Frontier of progress: On the potential of the northeast

India must recognise the northeast's **diversity** to **tap** its potential

That unity in diversity is India's strength **might** **sound clichéd**, but it is as true as ever. Prime Minister Narendra **Modi**, while speaking at the Rising North East Investors Summit 2025 last week, **cited** the diversity of India's northeastern region to **underscore** the vast diversity of the country. The northeast is rich in its cultural diversity and natural resources, and its location, **topography** and complex histories make it a unique space. But its numerous **linguistic**, tribal and cultural **affinities** can be a source of conflict within the Indian state. **At times**, these conflicts can be violent as the one in Manipur, which **erupted** on May 3, 2023, and is still **simmering** between the Kuki and Meiti communities. The Modi government and State governments in the region have **sought** to turn the region into an attractive destination for investors and tourists. The Sela Tunnel in Arunachal Pradesh, the Bhupen Hazarika bridge in Assam, the construction of 11,000 kilometres of highways, extensive new rail lines, more airports, the development of waterways on the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers, the expansion of **mobile telephony**, and a 1,600-km-long Northeast Gas Grid are examples of the new **dynamism** of the region. The Modi government has built on the initiatives of its **predecessor** United Progressive Alliance governments.

Mr. Modi has also sought to settle many a conflict in the region in the last **decade**. The Framework Agreement with the NSCN (Isak-Muivah) in August 2015, although **nebulous** now, the Bodo Peace Accord and the Bru refugee settlement (both in January 2020), and the **rollback** of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act from a larger part of the region have been some of the steps signalling the Centre's **intent**. The **change** in **perception** about the northeast and its green cover **has led to** a **surge** in tourism and attracted investments, **headlined** by the Tata Group's ₹27,000-crore semiconductor plant coming up in Assam. But the challenges remain. Apart from Manipur, there is the perception in Nagaland that the Centre has lost interest in the peace process. Inter-State border disputes also continue to **haunt** the region, although Assam has partially resolved its issues with Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. The investments have increased the demand for power and the **focus** on hydroelectric projects, most in Arunachal Pradesh, **has triggered** local protests **fearing displacement** and environmental damage in a region that is **prone to** natural disasters. Increased **rhetoric** by the Bharatiya Janata Party about **immigrants** from Bangladesh and Myanmar **has heightened** social tensions. If India has to meaningfully **pursue** its Act East policy, by **integrating** the northeast more closely with the east Asian **economies**, then its **policies** within the borders and toward the **neighbouring** countries **should** be **in alignment**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Frontier** (noun) – boundary, border, edge, limit, threshold सीमा / सरहद

2. **Potential** (noun) – capability, capacity, possibility, promise, promise क्षमता

3. **Diversity** (noun) – variety, multiplicity, heterogeneity, assortment, range विविधता

4. **Tap** (verb) – utilize, exploit, harness, draw upon, extract उपयोग करना

5. **Sound** (verb) – appear, seem, resemble, indicate, suggest प्रतीत होना

6. **Clichéd** (adjective) – overused, stereotyped, hackneyed, trite, stale घिसा-पिटा

7. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, point out, reinforce ज़ोर देना

8. **Topography** (noun) – a detailed description or representation on a map of the physical features of an area. स्थलाकृति

9. **Linguistic** (adjective) – language-related, philological, dialectal, verbal, lexical भाषाई

10. **Affinity** (noun) – connection, relationship, similarity, bond, association आत्मीयता / समानता

11. **At times** (phrase) – occasionally, sometimes, now and then, every so often, periodically कभी-कभी

12. **Erupt** (verb) – break out, explode, flare up, burst, ignite फूट पड़ना

13. **Simmer** (verb) – smoulder, fester, boil beneath the surface, linger, seethe भीतर-भीतर जलना

14. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, pursue, endeavour, aim प्रयास करना

15. **Mobile telephony** (noun) – the operation or use of mobile phones. मोबाइल दूरसंचार सेवा

