

Ferocious friends: On certain breeds of dogs and public safety

While allowing for a choice of pets, raising them should not be **unbridled** right

The **relationship** between dogs and their place in society **opens up** **vexing dilemmas** in India. On one hand there is the problem of street dogs. **Citizens** all over the country **may** complain about their residential colonies being under attack by **roving canines** but this has not yet **spurred** any significant political response to **enforce existing** municipal laws to **contain** their numbers. On the other hand, it seems that even pet dogs too have **managed** to raise an entirely different class of concerns **meriting** the attention of a central government ministry and two High Courts. Among the questions being **deliberated upon** is whether certain breeds of dogs are **inherently** more “ferocious” than others. An expert **committee constituted** by the Department of Animal Welfare and Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture, **has** recommended that certain breeds of “ferocious dogs” be **prohibited** from being kept as pets. Such a committee was constituted after citizen groups complained of attacks on people — sometimes **fatal** — by these dogs, which **prompted** a **petition** in the Delhi High Court requesting it to ban certain breeds.

These include mixed and crossbreeds such as Pit Bull Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, Fila Brasileiro, Dogo Argentino, American Bulldog, Boerboel, Kangal, Central Asian Shepherd Dog, among others. These rules are expected to be implemented by local authorities. **Dogs** that have already been kept as pets **must** be **sterilised** to ensure that further breeding does not happen. The Karnataka High Court recently **stayed** the government order after some **petitioners objected** that the government department move was **unilateral** and did not **encompass** a wide enough **spectrum** of expert bodies. **The Kennel Club of India**, a body that **deals with** registering purebreeds, **could** stand to **be at a disadvantage** by this decision. **Years** of observation and **insight** into the **temperament** of dogs **have** shown that **ferocity** and **aggressiveness** are a result of both environmental and behavioural factors. Thus, the age, sex, size, familiarity with other dogs, the way it is trained, and the circumstances that **provoke aggression** all contribute to ferocity. That said, several countries have banned certain breeds or have **imposed stringent** conditions to own or maintain certain dog breeds. **None** of these countries anyway **permits** street dogs in the way India does and so the regulations are **premised on** higher standards of public safety than in India. Thus, the **existence** or absence of certain breeds of dogs **is** less **likely** to make a difference to public safety than making dog owners more **liable** for harm caused. While individual choice in choosing and raising pets matters, it is **by no means** an unbridled right.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’. [\[Audio explanation\]](#) [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Vocabulary

1. **Ferocious** (adjective) – Savage, fierce, vicious, violent, aggressive भयंकर/ क्रूर
2. **Unbridled** (adjective) – Uncontrolled, unrestrained, unchecked, unregulated, wild अनियंत्रित/ निरंकुश
3. **Vexing** (adjective) – Annoying, irritating, bothersome, troubling, perplexing कष्टप्रद
4. **Dilemma** (noun) – Predicament, quandary, conundrum, problem, tough choice दुविधा
5. **Roving** (adjective) – Wandering, roaming, nomadic, itinerant, peripatetic घूमने वाला
6. **Canine** (noun) – Dog, hound, pooch, doggie, pup कुत्ता
7. **Spur** (verb) – Motivate, stimulate, encourage, prompt, incite प्रेरित करना
8. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, apply, execute, administer, impose लागू करना
9. **Existing** (adjective) – Current, present, ongoing, extant, existing मौजूदा
10. **Contain** (verb) – Control, restrain, hold back, check, curb नियंत्रण में रखना
11. **Manage** (to) (verb) – Succeed in, accomplish, achieve, handle, carry out सफल होना
12. **Merit** (verb) – Deserve, warrant, justify, earn, be worthy of योग्य होना
13. **Deliberate** (on) (verb) – Consider, ponder, reflect on, contemplate, think about विचार करना
14. **Inherently** (adverb) – Naturally, essentially, intrinsically, fundamentally, by nature स्वाभाविक रूप से
15. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, make up, compose, establish, set up गठन करना
16. **Prohibit** (verb) – Ban, forbid, disallow, prevent, restrict निषेध करना
17. **Fatal** (adjective) – Deadly, lethal, mortal, life-threatening, fatal घातक
18. **Prompt** (verb) – Induce, cause, trigger, provoke, instigate प्रेरित करना
19. **Petition** (noun) – Appeal, request, plea, application, entreaty याचिका
20. **Sterilise** (verb) – deprive (a person or animal) of the ability to produce offspring, typically by removing or blocking the sex organs. नसबंदी कराना
21. **Stay** (verb) – Halt, suspend, pause, delay, stop रोकना
22. **Petitioner** (noun) – Applicant, claimant, supplicant, complainant, plaintiff याचिकाकर्ता

