

## Planning better: On the NITI Aayog

The NITI Aayog suffers from both structural and functional issues

With 10 State and Union Territory representatives skipping the ninth Governing Council meeting of the NITI Aayog **chaired** by Prime Minister Narendra Modi — seven of them **boycotted** it — the **think tank**'s role has been **called into question**. **The Chief Ministers** of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand **did** so because of concerns with the **perceived** lack of **allocations** and projects to their States in the Union Budget. But the **boycott** and, later, the **walkout** by West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, **suggest** that **the role** of the think tank, **limiting** itself to an advisory body to the Union Government, **has led to disenchantment** among States, even if the protests were limited to leaders belonging to the political opposition. **Constituted** by the NDA government in its first term, the NITI Aayog was to replace the Planning Commission, **doing away with** the “**top-down**” approach of the earlier body, and to focus on “**cooperative federalism**”. But by limiting itself to an advisory body without any powers of resource distribution or allocation to States and other bodies and focusing on creating **indices** to **evaluate** States, it has led to the **unintended** consequence of “**competitive federalism**”; while the Finance Ministry has **unfettered** powers to decide on **grants** to States. **In contrast**, **the Planning Commission**, which too had its **detractors**, at least **allowed** for consultations with States in such matters.

It has not helped matters that the Bharatiya Janata Party has **sought** to **seek** votes in State elections on the basis of providing “**double engine**” governments, leading to complaints by Opposition-ruled States that the Centre has **favoured** those ruled by the BJP for investment projects. The fact that the NDA government now is **crucially** dependent upon the support of parties that rule Bihar and Andhra Pradesh — States that suffer **varying** developmental **deficits** — and the express intention of Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman to **address** their demands specifically in the Budget have not been lost on the government's detractors. **Irrespective of** the **merit** in this **contention**, the fact is that consultations with States on grants and projects have become limited after the end of the Planning Commission. While the 16th Finance Commission is **tasked with** the removal of a **horizontal imbalance** among States and the Finance Ministry's focus is on **macro-economic stability** and the financial system, the need to address growth through **infrastructure** and **capital investments** in States is something that requires institutional **backing** at the Centre as well. The NITI Aayog must be **re-envisioned** to bring back some of the responsibilities that the Planning Commission had for States for a truer “cooperative federalism”.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Chair** (verb) – Preside over, lead, head, oversee, conduct अध्यक्षता करना
2. **Boycott** (verb) – Shun, avoid, reject, abstain from, spurn बहिष्कार करना
3. **Think tank** (noun) – a group of experts brought together to provide advice, suggestions and ideas on specific social, political and economic problems or issues सलाह देनेवाला विशेषज्ञ समूह
4. **Call into question** (phrase) – Challenge, doubt, dispute, criticize, cast doubt on सवाल उठाना
5. **Perceived** (adjective) – Apparent, seeming, supposed, believed, recognized माना जाता
6. **Allocation** (noun) – Distribution, allotment, assignment, apportionment, share आवंटन
7. **Boycott** (noun) – Protest, shunning, rejection, abstention, embargo बहिष्कार
8. **Walkout** (noun) – Strike, protest, demonstration, boycott, withdrawal विरोध में चले जाना
9. **Limit** (verb) – Restrict, confine, constrain, curb, cap सीमित करना
10. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, trigger वजह बनना
11. **Disenchantment** (noun) – Disillusionment, disappointment, dissatisfaction, discontent, disenchantment असंतोष/ निराशा
12. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, establish, create, set up, organize गठित करना
13. **Do away with** (phrasal verb) – Abolish, eliminate, remove, discard, get rid of समाप्त करना
14. **Top-down approach** (noun) – a strategy in which the decision-making process occurs at the highest level and is then communicated to the rest of the team.
15. **Cooperative federalism** (noun) – a combination of cooperation and interdependence between the Centre and the States to ensure smooth governance of the country.
16. **Indices** (noun) – Indicators, measures, benchmarks, signs, metrics सूचकांक
17. **Evaluate** (verb) – Assess, appraise, judge, examine, rate मूल्यांकन करना
18. **Unintended** (adjective) – Unplanned, accidental, inadvertent, unforeseen, unintentional अनचाहा
19. **Competitive federalism** (noun) – a system in which the relationship between the state governments is horizontal and between center and state governments is vertical. States need to compete among themselves and also with the Centre for benefits.
20. **Unfettered** (adjective) – Unrestricted, unrestrained, free, unbound, unlimited निरंकुश

