

A reform window: On the GST trajectory

Buoyant GST revenues create a chance to prioritise its **overhaul**

The financial year 2023-24 appears to have ended on a high on the revenue **front**. Net direct tax collections rose 19.9% by mid-March to hit 97% of revised Budget targets, while the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has **yielded** a **robust** ₹20.18 lakh crore. **Gross GST revenues** in March, for transactions **undertaken** in February, **crossed** ₹1.78 lakh crore, the second highest **tally** since the **rollout** of the **indirect tax** six and a half years ago. The only month when collection stood higher was in April 2023, **aided** by year-end **compliances**. There is a good chance the same compliance effects will lift this month's tally past ₹2 lakh crore, **marking** a fresh high. Average monthly collections have grown 11.6% in 2023-24 to over ₹1.68 lakh crore. The growth may be lower than the previous year's 21.8% **uptick** but **establishes** a **new normal** for revenues that the coming year can **build on**. This should **settle** the Centre's concerns that the GST has not yielded expected returns. Central GST collections in 2023-24 have **overshot** revised estimates presented in the **interim Budget** and the Finance Ministry may have to revise its 2024-25 targets when it presents the full Budget as those can now be achieved even if growth slips below 10%.

Some of the increase in collections **may** well **stem from** tax demands raised for past years and **tightening the screws** on known **evasion** routes such as fake invoices and fraudulent **input tax credits**. Yet, an **uptick** in growth of net GST revenues, which the government has started revealing since last month, and the **rise** in gross collections from domestic transactions (17.6% compared with 13.6% in February) **suggest** economic activity has been busy in the last quarter of 2023-24. Perhaps, the only worry is a 5% decline in GST on goods imports during March, from an 8.5% rise in February, which may **signal** some **cutbacks** in **discretionary consumption**. Yet, the overall GST trajectory should give the next government comfort to focus on much-needed reforms to the tax. This must include **retrieving** the plan to **rationalise** its multiple rates from deep freeze, expanding it to excluded items such as electricity and petroleum products, and reducing high **levies** on key products such as cement and insurance. **The GST Compensation Cess**, now being used to repay the COVID-19 pandemic-**era borrowings** made to **recompense** States, **raked in** ₹1.44 lakh crore last year, and it is likely possible to **wind it down** earlier than the extended March 2026 deadline. It is critical to **resist** the **temptation** to replace it with a new levy except for truly **demerit goods** such as tobacco. **Taxing** hybrid vehicles over 40%, **for instance**, **makes** no sense, either for India's green goals or boosting consumption and **spurring** private investments.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Window** (noun) – Opportunity, opening, chance, occasion, opportunity सुअवसर
2. **Trajectory** (noun) – Path, course, route, track, orbit प्रक्षेपवक्र
3. **Buoyant** (adjective) – increasing or staying at a high level बढ़ती
4. **Overhaul** (noun) – recondition, renovate, refurbish, repair, revamp सुधार
5. **Front** (noun) – Aspect, side, facet, face, part पहलू
6. **Yield** (verb) – Produce, generate, give, provide, supply उत्पन्न करना
7. **Robust** (adjective) – Strong, sturdy, tough, powerful, vigorous मजबूत
8. **Undertake** (verb) – Carry out, perform, conduct, execute, engage in करना
9. **Tally** (noun) – Total, sum, count, record, score गणना
10. **Rollout** (noun) – Launch, introduction, release, presentation, unveiling प्रस्तुति
11. **Indirect tax** (noun) – A tax collected by an intermediary from the person who bears the ultimate economic burden of the tax for example; GST, VAT, etc. अप्रत्यक्ष कर
12. **Direct tax** (noun) – A tax that is paid directly by an individual or organization to the imposing entity for example, Income tax, municipal tax etc. प्रत्यक्ष कर
13. **Aid** (verb) – Assist, help, support, back, bolster सहायता करना
14. **Compliance** (noun) – Conformity, adherence, observance, abidance, accordance अनुपालन
15. **Mark** (verb) – Denote, indicate, signify, represent, characterize दिखाना
16. **Uptick** (noun) – Increase, rise, growth, upturn, surge इजाफा
17. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, start, begin, initiate, create स्थापित करना
18. **New normal** (phrase) – A previously unfamiliar situation that has become standard, typical, or expected नया सामान्य
19. **Build on** (phrasal verb) – Develop, expand, extend, enhance, improve निर्माण करना
20. **Settle** (verb) – Resolve, conclude, finalize, sort out, fix निपटाना
21. **Overshoot** (verb) – Exceed, surpass, go beyond, top, outstrip अधिक होना
22. **Interim budget** (noun) – A temporary budget that covers a short period until a full budget is passed अंतरिम बजट
23. **Stem** (from) (verb) – Originate, derive, come from, arise from, result from से उत्पन्न होना