23. **Object** (verb) – Oppose, protest, disapprove, disagree, challenge आपत्ति करना
24. **Unilateral** (adjective) – One-sided, single, solo, unilateral, independent एकतरफा
25. **Encompass** (verb) – Include, cover, embrace, comprise, incorporate शामिल करना
26. **Spectrum** (noun) – Range, scope, span, variety, array संपूर्ण शृंखला
27. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, tackle, address, cope with निपटना
28. **Be at a disadvantage** (phrase) – To be in a less favorable or less advantageous position compared to others.
29. **Insight** (into) (noun) – Understanding, perception, awareness, realization, comprehension अंतर्दृष्टि
30. **Temperament** (noun) – Disposition, nature, character, personality, temperament स्वभाव
31. **Ferocity** (noun) – Savagery, fierceness, violence, brutality, aggressiveness उग्रता
32. **Aggressiveness** (noun) – Hostility, belligerence, assertiveness, forcefulness, combativeness आक्रामकता
33. **Provoke** (verb) – Incite, trigger, stimulate, arouse, instigate उकसाना
34. **Aggression** (noun) – Hostility, belligerence, combativeness, violence, assault आक्रामकता
35. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, apply, levy, inflict, introduce थोपना
36. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, severe, rigorous, tight, tough कड़े
37. **Permit** (verb) – Allow, authorize, enable, grant, license अनुमति देना
38. **Premise** (on) (verb) – Base on, found on, build on, rest on, depend on आधारित होना
39. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, possible, plausible, expected, anticipated संभावित
40. **Liabile** (adjective) – Responsible, accountable, answerable, subject, prone उत्तरदायी
41. **By no means** (phrase) – Definitely not, in no way, under no circumstances, not at all किसी भी तरह से नहीं

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Problem of Street Dogs:** Street dogs pose a problem in residential areas, yet there has been little political response to enforce laws to control their population.
2. **Pet Dog Concerns:** Pet dogs have raised concerns, leading to attention from a central government ministry and two High Courts.
3. **Ferocious Breeds:** There is a debate on whether certain breeds are inherently more ferocious than others.
4. **Expert Committee Recommendation:** A committee recommended banning certain "ferocious dog" breeds as pets.
5. **List of Breeds:** Breeds like Pit Bull Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, Fila Brasileiro, Dogo Argentino, and others are considered for prohibition.
6. **Implementation by Local Authorities:** The rules are expected to be enforced by local authorities, with existing pets to be sterilized.
7. **Karnataka High Court Stay:** The court stayed the government order after objections that the decision was unilateral and lacked a broad spectrum of expert input.
8. **Kennel Club Concern:** The Kennel Club of India, which registers purebreds, could be disadvantaged by the decision.
9. **Factors Influencing Aggressiveness:** Ferocity in dogs is influenced by age, sex, size, training, and circumstances that provoke aggression.
10. **International Precedents:** Several countries have banned certain breeds or imposed conditions for ownership, with stricter public safety standards than India.
11. **Regulations and Public Safety:** The existence or absence of certain breeds may not significantly impact public safety compared to making dog owners more liable for harm.
12. **Balance of Individual Choice:** While choosing and raising pets is an individual choice, it is not an unbridled right.
13. **Public Safety vs. Pet Ownership:** The editorial emphasizes the need to balance public safety with the rights of individuals to choose their pets.
14. **Need for Responsible Ownership:** The focus is on responsible pet ownership and ensuring that dog owners are liable for any harm caused by their pets.
15. **Legal and Societal Challenges:** The issue presents legal and societal challenges in addressing the concerns raised by certain breeds of dogs and the broader problem of street dogs.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Indifferent
 - C. Amused
 - D. Critical
2. **From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about the issues surrounding dogs in Indian society EXCEPT that:**
 - A. Street dogs are considered a problem in residential colonies across the country, leading to complaints from citizens.
 - B. The significant political response has been effective in enforcing municipal laws to control the population of street dogs.
 - C. Pet dogs have raised concerns that have attracted the attention of the central government and the judiciary.
 - D. An expert committee has recommended prohibiting certain breeds of "ferocious dogs" from being kept as pets.
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The importance of pet training
 - B. The challenges of regulating dog breeds for public safety
 - C. The benefits of having pets
 - D. The role of the Kennel Club of India in dog registration
4. **Which one of the following statements best summarizes the author's position on the regulation of dog breeds in India?**
 - A. The author believes that all breeds of dogs should be allowed as pets without any restrictions.
 - B. The author suggests that certain breeds of dogs should be prohibited as pets due to their inherent ferocity.
 - C. The author is indifferent to the issues of street dogs and pet dogs in Indian society.
 - D. The author emphasizes the need for a balanced approach in allowing pet choices while ensuring public safety through regulation.
5. **According to the passage, what is the stance of the Karnataka High Court regarding the government's order on certain dog breeds?**
 - A. The Karnataka High Court has demanded that the government order be expanded to include all street dogs, as they pose a greater threat to public safety than specific breeds.
 - B. The Karnataka High Court supports the government's order as it believes that sterilizing existing pets will effectively prevent further breeding and enhance public safety.
 - C. The Karnataka High Court has temporarily halted the government's order because it believes that the order was made without sufficient consultation with a broad range of expert bodies.
 - D. The Karnataka High Court has ruled in favor of the Kennel Club of India, stating that the government's order unfairly disadvantages purebred dogs registered by the club.