21. **Grant** (noun) – money that is given by the government, etc. for a particular purpose  
अनुदान
22. **In contrast** (noun) – Conversely, on the other hand, however, alternatively, whereas इसके विपरीत
23. **Detractor** (noun) – Critic, opponent, naysayer, faultfinder, adversary आलोचक
24. **Sought** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, strive प्रयास करना
25. **Seek** (verb) – to search for or try to obtain something. मांगना
26. **Double engine governments** (noun) – When the same party rules at the Centre and in a state
27. **Favour** (verb) – Prefer, support, endorse, back, promote पक्ष लेना
28. **Crucially** (adverb) – Essentially, importantly, vitally, significantly, critically महत्वपूर्ण रूप से
29. **Varying** (adjective) – Different, diverse, changing, fluctuating, inconsistent विविध
30. **Deficit** (noun) – Shortfall, shortage, insufficiency, lack, gap घाटा
31. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, handle, manage, resolve समाधान करना
32. **Irrespective of** (phrase) – Regardless of, despite, notwithstanding, no matter, without considering बिना ध्यान दिए
33. **Merit** (noun) – Value, worth, advantage, quality, benefit योग्यता
34. **Contention** (noun) – Argument, dispute, assertion, claim, debate विवाद
35. **Task** (with) (verb) – Assign, charge, entrust, delegate, designate कार्य सौंपना
36. **Horizontal imbalance** (noun) – It occurs when sub-national governments do not have the same capabilities in terms of raising funds from their tax bases to provide public services. This type of fiscal imbalance creates differences in net fiscal benefits, which are a combination of levels of taxation and public services.
37. **Macro-economic stability** (noun) – An economy with fairly constant output growth and low and stable inflation would be considered economically stable.
38. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Framework, foundation, system, base, groundwork बुनियादी ढांचा
39. **Capital investment** (noun) – the acquisition of physical assets by a company for use in furthering its long-term business goals and objectives.
40. **Backing** (noun) – Support, endorsement, assistance, sponsorship, aid समर्थन
41. **Re-envision** (verb) – Redesign, reimagine, rethink, replan, reinvent पुनः परिकल्पना करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Governance Meeting Boycott: Ten State and Union Territory representatives skipped the ninth Governing Council meeting of NITI Aayog, with seven boycotting it.
2. Boycott Reasons: Chief Ministers from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Jharkhand protested against perceived budgetary neglect.
3. Role Questioned: The boycott and a walkout by West Bengal's Chief Minister question NITI Aayog's role as an advisory body to the Union Government.
4. Formation and Objective: Constituted by the NDA government to replace the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog was meant to focus on "cooperative federalism."
5. Advisory Limitation: Its limitation to an advisory role without resource distribution powers has led to "competitive federalism."
6. Finance Ministry's Power: The Finance Ministry retains extensive powers over grants to States, unlike the consultative role of the former Planning Commission.
7. Political Favoritism Allegations: BJP's election strategy of promoting "double engine" governments has led to accusations of favoritism towards BJP-ruled States.
8. State Elections and Investments: Opposition-ruled States complain about the Centre favoring BJP-ruled States for investment projects.
9. Dependent Government: The NDA government's dependence on support from Bihar and Andhra Pradesh influences budgetary considerations.
10. Finance Minister's Commitment: Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's focus on addressing demands from Bihar and Andhra Pradesh has been noted by critics.
11. Consultation Deficit: Consultations with States on grants and projects have reduced since the end of the Planning Commission.
12. Finance Commission's Role: The 16th Finance Commission aims to address horizontal imbalance among States.
13. Macro-Economic Focus: The Finance Ministry focuses on macro-economic stability and the financial system.
14. Infrastructure Investment Needs: Addressing growth through infrastructure and capital investments in States requires central institutional backing.
15. Re-envisioning NITI Aayog: NITI Aayog should regain some responsibilities of the former Planning Commission to ensure true "cooperative federalism."

