

## Constitutional tyranny: On Raj Bhavan's use of the veto

Governors rejecting Bills without **cause undermines** parliamentary democracy

Tamil Nadu Governor R.N. Ravi's **act** of **withholding assent** to Bills **concerning** universities in the State **is** nothing but constitutional tyranny. It is **gross abuse** of the power granted by the Constitution to give or refuse assent to Bills passed by the **legislature**. The grant of assent is a routine function of the **titular** head of state, and the exceptional power to **withhold** it is not meant to be **exercised unreasonably**. Rather, **incumbents** in Raj Bhavan **ought to** use this veto rarely, and only in **flagrant instances** when basic constitutional values are **at stake**. The **Bills** for which Mr. Ravi has refused approval, **seek** mainly to take away the Governor's power to appoint Vice-Chancellors of universities and **vest** it in the State government. There is nothing in these Bills for the Governor to disapprove of, save a **vested** interest to retain the powers **conferred on** him in his capacity as Chancellor. The rejection of the Bills appears to be a **cantankerous** response after the Supreme Court made well-justified **remarks** on Governors delaying assent to Bills pending with them. On its part, the DMK government quickly **convened** a special session of the Assembly and adopted the same Bills again. The question arises whether it was under the belief that the Governor is bound to grant assent, if the same Bills were reconsidered and passed again by the House.

The **statute** position is that these Bills have failed to become law. There is no **remedy** in the Constitution for a House **aggrieved** by the rejection of its Bills. The **proviso** to Article 200, which makes the Governor's assent mandatory for Bills passed a second time, **does** not apply to Bills for which assent has been 'withheld', a term that essentially means 'rejected'. If the government was aware of this position and still **ventured** to adopt them again, it is possibly meant as a political message that it will not **yield** in the matter of pursuing its legislative measures. The **effect** of their fresh passage **is** that the Governor may treat them as fresh Bills. This means he is free to withhold assent yet again. In a sense, the Governor's action has helped **highlight** an undemocratic and **anti-federal** feature in the Constitution that creates an unguided power to reject pieces of legislation passed by elected representatives. In its observations in ongoing **proceedings** concerning the Governor's powers, the Court has drawn attention to the fact that Governors are not elected. The Court must **examine** whether vesting that **office** with a veto over legislation **violates** parliamentary democracy, a basic feature of the Constitution. An **authoritative pronouncement** is needed to end the scope for **partisan mischief**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Tyranny** (noun) – Oppression, autocracy, dictatorship, despotism, authoritarianism  
अत्याचार
2. **Veto** (noun) – Rejection, denial, prohibition, refusal, disapproval निषेधाधिकार
3. **Cause** (noun) – Reason, basis, motive, justification, grounds कारण
4. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, subvert, sabotage, erode, undercut कमजोर करना
5. **Withhold** (verb) – Retain, reserve, hold back, keep, refrain रोकना
6. **Assent** (noun) – Approval, agreement, consent, concurrence, endorsement अनुमति
7. **Concerning** (preposition) – Regarding, about, relating to, with respect to, pertaining to संबंधित
8. **Gross** (adjective) – very unpleasant; repulsive, disgusting, abhorrent, घोर
9. **Abuse** (noun) – Misuse, mistreatment, exploitation, maltreatment, violation दुरुपयोग
10. **Legislature** (noun) – Parliament, assembly, congress, council, lawmaking body विधायिका
11. **Titular** (adjective) – holding or constituting a purely formal position or title without any real authority. नाममात्र का
12. **Exercise** (verb) – Use, employ, apply, implement, execute प्रयोग करना
13. **Unreasonably** (adverb) – Irrationally, unjustifiably, excessively, illogically, unfairly अनुचित रूप से
14. **Incumbent** (noun) – Holder, occupant, officeholder, bearer, current holder पदाधिकारी
15. **Ought to** (modal verb) – Should, must, need to, is expected to, is required to चाहिए
16. **Flagrant** (adjective) – Glaring, blatant, obvious, egregious, scandalous घोर
17. **Instance** (noun) – Example, case, occurrence, illustration, sample उदाहरण
18. **At stake** (phrase) – In jeopardy, at risk, in danger, on the line, at issue जोखिम में
19. **Seek** (verb) – Search for, try to find, look for, pursue, quest प्रयास करना
20. **Vest** (verb) – Entrust, endow, bestow, confer, grant प्रदान करना
21. **Confer** (on) (verb) – Bestow, grant, give, award, endow प्रदान करना

