and reason for the discussion on millets, so it makes sense to start the paragraph with this sentence
P: Sentence S ends with "...are going all out to promote." It is logically and grammatically coherent for sentence P to follow because it completes the thought by clarifying what is being promoted: "India as an international hub for the production and export of millets or small grains."
R: After establishing that India is being promoted as an international hub for millets, the paragraph naturally progresses to discuss the properties of millets. Sentence R does this by stating, "Millets are good for human health as well as the health of the environment."
Q: Sentence Q provides additional information about why millets are good for the environment, mentioned in sentence R, "As they can be produced even under harsh climatic conditions." The use of "As" at the beginning of sentence Q acts as a connector, indicating that it provides a reason or explanation for the preceding statement
16. **D) Among other things (phrase)** – Inter alia – अन्य बातों के बीच में, या अन्य बातों के साथ
17. **D) 'Talkative'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'verbose' का तात्पर्य बहुत अधिक बात करने से है, जो कि विस्तार से व्याप्त होती है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यक्ति कुछ पेय के बाद अधिक बातूनी बन जाता है। इसलिए, "Talkative" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Talkative' should be used because 'verbose' means speaking in a lengthy, drawn-out manner. In this context, the person becomes more talkative after a few drinks. Thus, "Talkative" would be the most appropriate choice.
18. **A) Shoal (noun)** – A large group of fish swimming together. मछलियों का झुंड
- **Stream (noun)** – A small, narrow river. नदी

- **Sheaf** (noun) – A bundle of grain stalks laid lengthwise and tied together after reaping. गठर
 - **String** (noun) – A thin piece of cord or thread. धागा
19. C) **Eloquent** (adjective) – Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing, articulate, expressive, well-spoken. वाक्पटु
Antonym: Impotent (adjective) – Lacking power or ability to speak fluently or persuasively, inarticulate, unexpressive, ineloquent. अशक्त
- **Modest** (adjective) – Unassuming, humble, moderate, self-effacing. विनम्र
 - **Crucial** (adjective) – Critical, vital, essential, significant. महत्वपूर्ण
 - **Humble** (adjective) – Modest, unpretentious, unassuming, lowly. विनम्र
20. A) '**Flock**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, वाक्य विशेष प्राणियों के समूहों को दर्शाने का तरीका बता रहा है। Cattle के झुंड को "herd" के रूप में जाना जाता है, वैसे ही पक्षियों को "flock" के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसलिए, "flock" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**Flock**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is illustrating the way to denote specific groups of animals. Cattle are referred to as a "herd," and likewise, birds are referred to as a "flock." Thus, "flock" would be the most appropriate choice.
21. C) After Article 'The' Superlative degree of adjective is used. So, C) Biggest states should be used.
22. A) Organise
- V¹ is used after 'Will/shall', so the only option (A) available to fit in the given context.
23. D) '**Strengthening**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "strengthening" का अर्थ होता है मजबूती या शक्ति बढ़ाना। जबकि 'Holding' का अर्थ है पकड़ना या धरना, 'Proceeding' का अर्थ है आगे बढ़ना, और 'Moving' का अर्थ है चालू करना या चलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Strengthening**' should be used because it means to increase strength or power. Whereas, 'Holding' means to grasp or keep, 'Proceeding' means to move forward, and 'Moving' implies initiating or going, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) '**Immense**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "immense" का अर्थ होता है बहुत अधिक या विशाल। जल संरक्षण का महत्व बताने के संदर्भ में, यह शब्द सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Sheer' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह, 'Complete' का अर्थ है सम्पूर्ण, और 'Total' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Immense**' should be used because it means very great or vast. In the context of explaining the importance of water conservation, this word is most fitting. Whereas,

'Sheer' means absolute, 'Complete' means total, and 'Total' means entirely, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) '**Laudable**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "laudable" का अर्थ होता है प्रशंसनीय या सराहनीय। जल संरक्षण की ऐसी पहल को सराहना मिलनी चाहिए, जो इस संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'Louder' का अर्थ है ज्यादा उंचा, 'Labelled' का अर्थ है नामकरण करना, और 'Lower' का अर्थ है नीचे करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Laudable**' should be used because it means praiseworthy or commendable. Such an initiative towards water conservation deserves praise, which fits in this context. Whereas, 'Louder' means more elevated in sound, 'Labelled' means to name, and 'Lower' means to reduce, which don't fit in this context



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