

Strong setback: On the Maoist attacks on security forces in Chhattisgarh

The IED blasts in Bijapur are the act of a **flailing insurgency**

When an **insurgent** organisation is faced with a **precipice**, it has two options — it can either **go down with** a fight and **pull** some of its **adversaries across the cliff** or it can see the **futility** of its aims and **give up** the fight **for good**. **Ideologically** motivated **insurgent** organisations rarely choose the second option, especially those that are engaged in **decades** of conflict. Even those **organisations** such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) that gave up **violent** insurgency and entered into an **armistice find** it difficult to convince **factions** or **cadres** who are committed to the violence as a **means** of not just **rebellion** but also of their existence. Since the **merger** of various Naxalite **currents** into the party in the early 2000s, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) has rarely **ventured** to speak of peace and ending the violent conflict except for **tactical** reasons. Its ideology not just talks of the **utilisation** of violence for its aims but also makes it central to its existence. The **dastardly killing** of eight security personnel and a civilian driver in an improvised explosive device blast in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh on Monday (January 6, 2025) **might** seem like a sign that the **potency** of the CPI(Maoist) in **inflicting** such acts remains, and, therefore, the Maoists are a dangerous insurgent force. While there is a **grain of truth** to that, especially in the Abujmarh jungles and **adjoining** areas of the Bastar region in the State, it is also accurate to suggest that these are acts of a flailing **outfit** struggling to retain what was the only **bastion** for the left **extremist** organisation.

The **deaths** of the security personnel, who belonged to the District Reserve Guard and Bastar Fighters of the Chhattisgarh Police, **are** certainly a setback to the anti-Maoist operations that have **picked up** pace and **resulted in** significant deaths of Maoist cadres and other tribal people caught in the conflict. In 2024, an estimated 296 insurgents died in the operations while security forces lost 24 people and there were 80 civilian deaths. To suffer eight **casualties** early in 2025 is a major **blow** and one of the severest losses for the security forces in recent years. The heavy **use** of explosives and the **camouflaged nature** of the **planted** IEDs **suggest** that the Maoists had planned this attack for a long time; the last such IED blast was in April 2023 in Dantewada. The **knee-jerk reaction** to this incident will be the security forces **intensifying** their operations to identify the **culprits**, potentially targeting innocent civilians. While **stepping up** the security campaign is **inevitable considering** the fact that the Maoists have refused to **abjure** violence, the security personnel and the government should not **get carried away** in **retaliation** and target civilians as this would **play right into the hands** of Maoist **propaganda** about state **repression**. As **tempting** as it is to **wipe out** the Maoist movement through military means, as the Union Home Minister has promised, it is still **prudent** to use civil society actors to **work out** a **ceasefire** agreement and utilise it to end the conflict. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Setback** (noun) – Reversal, hindrance, obstacle, complication, blow बाधा
2. **Flailing** (adjective) – Struggling, faltering, wavering, failing, stumbling संघर्षरत
3. **Insurgency** (noun) – Rebellion, uprising, revolt, mutiny, insurrection विद्रोह
4. **Insurgent** (adjective) – Rebellious, mutinous, subversive, revolutionary विद्रोही
5. **Precipice** (noun) – a dangerous situation that could lead to harm or failure संकट
6. **Go down with** (phrasal verb) – Perish with, fall alongside, collapse together साथ में डूबना
7. **Pull someone across the cliff** (phrase) – Drag someone to their downfall, bring others down साथ में ले डूबना
8. **Adversary** (noun) – Opponent, enemy, rival, foe, antagonist प्रतिद्वंद्वी
9. **Futility** (noun) – Uselessness, pointlessness, ineffectiveness, fruitlessness व्यर्थता
10. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – Surrender, concede, quit, relinquish छोड़ देना
11. **For good** (phrase) – Permanently, forever, irreversibly, for all time हमेशा के लिए
12. **Ideologically** (adverb) – Theoretically, philosophically, doctrinally विचारधारात्मक रूप से
13. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
14. **Violent** (adjective) – Aggressive, brutal, fierce, savage, forceful हिंसक
15. **Armistice** (noun) – Truce, ceasefire, peace agreement, suspension of hostilities युद्धविराम
16. **Faction** (noun) – Group, section, wing, splinter group, subset गुट
17. **Cadre** (noun) – Core group, trained members, key personnel, body of activists कार्यकर्ता समूह
18. **Means** (noun) – Method, way, process, mechanism साधन
19. **Rebellion** (noun) – Revolt, uprising, insurrection, mutiny, resistance विद्रोह
20. **Merger** (noun) – Union, amalgamation, consolidation, fusion, combination विलय
21. **Current** (noun) – Trend, movement, faction, stream धारा
22. **Venture** (verb) – Dare, risk, attempt, proceed, undertake साहस करना
23. **Tactical** (adjective) – Strategic, calculated, planned, measured सामरिक

