

Act north: On the needs of Ladakh

India must **attend to** the **grievances** of the people of Ladakh

The **measures** notified by the Centre on June 3, 2025 **seek** to **address** the several concerns that have been raised by the people of Ladakh regarding their language, culture and land. These issues **came to the fore** after the special status of the former State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), under Article 370, was **withdrawn** in 2019 and it was **bifurcated** into Union Territories (UT). New **policies** on reservation, languages, **domicile** and **composition** of hill councils for the UT of Ladakh **include** a provision for up to 85% reservation for **indigenous** people in government jobs. Further clarity is expected when the rules are framed. Several **States** in the Northeast **have** reservation above 80% for indigenous people in various sectors — **for instance**, Mizoram has 92%, and Arunachal Pradesh has 80% in jobs. To be counted as a domicile of Ladakh, a person must have a continuous 15-year stay from 2019 in Ladakh. This means that **migrants** in Ladakh, after it lost its special status in 2019, **will** be considered for domicile only after 2034. The comparable **provision** in the UT of J&K **considers** anyone who has completed 15 years as a registered migrant eligible for domicile. In hill councils, one-third of the seats will be reserved for women, as per the policy. English, Hindi, Urdu, Bhoti and Purgi languages will be the official languages.

These measures **fall short of** the demands that civil society organisations in Ladakh have been raising. They want full **Statehood**, inclusion in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution which provides for special protection for tribes people in several parts of the country, a second seat in the Lok Sabha and the constitution of a public service commission. While **Ladakh**, with a population of 2.74 lakh (2011 Census) **has** been demanding constitutional safeguards to protect its identity, culture and land, the lack of jobs and employment opportunities for the youth were **at the heart of** protests **witnessed** by the Union Territory in the past five years. A parliamentary panel was informed by the Union Home Ministry earlier this year that none of the 1,275 gazetted posts in Ladakh has been filled since the region became a centrally administered territory in 2019. The **sustained campaign** by the Ladakhis, both in Kargil and Leh, **forced** the government to form a high-powered committee in 2023, headed by Minister of State Nityanand Rai, to **look into** their demands. Ladakh is strategically located at the **junction** of India, Pakistan and China, where both neighbours have border disputes with India. Recent **developments** have **demonstrated** that both these countries often **act in tandem**. It is **imperative** that New Delhi **pays close attention to** the **sentiments** of the region. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Attend** (to) (verb) – look after, deal with, address, care for, manage समाधान करना
2. **Grievance** (noun) – complaint, objection, dissatisfaction, protest, resentment शिकायत
3. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, ask for, strive for, aim for, attempt कोशिश करना
4. **Address** (verb) – resolve, tackle, deal with, respond to, handle हल करना / निपटना
5. **Come to the fore** (phrase) – emerge, appear, become visible, surface, become prominent सामने आना
6. **Withdraw** (verb) – remove, revoke, cancel, repeal, back out वापस लेना
7. **Bifurcate** (verb) – split, divide, branch, separate, fork विभाजित करना
8. **Domicile** (noun) – residence, home, dwelling, habitation, abode निवास स्थान
9. **Composition** (noun) – structure, makeup, constitution, arrangement, configuration संरचना
10. **Indigenous** (adjective) – native, aboriginal, local, original, ethnic स्वदेशी / मूल निवासी
11. **For instance** (phrase) – for example, such as, to illustrate, like, e.g. उदाहरण के लिए
12. **Migrant** (noun) – immigrant, traveller, nomad, refugee, settler प्रवासी
13. **Fall short of** (phrase) – fail to meet, lack, be insufficient, not achieve, underperform कम पड़ना / अपेक्षा से पीछे रहना
14. **Statehood** (noun) – autonomy, sovereignty, independence, self-government, nationhood राज्य का दर्जा
15. **At the heart of** (phrase) – central to, core of, main issue, essential part, crucial aspect मुख्य कारण / केंद्र में
16. **Witness** (verb) – observe, experience, undergo, encounter, see देखना
17. **Sustained** (adjective) – continuous, prolonged, ongoing, persistent, unbroken लगातार
18. **Look into** (phrasal verb) – investigate, examine, explore, inspect, review जांच करना
19. **Junction** (noun) – intersection, meeting point, crossroads, confluence, connection संगम / मिलन बिंदु
20. **Development** (noun) – progress, advancement, growth, event, evolution घटनाक्रम
21. **Demonstrate** (verb) – show, exhibit, prove, indicate, reveal प्रदर्शित करना
22. **Act in tandem** (phrase) – cooperate, work together, coordinate, act jointly, collaborate एक साथ कार्य करना