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following terms is synonymous with "unfettered" as described in the passage's reference to the Finance Ministry's powers? [Editorial Page]
  - A. Unrestrained
  - B. Limited
  - C. Restricted
  - D. Constrained
2. The role of the NITI Aayog as an advisory body has led to disenchantment among certain State leaders primarily because:
  - A. It has not been effective in fostering cooperative federalism.
  - B. It supports only the NDA-affiliated State governments.
  - C. It lacks the authority to distribute resources.
  - D. It actively discriminates against opposition-led States.
3. Which of the following states did not participate in the boycott of ninth Governing Council meeting of the NITI Aayog?
  - A. Uttar Pradesh
  - B. Kerala
  - C. Karnataka
  - D. Tamil Nadu
4. What can be inferred about the NITI Aayog's effectiveness based on the actions of state representatives?
  - A. It is highly effective as an advisory body
  - B. It is seen as partial and ineffective in fair resource distribution
  - C. It is replacing the Finance Ministry in terms of powers
  - D. It is supported unanimously across all states
5. The NITI Aayog was primarily established to shift from a 'top-down' approach to focusing on '\_\_\_\_\_'.
  - A. cooperative federalism
  - B. authoritative federalism
  - C. autonomous governance
  - D. centralized planning

#### 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.

Even as large parts of the country swelter in a \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ hot summer, with \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ heat waves, a recently published report shows that rising temperatures is not the \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ contributing factor to the heat stress being experienced in urban India. According to a report by the Centre for Science and Environment, the extreme discomfort of the summer months in Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Hyderabad over the last two decades \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ caused by a combination of air temperature, land surface temperature and relative humidity, as well as a rapid increase in built-up areas and concretisation. It

- \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ a grave risk to lives, especially among vulnerable groups like the elderly, babies, pregnant women, those who live in slums and work outdoors
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    - A. Illegally
    - B. Globally
    - C. Brutally
    - D. Potentially
  7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    - A. Prolonged
    - B. Arranged
    - C. Enraged
    - D. Amended
  8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    - A. Sole
    - B. Considerable
    - C. Notable
    - D. Indispensable
  9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
    - A. Were
    - B. Was
    - C. Are
    - D. Is
  10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    - A. Pose
    - B. Posing
    - C. Posed
    - D. Poses
  11. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
    - A. Ambassador
    - B. Architecture
    - C. Awful
    - D. Accommodate
  12. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

The government has been accused in not doing enough to combat climate change.

    - A. climate change.
    - B. accused in
    - C. The government
    - D. enough to combat
  13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The transient rains have caused harm to the crops in the north.

    - A. Perpetual

- B. Long  
C. Fleeting  
D. Stable
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order, except the first part. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
It is...  
A. who are continually trying to improve  
B. not the least talented  
C. their dialogue skills,  
D. the most talented people  
A. DACB  
B. BADC  
C. CDBA  
D. ABDC
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined part of the following sentence.**  
It has been raining from morning.  
A. for  
B. though  
C. since  
D. Till
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word from the following sentence. Decent**  
My father taught me to be true and ethical in business as dishonesty leads to downfall  
A. dishonesty  
B. ethical  
C. downfall  
D. True
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
Let the book be read by me.  
A. Let me read the book.  
B. Let me had read the book.  
C. Let me have read the book.  
D. Let me please read the book.
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Have a bash  
A. to betray a close friend  
B. to make an attempt  
C. to spoil a moment  
D. to put something on hold
19. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
A) said that they are