6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

Existentialism has a reputation for being angst-ridden and gloomy mostly because of its emphasis on pondering the meaningless of existence.

- A. on pondering the meaningless of existence
 - B. mostly because of its emphasis
 - C. Existentialism has a reputation
 - D. for being angst-ridden and gloomy
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

To preparing the vine for plant, it should be cut back to 2 ft.

- A. prepares in vine in plant
 - B. prepare a vine in planting
 - C. prepared the vine of plant
 - D. prepare the vine for planting
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
The student provided her English teacher a short and _____ (incoherent) account of her journey to Shimla with her parents.

- A. humble
 - B. lucid
 - C. rough
 - D. genuine
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

I want to / give you / an information about / the missing necklace.

- A. an information about
 - B. the missing necklace
 - C. give you
 - D. I want to
10. **Identify the most appropriate meaning of the given word.**

Ancient

- A. Antique
 - B. Unworn
 - C. Contemporary
 - D. Recent
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

They are sell their company's products to people.

- A. are sell the company
- B. are selling their company's
- C. was sell the company's
- D. is selling they company's

12. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom**.
Mary is **a ball of fire** and is always engaged in something creative.
- A. An active and energetic person
 - B. A dull and insipid person
 - C. To be good and beneficial for someone
 - D. A talkative person
13. Select the most appropriate **idiom** to fill in the blank.
By living in a rural area with access to the city, she gets _____.
- A. the best of both worlds
 - B. to keep an ear to the ground
 - C. on cloud nine
 - D. in for a penny in for a pound
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The cats food bowl was empty, so he meowed incessantly until his owner finally filled it with fresh kibble.
- A. The cats'
 - B. A cat's
 - C. A cats'
 - D. The cat's
15. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Get your act together
- A. To have patience
 - B. To stay together
 - C. To act in a play
 - D. Get organised and do things better
16. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Unpleasant
- A. Nebulous
 - B. Natal
 - C. Negligible
 - D. Nasty
17. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. Identify the part that contains an error.**
(A) The mother exclaimed / (B) when she saw her son / (C) stumble on the race track, / (D) "Look, he fell!"
- A. B
 - B. D
 - C. C
 - D. A
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can rectify the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to rectify it, select 'no rectification needed'.**

The conductor said that it was the worse quake he ever knew.

- A. more bad
 - B. bad
 - C. no rectification needed
 - D. worst
19. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom** in the following sentence.
After having invested so much time and energy into the project, we are now back to square one.
- A. Not ready for the consequence
 - B. In the same city
 - C. Fighting with each other
 - D. Having to start all over again
20. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Killing of one's own father
- A. Matricide
 - B. Filicide
 - C. Patricide
 - D. Suicide

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.