23. **Imperative** (adjective) – essential, urgent, critical, necessary, vital अत्यावश्यक

25. **Sentiment** (noun) – feeling, emotion, opinion, attitude, view भावना / विचार

24. **Pay attention to** (phrase) – focus on, heed, listen to, take note of, observe ध्यान देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **New Measures Announced (June 3, 2025)** – The Centre has introduced policies to address Ladakhis' concerns about culture, land, and language.
2. **Background** – These concerns intensified after Article 370 was revoked in 2019, and Jammu & Kashmir was split into two Union Territories: J&K and Ladakh.
3. **Reservation Policy** – The new rules allow up to 85% reservation in government jobs for indigenous people in Ladakh.
4. **Comparative Reservations** – Other northeastern states like Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh also have similar high reservations for locals (e.g., Mizoram 92%).
5. **Domicile Criteria** – To qualify as a Ladakh domicile, one must have continuously lived there for 15 years post-2019 (effective from 2034).
6. **Contrast with J&K** – In contrast, J&K considers those with 15 years of registered stay (regardless of when it started) eligible for domicile.
7. **Hill Council Reforms** – One-third of seats in Ladakh's hill councils will be reserved for women.
8. **Official Languages** – English, Hindi, Urdu, Bhoti, and Purgi will be recognized as official languages in Ladakh.
9. **Local Demands Unmet** – Civil society groups in Ladakh still seek full statehood and inclusion under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
10. **Further Demands** – Other key demands include a second Lok Sabha seat and a public service commission for the region.
11. **Identity & Culture Protection** – Ladakh's small population (2.74 lakh as per 2011 Census) seeks legal safeguards to preserve its unique identity and heritage.
12. **Unemployment Crisis** – A major concern remains the lack of job opportunities, especially for youth.
13. **Vacant Government Posts** – None of the 1,275 gazetted posts in Ladakh have been filled since 2019, as reported to a parliamentary panel.
14. **Response to Protests** – Protests in Leh and Kargil led to the formation of a high-powered committee in 2023 to examine public grievances.
15. **Strategic Importance** – Ladakh's location at the India-China-Pakistan tri-junction makes its political stability and public sentiment a national security priority.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. What is the overall **tone** of the passage?
 - A. Celebratory
 - B. Analytical
 - C. Humorous
 - D. Apologetic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Economic impact of tourism in Ladakh
 - B. Need for stronger constitutional and administrative safeguards for Ladakh's people after the 2019 reorganisation
 - C. Climate-related challenges in the Himalayas
 - D. India's border disputes with China and Pakistan
3. **How many gazetted posts in Ladakh had been filled since the region became a Union Territory in 2019, according to the passage?**
 - A. None of the 1,275 posts
 - B. 85 % of the posts
 - C. Exactly 275 posts
 - D. All 1,275 posts
4. **Which constitutional safeguard, besides full Statehood, do Ladakhi civil-society groups demand?**
 - A. Inclusion in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution
 - B. Allocation of two seats in the Rajya Sabha
 - C. Abrogation of Article 370 once more
 - D. Extension of Article 371-J to Ladakh
5. **Why will migrants be eligible for Ladakh domicile status only after the year 2034?**
 - A. Because the new rule requires a continuous 15-year stay beginning in 2019
 - B. Because Ladakh will remain under President's Rule until 2034
 - C. Because a Ladakh Public Service Commission will be created only in 2034
 - D. Because the policy grants automatic domicile status after 25 years, not 15
6. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

She is learning / to play the guitar / to pursue her passion / for the music

 - A. for the music.
 - B. to play the guitar
 - C. to pursue her passion
 - D. she is learning
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Hermetic

 - A. Esoteric
 - B. Intelligible
 - C. Lucid
 - D. Obnoxious

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

The elusive moon peeked from behind the clouds, illuminating the earth with its gentle glow

- A. glowing up the earth for
- B. empowering the earth via
- C. lighting up the earth with
- D. encouraging the earth with

9. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Vivid

- A. Varied
- B. Soothing
- C. Bright
- D. Dull

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

Do you know the purpose of a fire extinguisher? It helps to put up with an engulfing fire, in case of an emergency.

- A. turn over
- B. put out
- C. stand out
- D. run away with

11. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.

Those who have died cannot be brought back to life.