24. **Utilisation** (noun) – Use, application, employment, deployment उपयोग
25. **Dastardly** (adverb) – Cruelly, heinously, diabolically, wickedly, viciously क्रूरता से
26. **Potency** (noun) – Power, strength, efficacy, capability शक्ति
27. **Inflict** (verb) – Impose, administer, deal, exact, wreak थोपना
28. **Grain of truth** (phrase) – Slight reality, small element of accuracy, kernel of fact थोड़ी सचाई
29. **Adjoining** (adjective) – Adjacent, neighboring, contiguous, next to सटा हुआ
30. **Outfit** (noun) – Group, organisation, faction, unit संगठन
31. **Bastion** (noun) – Stronghold, fortress, strong point, center क़िला/गढ़
32. **Extremist** (adjective) – Radical, fanatic, ultra, extreme, militantly ideological अतिवादी
33. **Pick up** (phrasal verb) – Increase, intensify, improve, accelerate तेज होना/आगे बढ़ना
34. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, bring about, end in परिणामस्वरूप होना
35. **Casualty** (noun) – Victim, fatality, loss, injured हताहत
36. **Blow** (noun) – Shock, setback, defeat, adverse event झटका
37. **Camouflage** (verb) – Conceal, disguise, hide, mask छिपाना
38. **Planted** (adjective) – Placed secretly, embedded, hidden, positioned गुप्त रूप से लगाया हुआ
39. **Knee-jerk reaction** (noun) – an automatic or unthinking response to something त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया
40. **Intensify** (verb) – Strengthen, escalate, increase, sharpen, deepen तेज करना
41. **Culprit** (noun) – Offender, wrongdoer, criminal, perpetrator अपराधी
42. **Step up** (phrasal verb) – Increase, boost, escalate, enhance तेज करना
43. **Inevitable** (adjective) – Unavoidable, certain, destined, inescapable अनिवार्य
44. **Considering** (preposition) – In view of, taking into account, given के मद्देनजर
45. **Abjure** (verb) – Renounce, relinquish, reject, forswear त्यागना
46. **Get carried away** (phrase) – Get overexcited, lose self-control, go too far बह जाना/बहक जाना
47. **Retaliation** (noun) – Reprisal, revenge, counterattack, vengeance प्रतिशोध

48. **Play right into the hands** (phrase) – Benefit the opponent’s strategy, inadvertently help the adversary प्रतिद्वंद्वी के हाथ मजबूत करना
49. **Propaganda** (noun) – Misinformation, biased information, publicity, disinformation प्रचार
50. **Repression** (noun) – Suppression, oppression, restraint, crackdown दमन
51. **Tempt** (verb) – Entice, lure, provoke, invite, attract ललचाना
52. **Wipe out** (phrasal verb) – Eradicate, eliminate, remove completely, destroy समाप्त कर देना
53. **Prudent** (adjective) – Wise, sensible, judicious, cautious समझदारी भरा
54. **Work out** (phrasal verb) – Figure out, resolve, negotiate, iron out हल निकालना
55. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, peace agreement युद्धविराम