16. **Dynamism** (noun) – energy, vitality, momentum, liveliness, drive गतिशीलता

17. **Predecessor** (noun) – forerunner, precursor, antecedent, ancestor, prior holder पूर्ववर्ती

18. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक

19. **Nebulous** (adjective) – vague, unclear, hazy, indistinct, ambiguous अस्पष्ट

20. **Rollback** (noun) – reversal, cancellation, withdrawal, retreat, annulment वापसी

21. **Intent** (noun) – purpose, aim, objective, goal, determination इरादा

22. **Perception** (noun) – viewpoint, understanding, awareness, impression, belief धारणा / दृष्टिकोण

23. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, induce, prompt वजह बनना

24. **Surge** (noun) – rise, increase, upsurge, spike, growth उछाल

25. **Headline** (verb) – feature, highlight, showcase, top, announce प्रमुखता देना

26. **Haunt** (verb) – trouble, plague, torment, disturb, linger परेशान करना / सताना

27. **Trigger** (verb) – cause, initiate, provoke, spark, activate शुरू करना

28. **Fear** (verb) – worry, be afraid, dread, be anxious, panic डरना

29. **Displacement** (noun) – relocation, eviction, uprooting, removal, dislodgment विस्थापन

30. **Prone** (to) (adjective) – susceptible, vulnerable, inclined, likely, predisposed प्रवृत्त

31. **Rhetoric** (noun) – discourse, speech, talk, oratory, bombast भाषणबाज़ी

32. **Immigrant** (noun) – migrant, newcomer, expatriate, foreign national, settler प्रवासी

33. **Heighten** (verb) – intensify, increase, escalate, amplify, strengthen बढ़ाना

34. **Pursue** (verb) – follow, chase, strive for, aim for, seek पीछा करना

35. **Integrate** (verb) – combine, merge, incorporate, unify, assimilate एकीकृत करना

36. **Economies** (noun) – Countries in terms of GDP अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ

37. **Neighbouring** (adjective) – adjacent, nearby, bordering, surrounding, proximate सीमावर्ती

38. **In alignment** (phrase) – in agreement, in harmony, coordinated, consistent, matched – अनुरूप / मेल में

Summary of the Editorial

1. **India's strength lies in its unity in diversity**, especially visible in the **northeastern region**.
2. **Prime Minister Modi**, at the Rising North East Investors Summit 2025, highlighted the region's **rich diversity and strategic importance**.
3. The **northeast is culturally diverse**, resource-rich, and uniquely positioned geographically, but also **vulnerable to internal conflicts**.
4. **Ethnic tensions**, like the ongoing **Kuki-Meitei conflict in Manipur**, reveal the challenges of integrating the region.
5. The government has **invested heavily in infrastructure**: tunnels, bridges, highways, railways, airports, and gas pipelines.
6. Projects like the **Sela Tunnel**, **Bhupen Hazarika bridge**, and the **Northeast Gas Grid** symbolize development momentum.
7. These initiatives build upon the groundwork laid by previous **UPA governments**.
8. The Centre has pursued **conflict resolution efforts**, including the **NSCN framework agreement**, **Bodo Accord**, and **Bru settlement**.
9. Partial rollback of the **Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA)** indicates efforts to normalize governance.
10. **Improved connectivity and greenery** have boosted **tourism and private investment**, such as the Tata Group's ₹27,000-crore semiconductor project in Assam.
11. Despite progress, **unresolved conflicts persist** — especially in **Manipur** and **Nagaland's peace process**.
12. **Inter-State border disputes**, while somewhat resolved between Assam and neighbours, still cause tension.
13. Development has raised **power demand**, leading to **hydropower projects** that have sparked **local protests** over **displacement and ecological concerns**.
14. **Natural disaster vulnerability** and **environmental sensitivity** in the region make sustainable development a priority.
15. For successful **'Act East' policy** implementation, **internal peace, inclusive policies, and regional diplomacy** must be harmonized.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Analytical
   B. Celebratory
   C. Indifferent
   D. Humorous

