

Crossing a line: On the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra roadshow, the implications

The government should **desist** from **politicising** the **bureaucracy**

The Centre has asked all departments to **deploy** officers to **showcase** its achievements across the country down to the village level, through a roadshow titled Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, which will run from November 20 to January 25, 2024. **To be sure**, the **outreach** is only about achievements of the last nine years that **corresponds** to the two terms of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) that began in 2014. The campaign is **conveniently** timed for the Lok Sabha election which is expected in April-May 2024. Joint Secretaries, Directors, and Deputy Secretaries will be appointed Rath Prabharis (**chariots** in-charge) for the roadshow. Separately, the Ministry of Defence is **setting up** 822 ‘selfie points’ where citizens can click themselves with a picture of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. **Guidelines** issued by the Ministry **go** into great details on how to promote the work of the last nine years. It has been **directed** that these selfie points “should be set up at **prominent** locations, which have maximum **footfall** and the **potential** of attracting public attention”. War memorials, defence museums, railway and metro stations, bus stations, airports, malls and market places, schools and colleges, tourist destinations and festival **gatherings** are places where these points are coming up. **Opposition parties** led by Congress President Mallikarjun Kharge **have called out** the government for this **brazen politicisation** of the bureaucracy and the military.

India’s constitutional scheme of governance **envisages** the separation of power among the three **arms** of the state — **the executive, the judiciary and the legislature** — and also a line of separation between the bureaucracy and the military from the political executive. While both the bureaucracy and the military are strictly under the control of the political executive, they are **insulated** from **partisan** politics. In fact, the extensive election process in India has largely **retained** its **credibility** because of the **bureaucratic impartiality** demanded by the system. The military’s **involvement** in any kind of domestic politics **is** considered **anathema**. Civil and military officials are expected to remain loyal to the government elected by the citizens, **regardless** of their personal **ideological inclination**. Instant **directives** force them into partisan roles in **furtherance** of the interests of the **ruling** party. The BJP’s **strategy** of **disregarding** norms **in pursuit of** electoral gains **has** been successful, but the **trail** of damage it leaves behind **will fester**. If institutions are **undermined**, the damage may well be **irreversible**. It is time the ruling party kept the interests of the nation before itself, and practised what it **preaches**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Cross a line** (phrase) – Overstep, transgress, infringe, exceed limits, step over the boundary सीमा पार करना
2. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, result, effect, outcome परिणाम
3. **Desist** (from) (verb) – Abstain, refrain, withhold, stop, avoid रोकना
4. **Politicise** (verb) – Make political, bias, manipulate for political purposes, twist राजनीतिक बनाना
5. **Bureaucracy** (noun) – Administration, officialdom, establishment, system दफ्तरशाही, अधिकारी-वर्ग
6. **Deploy** (verb) – Position, arrange, organize, place, set up तैनात करना
7. **Showcase** (verb) – Display, exhibit, present, demonstrate प्रदर्शन करना
8. **To be sure** (phrase) – Certainly, undoubtedly, definitely, surely निश्चित रूप से
9. **Outreach** (noun) – Range, scope, extent, reach पहुंच
10. **Correspond** (verb) – Match, tally, align with, equate to मेल खाना
11. **Conveniently** (adverb) – Suitably, opportunely, aptly, handily सुविधाजनक तरीके से
12. **Chariot** (noun) – Carriage, cart, vehicle, wagon रथ
13. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, start, initiate, inaugurate स्थापित करना
14. **Direct** (verb) – Order, instruct, command, guide निर्देशित करना
15. **Prominent** (adjective) – Notable, conspicuous, significant, outstanding प्रमुख
16. **Footfall** (noun) – Visitors, patrons, clientele, traffic जहां लोग आते हैं
17. **Potential** (noun) – Possibility, capability, promise, potentiality संभावना
18. **Gathering** (noun) – Assembly, congregation, meeting, get-together सभा
19. **Call out** (phrasal verb) – Criticize, challenge, condemn, reprimand आलोचना करना
20. **Brazen** (adjective) – Shameless, unashamed, unabashed, bold धृष्ट
21. **Politicisation** (noun) – The act of making something political; biasing towards political interests राजनीतिकरण
22. **Envisage** (verb) – Foresee, predict, anticipate, contemplate परिकल्पना करना
23. **Arm** (noun) – Branch, section, division, part शाखा