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Precipice of Insurgency:** Insurgent organisations faced with existential crises either escalate violence or consider giving up, though most remain committed to militant means.
2. **Ideological Entrenchment:** Groups such as the CPI (Maoist) view violence not merely as a strategy but as integral to their core ideological existence.
3. **Bijapur Attack Context:** The killing of eight security personnel and a civilian driver in Bijapur, Chhattisgarh, via an IED blast on January 6, 2025, demonstrates the continued intent of the Maoists to inflict casualties.
4. **Flailing Force:** While these attacks show the group's capacity to strike, they also signal that the Maoists are losing ground and struggling to hold on to their remaining strongholds, primarily the Bastar region.
5. **Security Forces' Setback:** The casualties among District Reserve Guard and Bastar Fighters are a severe blow, especially as anti-Maoist operations had gained momentum in recent years.
6. **Casualties in 2024:** The editorial notes 296 insurgent deaths, 24 security force deaths, and 80 civilian deaths, indicating a heightened conflict environment.
7. **Tactical Preparation:** The sophisticated use of explosives and camouflage suggests the Maoists meticulously planned the attack, reminiscent of the 2023 Dantewada IED blast.
8. **Risk of Escalation:** Such incidents may provoke an intensified security response, potentially endangering innocent civilians in the crossfire if not carefully managed.
9. **Avoiding Civilian Harm:** The editorial cautions against indiscriminate retaliation, warning that harming civilians would reinforce the Maoists' propaganda narrative of state repression.
10. **Challenges in Complete Eradication:** Simply eliminating the Maoist movement through military operations remains tempting but may not be wholly effective in ending the insurgency.
11. **Necessity of Ceasefire Talks:** The editorial underscores the value of engaging civil society actors to explore ceasefire agreements, aiming to end the cycle of violence.
12. **Reference to Other Insurgencies:** Groups such as FARC struggled to convince factions to abandon violence even after entering peace accords, highlighting complexities in ideological conflicts.
13. **Centrality of Violence:** For the CPI (Maoist), violence is not just a tool but a defining characteristic of its political and organisational framework.
14. **Strategic Restraint:** Security forces must act with discernment, balancing the need for robust action with the imperative to minimize collateral damage and maintain legitimacy.
15. **Long-Term Solution:** Ultimately, a combination of targeted security operations, meaningful dialogue, and socio-economic interventions is implied as the best path to reducing violence and resolving the insurgency.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Apathetic
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Critical and Cautionary
 - D. Sarcastic
2. **Which of the following inferences can be made from the passage regarding insurgent organizations like the CPI(Maoist)?**
 - i. Insurgent organizations often view violence as integral to their identity and mission.
 - ii. The CPI(Maoist) views peace negotiations only as a temporary strategy, not a long-term goal.
 - iii. The recent attack in Bijapur indicates that the CPI(Maoist) remains a dominant force across Chhattisgarh.
 - A. Only i
 - B. Only ii and iii
 - C. Only i and ii
 - D. All i, ii, and iii
3. **Based on the passage, which of the following best characterizes the recent IED blast in Bijapur?**
 - i. It reflects a calculated show of strength by the CPI(Maoist) in its strongholds.
 - ii. It represents the actions of an insurgent group struggling to maintain relevance.
 - iii. It demonstrates that the CPI(Maoist) is ideologically committed to perpetual conflict.
 - A. Only i and iii
 - B. Only ii
 - C. All i, ii, and iii
 - D. Only ii and iii
4. **When did the last similar IED blast occur prior to the recent one in Bijapur?**
 - A. January 2023
 - B. April 2023
 - C. December 2024
 - D. January 2025
5. **What was the primary purpose of the IED blasts in Bijapur, according to the passage?**
 - A. To target tribal communities.
 - B. To provoke retaliation from security forces.
 - C. To demonstrate the Maoist insurgency's ongoing strength.
 - D. To encourage dialogue with the government.
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Centenary
 - B. Consumerist
 - C. Capitalist

