

Conjuring a catharsis: On the government's White Paper on the economy

The **White Paper** on the economy **is** a political **diversion**

The **Finance Ministry**, in a White Paper on the economy placed in Parliament, **has accused** the Manmohan Singh-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) of 2004-2014, of **botching** the economy. The Ministry has **sought credit** for the Narendra Modi-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government's repair and reform job since 2014 for lifting India to the world's fifth largest economy from one of the '**Fragile Five**' 10 years ago. It listed 15 "high-profile" UPA "scams", including coal, 2G spectrum, the Commonwealth Games and even a ₹44 crore **misappropriation** case in the Jammu & Kashmir cricket board. Hours before this, the Congress released a Black Paper on "10 years of Anyay Kaal (Era of Injustice)". It **highlights** this government's "economic **blunders**" such as **demonetisation** (something the White Paper is silent on), the **flawed GST regime**, the unemployment situation with **stagnant** wage growth, farmers' **distress**, and **high inflation** despite crude oil prices being lower than in the UPA's times. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman **questioned** the UPA's 'extra-constitutional' governance system and Dr. Singh's failure to **undertake** reforms that were still pending after the 1991 **liberalisation** rush, and said this government delivered on those reforms and beyond. She even **invoked** cases from the 1950s and 1970s to **argue** that corruption runs in the Congress's DNA.

The government's **assertion** that the White Paper will serve as a record for **posterity** for India's youth to know the efforts it took to **undo** the UPA-era damage and "restore India's glory", **belies** its **anxiety** that the young may not be adequately convinced about recent years' **outcomes**. That may explain the curious absence of **real GDP growth** and employment rates in the UPA and NDA years from the **data-laden** paper, which even compares waste volumes processed by urban local bodies. The paper argues the UPA failed to deliver GST and use Aadhaar effectively, but the NDA **embraced** and delivered on both. **That** a few BJP States, including Gujarat, had **reservations** about GST and Aadhaar at the time **is** a lost **nuance**. The NDA had a **resounding** majority twice, but has yet to find a **consilient** approach to undertake critical pending factor market reforms such as on land (an **ordinance** approach was **abandoned** in 2015) and labour (new Codes are yet to **kick in**), while it had to **backtrack** on farm sector reforms. The UPA was a **rainbow coalition** that **navigated** tricky **terrains** such as telecom and insurance FDI liberalisation and the India-U.S. civil nuclear deal. India's reform journey has been **marked** by **successive** governments building on past efforts, rather than reversing **course**, and, **in hindsight**, many opportunities may be considered missed or **bungled**. The paper seems to be an attempt to **temper** voters' higher expectations from a government with a majority **mandate**. But a **pointed finger leads to three pointing right back**. It is no surprise that the White **begot** Black.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Conjure** (verb) – Invoke, summon, evoke, call up, bring to mind मन में लाना
2. **Catharsis** (noun) – Emotional release, purification, cleansing, relief, purgation भावनात्मक शुद्धि
3. **White paper** (noun) – Government report, policy document, informational guide, official statement, authoritative report सरकारी रिपोर्ट
4. **Diversion** (noun) – Distraction, deviation, deflection, redirection, detour विचलन
5. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – Charge with, indict for, allege against, impeach for, blame for दोष लगाना
6. **Botch** (verb) – Bungle, mishandle, mess up, spoil, ruin गड़बड़ कर देना
7. **Seek** (verb) – Search for, attempt to find, look for, strive for, pursue मांगना
8. **Credit** (noun) – Acknowledgment, recognition, attribution, merit, commendation श्रेय
9. **Fragile Five** (noun) – Term for economies of five emerging countries known for their vulnerability in the financial context आर्थिक संदर्भ में पांच उभरते देशों की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए एक शब्द जो उनकी भेद्यता के लिए जाना जाता है
10. **Misappropriation** (noun) – Embezzlement, theft, misapplication, misuse, pilfering गबन
11. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, feature, point out प्रमुखता से दिखाना
12. **Blunder** (noun) – Mistake, error, oversight, slip-up, faux pas भारी गलती
13. **Demonetisation** (noun) – The act of withdrawing a currency from use as legal tender विमुद्रीकरण
14. **Flawed** (adjective) – Defective, imperfect, faulty, blemished, problematic दोषपूर्ण
15. **Regime** (noun) – System, method, schedule, procedure प्रणाली
16. **Stagnant** (adjective) – Static, unmoving, inert, sluggish, stationary स्थिर
17. **Distress** (noun) – Suffering, hardship, pain, anguish, agony पीड़ा
18. **Inflation** (noun) – Price rise, cost increase, economic inflation, hyperinflation, inflationary trend मुद्रास्फीति
19. **Question** (verb) – Doubt, query, challenge, interrogate, inquire सवाल उठाना
20. **Undertake** (verb) – Embark on, begin, start, commence, initiate उठाना