- B) hear this news  
C) very sorry to  
D) Catherine and David
- A. C, D, B, A  
B. D, A, C, B  
C. B, D, C, A  
D. A, C, D, B
20. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
The food container / is not enough big to meet / the demands of the affected people.
- A. No error  
B. is not enough big to meet  
C. The food container  
D. the demands of the affected people.
21. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**  
Meera is not qualified much but has the art of speaking.
- A. Gift of the gab  
B. Hope against hope  
C. An acid tongue  
D. A lick of paint
22. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**  
The number of seats in the movie theatre were reduced to comply with the new social distancing guidelines.
- A. in the movie theatre was reduced  
B. in the movie theatre were being reduced  
C. of the movie theatre were reduced  
D. in the movie theatre are reduced
23. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
The lack of mutual bonding was conspicuous from their shody body language in the marriage party.
- A. conspicuous  
B. shody  
C. marriage  
D. Mutual
24. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Many confessed after the physical torture by the cops.
- A. Revealed  
B. Recognised  
C. Acknowledged



D. Denied

25. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Our former minister Mr. Sikhar is in the running from Shrinet Nagar for the post of Member of Legislative Assembly.

A. contesting the elections

B. making laws

C. teaching students

D. giving speeches

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. A) Unrestrained

**Unfettered** (adjective) – Unrestricted, unrestrained, free, unbound, unlimited निरंकुश

"Unfettered" in the passage is used to describe the Finance Ministry's complete and unrestricted authority to decide on grants to states, emphasizing its freedom from limitations. The synonym "Unrestrained" accurately reflects this lack of restrictions or bounds.

### 2. C) It lacks the authority to distribute resources.

A) While there is an element of disenchantment, the specific issue leading to disenchantment is not merely the effectiveness in fostering cooperative federalism but the limited authority in resource allocation.

B) The passage does not provide any evidence to support that NITI Aayog selectively supports NDA-affiliated governments.

C) The passage emphasizes that unlike the Planning Commission, the NITI Aayog lacks the powers of resource distribution, leading to disenchantment among some State leaders.

D) There is no direct mention or evidence in the passage that suggests active discrimination; the issue is more about the structural and functional limitations of the NITI Aayog.

### 3. A) Uttar Pradesh

The passage specifies that the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Jharkhand boycotted the meeting. Uttar Pradesh is not mentioned as one of the states that boycotted, hence it did not participate in the boycott and is the correct answer.

B) Incorrect because Kerala did boycott the meeting as mentioned in the passage.

C) Incorrect because Karnataka is listed among the states that boycotted the meeting.

D) Incorrect as Tamil Nadu is explicitly mentioned as boycotting the meeting.

### 4. B) It is seen as partial and ineffective in fair resource distribution

The passage suggests that the boycott by several state representatives stemmed from a dissatisfaction with the allocation and projects designated to their states, indicating perceived ineffectiveness and partiality in resource distribution.

A) Incorrect as the boycott and dissatisfaction among states suggest otherwise.

C) Incorrect because the passage states that the Finance Ministry still holds the power to decide on grants, not the NITI Aayog.

D) Incorrect as the passage clearly shows that there is significant opposition from several states.

### 5. A) cooperative federalism

According to the passage, the NITI Aayog was established to replace the Planning Commission's top-down approach with an emphasis on cooperative federalism.

B) Incorrect as there is no mention of authoritative federalism; the focus was on cooperation.