24. **Tightening the screw** (phrase) – Applying more pressure or control, making things stricter or more difficult सख्ती करना
25. **Evasion** (noun) – Avoidance, dodging, elusion, escape, shirking बचाव
26. **Input tax credit** (noun) – A credit that a business can claim for the tax paid on its purchases, which can be used to offset its tax liability on sales
27. **Signal** (verb) – Indicate, show, signify, denote, point to संकेत करना
28. **Cutback** (noun) – Reduction, decrease, cut, retrenchment, curtailment कटौती
29. **Discretionary consumption** (noun) – Spending on non-essential items or services, based on individual choice or preference विवेकाधीन खपत
30. **Retrieve** (verb) – Recover, regain, reclaim, get back, restore पुनः प्राप्त करना
31. **Rationalise** (verb) – Streamline, reorganize, rearrange, make more efficient, simplify युक्तिसंगत बनाना
32. **Levy** (on) (noun) – Tax, duty, tariff, charge, fee (पर) कर लगाना
33. **GST Compensation Cess** (noun) – A tax levied on certain goods and services under the GST regime to compensate states for revenue loss
34. **Era** (noun) – Period, age, epoch, time, phase युग
35. **Borrowing** (noun) – The act of taking or receiving something with the intention of returning it उधार लेना
36. **Recompense** (verb) – Compensate, pay, reimburse, repay, reward क्षतिपूर्ति करना
37. **Rake** (in) (verb) – Earn, make, accumulate, gather, collect बटोरना
38. **Wind down** (phrasal verb) – Slow down, decrease, reduce, diminish, lessen समाप्त करना
39. **Resist** (verb) – Oppose, withstand, counter, fight against, stand up to प्रतिरोध करना
40. **Temptation** (noun) – Allurement, enticement, lure, attraction, seduction प्रलोभन
41. **Demerit goods** (noun) – Goods considered harmful to society and individuals, often subject to taxes or bans
42. **Tax** (verb) – Charge, impose, levy, assess, exact कर लगाना
43. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, to give an example, as an illustration उदाहरण के लिए
44. **Spur** (verb) – Stimulate, motivate, encourage, inspire, provoke प्रोत्साहित करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The financial year 2023-24 ended with a strong revenue performance, with net direct tax collections rising by 19.9% to reach 97% of revised Budget targets.
2. GST revenues were robust, yielding ₹20.18 lakh crore, with gross GST revenues in March crossing ₹1.78 lakh crore.
3. The March collections, for transactions in February, were the second highest since the GST rollout, with a chance of surpassing ₹2 lakh crore in the following month.
4. Average monthly GST collections grew by 11.6% in 2023-24 to over ₹1.68 lakh crore, establishing a new normal for revenues.
5. Central GST collections in 2023-24 exceeded revised estimates, suggesting the Finance Ministry may revise 2024-25 targets.
6. Some increase in collections may stem from tax demands for past years and tightening measures on evasion routes such as fake invoices.
7. The uptick in net GST revenues and gross collections from domestic transactions suggests busy economic activity in the last quarter of 2023-24.
8. A concern is the 5% decline in GST on goods imports in March, possibly signaling cutbacks in discretionary consumption.
9. The overall positive GST trajectory provides the next government with an opportunity to focus on much-needed tax reforms.
10. Reforms should include rationalizing multiple GST rates, expanding the tax to excluded items, and reducing high levies on key products.
11. The GST Compensation Cess, used to repay pandemic-era borrowings, generated ₹1.44 lakh crore last year, with a possibility of winding it down earlier than March 2026.
12. It is critical to resist replacing the cess with a new levy except for demerit goods like tobacco.
13. Taxing hybrid vehicles over 40% is counterproductive to India's green goals and economic growth.
14. The buoyant GST revenues create an opportunity to prioritize an overhaul of the tax system.
15. Addressing the GST's challenges and inconsistencies can strengthen its contribution to India's fiscal health and economic growth.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Pessimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Analytical
 - D. Optimistic
2. **According to the passage, what was the growth rate of average monthly GST collections in the financial year 2023-24 compared to the previous year?**
 - A. The growth rate of average monthly GST collections in the financial year 2023-24 was 11.6%, which is lower than the previous year's 21.8% uptick, indicating a new normal for revenues.
 - B. The growth rate of average monthly GST collections in the financial year 2023-24 was higher than the previous year's, suggesting an unprecedented increase in revenue.
 - C. The growth rate of average monthly GST collections in the financial year 2023-24 remained constant at 21.8%, showing no change from the previous year.
 - D. The growth rate of average monthly GST collections in the financial year 2023-24 was 21.8%, which is higher than the previous year's 11.6% increase, indicating a significant improvement in revenue.
3. **What is the significance of the GST revenue collection in March for transactions undertaken in February, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. The GST revenue collection in March for transactions undertaken in February crossed ₹1.78 lakh crore, marking the second highest tally since the rollout of the indirect tax, indicating a consistent growth in revenue.
 - B. The GST revenue collection in March for transactions undertaken in February was the lowest since the rollout of the indirect tax, suggesting a decline in economic activity.
 - C. The GST revenue collection in March for transactions undertaken in February remained constant compared to the previous month, indicating a stable economic environment.
 - D. The GST revenue collection in March for transactions undertaken in February exceeded ₹2 lakh crore, setting a new record for the highest collection in a single month.
4. **Which of the following can be inferred about the government's approach towards GST reforms based on the passage?**
 - (i) The government is likely to prioritize rationalizing GST rates due to buoyant GST revenues.
 - (ii) There is a possibility of extending the GST Compensation Cess beyond March 2026.
 - (iii) The government may consider reducing GST on luxury goods to boost consumption.
 - A. i only
 - B. i and ii
 - C. ii and iii
 - D. i and iii
5. **Based on the passage, what was the trend in GST collections from domestic transactions in the last quarter of 2023-24 compared to February of the same fiscal year?**
 - (i) There was a significant decline in collections.