- D. Countemptible
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
One must be very strong to lift this box of glass jars
- A. Mighty
 - B. Weak
 - C. Complicated
 - D. Rugged
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
Anand personally believes in the motto, "When life gives you lemons, make lemonade."
- A. Earn the maximum out of business
 - B. Nourish health
 - C. Enjoy the most when the season is favourable
 - D. Make the best out of difficult situation
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Monotonous
- A. Tiresome
 - B. Tedious
 - C. Engrossing
 - D. Rational
10. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence.**
You need to be concious enough to listen to the question.
- A. concious
 - B. enough
 - C. question
 - D. listen
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym to replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**
How did we end up in this rapturous situation?
- A. ecstatic
 - B. terrifying
 - C. misleading
 - D. disastrous
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The mother asked the child, "Will you tell me who did accompany you to the airport?"
- A. who accompanies you
 - B. who does accompany you
 - C. who accompanied you
 - D. who must be accompanied you
13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A) This past summer, my dream finally came true.
 - B) Strange lands, exciting places, and new cultures have always fascinated me.

- C) Ever since I was a little girl, I dreamed about travelling overseas.
D) I got to travel to England, France, Switzerland, and Germany.
- A. DCBA
B. CBAD
C. ABCD
D. BADC
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Rectify
A. mar
B. amend
C. corrupt
D. upset
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
To _____ the ticket, Amith had to visit the travel agency many times.
A. contract
B. confirm
C. conform
D. convention
16. **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.**
My brother received / his MBA degree into / the university last year.
A. the university last year
B. his MBA degree into
C. No error
D. My brother received
17. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. Mobile phones or smartphones are becoming popular all over the world.
B. But at the same time, it also harms us in many ways.
C. It is the most widely used means of communication today.
D. Today, it is very affordable and available to everyone.
A. ABCD
B. DACB
C. CABD
D. ACDB
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.**
Incapable of being defeated
A. Invisible
B. Unavoidable
C. Invincible
D. Ineluctable

19. Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in passive voice.

Who invited you to this party?

- A. By whom you are invited to this party?
- B. By whom are you invited to this party?
- C. By whom you were invited to this party?
- D. By whom were you invited to this party?

20. The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in the usage of the interjection.

He replied / in a dry tone, / "Ouch! I will not work / for you anymore."

- A. in a dry tone,
- B. He replied
- C. for you anymore."
- D. "Ouch! I will not work

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.

Gandhi, (1)_____ father of the Indian nation, practiced 'ahimsa' in his personal and political life. He firmly believed that non-violence is not meant merely for monks, saints and priests; it is for commoners too. If violence is the law of the (2)_____ -beasts, non-violence is the law of the civilised human species. 'The spirit of the brute is inactive and so he knows no law; he knows only physical might. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law, to strength of the spirit,' Gandhi said. Ahimsa, to Gandhiji, meant that one should love all; even (3)_____ enemies. And the expression of love, ahimsa, should be in such a manner that it impresses itself indelibly upon the so-called enemy, and then the enemy must return that love. It is a practically (4)_____ philosophy. Gandhi was realistic; he believed that non-violence provides the fullest protection to one's self-respect and sense of humour. It won't work in the defence of (5)_____ gains and immoral acts. He called his marches off when people indulged in violence during protests for India's freedom. His faith in 'ahimsa' played an influential role in enabling the creation of an independent India in 1947, with minimum bloodshed, breaking the shackles framed by the British.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

- A. for
- B. an
- C. the
- D. a

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

- A. forest-living
- B. life
- C. forest-lived
- D. alive

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3

- A. her

- B. its
- C. one's
- D. one

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. prove
- B. approved
- C. proven
- D. proving

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**

- A. relevant
- B. ill-gotten
- C. ill-will
- D. moral

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) Critical and Cautionary

The passage critiques the Maoists' violent acts and cautions security forces against excessive retaliation, thereby reflecting a critical perspective on Maoist violence and a cautionary note on how the state should respond.