- C) Incorrect because the emphasis was on cooperative federalism, not on autonomous governance.
- D) Incorrect as the NITI Aayog was specifically established to move away from centralized planning.
6. C) 'Brutally' का use होगा क्योंकि "brutally" का अर्थ होता है बहुत ही कठोर और असहनीय रूप से। passage में mention किया गया है कि देश में बहुत ही गर्मी का मौसम है, इसलिए 'brutally' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Illegally' का अर्थ है अवैध रूप से, 'Globally' का अर्थ है वैश्विक रूप से, और 'Potentially' का अर्थ है संभावित रूप से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।  
'Brutally' will be used because it means very harsh and unbearable. The passage mentions that the country is experiencing a very hot summer, making 'brutally' fitting here. Whereas, 'Illegally' means unlawfully, 'Globally' means worldwide, and 'Potentially' means possibly, which don't fit in this context.
7. A) 'Prolonged' का use होगा क्योंकि "prolonged" का अर्थ होता है लंबे समय तक जारी रहना। passage में mention किया गया है कि देश लंबे समय तक गर्मी की लहरों से जूझ रहा है, इसलिए 'prolonged' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Arranged' का अर्थ है व्यवस्थित करना, 'Enraged' का अर्थ है क्रोधित होना, और 'Amended' का अर्थ है संशोधित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।  
'Prolonged' will be used because it means lasting for a long time. The passage mentions that the country is enduring heat waves for an extended period, making 'prolonged' fitting here. Whereas, 'Arranged' means organized, 'Enraged' means angry, and 'Amended' means modified, which don't fit in this context.
8. A) 'Sole' का use होगा क्योंकि "sole" का अर्थ होता है एकमात्र। passage में mention किया गया है कि बढ़ते तापमान ही गर्मी के तनाव का एकमात्र कारण नहीं है, इसलिए 'sole' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Considerable' का अर्थ है महत्वपूर्ण, 'Notable' का अर्थ है उल्लेखनीय, और 'Indispensable' का अर्थ है अपरिहार्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।  
'Sole' will be used because it means the only one. The passage mentions that rising temperatures are not the only contributing factor to the heat stress, making 'sole' fitting here. Whereas, 'Considerable' means significant, 'Notable' means remarkable, and 'Indispensable' means essential, which don't fit in this context.
9. D) 'Is' का use होगा क्योंकि "is" present tense में होने का बोध कराता है और passage में बताया गया है कि पिछले दो दशकों में गर्मी के तनाव का कारण अभी भी वही है। इसलिए 'is' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Was' और 'Were' past के लिए हैं, और 'Are' का उपयोग plural के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Is' will be used because it indicates the present tense and the passage mentions that the cause of heat stress over the last two decades still persists. Whereas, 'Was' and 'Were' are used for past tense, and 'Are' is used for plural, which don't fit in this context.

10. D) 'Poses' का use होगा क्योंकि "poses" present tense में खतरे का संकेत देता है और passage में बताया गया है कि यह एक गंभीर खतरे का कारण बनता है। इसलिए 'poses' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Pose' एक verb है, 'Posing' present tense में लगातार हो रही क्रिया को दर्शाता है, और 'Posed' past को दर्शाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Poses' will be used because it indicates a present tense threat and the passage mentions it as a current grave risk. Whereas, 'Pose' is a verb in its base form, 'Posing' indicates an ongoing action in the present, and 'Posed' indicates past tense, which don't fit in this context.

11. D) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Acommodate'. The correct spelling is 'Accommodate' which means "to provide lodging or sufficient space for" ठहराना, स्थान प्रदान करना.
12. B) 'accused in' के बदले 'accused of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही preposition 'of' है जो 'accused' के साथ प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He was accused of stealing the money.

- 'accused of' will be used instead of 'accused in' because the correct preposition with 'accused' is 'of'; Like— He was accused of stealing the money.

13. C) **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time, temporary, ephemeral, passing. अल्पकालिक

Synonym: **Fleeting** (adjective) – Lasting for a very short time, brief, quick, swift. चंचल

- **Perpetual** (adjective) – Never ending or changing, everlasting, eternal, continuous. शाश्वत
- **Long** (adjective) – Lasting or taking a large amount of time, extended, lengthy. लंबा
- **Stable** (adjective) – Not likely to change or fail, steady, firm, unchanging. स्थिर

14. A) **DACB**

The most talented people who are continually trying to improve their dialogue skills not the least talented

15. C) 'from' के बदले 'since' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में एक निश्चित समय (morning) की चर्चा है, जब वर्षा शुरू हुई थी। ऐसे में 'since' का प्रयोग होता है।

- 'since' will be used instead of 'from' because the sentence refers to a specific point in time (morning) when the rain began. In such cases, 'since' is used.