- (ii) Collections remained relatively stable.
- (iii) Collections saw an increase.
- A. i only
- B. ii only
- C. iii only
- D. i and ii
6. Identify and correct the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the given sentence.
Successful people often have a role model who inspired them to greatness.
- A. gratenes
- B. succesful
- C. inspaired
- D. model
7. Choose the option that rectifies the **incorrectly** spelt underlined word.
Mr. Singh is a phenomenally sucsesful salesperson.
- A. sucessful
- B. successfull
- C. successful
- D. sucesfull
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word. Grow
- A. Shrink
- B. Crimp
- C. Plant
- D. Alter
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Enjoying or affording warm secure shelter or cover and opportunity for ease and contentment
- A. Undisturbed
- B. Easeful
- C. Untroubled
- D. Snug
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Kind, generous, and forgiving.
- A. Magnificent
- B. Grandiloquent
- C. Portentous
- D. Magnanimous
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
You wash / the dishes / and / I dry the same.
- A. and
- B. You wash
- C. I dry the same
- D. the dishes

12. Select the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. As a nation, India is a united country and shall always remain so.
- B. As nation, India is a united country and shall always remain so.
- C. As the nation, India is a united country and shall always remain so.
- D. As a nation, India is an united country and shall always remain so.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. D
- D. C

13. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

I take my _____ off to our freedom fighters for their service to our country.