2. **From the passage, which conclusion can reasonably be drawn about the Centre's overall strategy for the northeast?**
   A. It prioritises rapid industrialisation even at the cost of local ecology.
   B. It combines conflict-resolution efforts with large-scale connectivity projects.
   C. It focuses mainly on replacing previous UPA policies with entirely new initiatives.
   D. It limits investment incentives until all inter-State border disputes are settled

3. **What major private-sector investment is highlighted as a sign of growing confidence in the region?**
   A. Tata Group's ₹27,000-crore semiconductor plant in Assam
   B. Adani Group's 100-MW solar park in Manipur
   C. Reliance's fibre-optic backbone across Meghalaya
   D. Mahindra's electric-vehicle hub in Nagaland

4. **Which agreement, signed in August 2015, is now described as "nebulous" in its progress?**
   A. Bru refugee settlement
   B. Bodo Peace Accord
   C. Framework Agreement with NSCN (Isak-Muivah)
   D. Shillong Accord with NLFT

5. **Select the only true statement according to the passage.**
   A. The Act East policy is being postponed until inter-State border disputes are resolved.
   B. The rollback of AFSPA now covers most of the northeast.
   C. Local protests against hydroelectric projects are emerging chiefly in Arunachal Pradesh.
   D. Immigrant rhetoric has reduced social tensions in Assam and Manipur.

6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
   A. Immigration
   B. Astronaut
   C. Appearance
   D. Oppertunity

7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
   Urban people have a **<u>bombastic</u>** lifestyle, which is very different from those of rural folks.
   A. Pretentious
   B. Common
   C. Delusive
   D. Hollow

8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need tob substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
   Everyone in the room was in **<u>a jolly</u>** and relaxed mood

A. no substitution required
B. more jollier
C. most jolly
D. Jollier

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

   The blanket gifted by my granny is **softer** and cozy

   A. soft
   B. more soft
   C. softly
   D. softest

10. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**

    Almost as wide as he was tall, he had a **voracious** appetite for food and drink and a rollicking personality to match

    A. vehement
    B. imminent
    C. insatiable
    D. venerable

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

    She treats her juniors _____ contempt

    A. for
    B. by
    C. with
    D. In

12. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

    The new employee is really trying to fit in, but sometimes he feels **out of place and uncomfortable**

    A. a bird of a feather
    B. a diamond in the rough
    C. a needle in a haystack
    D. a fish out of water

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

    By next summer, they will be _____ their house.

    A. renovate
    B. renovates
    C. renovated
    D. renovating

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

The unexpected guest at the party was **a bull in a China shop**.

A. influential and meticulous

B. careless and damaging

C. leisurely and relaxed

D. careful and compassionate

15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Illuminate' from the given sentence.**

The toughest and most typical question in the examination was to elucidate a particular theory related to friction in physics.

A. Particular

B. Elucidate

C. Typical

D. Theory

16. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

A. Occassion

B. Illustration

C. Efficient

D. Boundary

17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Chaotic

A. Systematic

B. Dressed

C. Confused

D. Obscure

18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Out of spirits

a. Hurt

b. Obsolete

c. Cheerful

d. Gloomy

19. **Select the word segment from the given options that substitutes the highlighted word segment correctly and completes the sentence meaningfully: -**

Each of the participants were given a certificate.

a. have been given

b. have given

c. was given

d. are given

20. **The following sentence contains an error. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**

If I was a king, I would have tried my best to remove poverty from my country.

A. I would has tried

B. my best by remove poverty

C. on my country

D. If I were a king,

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.