A: The author is not indifferent; they are actively discussing the gravity of the insurgency.

B: While the passage acknowledges security forces' successes, it does not primarily express optimism about ending the conflict soon.

D: The tone is serious and analytical, not mocking or ironic.

2. C) Only i and ii

Statement i is correct because the passage highlights that the CPI(Maoist) ideology centralizes violence as part of its existence.

Statement ii is correct as it mentions that the CPI(Maoist) speaks of peace and ending violence only for tactical reasons.

Statement iii is incorrect because the passage clarifies that while the CPI(Maoist) remains dangerous in certain areas, it is a "flailing outfit," struggling to maintain control, not a dominant force across the state.

3. D) Only ii and iii

Statement i is incorrect because the blast, while showing some strength, is more indicative of a struggling insurgent group trying to retain its influence in limited regions (as implied by the "flailing outfit").

Statement ii is correct as the passage describes the CPI(Maoist) as struggling to maintain its bastion.

Statement iii is correct because the group's ideology emphasizes violence as central to its identity, suggesting a commitment to perpetual conflict.

4. B) April 2023

B is correct because the passage states that the previous similar IED blast occurred in April 2023 in Dantewada.

A (January 2023) is incorrect because the passage specifically mentions April 2023, not January.

C (December 2024) is incorrect as there is no mention of an incident in December 2024 in the passage.

D (January 2025) is incorrect since the blast in question happened early in 2025, but the last such incident was distinctly noted to be in April 2023.

5. C) To demonstrate the Maoist insurgency's ongoing strength.

The passage explains that the heavy use of explosives and long-term planning suggest the Maoists were attempting to show they are still a significant force, even as their movement faces setbacks.

A: While the conflict does impact tribal communities, the direct purpose of the blasts was not explicitly stated as targeting them.

B: Though retaliation from security forces could be a consequence, it is not explicitly mentioned as the purpose of the blasts.

D: The passage does not suggest that the Maoists conducted the blasts to encourage dialogue; rather, they refused to abandon violence.

6. D) The correct answer is D. **Countemptible**. The correct spelling is "**Contemptible**", which means "deserving contempt; despicable" (तिरस्कार योग्य, नीच).

7. B) **Strong** (adjective) – Having great physical power or strength, robust, powerful, sturdy. शक्तिशाली, बलवान

Antonym: **Weak** (adjective) – Lacking physical strength or power, feeble, frail, delicate. कमजोर, निर्बल

- **Mighty** (adjective) – Possessing great and impressive power or strength, powerful, formidable. शक्तिमान
- **Complicated** (adjective) – Consisting of many interconnecting parts, intricate, complex. जटिल
- **Rugged** (adjective) – Having a rough, uneven surface; sturdy or strong. कठोर, सख्त

8. D) **When life gives you lemons, make lemonade** (idiom) – Make the best out of a difficult situation कठिन परिस्थिति से सर्वश्रेष्ठ निकालना

9. C) **Monotonous** (adjective) – Lacking in variety and interest, dull, repetitive. नीरस

Antonym: **Engrossing** (adjective) – Absorbing all one's attention or interest, captivating, interesting. मनमोहक

- **Tiresome** (adjective) – Causing one to feel bored or annoyed, tiring, dull. थकाऊ
- **Tedious** (adjective) – Too long, slow, or boring; monotonous, repetitive. उबाऊ
- **Rational** (adjective) – Based on reason or logic, sensible, logical. तार्किक

10. A) The correct spelling of 'conciuous' is '**conscious**', which means "aware of and responding to one's surroundings" — जागरूक.

11. A) **Rapturous** (adjective) – Expressing great pleasure or enthusiasm, delighted, joyful, ecstatic. आनंदित

Synonym: **Ecstatic** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing overwhelming happiness or joy, elated, euphoric. उत्साही

- **Terrifying** (adjective) – Extremely frightening, scary, horrifying. डरावना
- **Misleading** (adjective) – Giving the wrong idea or impression, deceptive, confusing. भ्रमित करने वाला
- **Disastrous** (adjective) – Causing great damage or suffering, catastrophic, tragic. विनाशकारी

12. 'C) who did accompany you' के बदले **'who accompanied you'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'who' Relative Pronoun के बाद कोई भी Helping Verb (do/does/did) का प्रयोग नहीं होता, इसलिए सही विकल्प 'C. who accompanied you' होगा। जैसे— The teacher asked the students who completed their homework.