- A. boots
- B. hat
- C. gun
- D. socks

14. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

_____ droplets settled on top of leaves.

- A. Due
- B. Doe
- C. Do
- D. Dew

15. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word to fill in the blank.

Instead of becoming joyous to hear the breaking news, she became _____ .

- A. melancholic
- B. vengeful
- C. ecstatic
- D. exuberant

16. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

The young boy displayed an aptitude on scientific research

- A. aptitude for
- B. aptitude at
- C. aptitude by
- D. aptitude in

17. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.

The magazine house was expecting unpublished authors for their forthcoming exclusive issue on new trends.

- A. Unpublished authors will be expected by the magazine house for their forthcoming exclusive issue on new trends.
- B. Unpublished authors were being expected by the magazine house for their forthcoming exclusive issue on new trends.

- C. Unpublished authors was expected by the magazine house for their forthcoming exclusive issue on new trends.
- D. Unpublished authors were expected by the magazine house for their forthcoming exclusive issue on new trends.
18. **Select the correct option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
He had given me that book in 1999.
- A. did given me
- B. was given me
- C. gives me
- D. gave me
19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Predicament
- A. Ease
- B. Quandary
- C. Blessing
- D. Solution
20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
His knowledge is superficial in nature.
- A. Deviant
- B. Profound
- C. Artificial
- D. Opposing

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.

The modern world (1) _____ around technology. It has advanced dramatically in the beyond twenty years and presently, we can't envision a world without PCs and cell phones. The last century saw fast progressions in innovation and science which were unfathomable previously. The internet is perhaps the most significant of these. Today, it is no longer a science fiction concept to communicate with people anywhere in the world. While smart phones keep us constantly connected to the virtual world, wireless internet has eliminated the need to use a physical wire to connect with this world. Today, we rely on the internet to pay our bills, book tickets, travel and conduct banking transactions. Li-Fi, a new technology that uses light signals to (2) _____ data and reduces external interference, is currently in development. On the other hand, such rapid progress comes with some (3) _____. Another sort of wrongdoing, known as digital wrongdoing, is the greatest danger to security today. WannaCry was one of the biggest recent cyberattacks. It infected more than 230,000 computers in over 150 countries and threatened to erase valuable data unless ransom payments were made. Personal and (4) _____ data continue to be stolen frequently, and our country's cyber security is still lacking. It's also possible to say that people miss out on important experiences in the real world because they spend so much time in the virtual world. The distinction between the real and online worlds sometimes appears to blur, especially as

social media grows in popularity. For instance, the internet was said to have become so addictive in China that programs were established to help people get off of it. However, technology's benefits (5)_____ its drawbacks. It all comes down to what we do with it. One thing to keep in mind is that technology can serve us well but not completely

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

- A. rotates
- B. revolves
- C. squares
- D. circles

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

- A. lay
- B. disturb
- C. transmit
- D. communicate

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

- A. drawbacks
- B. snag
- C. hitch
- D. liabilities

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

- A. secret
- B. confidential
- C. regular
- D. common

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

- A. balances
- B. shadows
- C. outweigh
- D. insides

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **Analytical**

The passage presents a detailed analysis of the GST revenue trends, economic activity, and the implications for future tax reforms. The tone is analytical, as it examines the data and discusses the potential actions that could be taken to improve the GST system.

2. A) **The growth rate of average monthly GST collections in the financial year 2023-24 was 11.6%, which is lower than the previous year's 21.8% uptick, indicating a new normal for revenues.**

The passage states that the average monthly collections have grown 11.6% in 2023-24, which is lower than the previous year's 21.8% uptick. This suggests that the growth rate has slowed down, but it has established a new normal for revenues that the coming year can build on.

3. A) **The GST revenue collection in March for transactions undertaken in February crossed ₹1.78 lakh crore, marking the second highest tally since the rollout of the indirect tax, indicating a consistent growth in revenue.**

The passage mentions that the gross GST revenues in March, for transactions undertaken in February, crossed ₹1.78 lakh crore, which is the second highest tally since the rollout of the indirect tax. This indicates that the GST revenue collection has been consistently high, contributing to the overall buoyancy in revenues.