22. **Cantankerous** (adjective) – Irritable, argumentative, contentious, quarrelsome, grumpy झगड़ालू
23. **Remark** (noun) – Comment, statement, observation, note, declaration टिप्पणी
24. **Convene** (verb) – Assemble, gather, meet, summon, call together बुलाना
25. **Statute** (noun) – Law, regulation, enactment, decree, ordinance कानून
26. **Remedy** (noun) – Cure, solution, antidote, relief, redress उपचार
27. **Aggrieved** (verb) – Distress, grieve, afflict, upset, pain सताना
28. **Proviso** (noun) – Clause, condition, stipulation, qualification, caveat प्रावधान
29. **Venture** (verb) – Dare, risk, attempt, undertake, embark साहस करना
30. **Yield** (verb) – produce or generate उत्पन्न करना
31. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, accentuate, feature प्रमुखता से दिखाना
32. **Anti-federal** (adjective) – opposed to a federal system of government (= one in which power is divided between a central government and several local ones) संघ-विरोधी
33. **Proceedings** (noun) – Actions, litigation, process, legal action, steps कार्यवाही
34. **Examine** (verb) – Inspect, analyze, scrutinize, investigate, study जांचना
35. **Authoritative** (adjective) – Commanding, official, masterful, assertive, dominant आधिकारिक
36. **Pronouncement** (noun) – Declaration, statement, announcement, proclamation, verdict घोषणा
37. **Partisan** (adjective) – Biased, one-sided, prejudiced, partial, sectarian पक्षपाती
38. **Mischief** (noun) – Misbehavior, troublemaking, naughtiness, prank, shenanigan शरारत

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Tamil Nadu Governor's Veto:** Tamil Nadu Governor R.N. Ravi's withholding of assent to university-related Bills is criticized as constitutional tyranny.
2. **Abuse of Power:** The editorial views this act as an abuse of the constitutional power to grant or refuse assent to legislature-passed Bills.
3. **Role of the Governor:** Normally, assent by the Governor, as the titular head of state, is a routine function. The power to withhold assent should be rarely used and only for safeguarding constitutional values.
4. **Content of the Bills:** The rejected Bills aimed to transfer the power of appointing Vice-Chancellors from the Governor to the State government.
5. **Governor's Vested Interests:** The editorial suggests that the Governor's refusal to assent to the Bills is driven by a desire to retain his appointing powers.
6. **Response to Supreme Court Remarks:** The veto is seen as a reaction to the Supreme Court's remarks on Governors delaying bill assents.
7. **DMK Government's Reaction:** In response, the DMK government reconvened a special Assembly session and repassed the same Bills.
8. **Legal Impasse:** The Bills have failed to become law, with no constitutional remedy for the House aggrieved by the rejection.
9. **Article 200 Proviso:** The Governor's mandatory assent for Bills passed a second time does not apply to Bills that have been 'withheld' or rejected.
10. **Political Messaging:** The government's move to readopt the Bills might be a political statement of intent to pursue its legislative agenda.
11. **Governor's Potential Reaction:** The Governor may treat the repassed Bills as new and withhold assent again.
12. **Highlighting Constitutional Flaws:** The Governor's actions bring attention to an undemocratic and anti-federal aspect of the Constitution, allowing the rejection of legislation by unelected representatives.
13. **Judicial Scrutiny:** The Supreme Court is examining the Governor's powers, noting the issue of Governors not being elected.
14. **Parliamentary Democracy at Stake:** The Court is urged to determine if the Governor's veto power violates the basic feature of parliamentary democracy.
15. **Need for Authoritative Pronouncement:** An authoritative legal pronouncement is sought to prevent future partisan misuse of this constitutional provision.