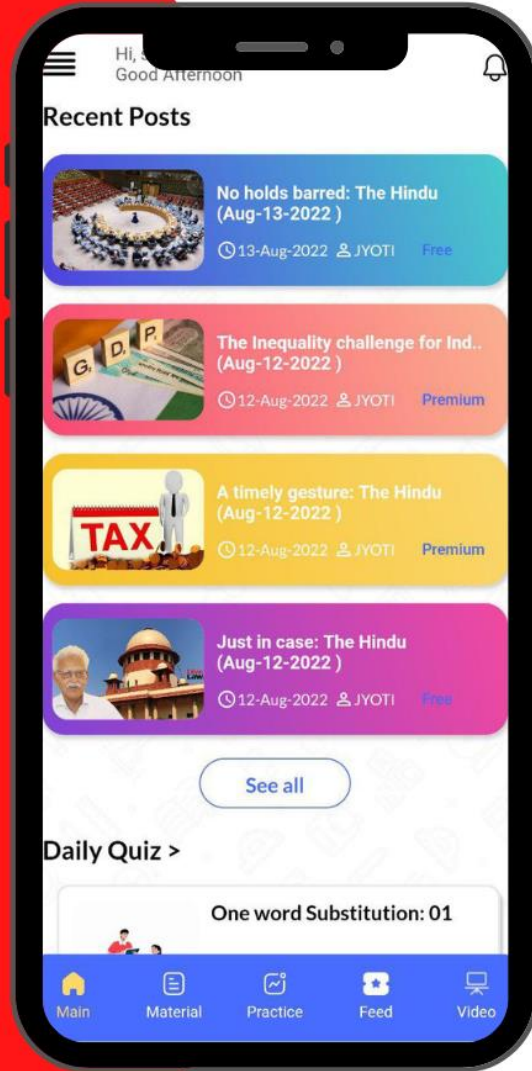
16. A) **Decent** (adjective) – Appropriate, suitable, correct, right, ethical, moral. सभ्य

Antonym: **Dishonesty** (noun) – Deceptive, fraudulent, cheating, untrue, unethical. अनैतिक

- **Ethical** (adjective) – Related to morals, moral, upright, honorable, righteous. नैतिक
- **Downfall** (noun) – Decline, fall, degradation, deterioration, degeneration. पतन

- **True** (adjective) – In accordance with fact or reality, accurate, correct, verifiable. **सत्य**
17. A) **Let me read the book.**
18. B) **Have a bash** (idiom) – to make an attempt एक प्रयास करने के लिए
19. B) **D, A, C, B**  
Catherine and David said that they are very sorry to hear this news
20. B) **'is not enough big to meet'** के बदले 'is not big enough to meet' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'enough' का सही वाक्य रचना में स्थान Adjective के बाद होता है; जैसे— The room is big enough for two people.
- 'is not big enough to meet' will be used instead of 'is not enough big to meet' because the correct position for 'enough' in sentence structure is after the adjective; Like— The room is big enough for two people.
21. A) **Gift of the gab** (idiom) – Has the art of speaking बोलने की कला.
22. A) 'in the movie theatre were reduced' के बदले 'in the movie theatre was reduced' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The number of seats' एक Singular Subject है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular होगा।
- 'in the movie theatre was reduced' will be used instead of 'in the movie theatre were reduced' because 'The number of seats' is a Singular Subject, so the Verb will also be Singular.
23. B) error **'shody'** शब्द में है, जिसका सही 'shoddy' है। 'Shoddy' का मतलब है कुछ जो बहुत ही बुरी तरह से किया गया है या low quality का है।
- The error is in the word 'shody,' the correct version of which is 'shoddy.' 'Shoddy' means something that is very poorly done or of low quality.
24. D) **Confessed** (verb) – To admit or state that one has committed a crime or done something wrong, to disclose, to reveal. **स्वीकार**  
Antonym: **Denied** (verb) – To state that one declares something not to be true, to refuse to admit or accept. **अस्वीकार**
- **Revealed** (verb) – To make known to others, to disclose, to expose. **प्रकट**
  - **Recognised** (verb) – To identify someone or something from having encountered them before; to know again. **पहचाना**
  - **Acknowledged** (verb) – To accept, admit, or recognize something, or the truth or existence of something. **मानना**
25. A) **'in the running'** के बदले 'contesting the elections' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in the running' का मतलब होता है किसी प्रतियोगिता में सहायक होना या प्रतिस्पर्धा में भाग लेना; जैसे— He is in the running for the President's position.

- '**contesting** the elections' will be used instead of 'in the running' because 'in the running' means participating in a competition or contest; Like— He is in the running for the President's position.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**