- A. Abstract
- B. Retract
- C. Extract
- D. Resurrect

12. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Frugal

- A. Cheap
- B. Profligate
- C. Thrifty
- D. Happy

13. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Ambrosian

- A. Malodorous
- B. Pleasing
- C. Faithful
- D. Vengeful

14. Select the option that rectifies the INCORRECT spelling in the given sentence.

Pleasee allow me to start

- A. Pleasse
- B. Pleeesse
- C. Pleeasse
- D. Please

15. Select the correct spelling of the incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence.

He was suspended from the party due to his suspicious activities

- A. Suspeceous
- B. Suspicius
- C. Suspicious
- D. Suspitious

16. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Grease someone's palm

- A. To abuse someone
- B. To flatter someone
- C. To beat someone
- D. To bribe someone

17. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Admittance
- B. Admissible
- C. Admission
- D. Admited

18. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical/spelling error.

He was lying at / his bed when he / saw the snake entering / through the window

- A. saw the snake entering
- B. through the window
- C. his bed when he
- D. he way lying at

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

The storm caused extensive damage to homes, _____ many families homeless.

- A. Is left
- B. leaving
- C. leave
- D. To leave

20. Select the correct idiom to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.

His remarks made the matter worse

- A. Added fuel to the fire
- B. Made a splash
- C. Spilled the beans
- D. Killed two birds with one stone

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.

Khashaba Jadhav was the independent India's first individual olympic medallist. There (1) _____ some firsts that stay in history forever. The one held by Khashaba Jadhav is one such first. He might have been referred to as the Pocket Dynamo, but his deeds dwarfed those of far (2) _____ athletes in his sport. Just a couple of years after India had become a Republic, Jadhav took part in the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki, Finland. As funding sportspersons weren't really a (3) _____ for a country just finding its feet, Jadhav's trip to Helsinki was actually funded by the public. Jadhav however, (4) _____ his way to fame, becoming independent India's first individual Olympic medal winner. He (5) _____ bronze in the bantamweight category.

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

- A. was
- B. are
- C. is
- D. were

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

- A. small
- B. bigger
- C. big
- D. smaller

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

- A. subsequence
- B. supremacy
- C. priority
- D. posteriority

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

- A. Surrendered
- B. buckled-under
- C. wrestled
- D. lazed

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

- A. forgave
- B. claimed
- C. lulled
- D. constructed

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Analytical

The author systematically assesses the Centre's measures, compares reservation figures, cites census data, and weighs them against Ladakhi demands—an unmistakably analytical approach.

A: The piece does not praise or rejoice; it measures gaps in policy.

C: No wit, irony, or light-hearted language appears.

D: The writer neither expresses regret nor seeks forgiveness; instead, the tone stays objective and evaluative.

2. B) Need for stronger constitutional and administrative safeguards for Ladakh's people after the 2019 reorganisation

The passage revolves around recent policy notifications, the inadequacy felt by Ladakhis, and their continued demand for statehood, Sixth-Schedule protection, extra representation, and job opportunities—clearly underscoring the call for robust constitutional and administrative safeguards.

A: Tourism is never discussed.

C: Environmental issues are not the focus.

D: Mentioned only tangentially to highlight Ladakh's strategic value, not as the central idea.

3. A) None of the 1,275 posts

The passage states that “none of the 1,275 gazetted posts in Ladakh has been filled since the region became a centrally administered territory in 2019.”

B: 85 % refers to the proposed reservation for indigenous people, not posts filled.

C: “275” is invented; the passage mentions 1,275 total posts but zero appointments.

D: Directly contradicts the explicit “none” in the passage.

4. A) The passage lists “inclusion in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution” as a key demand to protect tribal land, culture and identity.

B: They ask for a second Lok Sabha (not Rajya Sabha) seat, and already have none in the Upper House.

C: Article 370 was revoked in 2019; it cannot be “abrogated again.”

D: Article 371-J applies to parts of Karnataka, not Ladakh, and is never mentioned in the passage.

5. A) Because the new rule requires a continuous 15-year stay beginning in 2019

The policy says a person must have lived in Ladakh “for 15 years from 2019,” so migrants arriving after the 2019 status change qualify only in 2034.

B: The passage never mentions President's Rule lasting that long.

C: A public-service commission is a demand, not a dated plan.

D: The threshold is 15 years, not 25, and the cut-off year given is 2034, matching 2019 + 15.

6. A) 'for the music' के बदले 'for music' का use होगा क्योंकि 'the' का use किसी specific noun को refer करने के लिए होता है। यहाँ पर 'music' एक general concept है, इसलिए 'the' article की

आवश्यकता नहीं है। Correct Sentence: She is learning to play the guitar to pursue her passion for music.