21. **Liberalisation** (noun) – The process of making policies less restrictive, deregulation, relaxation of rules नीतियों को कम प्रतिबंधात्मक बनाने की प्रक्रिया
22. **Invoke** (verb) – to use a law in order to achieve something नियम, क़ानून आदि प्रयोग करना
23. **Argue** (verb) – Debate, contend, assert, reason, dispute तर्क-वितर्क करना
24. **Assertion** (noun) – Declaration, statement, proclamation, contention, avowal दावा
25. **Posterity** (noun) – Future generations, descendants, offspring, progeny, successors वंश, संतान
26. **Undo** (verb) – Reverse, annul, cancel, nullify, repeal पलटना
27. **Era** (noun) – Period, epoch, age, era, time युग
28. **Restore** (verb) – Reestablish, reinstate, return to a former state, rejuvenate, revive पुनर्स्थापित करना
29. **Bely** (verb) – Contradict, misrepresent, disguise, hide, falsify झुठलाना
30. **Anxiety** (noun) – Worry, concern, apprehension, unease, nervousness चिंता
31. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, aftermath, effect, upshot परिणाम
32. **Real GDP** (noun) – Measure of a country's economic output adjusted for price changes मूल्य परिवर्तनों के लिए समायोजित एक देश के आर्थिक उत्पादन का माप
33. **Data-laden** (adjective) – Full of data, information-rich, data-packed, data-heavy, loaded with data डेटा से भरपूर
34. **Embrace** (verb) – Accept, welcome, adopt, include, take up अपनाना
35. **Reservation** (noun) – Doubt, objection, qualm, hesitation, skepticism संकोच
36. **Nuance** (noun) – Subtlety, implication, shade, distinction, refinement बारीकी
37. **Resounding** (adjective) – Loud, emphatic, unequivocal, decisive, overwhelming गूँजदार
38. **Consilient** (adjective) – Agreeing, concordant, harmonious, coherent, unified सहमत
39. **Ordinance** (noun) – Decree, regulation, order, rule, directive अध्यादेश
40. **Abandon** (verb) – Forsake, leave, desert, discard, relinquish त्यागना
41. **Kick in** (phrasal verb) – Start to take effect, begin to work, activate, come into effect प्रभाव में आना
42. **Backtrack** (verb) – Retract, reverse, backpedal, withdraw, recant पीछे हटना