'who accompanied you' will be used instead of 'who did accompany you' because after 'who' (Relative Pronoun), we do not use any Helping Verb (do/does/did). Therefore, the correct option is 'C. who accompanied you.' Like— The teacher asked the students who completed their homework.

13. B) **CBAD**

C: C introduces the subject's lifelong dream of traveling.

B: B explains why the subject had such dreams, by describing her fascination with strange lands, exciting places, and new cultures.

A: A provides the result of the lifelong dream mentioned in C and B — the dream finally came true this past summer.

D: D specifies where the subject traveled, concluding the narrative of her dream coming true.

14. B) **Rectify** (verb) – To correct, make right, or set right. ठीक करना

Synonym: **Amend** (verb) – Make changes in (something) to improve or correct, revise, adjust. संशोधित करना

- **Mar** (verb) – Spoil, impair, or damage the quality or appearance of. बिगाड़ना
- **Corrupt** (verb) – Cause to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain. भ्रष्ट करना
- **Upset** (verb) – To disturb the normal or expected order of something. परेशान करना

15. B) **Confirm** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "confirm" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की पुष्टि करना या निश्चित करना। वाक्य में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि अमित को टिकट की पुष्टि करने के लिए कई बार ट्रेवल एजेंसी जाना पड़ा, इसलिए 'confirm' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Contract' का अर्थ है अनुबंध करना, 'Conform'

का अर्थ है किसी नियम या मानक के अनुसार होना, और 'Convention' का अर्थ है परंपरा या सम्मेलन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Confirm' will be used because it means to verify or make something certain. The sentence mentions that Amith had to visit the travel agency several times to confirm the ticket, making 'confirm' the right choice here. Whereas, 'Contract' means to enter into a formal agreement, 'Conform' means to comply with rules or standards, and 'Convention' means a traditional practice or meeting, which do not fit in this context.

16. B) 'into' के बदले 'from' का use होगा क्योंकि 'receive' Verb के साथ 'from' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे— He received his degree from the college.

'from' will be used instead of 'into' because with the verb 'receive,' the preposition 'from' is used. For example— He received his degree from the college.

17. D) **ACDB**

A: A starts the sentence with the subject "Mobile phones or smartphones," which introduces the main topic of the paragraph.

C: C follows A as it introduces the verb "is the most widely used means of communication," describing what mobile phones have become

D: It builds on C by describing why mobile phones are so widely used — because they are affordable and available to everyone.

B: B concludes the paragraph by showing the contrasting side: "But at the same time, it also harms us in many ways." The "but" introduces the contrast to the positive aspects mentioned in C and D

18. C) **Invincible** (adjective) – Incapable of being defeated, overcome, or subdued. अजेय

- **Invisible** (adjective) – Unable to be seen. अदृश्य
- **Unavoidable** (adjective) – Unable to be avoided or prevented. अपरिहार्य
- **Ineluctable** (adjective) – Unable to be resisted or avoided; inescapable. अटल, अवश्यंभावी

19. D) By whom were you invited to this party?

Active Voice में प्रश्न को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (By whom + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Past Participle) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'Who invited you to this party?' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Verb 'invited' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'were invited' किया जाता है, और प्रश्न वाक्य की संरचना को बनाए रखने के लिए 'By whom' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अतः सही उत्तर (By whom were you invited to this party?) है।

To convert a question from Active Voice to Passive Voice, the structure (By whom + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Past Participle) is used. In the sentence 'Who invited you to this party?', the

verb 'invited' is changed to 'were invited' in Passive Voice, and the question is maintained by using 'By whom'. Therefore, the correct answer is (By whom were you invited to this party?).