'for the music' should be replaced with 'for music' because the article 'the' is used to refer to something specific, while 'music' here refers to a general concept. Hence, no article is needed. Correct Sentence: She is learning to play the guitar to pursue her passion for music.

7. A) **Hermetic** (adjective) – Sealed, Airtight, Impervious, Obscure, Esoteric गुप्त, रहस्यमय, गूढ़।

Synonym: Esoteric (adjective) – Obscure, Abstract, Cryptic, Arcane, Hermetic गुप्त, गूढ़।

- **Intelligible** (adjective) – Able to be understood; clear, comprehensible. बोधगम्य
- **Lucid** (adjective) – Expressed clearly; easy to understand. स्पष्ट
- **Obnoxious** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant; offensive, odious. अप्रिय

8. C) 'illuminating the earth with' को '**lighting up the earth with**' से बदलना सही होगा क्योंकि दोनों का अर्थ "प्रकाशित करना" होता है। यहाँ 'lighting up' का use सबसे उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह वाक्य में सही अर्थ प्रदान करता है।

The phrase 'illuminating the earth with' should be replaced with 'lighting up the earth with' because both mean "to light up." Here, 'lighting up' fits best in the context as it conveys the intended meaning.

9. C) **Vivid** (adjective) – Producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind; bright, vibrant, striking. स्पष्ट, चमकदार

Synonym: Bright (adjective) – Giving off or reflecting a lot of light, vivid, radiant, shiny. चमकदार

- **Varied** (adjective) – Diverse, different, assorted. विविध
- **Soothing** (adjective) – Having a calming or relieving effect, comforting. सुखदायक
- **Dull** (adjective) – Lacking brightness or interest, boring. मंद, फीका

10. B) 'put up with' के बदले '**put out**' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ आग बुझाने से संबंधित है। 'put out' का अर्थ होता है "to extinguish a fire" (आग बुझाना), जो यहाँ सही अर्थ प्रदान करता है। अन्य विकल्प वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं;

'put up with' will be replaced by 'put out' because the context of the sentence is related to extinguishing a fire. 'put out' means "to extinguish a fire," which is the correct meaning in this case. The other options do not fit the context of the sentence;

11. D) **Resurrect** (Brought back to life – पुनर्जीवित करना)

12. B) **Frugal** (adjective) – Economical, sparing, or avoiding waste in the use of resources. (साधारण, मितव्ययी)

Antonym: Profligate (adjective) – Recklessly extravagant or wasteful in the use of resources. (फिजूलखर्च, अपव्ययी)

- **Cheap** (adjective) – Inexpensive, low-cost, or of low quality. (सस्ता)
- **Thrifty** (adjective) – Using resources carefully and not wastefully; similar to frugal. (किफायती, मितव्ययी)
- **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment. (खुश)

13. A) **Ambrosian** (adjective) – Extremely pleasing to the senses, especially taste or smell; divine, delicious. (अमृत के समान, दिव्य)

Antonym: Malodorous (adjective) – Having an unpleasant or offensive smell, foul-smelling. (दुर्गंधयुक्त)

- **Pleasing** (adjective) – Giving pleasure or satisfaction, agreeable, delightful. (सुखद)
- **Faithful** (adjective) – Loyal, reliable, constant, devoted. (वफादार)
- **Vengeful** (adjective) – Seeking revenge, retaliatory, vindictive. (प्रतिशोधी)

14. D) The correct spelling of the word is '**Please**', which means "to express a polite request or desire." इसका अर्थ है "कृपया।"

15. C) The correct spelling of '**suspiscious**' is '**Suspicious**', which means "having or showing a cautious distrust of someone or something" in English. संदिग्ध या शक करने योग्य।

16. D) **Grease someone's palm** (idiom): To bribe someone to gain favor or advantage. किसी को रिश्वत देना या कुछ हासिल करने के लिए किसी का पक्ष लेना।

17. D) The incorrectly spelt word is '**Admited**'. The correct spelling is '**Admitted**', which means "to allow someone to enter a place" or "to acknowledge or confess to something." In Hindi, it means "प्रवेश की अनुमति देना" या "स्वीकार करना"

18. D) '**lying at**' का use गलत है क्योंकि व्यक्ति 'lie' करता है किसी सतह पर (on the bed)। 'at' का use किसी स्थान को इंगित करने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ सतह का उल्लेख है, अतः 'on' का use उचित है। जैसे—He was lying on the bed when the snake entered.