43. **Rainbow coalition** (noun) – Alliance of diverse groups, multi-party coalition, collaborative partnership विविध समूहों का गठबंधन
44. **Navigate** (verb) – Steer, pilot, guide, maneuver, direct मार्ग निर्देशन करना
45. **Terrain** (noun) – Land, territory, landscape, area, ground भूभाग
46. **Mark** (verb) – Denote, indicate, signify, represent, symbolize चिह्नित करना
47. **Successive** (adjective) – Consecutive, sequential, successive, following, subsequent क्रमिक
48. **Course** (noun) – Path, route, direction, trajectory, line मार्ग
49. **In hindsight** (noun) – Looking back, retrospectively, after the fact, in reflection पीछे मुड़कर देखने पर
50. **Bungle** (verb) – Bungle, mishandle, mess up, spoil, ruin गड़बड़ कर देना
51. **Temper** (verb) – Moderate, soften, mitigate, tone down, modulate संयमित करना
52. **Mandate** (noun) – Authority, command, decree, directive, order आदेश
53. **A pointed finger leads to three pointing right back** (phrase) – Indicates that criticism often applies to the critic as well आलोचना अक्सर आलोचक पर भी लागू होती है
54. **Beget** (verb) – Generate, cause, produce, create, lead to जन्म देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The White Paper on the economy, presented by the Finance Ministry, accuses the previous UPA government of economic mismanagement.
2. It credits the current NDA government with significant economic improvements, elevating India to the world's fifth-largest economy.
3. Lists 15 major corruption cases during the UPA era, including significant scandals such as the coal and 2G spectrum cases.
4. Concurrently, the Congress released a Black Paper criticizing the NDA's economic policies, including demonetization and the GST regime.
5. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman criticizes the UPA's governance model and claims the NDA government has completed pending reforms.
6. The White Paper aims to inform India's youth about the NDA's efforts to rectify the UPA's errors and restore national glory.
7. Omits direct comparison of real GDP growth and employment rates between the UPA and NDA tenures.
8. Claims the UPA failed to implement GST and effectively use Aadhaar, while the NDA succeeded in both areas.
9. Notes that some BJP states originally had reservations about GST and Aadhaar.
10. The NDA, despite majorities, has struggled with reforms in land and labor markets, and retracted farm sector reforms.
11. Highlights the UPA's successes in navigating reforms in telecom, insurance, and the India-U.S. civil nuclear deal despite being a coalition.
12. Suggests that the reform journey in India involves building on past efforts rather than overturning previous policies.
13. Implies that voters have high expectations from a government with a majority, which might not always be met.
14. The presentation of the White Paper seems to be a strategic move ahead of elections, aiming to temper expectations and shift blame.
15. The juxtaposition of the White and Black Papers highlights a deep political divide, with both sides accusing each other of economic mismanagement.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Objective and impartial
 - B. Critical and accusatory
 - C. Optimistic and celebratory
 - D. Ambiguous and uncertain
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Comparison of Government Policies
 - B. Critique of the Finance Ministry's Black Paper on the economy
 - C. Examination of corruption allegations against the Congress party
 - D. Economic Reform
3. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about the economy under the Narendra Modi-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government EXCEPT that:**
 - A. It is listed as the world's fifth-largest economy.
 - B. The NDA had a resounding majority twice.
 - C. It has undertaken reforms beyond those pending since the 1991 liberalization rush.
 - D. It has been entirely free from economic blunders such as demonetization.
4. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of:**
 - A. The UPA government's economic policies.
 - B. The NDA government's economic policies.
 - C. The Congress's Black Paper.
 - D. The Finance Ministry's White Paper.
5. **What does the author imply regarding the approach of successive governments towards reforms in India?**
 - A. Governments have consistently reversed the course of reforms initiated by their predecessors.
 - B. The NDA government has shown remarkable progress in enacting factor market reforms like land and labor.
 - C. The UPA government was more successful in navigating complex reforms such as telecom and insurance FDI liberalization.
 - D. India's reform journey has been characterized by governments building on past efforts, with some missed opportunities along the way.
6. **The following sentence has been split into segments. One of them may contain an error. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

How many / eggs were put / into the basket?

 - A. How many
 - B. No error
 - C. eggs were put
 - D. into the basket
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

This app is a very _____ one for online shopping

- A. convenience
- B. competency
- C. convenient
- D. Capable

8. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**

We might as well watch a film on TV as there's nothing much to do.

- A. No improvement required
- B. may as such
- C. may as well as
- D. might well

9. **Select the correct active voice form of the given sentence.**

All the inmates were rescued from the building by the firemen.

- A. The firemen are rescuing all the inmates from the building.
- B. The firemen have been rescuing all the inmates from the building.
- C. The firemen have rescued all the inmates from the building.
- D. The firemen rescued all the inmates from the building

10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

We have / not met / some of our friends / since six months.

- A. since six months
- B. We have
- C. not met
- D. some of our friends

11. **Select the correct active voice form of the given sentence.**

All the prize winning books have been displayed on the tables.

- A. We have to display all the prize winning books on the tables.
- B. We are displaying all the prize winning books on the tables.
- C. We have displayed all the prize winning books on the tables.
- D. We will be displaying all the prize winning books on the tables

12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The examination or observation of one's own mental and emotional processes

- A. Assessment
- B. Introspection
- C. Inspection
- D. Valuation

13. **Given below are four sentences which are jumbled. Pick the option that gives their correct order.**

- A. Schools are closed for the Christmas and winter break at this time of the year.
- B. Christmas and New Year are the time of the year to celebrate.
- C. All over the city, winter carnivals and Christmas bazaars lend fun and warmth in the cold.