### Practice Exercise: Banking Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best describes the main contention of the passage regarding the Governor's role in the legislative process?** [Editorial page]
  - A. The Governor's withholding of assent to Bills is a routine and acceptable practice in parliamentary democracy.
  - B. The Governor's refusal to grant assent to university-related Bills is seen as a necessary exercise of constitutional authority.
  - C. The passage criticizes the Tamil Nadu Governor for withholding assent to Bills, viewing it as an abuse of constitutional power.
  - D. The passage supports the Governor's decision to withhold assent, aligning it with preserving basic constitutional values.
  - E. It is argued that the Governor's actions are justified as they protect the interests of higher education in the state.
2. **Considering the arguments presented in the passage, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the constitutional implications of the Governor's actions?**
  - A. The Governor's actions are a justified interpretation of constitutional duties, aiming to protect the autonomy of universities.
  - B. Withholding assent to Bills is a standard practice for Governors to check the legislative authority of the State Governments.
  - C. The Governor's actions reflect a necessary balance between the executive and legislative branches of the state.
  - D. The Governor's refusal to assent to the Bills is viewed as an unwarranted interference in the legislative process, undermining democratic principles.
  - E. The passage suggests that the Governor's veto is essential for maintaining the integrity of the higher education system.
3. **In the context of the passage, what can be inferred about the role of Governors in the legislative process?**
  - A. Governors primarily act as ceremonial figureheads, rarely influencing the legislative process.
  - B. The role of Governors is to facilitate the smooth passage of Bills by providing swift assent.
  - C. Governors possess a significant, albeit controversial, power to influence legislation through their veto.
  - D. The power of Governors is limited to advising the elected representatives on the content of the Bills.
  - E. Governors serve as a mere formal step in the legislative process, with no real authority over the passage of Bills.
4. **What is the tone of the passage discussing the actions of the Tamil Nadu Governor in relation to the vetoing of university-related Bills?**
  - A. Appreciative
  - B. Neutral
  - C. Critical
  - D. Supportive

5. In the passage, the term "cantankerous" is used to describe the Governor's response. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to "cantankerous"?
- A. Cooperative
  - B. Quarrelsome
  - C. Compliant
  - D. Passive

**Directions (Q6 – Q8): In the following sentence, four words are given in bold, out of which one word is misspelled. Find the misspelled word**

6. The **relentless(A) pursuit(B)** of excellence is often a subject of **reproach(C)** among peers, yet it remains a vital part of personal **development(D)**.
- A. (A)
  - B. (B)
  - C. (C)
  - D. (D)
  - E. None of the above
7. The **fluctuating(A)** market trends necessitate a careful **analysis(B)** for successful **acquisition(C)** and **endorsement(D)** of new strategies
- A. (A)
  - B. (B)
  - C. (C)
  - D. (D)
  - E. None of the above
8. **Direction: In the following questions, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A),(B), (C), (D). These words may or may not be placed in their places. Four options with different arrangements of these words are given. Mark the option with the correct arrangements the answer. If no change is required, mark 'No arrangement required' as your answer.**
- Excessive use of chemical fertilisers has taken its **toll(A)** on soil fertility, particularly in 'food bowl' states such as Punjab, where wheat production has **dropped(B)** in recent years. The per-acre wheat **concurrently(C)** in the state has declined **productivity(D)**.
- A. ADCB
  - B. ACDB
  - C. DBCA
  - D. ABDC
  - E. No arrangement required
9. **Direction: In the following questions, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A),(B), (C), (D). These words may or may not be placed in their places. Four options with different arrangements of these words are given. Mark the option with the correct arrangements the answer. If no change is required, mark 'No arrangement required' as your answer.**
- Extreme weather events and price **fluctuations(A)** render farmers **vulnerable(B)**, no matter whether there is a **conventional(C)** or a crop failure in **glut(D)** farming
- A. ADCB

- B. ACDB
- C. DBCA
- D. ABDC
- E. No arrangement required

**Directions (Q10 – Q14):** Five sentences P, Q, R, S, and T are given below, you need to rearrange the sentences so that the five sentences can together form a meaningful paragraph.