24. **The Executive** (noun) – The branch of government responsible for implementing laws; administrative branch कार्यपालिका
25. **The Judiciary** (noun) – The system of courts that interprets and applies the law in a country न्यायिक प्रणाली
26. **The Legislature** (noun) – Parliament, Assembly, Congress, Senate, Council संसद
27. **Insulate** (verb) – Shield, Protect, Isolate, Separate, Guard अलग करना
28. **Partisan** (adjective) – Biased, Prejudiced, One-sided, Sectarian, Partialपक्षपातीपूर्ण
29. **Retain** (verb) – Keep, Maintain, Preserve, Hold, Sustain रखना
30. **Credibility** (noun) – Trustworthiness, Reliability, Authenticity, Integrity, Reputation विश्वसनीयता
31. **Bureaucratic** (adjective) – Official, Administrative, Organizational, Procedural, Formal नौकरशाही संबंधित
32. **Impartiality** (noun) – Neutrality, Fairness, Objectivity, Unbiasedness, Equitability निष्पक्षता
33. **Anathema** (noun) – Curse, Abomination, Detestation, Execration, Malediction अभिशाप
34. **Regardless of** (phrase) – Irrespective of, Despite, No matter, Without consideration of, Notwithstanding बावजूद
35. **Ideological** (adjective) – Doctrinal, Philosophical, Theoretical, Dogmatic, Ideologic विचारधारा संबंधित
36. **Inclination** (noun) – Tendency, Preference, Leaning, Predisposition, Penchant प्रवृत्ति
37. **Directive** (noun) – Order, Command, Instruction, Guideline, Mandate निर्देश
38. **Furtherance** (noun) – Promotion, Advancement, Forwarding, Facilitation, Encouragement समर्थन
39. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, Dominant, Prevailing, Regnant, Ascendant सत्तारूढ़
40. **Disregard** (verb) – Ignore, Overlook, Neglect, Dismiss, Oversee अवहेलना करना
41. **In pursuit of** (phrase) – In search of, Chasing, After, Seeking, Hunting की खोज में
42. **Trail** (noun) – Track, Path, Route, Wake, Tail पगडंडी
43. **Fester** (verb) – worsen, decay, rot, putrefy, deteriorate घाव पकना/ बदतर होना
44. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, Subvert, Sabotage, Erode, Debase कमजोर बनाना
45. **Irreversible** (adjective) – Unalterable, Permanent, Immutable, Fixed, Final अपरिवर्तनीय
46. **Preach** (verb) – Advocate, Promulgate, Propagate, Proclaim, Teach उपदेश देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Centre has directed departments to conduct a roadshow, the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, showcasing its achievements at every level including villages.
2. The focus is on the achievements of the last nine years, coinciding with the BJP's two terms since 2014.
3. This campaign is strategically planned just ahead of the anticipated Lok Sabha elections in April-May 2024.
4. Officials like Joint Secretaries, Directors, and Deputy Secretaries will be in charge of the roadshow.
5. The Ministry of Defence plans to establish 822 'selfie points' where citizens can take photos alongside an image of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
6. Detailed guidelines have been issued to promote the work of the last nine years.
7. The 'selfie points' are being installed at high-footfall areas such as war memorials, stations, malls, educational institutions, and tourist spots.
8. Opposition, led by Congress President Mallikarjun Kharge, has criticized the move as a blatant politicization of the bureaucracy and military.
9. The Indian constitution emphasizes a separation of power among the executive, judiciary, and legislature, and also between bureaucracy/military and the political executive.
10. Bureaucracy and military, though under the political executive, are supposed to remain separate from partisan politics.
11. The credibility of Indian elections is largely due to the impartiality expected from the bureaucracy.
12. The military's participation in domestic politics is frowned upon, and officials should remain loyal to the elected government regardless of their personal beliefs.
13. These directives push officials into biased roles, promoting the interests of the ruling party.
14. While the BJP's tactics might yield electoral benefits, the potential damage to institutions could be long-lasting and harmful.
15. The editorial concludes by urging the ruling party to prioritize national interests over its own and to maintain integrity.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements best summarizes the purpose of the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra roadshow?** [Editorial page]
 - A. To showcase the achievements of the government in the past nine years which corresponds to the BJP's tenure.
 - B. To promote tourism in the country.
 - C. To provide a platform for all political parties to present their achievements.
 - D. To focus on the military and defence services of the country.
2. **What has been the criticism regarding the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra roadshow and the associated initiatives?**
 - A. The roadshow does not cover all the achievements of the government.
 - B. The initiative promotes the personal image of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
 - C. The guidelines issued by the Ministry do not provide clarity.
 - D. The opposition parties appreciate the effort but suggest modifications.
3. **Which of the following best describes the relationship between the bureaucracy and the political executive in India, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - (i) The bureaucracy has complete autonomy and operates independently of the political executive.
 - (ii) Both the bureaucracy and the military are strictly under the control of the political executive and are shielded from partisan politics.
 - (iii) The bureaucracy and military are largely influenced by partisan politics and the whims of the political executive.
 - (iv) The military directly influences and governs the political executive decisions in India.
 - A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. iii only
 - D. iv only
4. **Based on the passage, which of the following is a true statement regarding the election process in India?**
 - (i) The extensive election process in India lacks credibility.
 - (ii) The bureaucratic impartiality contributes to the credibility of the election process in India.
 - (iii) The military actively participates in the domestic politics of the country.
 - (iv) Civil and military officials are influenced by their personal ideological inclinations in their roles.
 - (i) i only
 - (ii) ii only
 - (iii) iii and iv only
 - (iv) i and iii only
5. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the "Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra" roadshow initiative by the government?**
 - A. Supportive
 - B. Neutral