Democracy is a form of government where the power lies _____(1) the people. It is based on the principles of equality, freedom and the rule of law. In a democratic society, _____(2) have the right to participate in the decision-making process, _____(3) directly or through elected representatives. Democracy also allows for the _____(4) of individual rights and liberties. While democracy is not without its challenges, such as the need to balance competing interests and the risk of _____(5) movements, it remains one of the most widely embraced forms of government around the world.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
- A. towards
 - B. on
 - C. by
 - D. with
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
- A. lawyers
 - B. humans
 - C. politicians
 - D. citizens
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
- A. either
 - B. however
 - C. neither

D. also

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

A. delimitation

B. protection

C. diversion

D. proscription

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

A. marginal

B. elitist

C. populist

D. negligible

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. D) **Critical**

The passage adopts a critical tone towards the issue of certain breeds of dogs being kept as pets and the associated public safety concerns. It discusses the challenges and dilemmas faced by society and the government in addressing these issues, highlighting the need for regulations and responsible pet ownership.

2. B) **The significant political response has been effective in enforcing municipal laws to control the population of street dogs.**

The passage mentions that there has not been a significant political response to enforce existing municipal laws to contain the numbers of street dogs, option B is the correct answer.

3. B) **The challenges of regulating dog breeds for public safety**

The main theme of the passage is the challenges associated with regulating certain breeds of dogs to ensure public safety. It discusses the complexities of implementing rules, the concerns raised by various stakeholders, and the need for a balanced approach that considers both individual rights and community safety.

4. D) **The author emphasizes the need for a balanced approach in allowing pet choices while ensuring public safety through regulation.**

The passage discusses the dilemmas surrounding dogs in society, including the problem of street dogs and concerns about certain breeds of pet dogs being ferocious. The mention of an expert committee's recommendation to prohibit certain breeds implies a need for regulation. Thus, option D best summarizes the author's position on a balanced approach to pet choices and public safety.

5. C) **The Karnataka High Court has temporarily halted the government's order because it believes that the order was made without sufficient consultation with a broad range of expert bodies..**

The passage mentions that "The Karnataka High Court recently stayed the government order after some petitioners objected that the government department move was unilateral and did not encompass a wide enough spectrum of expert bodies." This indicates that the court has temporarily halted the order due to concerns about the lack of consultation with a broad range of expert bodies.

6. A) 'the meaningless of existence' के बदले **'the meaninglessness of existence'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'meaningless' एक adjective है, जबकि यहाँ एक noun की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए, 'meaninglessness' सही शब्द होगा जो एक noun है।

- **'the meaninglessness of existence'** will be used instead of 'the meaningless of existence' because 'meaningless' is an adjective, while a noun is required here. Therefore, 'meaninglessness' is the correct word, which is a noun.

7. D) 'preparing the vine for plant' के बदले **'prepare the vine for planting'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि

Infinitive का सही रूप 'to + verb' (अर्थात 'to prepare') होता है, और 'for' के बाद इस मामले में 'planting' (gerund form) सही है; जैसे— I like to play cricket.

- 'prepare the vine for planting' will be used instead of 'To preparing the vine for plant' because the correct form of Infinitive is 'to + verb' (i.e., 'to prepare'), and after 'for' in this context 'planting' (gerund form) is appropriate; Like— I like to play cricket.
8. B) **Incoherent** (adjective) – Not clear, without logical or meaningful connection, disjointed, jumbled.
असंगत, बेतुका
Antonym: **Lucid** (adjective) – Clear, easy to understand, coherent, intelligible. स्पष्ट
- **Humble** (adjective) – Showing a modest or low estimate of one's own importance, not proud.
विनम
 - **Rough** (adjective) – Not smooth, having an uneven or irregular surface. कठिन
 - **Genuine** (adjective) – Truly what something is said to be, authentic, real. असली
9. A) **an information about** में grammatical error है क्योंकि 'information' एक Uncountable Noun है, और इसके साथ 'an' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे— I want to give you information about the missing necklace.
- The error is in 'an information about' because 'information' is an Uncountable Noun and should not be used with 'an'; Like— I want to give you information about the missing necklace.
10. A) **Ancient** (adjective) – Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence. प्राचीन
Appropriate meaning- **Antique** (adjective) – Having a high value because of age and quality, old, ancient. प्राचीन
- **Unworn** (adjective) – Not decayed or damaged from use, not worn. नाया; बेपहना हुआ
 - **Recent** (adjective) – Having happened, begun, or been done not long ago or not long before; belonging to a past period of time comparatively close to the present. हाल का
 - **Contemporary** (adjective) – Living or occurring at the same time, current, modern. समकालीन
11. B) **are sell** के बदले **'are selling their company's'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'are' के साथ Present Continuous Tense में 'ing' form का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— They are playing cricket.
- 'are selling their company's' will be used instead of 'are sell' because with 'are', we use the 'ing' form in the Present Continuous Tense; Like— They are playing cricket.
12. A) **a ball of fire** (idiom) – An active and energetic person सक्रिय और ऊर्जावान व्यक्ति
13. A) **The best of both worlds** (idiom) – a situation in which one can enjoy the advantages of two very different things at the same time. दोनों जहां में बेहतरीन
- **To keep an ear to the ground** (idiom) – to stay informed about what is happening. जानकारी रखना
 - **On cloud nine** (idiom) – extremely happy or satisfied. बहुत खुश
 - **In for a penny, in for a pound** (idiom) – if you start something, you should be prepared to see it through to the end. अगर शुरू किया है तो पूरा करना ही है