- P. The window provided by the extension needs to be optimally utilised to remove the stakeholders' doubts and **apprehensions**
- Q. Now, they can submit their applications till June 26
- R. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has extended the deadline for the filing of applications regarding the 'higher pension' option,
- S. Thereby giving a much-needed breather to lakhs of employees and retirees who were scrambling to do the needful by May 3
- T. Lack of clarity about the rules and the pension calculations has prevented many people from making an informed decision on a matter that impacts their long-term financial security
10. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
11. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
12. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
13. Which of the following should be the **Last** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
14. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in statement P
- A. Questionable
  - B. Certain

- C. Concerns
- D. Probable
- E. None of the above

15. **Direction: In the following questions, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A),(B), (C), (D). These words may or may not be placed in their places. Four options with different arrangements of these words are given. Mark the option with the correct arrangements the answer. If no change is required, mark 'No arrangement required' as your answer.**

THERE has been a **clamour(A)** for a **relook(B)** at the highway construction policies in the hill states following the **widespread(C)** **destruction(D)** of roads and bridges during the monsoon.

- A. ADCB
- B. ACDB
- C. DBCA
- D. ABDC
- E. No arrangement required

**Direction (Q16- Q19): Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.**

India and Canada are headed for an even frostier season in ties after the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)'s latest move to \_\_\_\_\_ (a)\_\_\_\_\_ the number of Canadian diplomats in India, from 62 to 21. \_\_\_\_\_ (b)\_\_\_\_\_ New Delhi had made its demand to equalise the numbers in each other's missions known last month, in the fiery aftermath of the Trudeau government's allegations that India had a role in the killing of Canadian national and Khalistani activist Hardeep Singh Nijjar, matters were thought to have cooled down. It had even been hoped that quiet diplomacy was at work to repair ties. However, Canada continues to hold, without \_\_\_\_\_ (c)\_\_\_\_\_ any further proof, that India must cooperate in its investigations against unnamed Indian officials, while India is standing by measures it has taken in reprisal: last month, after the tit-for-tat expulsions of their respective diplomats from security agencies, the Modi government suspended visas for all Canadians, and demanded the downsizing of Canadian diplomatic strength. This week, India issued an ultimatum for the removal of two thirds of those numbers with a deadline of October 31 — after which India would unilaterally withdraw diplomatic immunity. As a result, Canada's Foreign Ministry flew out 41 of its diplomats and their families, calling India's demand a violation of international law including the Vienna Convention. The MEA has \_\_\_\_\_ (d)\_\_\_\_\_ that the convention's Article 11.1 does authorise India to "require that the size of a mission be kept within limits".

**Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words**

16. India and Canada are headed for an even frostier season in ties after the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)'s latest move to \_\_\_\_\_ (a)\_\_\_\_\_ the number of Canadian diplomats in India, from 62 to 21.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (a)**

- (i) pare down
  - (ii) cutting down
  - (iii) turn down
  - (iv) deal out
- A. Only (i)      B. Both (i) and (ii)      C. Only (iii)      D. Only (ii)      E. None of the above



17. \_\_\_\_\_(b)\_\_\_\_\_ New Delhi had made its demand to equalise the numbers in each other's missions known last month, in the fiery aftermath of the Trudeau government's allegations that India had a role in the killing of Canadian national and Khalistani activist Hardeep Singh Nijjar, matters were thought to have cooled down.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (b)**

- (i) Finally
- (ii) Indeed
- (iii) That
- (iv) While

A. Both (ii) and (iv)    B. Only (ii)    C. Only (iv)    D. Only (i)    E. None of the above

18. However, Canada continues to hold, without \_\_\_\_\_(c)\_\_\_\_\_ any further proof, that India must cooperate in its investigations against unnamed Indian officials

**Fill the most appropriate option in (c)**

- (i) Enduring
- (ii) Proffering
- (iii) Considering
- (iv) Delivering

A. Only (i)    B. Only (ii)    C. Only (iii)    D. Both (i) and (ii)    E. None of the above

19. The MEA has \_\_\_\_\_(d)\_\_\_\_\_ that the convention's Article 11.1 does authorise India to "require that the size of a mission be kept within limits".