- C. Critical
D. Indifferent
6. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Earlier this week, 24 patients, 23 of them Covid-infected, died in Karnataka's Chamarajanagar due to alleged shortage of the life-saving gas in the district hospital.
- Q. Though the Central government claims that there is no shortage of oxygen, the lapses are evident on all counts, be it production, allocation, transportation or supply.
- R. On Saturday, 12 Covid-19 patients, including a senior doctor, succumbed at a private hospital in New Delhi after it reportedly ran out of medical oxygen for more than an hour.
- S. The disruption of oxygen supply is causing deaths almost on a daily basis in the country.
- A. SRPQ B.QRSP C.SRQP D.SPRQ
7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. European football has just witnessed the rise and fall of a multi-billion sporting empire — in less than three days.
- Q. The plans to form a league of elite, super-rich clubs who were to be given membership in perpetuity, with no need of qualification or fear of relegation, struck at the principle of sporting meritocracy. It was an attempt at a great heist, and it met with very hostile public opinion.
- R. ESL's base was, it was clear, the greed of the biggest clubs of Europe, except the ones from Germany and France, who didn't join.
- S. The plans to form the breakaway 20-team European Super League (ESL) are in disarray as English and Italian clubs have pulled out of the proposed league. Football leagues in Europe have a rich and cherished history, with fan loyalties going back four or even more generations.
- A. QRSP B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Trouble is brewing for tea growers, orchardists and other farmers in rain-deficient Himachal Pradesh as agriculture is largely rain-fed. With over 70 per cent deficiency in rainfall and scanty snow witnessed since January, the farmers are suffering severe crop failure in terms of both quality and quantity.
- Q. In the Kullu valley, the apple producers are worried that owing to the inadequate amount of chilling time, their fruit of labour would be hit. Pear and cherry produce is similarly dependent upon chilling hours.
- R. Farmers in Bilaspur district have also been affected by the drought-like conditions as a 30-40 per cent reduction in wheat yield is feared because the crop is stunted. Cattle are being fed wheat as there is shortage of fodder in some areas. Earlier, the vegetable farmers of Solan faced tough times as their yield was reduced to half.
- S. The dry weather has wilted the famous tea leaves in the Kangra valley, impacting the production by a whopping 75 per cent.
- A. QRSP B.QSRP C.PSQR D.PRQS
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
- My niece is an amateur artist. I hope she becomes famous one day.