20. D) D "**Ouch! I will not work**" में error है क्योंकि "Ouch!" का प्रयोग आमतौर पर दर्द या चोट के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि यहां context में गुस्सा या नाराज़गी व्यक्त करने के लिए interjection का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। अतः 'Ouch!' के स्थान पर 'No way!' या 'Never!' का प्रयोग उचित होगा

Ouch! I will not work" contains the error because "Ouch!" is typically used to express pain or injury, whereas in this context, the interjection should convey anger or refusal. Therefore, using 'No way!' or 'Never!' instead of 'Ouch!' would be more appropriate.

21. C) **The'** का use होगा क्योंकि "the father of the Indian nation" एक विशिष्ट (specific) उपाधि है, जिसे महात्मा गांधी के संदर्भ में प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'The' यहाँ एक definite article है, जो किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, वस्तु, या उपाधि को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'For' का अर्थ है "के लिए", जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह किसी कार्य का उद्देश्य बताता है। 'An' का उपयोग vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले singular nouns के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ noun "father" से पहले "the" का प्रयोग आवश्यक है, क्योंकि यह उपाधि को दर्शाता है। 'A' का प्रयोग किसी सामान्य singular noun के लिए होता है, परन्तु यहाँ 'the' का प्रयोग करना उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह महात्मा गांधी के लिए विशिष्ट उपाधि है।

'The' will be used because it means "the father of the Indian nation," which is a specific title associated with Mahatma Gandhi. 'The' is a definite article used to indicate a specific person, object, or title. 'For' means "for," which is not suitable in this context as it indicates purpose or reason, not a title. 'An' is used before singular nouns beginning with a vowel sound, but here 'the' is required before the noun "father" as it signifies a title. 'A' is used for general singular nouns, but 'the' is appropriate here as it signifies a unique title associated with Mahatma Gandhi.

22. A) **'Forest-living'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है जंगल में रहने वाला, जो जानवरों के जीवन के तरीके को इंगित करता है। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि यदि हिंसा का नियम (law) जंगल के जीवों के लिए है, तो 'forest-living' इस संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'life' का अर्थ जीवन होता है, जो यहाँ context के अनुसार सही नहीं है। 'forest-lived' का अर्थ होता है जंगल में जीवन बिताया हुआ, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है, और 'alive' का अर्थ होता है जीवित, जो यहाँ पर fit नहीं बैठता है।

'Forest-living' will be used because it refers to the way animals live in forests. The sentence implies that if violence is the law for forest-dwelling animals, then 'forest-living' fits correctly in this context. Whereas, 'life' means existence, which doesn't match the context. 'Forest-lived' means having lived in a forest, which is not suitable here, and 'alive' means living, which doesn't fit here.

23. C) **One's** का use होगा क्योंकि "one's" का अर्थ है "किसी का अपना" और यह किसी व्यक्ति विशेष (third person) के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। वाक्य में "even (3)_____ enemies" लिखा है, जहां यह दर्शा रहा है कि गांधीजी ने यह सिखाया कि हर व्यक्ति को अपने दुश्मनों से भी प्रेम करना चाहिए। इसलिए 'one's' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि: 'Her' का अर्थ "उसका" (महिला के लिए) है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Its' का उपयोग वस्तु या जानवर के संदर्भ में होता है, जो कि यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'One' का प्रयोग आमतौर पर singular subject के रूप में होता है, लेकिन possessive अर्थ देने के लिए 'one's' का प्रयोग होता है, इसलिए 'One' यहाँ सही नहीं है।

One's will be used because it means "belonging to an unspecified person" and is used in a generic sense (third person). The sentence is talking about how Gandhi emphasized that everyone should love even their enemies. Hence, 'one's' is fitting here. 'Her' means "belonging to her," which is specific to a female and is not suitable in this context. 'Its' is used for objects or animals, which is not appropriate here. 'One' is typically used as a singular subject, but to indicate possessive meaning, 'one's' should be used, so 'One' is not correct here.