- D. For the second time in a row, we are likely to see restrained celebrations for fear of the pandemic raising its ugly head again.
- A. BADC
 - B. BACD
 - C. ABCD
 - D. BCDA
14. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom** in the given sentence.
When I asked for an expensive dress for my friend's wedding, my mother reminded me that **money does not grow on trees**.
- A. Money is freely available to spend
 - B. Money is like leaves of a tree and freely available
 - C. Money grows on shrubs and there's plenty
 - D. Money is hard earned and limited
15. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Redundant
- A. Superfluous
 - B. Arrogant
 - C. Essential
 - D. Ignorant
16. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Urge
- A. Reply
 - B. Refuse
 - C. Protest
 - D. Appeal
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
The teacher said, "Asif, go and wash your hands"
- A. The teacher told Asif go and wash your hands.
 - B. The teacher told Asif go and wash his hands.
 - C. The teacher told to Asif to go and wash his hands.
 - D. The teacher told Asif to go and wash his hands.
18. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Lie low
- A. Sit on a low chair
 - B. Lie down and relax after a tiring day
 - C. Fly a plane at a low altitude
 - D. Try not to be noticed
19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The policeman asked / many people but / no one was knowing / how the accident happened
- A. how the accident happened
 - B. The policeman asked

- C. no one was knowing
- D. many people but

20. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

In exactly the same words as the original

- A. Verbatim
- B. Copy
- C. Imitation
- D. Duplicate

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.

New cycle routes have been built in and around the centre of Birmingham and speed limits have been (1) _____ on selected roads. The scheme has now been in (2) _____ for a year and has been hailed as a (3) _____ success. Since the new speed limits were (4) _____, the number of accidents in the area have fallen (5) _____.

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

- A. shortened
- B. scaled
- C. lessened
- D. reduced

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

- A. operation
- B. activity
- C. process
- D. agency

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

- A. greater
- B. more greater
- C. greatest
- D. great

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

- A. compelled
- B. dictated
- C. enforced
- D. exacted

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

- A. desperately
- B. extremely
- C. drastically
- D. terribly

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]**Explanations****1. B) Critical and accusatory**

The passage adopts a critical and accusatory tone towards both the UPA and NDA governments. It highlights the accusations and counter-accusations made by the Finance Ministry and the Congress, pointing out failures and shortcomings on both sides. Words like "accused," "economic blunders," and "questioned" indicate a tone of criticism and blame.

2. A) Comparison of Government Policies

The passage primarily focuses on comparing the economic policies and performance of the UPA and NDA governments, highlighting their respective strengths, weaknesses, and failures. It analyzes the claims made in the White Paper while also discussing criticisms and counterpoints from other perspectives.

3. D) It has been entirely free from economic blunders such as demonetization.

The passage mentions that the Finance Ministry has sought credit for the NDA government's repair and reform job since 2014, lifting India to the world's fifth-largest economy. It also highlights reforms undertaken by the current government. However, it does not mention that the economy has been entirely free from economic blunders, as indicated by the presence of criticisms such as demonetization and the flawed GST regime in the Congress's Black Paper.

4. C) The Congress's Black Paper.

Throughout the passage, there is a clear indication of criticism towards the NDA government's economic policies, as seen in the accusations made by the Finance Ministry and the issues highlighted in the Congress's Black Paper. The author seems to align more with the criticisms outlined in the Congress's Black Paper rather than supporting the NDA government's policies or the White Paper released by the Finance Ministry. Therefore, the author would likely be most supportive of the Congress's Black Paper, which highlights economic blunders and issues under the NDA government's tenure.

5. D) India's reform journey has been characterized by governments building on past efforts, with some missed opportunities along the way.

The passage suggests that successive governments in India have built upon past reform efforts rather than completely reversing course, though there have been missed opportunities and challenges in implementing reforms effectively

6. B) No error

7. C) **convenient** का use होगा क्योंकि "convenient" का अर्थ होता है सुविधा जनक या आसान। sentence में mention किया गया है कि यह app online shopping के लिए है, इसलिए 'convenient' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Convenience' एक noun है और इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है, 'Competency' का अर्थ है क्षमता या सामर्थ्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं है, और 'Capable' का अर्थ है सक्षम होना, जो भी इस context में सही नहीं है।