- A. Boring
B. Freelancing
C. Expert
D. Decent
10. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The secretary to my boss is very efficient as he not only gives him the required information **also and handles** correspondence independently
A. yet also handles
B. but also handles
C. along with also handles
D. not also handles
11. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple.
B. When we both finished, we would be back together.
C. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or prayer in chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures.
D. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer.
A. ACBD
B. ABDC
C. ADCB
D. ADBC
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** to substitute the underlined word.
The weather forecast mentioned that there would be a **cloud burst** this afternoon.
A. rainstorm
B. sandstorm
C. famine
D. snowfall
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Keats and Shelly were poets of the same period; in other words, they were _____.
A. contemporaries
B. co-writers
C. colleagues
D. associates
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Get up on the wrong side of the bed
A. Someone who is having a horrible day
B. Destroy or ruin a plan
C. Someone who is having a good day

- D. Go to bed or go to sleep
15. **Identify the option that can be substituted as the correct idiom for the underlined part of the given sentence.**
My cousin sister Neetu had an aerial view of the trade fair from the top of the giant wheel.
- A. A bird in the gilded cage
B. Bird's eye view
C. Birds of same feather
D. Bird brain
16. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. He later tried to franchise his restaurant.
B. Colonel Harland Sanders' real-life story of being disappointed numerous times in his life and still making his ambition come true late in life is truly motivating.
C. He began selling chicken at the age of 40, but his dream of opening a restaurant was repeatedly denied owing to conflicts and wars.
D. He is a seventh-grade dropout who tried many things in life but found them bitter
- A. BCDA
B. BDCA
C. BDAC
D. BACD
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
We are organising the charity function tomorrow.
- A. The charity function is been organised tomorrow.
B. The charity function is being organised tomorrow.
C. The charity function is being organise tomorrow.
D. The charity function is organised tomorrow
18. **Identify the option that arranges the given parts in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- a) In Shakespeare's hands, English drama
b) that first shone forth in his early history plays
c) William Shakespeare is considered as the greatest dramatist and poet of English language.
d) achieved a matchless brilliance
- A. d,b,a,c
B. a,b,c,d
C. c,a,d,b
D. b,c,a,d
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'Naïve' from the given sentence.**
After years of working in politics, she had become cynical and jaded, convinced that all politicians were corrupt and that the system was rigged against the people.
- A. Jaded
B. Corrupt
C. Cynical

D. Convinced

20. **Select the most appropriate phrasal verb to fill in the blank.**

The driver very subtly _____ the traffic violation he committed.

- A. ironed through
- B. ironed in
- C. ironed out
- D. ironed aside

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Colonialism had a great impact on the lives of the aboriginal Australians who were eventually (1) _____ by the whites with all power and privilege. The colonisers turned their land into rubbish pits and (2) _____ sites for their own betterment. The aborigines were often (3) _____ as sub-humans with low status and dirty habits. The whites not only displaced the tribes off their homeland but also (4) _____ the beauty and balance of the natural world. An increase in deforestation and destruction of traditional land led (5) _____ like emu, eagle, and kangaroo, among many others to dwindle over time.

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

- A. caught
- B. understood
- C. subjugated
- D. raised

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

- A. dating
- B. construction
- C. halting
- D. Recreation

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

- A. created
- B. perceived
- C. received
- D. Led

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

- A. destroyed
- B. climbed
- C. utilised
- D. Fed

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. fauna
- B. pets
- C. thugs
- D. homies

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) The passage states that the outreach is only about the achievements of the last nine years that corresponds to the two terms of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The other options are not supported by the passage.
2. B) The passage mentions the Ministry of Defence setting up 822 'selfie points' where citizens can click themselves with a picture of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and that the opposition parties have criticized the government for politicizing the bureaucracy and the military. Option B captures the essence of this criticism.
3. **B) ii only**
 The passage states that "While both the bureaucracy and the military are strictly under the control of the political executive, they are insulated from partisan politics." This aligns with option ii.
4. **B) ii only**
 The passage mentions that "the extensive election process in India has largely retained its credibility because of the bureaucratic impartiality demanded by the system." This aligns with option ii.
5. **C) Critical**
 The passage expresses concerns about the timing of the roadshow, the associated activities like setting up 'selfie points' with the Prime Minister's picture, and the general implications for the bureaucracy and the military. It also criticizes the government's strategy as "disregarding norms in pursuit of electoral gains". These aspects contribute to a critical tone.
6. D) **SPRQ**
S: S sets the context by stating that the disruption of oxygen supply is causing deaths almost on a daily basis in the country.
P: P provides an example to support the context mentioned in sentence S. It mentions the incident in Karnataka's Chamarajanagar where patients died due to an alleged shortage of life-saving gas.
R: R adds another example to illustrate the severity of the situation. It talks about the incident in New Delhi where Covid-19 patients, including a senior doctor, died after the hospital ran out of medical oxygen for more than an hour.
Q: Q comes last in the paragraph. It provides a broader perspective by mentioning the Central government's claim of no shortage of oxygen. It also points out that the lapses are evident in various aspects such as production, allocation, transportation, and supply.
7. B) **PSRQ**