**Fill the most appropriate option in (d)**

- (i) Learned
- (ii) Retorted
- (iii) Underfed
- (iv) Stored

A. Only (ii)    B. Only (iv)    C. Only (iii)    D. Both (iii) and (ii)    E. None of the above

20. In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part contains a phrase that may be correct or erroneous. Find out which is the correct phrase that should replace the error in bold, if there is any, and which makes the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No improvement required', mark option E 'No improvement required' as the answer

The invigilator did not know that the four friends were exchanging notes right **at the front of him**

- A. of front of him
- B. for front of him
- C. No improvement required
- D. in front of him
- E. at front of him

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

- C)** The passage explicitly criticizes the Tamil Nadu Governor R.N. Ravi for withholding assent to Bills concerning universities, labeling it as "constitutional tyranny" and a "gross abuse" of the power granted by the Constitution.
- D)** The passage argues that the Governor's act of withholding assent, particularly in the context of the Bills concerning universities, is seen as an unwarranted interference in the legislative process, undermining the principles of parliamentary democracy. The passage does not support the Governor's actions, but rather criticizes them as an abuse of constitutional power.
- C)** The passage highlights the Governor's power to reject legislation ("withhold assent"), emphasizing its potential to undermine parliamentary democracy. This veto power is significant and controversial, as it allows the Governor to influence legislation, which is a point of contention in the context of the passage.
- C) Critical**  
The tone of the passage is critical. The author uses terms like "constitutional tyranny" and "gross abuse of power" to describe the Governor's actions, indicating a strong disapproval of his decision to withhold assent to the Bills. The passage also highlights the potential undermining of parliamentary democracy and labels the rejection of the Bills as "cantankerous," further emphasizing the critical nature of the tone.
- B) Quarrelsome**  
"Cantankerous" refers to someone who is argumentative and uncooperative. झगड़ालू The passage uses this term to describe the Governor's rejection of the Bills, implying a confrontational and disagreeable attitude. Therefore, the word "quarrelsome" is the closest synonym, as it also conveys a tendency to engage in arguments or disputes.
- E) None of the above**  
All the bold words in the sentence are spelled correctly. 'Relentless' means unyieldingly intense, 'reproach' means to express disapproval, 'pursuit' refers to the act of following or chasing, and 'development' means the process of developing or being developed.  
'Relentless' का अर्थ है अनवरत तीव्र, 'reproach' का मतलब है निंदा करना, 'pursuit' का अर्थ है पीछा करने की क्रिया, और 'development' का मतलब है विकास की प्रक्रिया।
- A) Fluctuating**  
Fluctuating word is incorrectly spelled and correct word is 'Fluctuating' means changing or varying, 'acquisition' refers to the act of acquiring something, 'endorsement' means giving support or approval, and 'analysis' is the process of examining something in detail.

'Fluctuating' का अर्थ है परिवर्तनशील, 'acquisition' का मतलब है कुछ प्राप्त करने की क्रिया, 'endorsement' का मतलब है समर्थन या स्वीकृति देना, और 'analysis' का अर्थ है किसी चीज की बारीकी से जांच करना।

8. D) **ABDC**

Excessive use of chemical fertilisers has taken its toll on soil fertility, particularly in 'food bowl' states such as Punjab, where wheat production has dropped in recent years. The per-acre wheat productivity in the state has declined concurrently.

9. D) **ABDC**

Extreme weather events and price fluctuations render farmers vulnerable, no matter whether there is a glut or a crop failure in conventional farming

10. C. (R)

The paragraph begins with the EPFO extending the deadline, which is introduced in sentence R

11. D. (S)

Sentence S discusses the impact of this extension, providing context about its significance

12. B. (Q)

Following the introduction of the extension, sentence Q provides specific details about the new deadline.

13. E. (T)

The paragraph concludes with sentence T, highlighting the lack of clarity about the rules and pension calculations, which is a critical point following the discussion of the extension and its utilization.