In recent years, the central and state governments in India have been taking special steps to __1__ foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being __2__. SEZs have world-class facilities, including electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational, and educational facilities. Companies that set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. The government has also __3__ flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. In recent years, the government has allowed companies to __4__ many of these provisions. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is __5__ pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company. However, some foreign companies are not satisfied, and they are demanding more in labour laws, citing the need for greater operational efficiency.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. fulfil
    B. abhor
    C. attract
    D. deplore

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. dismantled
    B. set up
    C. obeyed
    D. wound up

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    A. invited
    B. winked
    C. suffered
    D. allowed

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
    A. effect
    B. distort
    C. flounder
    D. Ignore

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    A. inadequate
    B. artificial
    C. mechanical
    D. intense

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A) **Analytical**

   The tone of the passage is analytical as the author examines both achievements and challenges in the northeast region of India. It reflects a balanced analysis of the development initiatives (like infrastructure and investment) along with the social, political, and environmental tensions that persist.

   B. Celebratory: Incorrect because the author does not just praise the government's efforts; instead, they critically examine both progress and pitfalls.

   C. Indifferent: Incorrect because the author clearly cares about the issues and provides detailed commentary, indicating engagement rather than indifference.

   D. Humorous: Incorrect as there is no use of wit or humor in tone; the style is serious and focused.

2. **B) It combines conflict-resolution efforts with large-scale connectivity projects.**

   The passage pairs peace accords and AFSPA rollback with tunnels, bridges, rail lines and a gas grid, showing a dual track of reconciliation and infrastructure.

   A: Over-industrialisation at any cost is not claimed; the passage notes environmental protests, not deliberate neglect.

   C: The passage states the Modi government built on UPA initiatives, not replaced them.

   D: Investments are already flowing despite unresolved border issues, so this is false.

3. **A) Tata Group's ₹27,000-crore semiconductor plant in Assam**

   The passage explicitly cites Tata's semiconductor plant.

   B, C, D are never mentioned in the passage, so they cannot be the highlighted investment.

4. **C) Framework Agreement with NSCN (Isak-Muivah)**

   A & B were both concluded in January 2020, not 2015.

   D is fictitious in this context; the Shillong Accord was with Naga groups in 1975, not NLFT.

5. **C) Local protests against hydroelectric projects are emerging chiefly in Arunachal Pradesh.**

   The passage links heightened demand for power to hydro projects "most in Arunachal Pradesh" and notes related local protests.

   A: Postponement is not stated; integration is urged despite disputes.

   B: AFSPA is removed from a larger part, not "most," of the region—over-statement makes it false.

   D: The rhetoric has heightened tensions, not reduced them.

6. D) **Oppertunity**

   The correct spelling is **"Opportunity"**

Opportunity: Meaning: A chance or favorable condition to do something. अवसर या मौका

7. A) **Bombastic** (adjective): High-sounding but with little meaning; inflated, pompous, pretentious. बहुत अधिक दिखावा करने वाला, अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण।

Synonym: **Pretentious** (adjective): Attempting to impress by affecting greater importance, talent, or culture than is actually possessed.दिखावटी।

- **Common** (adjective): Ordinary, plain, not extravagant, or pretentious. साधारण, सामान्य।
- **Delusive** (adjective): Misleading or giving a false impression. भ्रामक।
- **Hollow** (adjective): Empty or without substance. खोखला।

8. A) No substitution required

"a jolly and relaxed mood" का use सही है। यहाँ jolly एक adjective है जो mood को describe कर रहा है। साथ में relaxed भी एक adjective है, और दोनों का संयोजन सही तरीके से मूड को दर्शाता है। sentence में तुलना नहीं की जा रही है, इसलिए comparative या superlative form का useकरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

The phrase "a jolly and relaxed mood" is appropriate. Here, jolly is an adjective describing the noun mood. It is paired correctly with another adjective, relaxed. The sentence does not involve any comparison, so there is no need for the comparative (-er) or superlative (most) forms.

9. A) 'softer' के बदले **'soft'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में 'softer' का use comparative degree के रूप में किया गया है, लेकिन sentence में कोई comparative structure (जैसे 'than') मौजूद नहीं है। यह sentence केवल blanket की qualities 'soft' और 'cozy' को positive degree में दर्शा रहा है। अतः positive degree 'soft' का use सही होगा।

"**'soft'** will be used instead of 'softer' because the sentence lacks a comparative structure (like 'than'). The sentence is simply describing the qualities of the blanket (soft and cozy) in the positive degree. Therefore, the use of the positive degree 'soft' is appropriate."