P: The paragraph begins with sentence P, which introduces the topic of a multi-billion sporting empire rising and falling in European football.

S: Sentence S provides the context of the breakaway European Super League (ESL) and the disarray caused by English and Italian clubs pulling out.

R: Sentence R explains that the greed of the biggest clubs, except those from Germany and France, formed the base of the ESL.

Q: Finally, sentence Q elaborates on the plans of the ESL and how they clashed with the principle of sporting meritocracy, leading to hostile public opinion.

8. C) **PSQR**

P: The first sentence (P) introduces the main problem of trouble brewing for tea growers, orchardists, and other farmers in rain-deficient Himachal Pradesh due to the agriculture being largely rain-fed. It mentions the deficiency in rainfall and scanty snow, which has led to severe crop failure in terms of both quality and quantity.

S: The second sentence (S) provides specific information about the impact of the dry weather on tea production in the Kangra valley. It states that the production has been impacted by a whopping 75 percent due to the wilted tea leaves caused by the dry weather

Q: The third sentence (Q) shifts the focus to the apple producers in the Kullu valley. It explains their concerns about the inadequate amount of chilling time, which could potentially harm their fruit production. It also mentions that pear and cherry produce is similarly dependent upon chilling hours.

R: The final sentence (R) talks about the drought-like conditions affecting farmers in Bilaspur district. It mentions a 30-40 percent reduction in wheat yield due to the stunted crop. It also highlights the shortage of fodder in some areas, which has led to feeding wheat to cattle. It briefly refers to the vegetable farmers of Solan who faced tough times with a reduced yield.

9. C) **Amateur** (adjective) – Engaging in a particular activity as a pastime rather than as a professional; non-professional, non-specialist, layperson. शौकिया

Antonym: Expert (adjective) – Having or showing special skill or knowledge derived from training or experience; proficient, skilled, adept. विशेषज्ञ

- **Boring** (adjective) – Not interesting; tedious, dull, monotonous. उबाऊ
- **Freelancing** (adjective) – Working for different companies at different times rather than being permanently employed by one company; independent, self-employed. स्वतंत्र पेशेवर
- **Decent** (adjective) – Conforming with generally accepted standards of respectable or moral behavior; proper, respectable, honorable. सभ्य

10. B) 'also and handles' के बदले 'but also handles' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि "not only ... but also" एक correlative conjunction है जो समान महत्व के दो विचारों को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। उदाहरण स्वरूप— He is not only intelligent but also hard-working.

- **but also handles'** will be used instead of 'also and handles' because "not only ... but also" is a correlative conjunction that is used to connect two ideas of equal importance. Like— He is not only intelligent but also hard-working.

11. C) **ADCB**

My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or prayer in chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we both finished, we would be back together.

12. A) **Cloud burst** (noun) – A sudden, intense rainfall that can lead to rapid flooding, typically lasting a short duration. बादल फटना

Synonym: Rainstorm (noun) – A period of heavy and continuous rain. वर्षा-तूफान

- **Sandstorm** (noun) – A strong wind that carries clouds of sand through the air, typically found in deserts. रेतीला तूफान
- **Famine** (noun) – Extreme scarcity of food. अकाल
- **Snowfall** (noun) – Precipitation in the form of flakes of crystalline water ice that falls from clouds. हिमपात

13. A) 'Contemporaries' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "contemporaries" का अर्थ होता है एक ही समयकाल में जीवन बिताने वाले लोग। Keats और Shelly एक ही समयकाल के कवि थे, इसलिए यह शब्द उपयुक्त है। 'Co-writers' का अर्थ है सह-लेखक, 'Colleagues' का अर्थ है सहकर्मी, और 'Associates' का अर्थ है सहयोगी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