4. D) **i and iii**

The passage suggests that buoyant GST revenues provide an opportunity for the government to focus on reforms, including rationalizing multiple rates (i). It also mentions the need to reduce high levies on key products to boost consumption, which implies a consideration for reducing GST on certain goods, though not necessarily luxury goods (iii). There is no indication that the GST Compensation Cess might be extended beyond March 2026; in fact, the passage suggests it might be wound down earlier (ii is incorrect).

5. C) **iii only**

The passage indicates that there was a rise in gross collections from domestic transactions by 17.6% compared with 13.6% in February, suggesting an increase in collections in the last quarter of 2023-24 (iii). There is no mention of a significant decline (i) or stability (ii) in collections.

6. D) **model**

In the given sentence, the incorrect spelling is "modal," which should be spelled as "model." A "role model" is a person who serves as an example or inspiration for others, particularly in their behavior, attitudes, or success. The other words are spelled correctly: "greatness" (not "gratenes"), "successful" (not "sucesful"), and "inspired" (not "inspaired").

7. C) The correct spelling of 'sucesful' is '**successful**,' which means "having achieved a lot of success" सफल, सम्पन्न.

8. A) **Grow** (verb) – Increase in size, expand, enlarge, develop, swell. बढ़ना

Antonym: **Shrink** (verb) – Reduce in size, contract, diminish, decrease, lessen. सिकुड़ना

- **Crimp** (verb) – Compress, pinch, squeeze, confine. चिमटाना
 - **Plant** (verb) – To put a plant in the ground so that it can grow; not an antonym. पौधा लगाना
 - **Alter** (verb) – Change, modify, adjust, amend; not an antonym. बदलना
9. D) **Snug** (adjective) – Enjoying or affording warm secure shelter or cover and opportunity for ease and contentment. आरामदायक
- **Undisturbed** (adjective) – Not interrupted or bothered; peaceful. शांत
 - **Easeful** (adjective) – Full of ease; comfortable; calm. सुखमय
 - **Untroubled** (adjective) – Not concerned or affected; free from disturbances. बेफिकर
10. D) **Magnanimous** (adjective) – Kind, generous, and forgiving. उदार
- **Magnificent** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive. शानदार
 - **Grandiloquent** (adjective) – Using high-flown or bombastic language. आडंबरी
 - **Portentous** (adjective) – Done in a pompously or overly solemn manner so as to impress. अभिशाप-जैसा
11. C) **'the same'** के बदले 'them' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'the same' का यह प्रयोग noun के रूप में होता है, जो यहाँ पर अनुचित है; जैसे— You wash the dishes, and I dry them.
- 'them' will be used instead of 'the same,' because 'the same' is used as a noun, which is inappropriate here; Like— You wash the dishes, and I dry them.
12. A) **'a'** का प्रयोग 'nation' के पहले होगा क्योंकि 'nation' एक common noun है, अतः उसके पहले 'a' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— As a nation, India is a united country and shall always remain so.
- The word united begins with a consonant sound (you), so it takes the article "a". It's a united. Use "a" before words that begin with a consonant sound, even if the first letter is a vowel. The word united begins with a consonant sound ("you"), so it takes the indefinite article "a".
 - 'a' will be used before 'nation' because 'nation' is a common noun, so before it 'a' will be used; Like— As a nation, India is a united country and shall always remain so.
13. B) **'hat'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के प्रति सम्मान और आदर की भावना को व्यक्त कर रहा है। यहाँ "I take my (blank) off" का तात्पर्य है सम्मान दिखाना, और इस भाषा का प्रयोग टोपी उतार कर सम्मान व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है। इसलिए, "hat" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'hat'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is expressing respect and admiration for the country's freedom fighters. The phrase "I take my (blank) off" signifies showing respect, and this language is traditionally used to denote taking off one's hat in honor. Thus, "hat" would be the most appropriate choice.
14. D) **'Dew'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence पौधों की पत्तियों पर संकिर्ण बूंदों की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "_____ droplets settled on top of leaves" के माध्यम से वह प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया को

दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें पत्तियों पर 'ओस' की बूंदें जमती हैं। इसलिए, "Dew" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Dew**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the small droplets that settle on the leaves of plants. Here, through "_____ droplets settled on top of leaves", it portrays that natural process where droplets of 'dew' condense on leaves. Thus, "Dew" would be the most appropriate choice.