14. C) Concerns

"Apprehensions" in this context refers to worries or anxieties, especially about the future or about something uncertain. "Concerns" captures this meaning well, as it implies worries or anxieties about a particular matter, fitting the context of stakeholders having apprehensions about pension calculations and rules.

15. E) No arrangement required

16. A) 'Pare down' का use होगा क्योंकि "pare down" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज की मात्रा या आकार को धीरे-धीरे कम करना। Sentence में, MEA ने भारत में कनाडाई राजनयिकों की संख्या 62 से 21 तक कम करने का निर्णय लिया है, जो 'pare down' के अर्थ के अनुरूप है। 'Turn down' का मतलब किसी प्रस्ताव या अनुरोध को अस्वीकार करना होता है, और 'deal out' का अर्थ होता है बाँटना या सौंपना, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।

- The answer is 'Pare down' because it means to gradually reduce the size or amount of something. In the sentence, the MEA decided to reduce the number of Canadian diplomats in India from 62 to 21, which aligns with the meaning of 'pare down'. 'Cutting down' also means reducing in number, but it is a more general term and less appropriate in this context compared to 'pare down'. 'Turn down' means to refuse a proposal or request, and 'deal out' means to distribute or assign, which are not fitting in this context.

17. C) 'While' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'While' का अर्थ होता है एक साथ दो परिस्थितियों का वर्णन करना। इस वाक्य में भारत की मांग और डूडो सरकार के आरोपों के बारे में एक साथ बात की जा रही है, जिससे 'While' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Finally' का अर्थ होता है अंततः, 'Indeed' का अर्थ है वास्तव में, और 'That' का प्रयोग एक स्थिति की पुष्टि के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'While' should be used because it means to describe two situations occurring at the same time. The sentence discusses India's demand and the Trudeau government's allegations simultaneously, making 'While' fitting here. 'Finally' implies an eventual occurrence, 'Indeed' means indeed, and 'That' is used to affirm a condition, which are not suitable in this context.
18. B) 'Proffering' का use होगा क्योंकि "proffering" का अर्थ होता है प्रस्ताव या साक्ष्य पेश करना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि कनाडा, बिना कोई और सबूत पेश किए, भारत से सहयोग की मांग कर रहा है। इसलिए 'proffering' यहां उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Enduring' का अर्थ है सहन करना, 'Considering' का अर्थ है विचार करना, और 'Delivering' का अर्थ है पहुंचाना या देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Proffering' should be used because it means to present or offer evidence or a proposal. The sentence states that Canada continues to demand cooperation from India without presenting any further proof. Hence, 'proffering' is suitable here. Whereas, 'Enduring' means to suffer, 'Considering' implies thinking about, and 'Delivering' means to provide or give, which are not appropriate in this context.
19. A) 'Retorted' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "Retorted" का अर्थ होता है तेज या मजबूत ढंग से प्रतिक्रिया देना। sentence में MEA ने कहा है कि वियना कन्वेंशन के अनुसार, भारत के पास दूतावास के आकार को सीमित करने का अधिकार है, जो एक सशक्त प्रतिक्रिया की तरह है, इसलिए 'रिटॉर्टेड' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Learned' का अर्थ है सीखना, 'Underfed' का अर्थ है कम पोषण देना, और 'Stored' का अर्थ है संग्रहित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Retorted' should be used because it means to respond sharply or vehemently. The sentence mentions the MEA stating that, according to the Vienna Convention, India has the right to limit the size of a mission, which is a strong response, making 'retorted' fitting here. Whereas, 'Learned' means to acquire knowledge, 'Underfed' means not provided with adequate nutrition, and 'Stored' means to accumulate or keep, which don't fit in this context.
20. D) 'at the front of him' के बदले 'in front of him' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस context में यह सही prepositional phrase है जो यहां पर उपयोग होना चाहिए; जैसे— He was standing in front of me.
- 'In front of him' will be used instead of 'at the front of him' because it is the correct prepositional phrase to use in this context; Like— He was standing in front of me.