14. A) **Get up on the wrong side of the bed** (idiom) – Someone who is having a horrible day सुबह से ही मिजाज बिगड़ा रहना

15. B) **Bird's eye view** (phrase) – a view from a very high place that allows you to see a large area सरसरी निगाह

- **A bird in the gilded cage** (phrase) – to live in luxury but without freedom विलासिता में रहना लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के बिना
- **Birds of same feather** (phrase) – people who are similar in character एक स्वभाव वृत्ति या विचार के मनुष्य

- **Bird brain** (phrase) – a silly or stupid person. मूर्ख व्यक्ति।

16. B) **BDCA**

Colonel Harland Sanders' real-life story of being disappointed numerous times in his life and still making his ambition come true late in life is truly motivating. . He is a seventh-grade dropout who tried many things in life but found them bitter He began selling chicken at the age of 40, but his dream of opening a restaurant was repeatedly denied owing to conflicts and wars. He later tried to franchise his restaurant.

17. B) The charity function is being organised tomorrow.

18. C) **c, a, d, b**

William Shakespeare is considered as the greatest dramatist and poet of English language. In Shakespeare's hands, English drama achieved a matchless brilliance William Shakespeare is considered as the greatest dramatist and poet of English language.

19. C) **Naïve** (adjective) – Lacking experience, wisdom, or judgement; innocent, simple, unsophisticated. भोला/ अनुभवहीन

Antonym: Cynical (adjective) – Distrusting or doubting the sincerity or goodness of human motives and actions; skeptical, contemptuous, pessimistic. निंदक/ सनकी

- **Jaded** (adjective) – Tired, bored, or lacking enthusiasm, usually after having had too much of something; wearied, fatigued, overworked. थका हुआ, थककर चूर होना
- **Corrupt** (adjective) – Having or showing a willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain; unscrupulous, dishonest, fraudulent. भ्रष्ट
- **Convinced** (adjective) – Completely certain about something; confident, sure, certain. आस्थाशक्त

20. C) 'Ironed out' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "ironed out" का अर्थ होता है किसी समस्या या विवाद को हल कर देना। जबकि 'Ironed through' का कोई विशेष अर्थ नहीं होता, 'Ironed in' का अर्थ है किसी चीज को स्थायी रूप से निवेश करना, और 'Ironed aside' का अर्थ है किसी चीज को नकार या ताल देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Ironed out' should be used because it means to resolve or settle a problem or disagreement. Whereas, 'Ironed through' doesn't have a specific meaning, 'Ironed in' implies fixing something permanently, and 'Ironed aside' implies rejecting or dismissing something, which don't fit in this context.

21. C) **'Subjugated'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "subjugated" का अर्थ होता है अधीन करना या वश में करना। इस संदर्भ में, यह शब्द यह दर्शाता है कि मूल ऑस्ट्रेलियाई लोगों को श्वेतों द्वारा पूरी तरह से अधीन कर दिया गया था, जिनके पास सारी शक्ति और विशेषाधिकार थे। जबकि

'Caught' का अर्थ है पकड़ लेना, 'Understood' का अर्थ है समझना, और 'Raised' का अर्थ है उठाना या बढ़ाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Subjugated**' should be used because it means to bring under control or to dominate. In this context, this word illustrates that the aboriginal Australians were thoroughly dominated by the whites, who had all the power and privilege. Whereas, 'Caught' means to capture, 'Understood' means to comprehend, and 'Raised' means to lift or increase, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) '**Construction**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "construction" का अर्थ होता है निर्माण करना। जबकि 'Dating' का अर्थ है तारीख निर्धारित करना, 'Halting' का अर्थ है ठहराना, और 'Recreation' का अर्थ है मनोरंजन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। इस पैसेज में बताया गया है कि कॉलोनाइज़र्स ने उनकी भूमि को अपने बेहतरीन लिए बदल दिया, इसलिए 'Construction' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है।

'Construction' should be used because it means building or creating something. Whereas, 'Dating' means determining the age, 'Halting' means to cause to stop, and 'Recreation' means entertainment or leisure activity, which don't fit in this context. The passage mentions that the colonizers transformed the land of the aboriginal Australians for their own betterment, so 'Construction' is the most appropriate option to fill the blank, as it aligns with the context of colonizers utilizing the land for their own purposes.