10. C) **Voracious** (adjective): Having a very eager approach to an activity, especially eating or consuming; greedy, ravenous, insatiable. (भूखा या लालची)

Synonym: **Insatiable** (adjective) – Impossible to satisfy; unquenchable, greedy. (लालची)

- **Vehement** (adjective): Showing strong feeling; passionate, forceful, intense. (उग्र)
- **Imminent (adjective)**: About to happen; forthcoming, impending. *(आसन्न)*
- **Venerable** (adjective): Accorded great respect, especially due to age, wisdom, or character. (आदरणीय)

11. C) **With'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'treat with contempt' एक सही idiomatic expression है जो दिखाता है कि किसी व्यक्ति के प्रति घृणा या अपमानजनक व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि वह अपने जूनियर्स के साथ अपमानजनक व्यवहार करती है, इसलिए 'with' सही answer है। जबकि: 'For' का use उद्देश्य या कारण बताने के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'By' का use माध्यम या तरीके को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ लागू नहीं होता। 'In' का use स्थिति या स्थान को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यह इस context में सही नहीं है।

With' will be used because the idiomatic expression 'treat with contempt' is correct and it signifies showing disdainful or disrespectful behavior toward someone. The sentence implies that she behaves disrespectfully toward her juniors, making 'with' the right answer.
Whereas: 'For' is used to indicate purpose or reason, which is not suitable in this context.
'By' is used to denote means or method, which does not fit here. 'In' is used to indicate position or state, but it is not appropriate in this context.

12. D) **A fish out of water** – Someone who feels out of place and uncomfortable (बेगानी जगह पर असहज महसूस करना)

A) **A bird of a feather** – People with similar interests or characteristics समान विचारधारा वाले लोग

B) **A diamond in the rough** – Someone with potential but needing improvement संभावनाओं से भरा लेकिन सुधार योग्य व्यक्ति

C) **A needle in a haystack** – Something extremely difficult to find बहुत मुश्किल से मिलने वाली चीज़

13. D) **Renovating'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह future progressive tense को दर्शाता है। Future progressive tense का use किसी ongoing action को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है जो भविष्य में किसी विशेष समय पर हो रहा होगा। sentence यह दर्शा रहा है कि अगली गर्मियों तक वे अपने घर का नवीनीकरण कर रहे होंगे। 'Renovate' base form है, जो यहां tense से मेल नहीं खाता। Renovates' simple present tense है, जो future की ongoing action के लिए सही नहीं है। 'Renovated' past participle है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

Renovating' will be used because it represents the future progressive tense. The future progressive tense is used to describe an ongoing action that will be happening at a specific time in the future. The sentence implies that by next summer, they will be in the process of renovating their house. The other options don't fit this context: 'Renovate' is the base form, which doesn't align with the tense. 'Renovates' is the simple present tense, not suitable for an ongoing action in the future. 'Renovated' is the past participle, which doesn't fit the context.

14. B) **a bull in a China shop** (idiom) – Careless and damaging असावधान और हानिकारक

15. B) **Illuminate** (verb): To make something clear, explain, or light up; स्पष्ट करना

    Synonym: **Elucidate** (verb) – To explain or make something clear, clarify, expound; व्याख्या करना

    - **Particular** (adjective): Specific, distinct, certain; विशेष

    - **Typical** (adjective): Representative, usual, conventional; सामान्य

    - **Theory** (noun): A supposition, hypothesis, or system of ideas; सिद्धांत

16. A) Occassion

    The correct spelling is **Occasion**, which means "a particular time, especially when something happens or has happened" (एक विशेष समय या अवसर).