15. A) **Joyous** (adjective) – Full of happiness and joy, cheerful, delighted, jubilant. खुश

Antonym: **Melancholic** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing pensive sadness, sorrowful, unhappy, mournful. उदास

- **Vengeful** (adjective) – Seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury, vindictive, retaliatory, revengeful. प्रतिशोधी
- **Ecstatic** (adjective) – Feeling overwhelming happiness or joyful excitement, elated, euphoric. बेहद खुश
- **Exuberant** (adjective) – Filled with or characterized by a lively energy and excitement, ebullient, buoyant, cheerful. उत्साही

16. A) '**aptitude for**' का प्रयोग 'aptitude on' के स्थान पर होगा, क्योंकि किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में रुचि या साक्षरता दर्शाने के लिए "aptitude for" का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He has an aptitude for music.

- '**aptitude for**' will be used instead of 'aptitude on' because "aptitude for" is used to show interest or proficiency in a particular area; Like— He has an aptitude for music.

17. B) Unpublished authors were being expected by the magazine house for their forthcoming exclusive issue on new trends.

18. D) '**had given me**' के बदले 'gave me' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'that' Clause में verb 'in 1999' Past Tense में है अतः Relative Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— It was Ram, Laxman and Sita who went to the forest.

- 'gave me' will be used instead of 'had given me' because in 'that' clause the verb 'in 1999' indicates Past Tense, so in Relative Clause also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— It was Ram, Laxman and Sita who went to the forest.

19. B) **Predicament** (noun) – A difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation. दुर्दशा

Synonym: **Quandary** (noun) – A state of perplexity or uncertainty, especially as to what to do; dilemma. संकट

- **Ease** (noun) – Comfort, simplicity, effortless. सुख
- **Blessing** (noun) – Divine favor, approval, something beneficial. आशीर्वाद
- **Solution** (noun) – Answer, resolution, way to solve a problem. समाधान

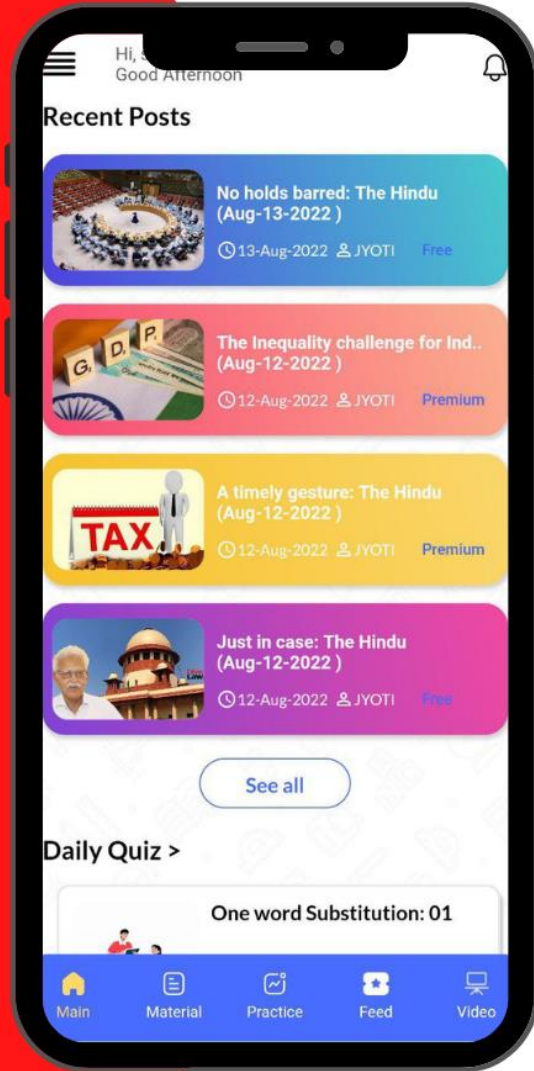
20. B) **Superficial** (adjective) – Shallow, lacking depth, not thorough or comprehensive. पृष्ठभूत