14. D) The cats के बदले 'The cat's' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर एक ही बिल्ली की बात की जा रही है और उसके खाने का कटोरा की बात हो रही है। इसलिए, 'The cat's' होगा। जैसे— The cat's food bowl was empty, so he meowed incessantly until his owner finally filled it with fresh kibble.
- 'The cat's' will be used instead of 'The cats' because the sentence refers to a single cat and its food bowl. Hence, the correct replacement is 'The cat's'. Like— The cat's food bowl was empty, so he meowed incessantly until his owner finally filled it with fresh kibble.
15. D) **Get your act together** (idiom) – Get organised and do things better संगठित होकर बेहतर कार्य करना।
16. D) **Nasty** (adjective) – Unpleasant or harmful अप्रिय
- **Nebulous** (adjective) – Vague or ill-defined अस्पष्ट
 - **Natal** (adjective) – Relating to birth जन्म संबंधित
 - **Negligible** (adjective) – So small or unimportant as to be not worth considering; insignificant तुच्छ
17. B) **fells**' के बदले 'fell' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह घटना पूरी हो चुकी है और Past Tense में दिखाना है। इसलिए, 'fell' का प्रयोग सही होगा; जैसे— "Look, he fell!"
- 'fell' will be used instead of 'fells' because the event has already happened and needs to be portrayed in Past Tense. Therefore, 'fell' would be the correct usage; Like— "Look, he fell!"
18. D) **'worse'** के बदले 'worst' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'ever' के साथ Superlative Degree का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— It was the best movie I ever saw.
- **'worst'** will be used instead of 'worse' because with 'ever' we use the Superlative Degree; Like— It was the best movie I ever saw
19. D) **Back to square one** (idiom) – Having to start all over again पुनः प्रारंभ से शुरू करना।
20. C) **Patricide** (noun) – The act of killing one's own father पिता की हत्या
- **Matricide** (noun) – The act of killing one's own mother माता की हत्या
 - **Filicide** (noun) – The act of killing one's own child अपने बच्चे की हत्या
 - **Suicide** (noun) – The act of taking one's own life आत्महत्या
21. D) **With**' का use होगा क्योंकि "with" इस context में दिखाता है कि शक्ति लोगों के साथ है। "Democracy is a form of government where the power lies with the people" इस sentence में mention किया गया है कि लोकतंत्र वह सरकार का रूप है जहां शक्ति लोगों के साथ है। इसलिए 'with' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Towards' का अर्थ है किसी की दिशा में, 'On' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ पर, और 'By' का अर्थ है द्वारा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **With**' should be used because it indicates that the power is in association or possession of the people. The sentence "Democracy is a form of government where the power lies with the people" suggests that in a democratic system, the authority is vested in the citizens. Hence,

'with' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'Towards' suggests a direction, 'On' means atop something, and 'By' implies 'by means of', which aren't fitting in this context.

22. D) **Citizens'** का use होगा क्योंकि "citizens" का अर्थ होता है नागरिक। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि democratic society में, लोगों को decision-making process में शामिल होने का अधिकार है, इसलिए 'citizens' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Lawyers' का अर्थ है वकील, 'Humans' का अर्थ है मानव, और 'Politicians' का अर्थ है राजनेता, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Citizens'** should be used because it refers to the inhabitants of a nation or state who have rights and privileges therein. The sentence mentions that in a democratic society, people have the right to participate in the decision-making process. Hence, 'citizens' is apt here. Whereas, 'Lawyers' refers to legal professionals, 'Humans' is a general term referring to mankind, and 'Politicians' refers to individuals involved in politics, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) **Either'** का use होगा क्योंकि "either" का अर्थ होता है किसी दो विकल्पों में से कोई एक। Sentence में बताया गया है कि लोग decision-making process में भाग ले सकते हैं, या तो सीधे या उनके चुने गए प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से, इसलिए 'either' यहाँ सही है। 'However' का अर्थ है हालांकि, 'Neither' का अर्थ है दोनों में से कोई भी नहीं, और 'Also' का अर्थ है भी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