17. A) **Chaotic** (adjective) – Completely disorganized or confused, messy, turbulent, disorderly. अराजक, अव्यवस्थित

    Antonym: **Systematic** (adjective) – Organized and methodical, having a clear and structured process. संगठित, प्रणालीबद्ध

    - **Systematic** (adjective) – Organized, methodical, structured. संगठित, प्रणालीबद्ध

    - **Dressed** (adjective) – Refers to being clothed or covered. पहनावा, वस्त्रयुक्त

    - **Confused** (adjective) – Disoriented, unclear, lacking order. भ्रमित, असमंजस

18. D) **Out of spirits** (idiom) – Gloomy (उदास)

19. C) "were given' के बदले **'was given'** का use होगा क्योंकि subject 'Each of the participants' singular है। 'Each' हमेशा singular subject मानी जाती है, और इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। अतः, 'was given' सही answer होगा। उदाहरण के लिए: Each of the players was awarded a trophy.
    'was given' will be used instead of 'were given' because the subject 'Each of the participants' is singular. 'Each' always takes a singular verb. Therefore, 'was given' is the correct answer. For example:

20. D) "**If I was a king**" के स्थान पर ' If I were a king,',' का use करना गलत है। यह Subjunctive Mood का वाक्य है और Subjunctive Mood में hypothetical (काल्पनिक) या अवास्तविक स्थितियों के लिए singular subject के साथ भी 'were' का use किया जाता है। Correct: If I were rich, I would help the poor.
    The phrase **"If I was a king"** is incorrect. This is a sentence in the Subjunctive Mood, which is used to express hypothetical or unreal conditions. In the subjunctive mood, even for singular subjects like "I," 'were' is used instead of 'was'. Correct: If I were strong, I could lift it.

21. C) **Attract'** का use यहाँ होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी को या किसी चीज़ को आकर्षित करना। passage में बताया गया है कि सरकार विदेशी कंपनियों को भारत में निवेश करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है, इसलिए 'attract' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Fulfil' का अर्थ है पूरा करना या कार्यान्वित करना, जो इस

संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Abhor' का अर्थ है घृणा करना, जो contextually उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Deplore' का अर्थ है कड़े शब्दों में निंदा करना, जो यहाँ पर लागू नहीं होता।

'Attract' will be used here because it means to draw or appeal to someone or something. The passage discusses steps taken by the government to encourage foreign companies to invest in India, making 'attract' the most suitable choice. 'Fulfil' means to carry out or bring to completion, which does not fit in the context of encouraging investment. 'Abhor' means to regard with disgust or hatred, which is contextually inappropriate. 'Deplore' means to express strong disapproval, which is also not relevant here.

22. B) '**Set up'** का use होगा क्योंकि "set up" का अर्थ होता है स्थापित करना। Passage में बताया गया है कि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रों (SEZs) को स्थापित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें विश्व स्तरीय सुविधाएं शामिल हैं, इसलिए 'set up' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Dismantled' का अर्थ है तोड़ना या हटाना, 'Obeyed' का अर्थ है पालन करना, और 'Wound up' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Set up' will be used because it means to establish. The passage explains that Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being established, including world-class facilities, making 'set up' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Dismantled' means to disassemble or remove, 'Obeyed' means to comply with, and 'Wound up' implies closure, none of which fit in this context.

23. D) **'Allowed'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "अनुमति देना।" Sentence में बताया गया है कि सरकार ने श्रम कानूनों में लचीलापन प्रदान किया है ताकि विदेशी निवेश को आकर्षित किया जा सके। इसलिए 'allowed' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि, 'Invited' का अर्थ है "आमंत्रित करना," 'Winked' का अर्थ है "आँख मारना," और 'Suffered' का अर्थ है "पीड़ित होना," ये सभी विकल्प इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'Allowed' will be used because it means "to permit." The sentence indicates that the government provided flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment, making 'allowed' appropriate here. Whereas: 'Invited' means "to invite," 'Winked' means "to blink or signal with an eye," and 'Suffered' means "to undergo pain or hardship." These options do not fit the context.