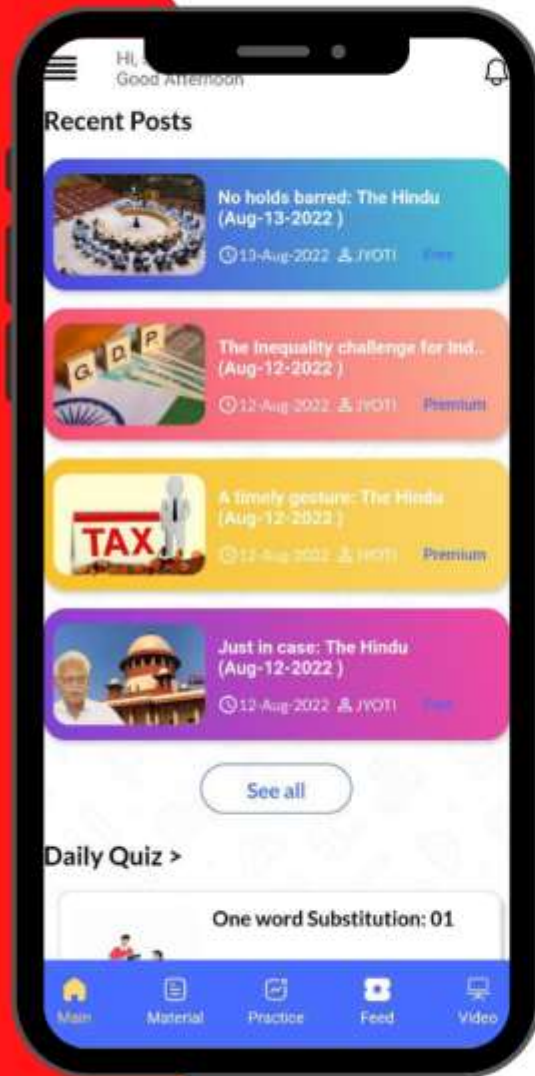
- **convenient** should be used because "convenient" means easy or handy. The sentence mentions that the app is for online shopping, making 'convenient' fitting here. Whereas, 'Convenience' is a noun and isn't appropriate in this context, 'Competency' means ability or proficiency, which doesn't fit, and 'Capable' means having the ability, which also doesn't fit in this context.
8. A) No improvement required
9. D) The firemen rescued all the inmates from the building
10. A) **since six months'** के बदले 'for six months' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'since' एक specific point in time के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जबकि 'for' एक अवधि के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है; जैसे— I have known him for three years.
- for six months' will be used instead of 'since six months' because 'since' is used for a specific point in time, while 'for' is used to indicate a duration; Like— I have known him for three years.
11. C) We have displayed all the prize winning books on the tables.
12. B) **Introspection** (noun) – The examination or observation of one's own mental and emotional processes **आत्मनिरीक्षण**
- **Assessment** (noun) – The evaluation or estimation of the nature, quality, or ability of someone or something. **मूल्यांकन**
 - **Inspection** (noun) – The act of examining or reviewing. **निरीक्षण**
 - **Valuation** (noun) – The estimation of something's worth, especially the value of an asset. **मूल्यांकन**
13. B) **BACD**
Christmas and New Year are the time of the year to celebrate. Schools are closed for the Christmas and winter break at this time of the year. All over the city, winter carnivals and Christmas bazaars lend fun and warmth in the cold. For the second time in a row, we are likely to see restrained celebrations for fear of the pandemic raising its ugly head again.
14. D) **money does not grow on trees"** (idiom) – Money is hard earned and limited **पैसा कठिनाई से कमाया जाता है और सीमित है।**
15. A) **Redundant** (adjective) – Not or no longer needed or useful; superfluous, unnecessary, not required. **अतिरिक्त**
Synonym: **Superfluous** (adjective) – Exceeding what is sufficient or necessary, not needed, unnecessary. **अनावश्यक**
- **Arrogant** (adjective) – Having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities, conceited, self-important. **अभिमानी**
 - **Essential** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary; extremely important, fundamental, crucial. **अनिवार्य**