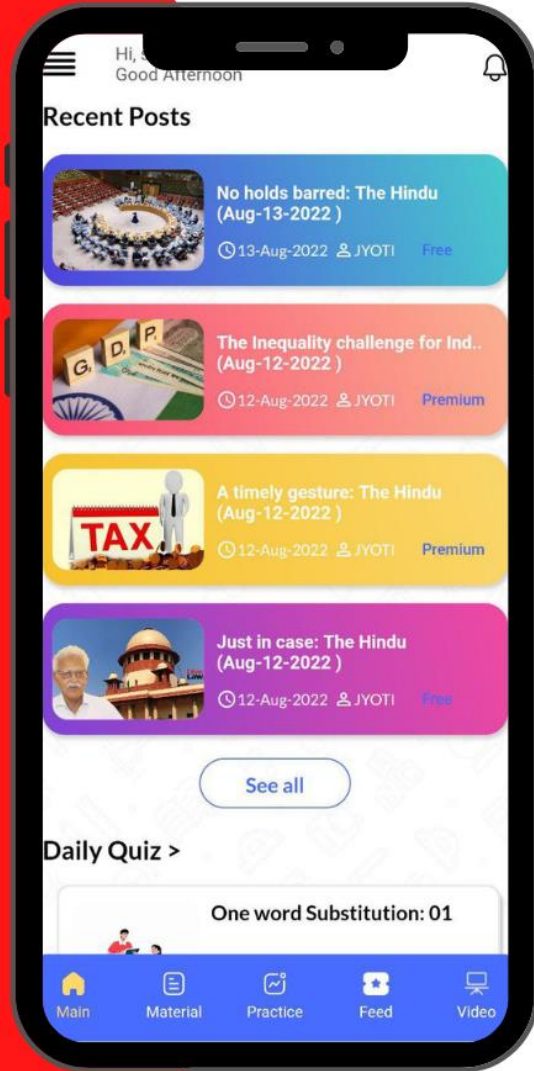
- **Either'** should be used because it refers to one of two options. The sentence indicates that people can participate in the decision-making process, either directly or through their elected representatives, making 'either' the right choice. 'However' means although, 'Neither' means none of the two, and 'Also' means in addition to, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) **Protection'** का use होगा क्योंकि "protection" का अर्थ होता है सुरक्षा या रक्षा। Sentence में इससे पहले mention किया गया है कि लोगों को decision-making process में शामिल होने का अधिकार है। इस context में यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि व्यक्तिगत अधिकार और स्वतंत्रता की सुरक्षा हो। इसलिए 'protection' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Delimitation' का अर्थ है सीमा निर्धारित करना, 'Diversion' का अर्थ है विचलन, और 'Proscription' का अर्थ है प्रतिषेध, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Protection'** should be used because it refers to the safeguarding or defense of something. The previous part of the sentence discusses people's right to be involved in the decision-making process. This context suggests that the protection of individual rights and freedoms is ensured. Hence, 'protection' fits well here. Whereas, 'Delimitation' means determining boundaries, 'Diversion' means deviation, and 'Proscription' means prohibition, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) **Populist'** का use होगा क्योंकि "populist" का अर्थ होता है जन-संवेदनशील या जनता की भावनाओं और इच्छाओं के प्रति संवेदनशील। Democracy में कभी-कभी जन-संवेदनशील आंदोलन या populist movements जो अधिकांश जनता की भावनाओं को प्रकट करते हैं, उनसे चुनौतियां उत्पन्न होती हैं। इसलिए 'populist' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Marginal' का अर्थ होता है हाथ के किनारे वाला, 'Elitist' का अर्थ है उच्च वर्ग का, और 'Negligible' का अर्थ है नगण्य या तुच्छ, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Populist'** should be used because it refers to being sensitive to or aligned with the sentiments and desires of the general public. In democracies, sometimes there are challenges arising from populist movements, which represent the majority's sentiments. Therefore, 'populist' fits here. Whereas, 'Marginal' means peripheral, 'Elitist' implies superior or privileged class, and 'Negligible' means insignificant or trifling, which don't fit in this context.



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