24. D) **'Ignore'** का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को जानबूझकर अनदेखा करना। यहाँ sentence में कहा गया है कि सरकार ने कंपनियों को कई प्रावधानों को अनदेखा करने (ignore) की अनुमति दी है। यह संदर्भ इस बात पर प्रकाश डालता है कि कंपनियों को अपने कार्यों में अधिक लचीलापन दिया गया है। जबकि: 'Effect' का अर्थ है लागू करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Distort' का अर्थ है विकृत करना, जो इस संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Flounder' का अर्थ है संघर्ष करना या लड़खड़ाना, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है।
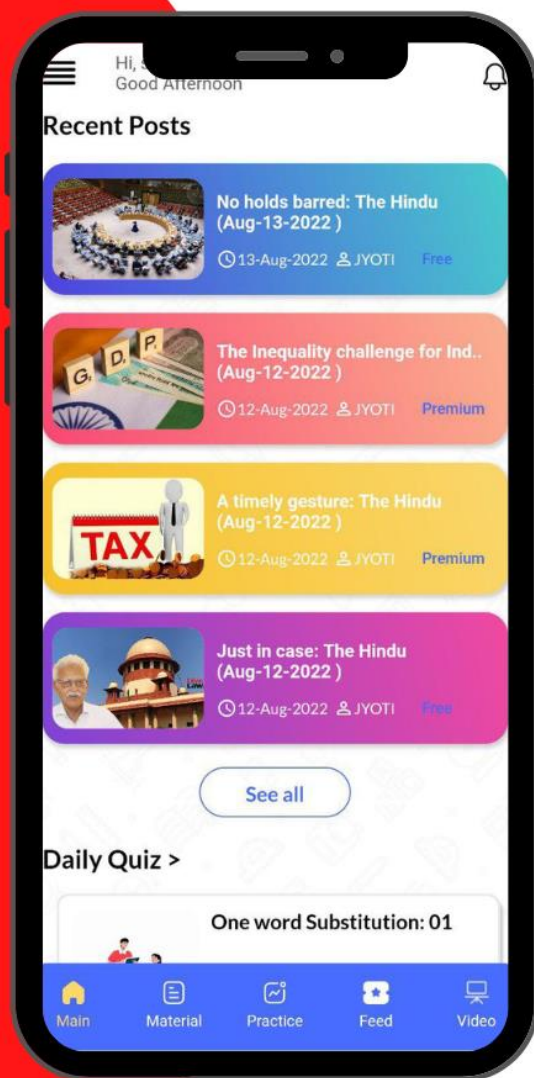
Ignore' will be used because it means to deliberately disregard something. The sentence highlights that the government has allowed companies to overlook or disregard some provisions, making 'ignore' the correct choice. Whereas: 'Effect' means to implement or bring something into action, which is not fitting here. 'Distort' means to twist or alter something, which is

irrelevant in this context. 'Flounder' means to struggle or stumble, which doesn't align with the sentence's meaning.

25. D) **Intense'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "बहुत अधिक या गहरा"। sentence में mention किया गया है कि कंपनियां केवल तब श्रमिकों को काम पर रखती हैं जब काम का दबाव अधिक होता है। इसलिए 'intense' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Inadequate' का अर्थ है "अपर्याप्त", जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि दबाव का उल्लेख पर्याप्तता या कमी से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Artificial' का अर्थ है "कृत्रिम", जो संदर्भ में असंगत है क्योंकि दबाव का वर्णन प्राकृतिक स्थिति के रूप में किया गया है। 'Mechanical' का अर्थ है "यांत्रिक", जो संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहां दबाव का उल्लेख किया गया है, न कि किसी मशीन से संबंधित प्रक्रिया का।

'Intense' will be used because it means "very strong or extreme." The sentence states that companies hire workers only during times of high work pressure, making 'intense' appropriate. Whereas: 'Inadequate' means insufficient, which does not fit because the pressure is about intensity, not sufficiency. 'Artificial' means man-made or unnatural, which is irrelevant as the pressure described is natural. 'Mechanical' means related to machines, which doesn't align with the idea of work pressure.