23. B) '**Perceived**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "perceived" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को किसी विशेष तरीके से देखना या समझना। इस संदर्भ में, मूल निवासी ऑस्ट्रेलियाइयों को नीचे दर्जे के मानवों के रूप में देखा गया था, जो कि इनकी स्थिति और आदतों के प्रति गोरों द्वारा रखी गई दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Created' का अर्थ है रचना करना, 'Received' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, और 'Led' का अर्थ है नेतृत्व करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

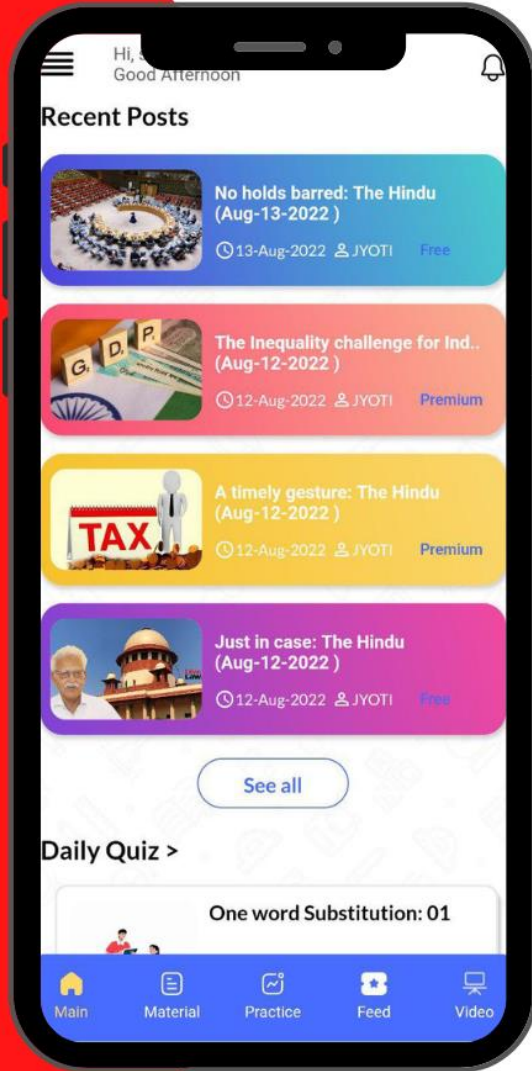
- 'Perceived' should be used because it means to view or understand a person or thing in a particular way. In this context, the aboriginal Australians were seen as sub-humans with low status, which reflects the perspective held by the whites towards their condition and habits. Whereas, 'Created' means to produce, 'Received' means to get or be given, and 'Led' means to guide or direct, which don't fit in this context.

24. A) '**Destroyed**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "destroyed" का अर्थ होता है नष्ट कर देना। इस संदर्भ में, यह शब्द इसे स्पष्ट करता है कि सफेद लोगों ने स्वाभाविक दुनिया की सुंदरता और संतुलन को कैसे नष्ट कर दिया। जबकि 'Climbed' का अर्थ है चढ़ना, 'Utilised' का अर्थ है उपयोग करना, और 'Fed' का अर्थ है खिलाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Destroyed** should be used because it means to ruin completely. In this context, this word makes it clear how the whites ruined the beauty and balance of the natural world. Whereas, 'Climbed' means to ascend, 'Utilised' means to make use of, and 'Fed' means to give food to, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **'Fauna'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "fauna" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले जंतुओं का समूह। इस संदर्भ में, 'fauna' शब्द उन जंतुओं को दर्शाता है जो वनसंहार और पारंपरिक भूमि के विनाश के कारण समय के साथ कमजोर हो गए हैं। 'Pets' का अर्थ होता है पालतू जानवर, 'Thugs' का अर्थ होता है गुंडे, और 'Homies' का अर्थ होता है मित्र या साथी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Fauna'** should be used because it refers to the animals of a particular region or period. In this context, 'fauna' indicates the animals, like emu, eagle, and kangaroo, among many others, that have dwindled over time due to the increase in deforestation and destruction of traditional land. Whereas, 'Pets' means domestic animals, 'Thugs' means criminals or violent people, and 'Homies' means friends or companions, which don't fit in this context.



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