Antonym: **Profound** (adjective) – Deep, thorough, thoughtful, insightful. गहरा

- **Deviant** (adjective) – Departing from usual or accepted standards, different, divergent. विचलित
 - **Artificial** (adjective) – Made or produced by humans, not natural, synthetic. कृत्रिम
 - **Opposing** (adjective) – Contrary, conflicting, in opposition to. विरोधी
21. B) 'revolves' होगा क्योंकि "revolves" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के चारों ओर घूमना या केंद्रित होना। जबकि 'rotates' का अर्थ है घूमना, 'squares' का अर्थ है मेल करना, और 'circles' का अर्थ है घेरा डालना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Revolves' should be used because it means to focus or center around something. Whereas, 'Rotates' means to turn, 'Squares' means to match or align, and 'Circles' means to enclose or surround, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) 'Transmit' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "transmit" का अर्थ होता है डेटा को भेजना या प्रसारित करना। यहाँ पासेज में चरित्र के विकास के संदर्भ में है, जोकि लाइट सिग्नल्स का प्रयोग करके डेटा को भेजने की जानकारी दी जा रही है। 'Lay' का अर्थ होता है रखना, 'Disturb' का अर्थ होता है बाधित करना, और 'Communicate' का अर्थ होता है संवाद करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Transmit' should be used because it means to send or propagate data. Here, in the passage, information is being given about transmitting data using light signals for the development of technology.
23. A) 'Drawbacks' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "drawbacks" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के गुणों के खिलाफ किए गए दोष या कमियाँ। इस संदर्भ में, इस वाक्य में व्यक्त किए गए गतिविधियों या प्रगतियों के साथ कुछ दिक्कतों की चर्चा हो रही है, जिसका 'drawbacks' से संबंधित है। 'Snag' एक बड़ी समस्या या रुकावट को सूचित करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, 'Hitch' एक अचानक रुकावट को संकेतित करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, और 'Liabilities' उत्तरदायित्वों को सूचित करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Drawbacks' should be used because it means shortcomings or faults against the merits of something. In this context, the sentence is discussing difficulties or issues associated with certain activities or advancements, which is related to 'drawbacks'. 'Snag' is used to indicate a major problem or obstacle, 'Hitch' signifies a sudden interruption, and 'Liabilities' refers to responsibilities, which are not suitable in this context.
24. B) 'Confidential' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "confidential" का अर्थ होता है गुप्त या व्यक्तिगत, जो डेटा के संदर्भ में चोरी हो सकते हैं। जबकि 'Secret' का अर्थ है गुप्त, 'Regular' का अर्थ है सामान्य, और 'Common' का अर्थ है साधारण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Confidential' should be used because it means private or secretive, which can be stolen in the context of data. Whereas, 'Secret' means hidden, 'Regular' means ordinary, and 'Common' means usual, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) 'Outweigh' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "outweigh" का अर्थ होता है किसी एक बात का दूसरे पर अधिक होना या उससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण होना। इस संदर्भ में, प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभ उसकी हानियों से अधिक होते हैं, इसलिए यह शब्द सही है। जबकि 'Balances' का अर्थ होता है संतुलित करना, 'Shadows' का अर्थ होता है छाया डालना, और 'Insides' का अर्थ होता है अंदर का हिस्सा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Outweigh' should be used because it means to exceed in value or importance. In this context, the benefits of technology exceed its drawbacks, so this word is the correct choice. Whereas, 'Balances' means to stabilize, 'Shadows' means to cast a shadow, and 'Insides' refers to the inner part, which don't fit in this context.



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