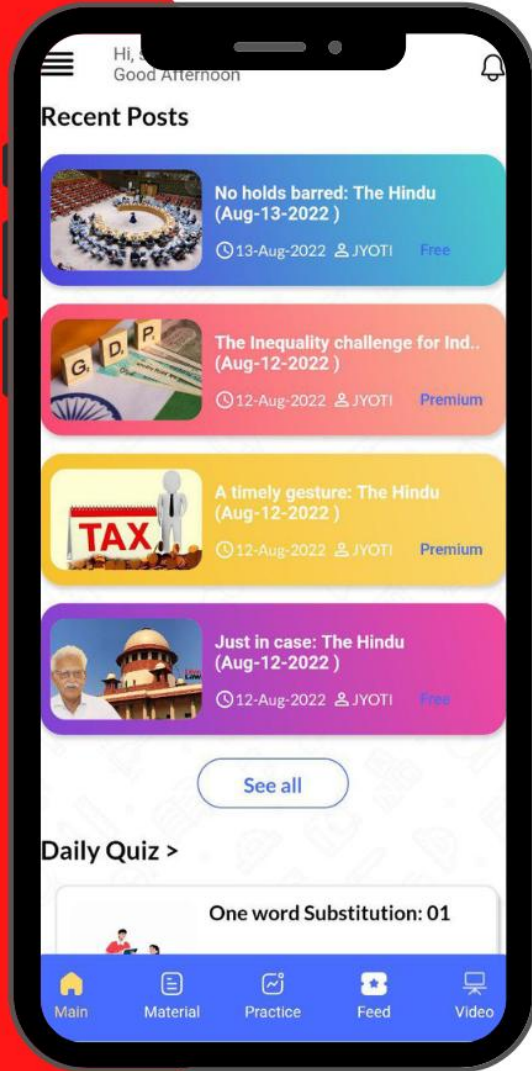
24. C) **Proven** का use होगा क्योंकि "proven" का अर्थ होता है "सिद्ध किया हुआ"। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि यह एक "practically proven philosophy" है, जिसका अर्थ है कि यह दर्शन व्यवहारिक रूप से सिद्ध हो चुका है। इसलिए यहाँ "proven" सही है। जबकि 'Prove' का अर्थ है "साबित करना", जो क्रिया (verb) रूप में है और यहाँ प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। 'Approved' का अर्थ है "मंजूर किया हुआ", जो इस context में सही नहीं है, और 'Proving' का अर्थ है "साबित करना", जो continuous रूप में है और sentence के context में फिट नहीं बैठता।

Proven will be used because it means "something that has been demonstrated or verified." The sentence indicates that it is a "practically proven philosophy," meaning this philosophy has been practically demonstrated. Hence, 'proven' is fitting here. Whereas, 'Prove' means to demonstrate (verb form) and cannot be used here. 'Approved' means accepted or agreed upon, which is incorrect in this context, and 'Proving' implies demonstrating (continuous form), which doesn't fit the sentence context.

25. B) **Ill-gotten** का use होगा क्योंकि 'ill-gotten' का अर्थ होता है अनुचित या अवैध तरीकों से प्राप्त की गई चीजें। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि गांधी जी का 'अहिंसा' का सिद्धांत अनैतिक कृत्यों और अनुचित तरीकों से प्राप्त लाभ की रक्षा में कारगर नहीं होगा, इसलिए 'ill-gotten' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'relevant' का अर्थ है प्रासंगिक, 'ill-will' का अर्थ है द्वेष, और 'moral' का अर्थ है नैतिक, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

Ill-gotten will be used because it means something obtained through dishonest or illegal means. The sentence mentions that Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence would not work in the defense of immoral acts or ill-gotten gains, making 'ill-gotten' the correct answer here.

Whereas 'relevant' means related to the context, 'ill-will' means hostility, and 'moral' means ethical, which don't fit in this context.



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