- **Ignorant** (adjective) – Lacking knowledge, unaware, unenlightened. अज्ञानी
16. D) **Urge** (verb) – To try earnestly or persistently to persuade (someone) to do something; push, drive, prompt, impel. प्रेरित करना
Synonym: **Appeal** (verb) – To make a serious, urgent, or heartfelt request, plead, ask, implore.
प्रार्थना
- **Reply** (verb) – To say something in response to something someone has said, respond, answer, retort. जवाब देना
 - **Refuse** (verb) – To indicate or show that one is not willing to do something, decline, reject, snub. इनकार करना
 - **Protest** (verb) – To state (something) strongly and publicly, object, demur, oppose.
विरोध करना
17. D) The teacher told Asif to go and wash his hands
18. D) **Lie low** (idiom) – Try not to be noticed **ध्यान न आने की कोशिश करना**
19. C) '**no one was knowing**' के बदले '**no one knew**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि continuous form of 'know' is not commonly used, especially in the context of having knowledge about a specific event. Instead, simple past 'knew' is the appropriate choice.
- 'no one knew' will be used instead of 'no one was knowing' because the continuous form of 'know' is not preferred in this context. The appropriate verb form for possessing knowledge about a past event is the simple past 'knew'; Like— The policeman asked many people but no one knew how the accident happened.
20. A) **Verbatim** (adverb) – In exactly the same words as were used originally **शब्दशः**
- **Copy** (noun) – A thing made to be similar or identical to another. प्रतिलिपि
 - **Imitation** (noun) – The action of using someone or something as a model. अनुकरण
 - **Duplicate** (noun) – An exact copy of something. प्रतिकृति
21. D) '**Reduced**' का use होगा क्योंकि "reduced" का अर्थ होता है घटाना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि नए साइकिल मार्ग बनाए गए हैं और कुछ चयनित सड़कों पर गति सीमा को घटाया गया है, इसलिए 'reduced' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Shortened' का अर्थ है छोटा करना, 'Scaled' का अर्थ है तौलना करना या स्केल पर रखना, और 'Lessened' का अर्थ है कम करना, जो इस context में उतना सही नहीं है।
- '**Reduced**' should be used because it means to decrease in amount or size. The sentence mentions new cycle routes and changes to speed limits, implying a reduction in the speed limit, making 'reduced' the most appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Shortened' means to make something shorter, 'Scaled' implies comparing or adjusting, and 'Lessened' means to make less, which are not as fitting in this context.

22. A) **Operation**' का use होगा क्योंकि "operation" का अर्थ होता है किसी योजना या प्रक्रिया को सक्रिय रूप में चलने लगना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि यह scheme अब एक साल से चल रही है, इसलिए 'operation' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Activity' का अर्थ है गतिविधि, 'Process' का अर्थ है प्रक्रिया, और 'Agency' का अर्थ है एजेंसी या प्रतिष्ठान, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Operation'** should be used because it means the state of being active or functional. The sentence mentions that the scheme has been running for a year, making 'operation' the most fitting choice here. Whereas, 'Activity' means an action or task, 'Process' means a series of steps, and 'Agency' implies an organization or establishment, which don't fit in this context.
23. D) **Great**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में बताया जा रहा है कि scheme को एक सफलता के रूप में माना जा रहा है। 'Great success' एक सामान्य तरीके से प्रयुक्त वाक्यांश है, जिसका अर्थ होता है बहुत अच्छा सफलता। जबकि 'greater' और 'greatest' तुलना और सर्वोत्तम के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं। 'More greater' गलत है क्योंकि यह डबल comparative है और इसे अंग्रेजी में use नहीं किया जाता है।
- **'Great'** should be used because the sentence is indicating that the scheme is being considered a success. 'Great success' is a commonly used phrase that means very good success. Whereas, 'greater' and 'greatest' are used in the context of comparison and superlative, which are not fitting in this context. 'More greater' is incorrect as it's a double comparative and isn't used in English.
24. C) **enforced**' का use होगा क्योंकि "enforced" का अर्थ होता है लागू करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि नई गति सीमा को लागू किया गया, जिससे क्षेत्र में दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में गिरावट आई है, इसलिए 'enforced' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'compelled' का अर्थ है मजबूर करना, 'dictated' का अर्थ है निर्देशित करना, और 'Exacted' का अर्थ है जबरन प्राप्त करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
- **enforced'** should be used because it means to put into effect or ensure compliance. The sentence mentions that since the new speed limits were put into effect, the number of accidents in the area has decreased, making 'enforced' fitting here. Whereas, 'compelled' means to force or oblige, 'dictated' means to give orders or direct, and 'Exacted' means to demand and obtain, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) **Drastically**' का use होगा क्योंकि "drastically" का अर्थ होता है अधिक मात्रा में या अचानक से। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि नई speed limits लागू होने पर क्षेत्र में दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में गिरावट आई है, इसलिए 'drastically' यहाँ पर सही है। जबकि 'desperately' का

अर्थ है बहुत ही ज्यादा तरह से, 'extremely' का अर्थ है अधिकतम, और 'terribly' का अर्थ है भयानक तरह से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **drastically** should be used because it means to a large extent or very suddenly. The sentence mentions that since the new speed limits were implemented, the number of accidents in the area has reduced. Hence, 'drastically' is fitting here to show the significant reduction. Whereas, 'desperately' means very much so, 'extremely' means to a high degree, and 'terribly' means in an awful manner, which don't fit in this context.



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