The phrase '**lying at**' is incorrect because a person 'lies' on a surface, such as a bed, and 'at' is used to denote a specific location. In this case, the surface is mentioned, so 'on' is the correct preposition. For example—He was lying on the bed when the snake entered.

19. B) '**Leaving**' का use सही है वाक्य में "the storm caused extensive damage" कारण है, और "leaving many families homeless" परिणाम है। यहाँ 'leaving' एक participial phrase है, जो पिछले clause को संशोधित करती है और तूफान के नुकसान के परिणाम को दर्शाती है। 'Is left' गलत है

क्योंकि यह वर्तमान काल में एक स्थिति को दर्शाता है, जबकि वाक्य भूतकाल में है। 'Leave' गलत है क्योंकि इसके लिए एक modal या auxiliary verb (जैसे "caused the storm to leave") की आवश्यकता होगी, जो वाक्य में नहीं है। 'To leave' गलत है क्योंकि यह उद्देश्य या इरादे को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ वांछित अर्थ नहीं है।

'Leaving' will be used because it fits the grammatical structure and conveys the intended meaning effectively. The sentence describes a cause-and-effect relationship where "the storm caused extensive damage" is the cause, and "leaving many families homeless" is the resulting effect. The use of the present participle 'leaving' creates a participial phrase that modifies the main clause and describes the outcome of the storm's damage. 'Is left' is incorrect because it indicates a state of being in the present tense, which doesn't align with the past tense verb "caused." 'Leave' is incorrect because it would require a modal or auxiliary verb (e.g., "caused the storm to leave"), which is absent in the sentence. 'To leave' is incorrect because it implies purpose or intention, which is not the intended meaning in this context.

20. A) **Added fuel to the fire** – Made the matter worse (स्थिति को और खराब कर दिया)

21. B) "are" का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence सामान्य सत्य या तथ्य को व्यक्त करता है, और "some firsts" वाक्य का subject plural है। "There are some firsts that stay in history forever" का मतलब है कि कुछ "पहली घटनाएँ" होती हैं जो इतिहास में हमेशा के लिए याद रहती हैं। "Was" का use past के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि यहाँ सामान्य सत्य की बात हो रही है। "Is" singular के लिए है, लेकिन "some firsts" plural है। "Were" भी past में होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

"Are Be" is the correct choice because the sentence expresses a general truth or fact, and the subject "some firsts" is plural. The phrase "There are some firsts that stay in history forever" indicates that certain "firsts" always remain significant in history. "Was" is used for past events, but this sentence talks about an enduring truth. "Is" is for singular subjects, whereas "some firsts" is plural. "Were" refers to the past, which is not appropriate for a general statement.

22. B) 'Bigger' का use होगा क्योंकि 'bigger' का अर्थ है "आकार या महत्व में अधिक बड़ा।" यहाँ passage में बताया गया है कि Khashaba Jadhav की उपलब्धियाँ उनके खेल के "far bigger athletes" की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण थीं। 'bigger' यहाँ सही fit होता है, क्योंकि यह उनके deeds की तुलना में अन्य athletes के महत्व को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'small' का अर्थ है "छोटा," जो context के विपरीत है। 'big' सही adjective नहीं है क्योंकि 'bigger' comparative degree है, जो यहाँ की आवश्यकता है। 'smaller' का अर्थ है "आकार या महत्व में छोटा," जो sentence के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Bigger' will be used because it means "greater in size or importance." The passage highlights that Khashaba Jadhav's achievements overshadowed those of "far bigger athletes" in his sport. The comparative degree 'bigger' is appropriate here as it compares the achievements of Jadhav with those of other athletes. Whereas, 'small' means "little," which contradicts the context. 'Big' is not the right adjective here because a comparative degree is needed. 'Smaller' means "less in size or importance," which doesn't align with the sentence's meaning.

23. 'C) **Priority**' का use यहाँ होगा क्योंकि "priority" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को सबसे पहले महत्व देना। Passage में कहा गया है कि स्वतंत्र भारत खेल प्रतिभाओं को आर्थिक रूप से मदद करने के मामले में प्राथमिकता नहीं दे रहा था। यह बताता है कि खेलों को उस समय देश में उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा था। 'Subsequence' का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना का अनुक्रम या परिणाम, 'Supremacy' का अर्थ है सर्वोच्चता, और 'Posteriority' का अर्थ है पीछे होना या बाद में आना। ये शब्द इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

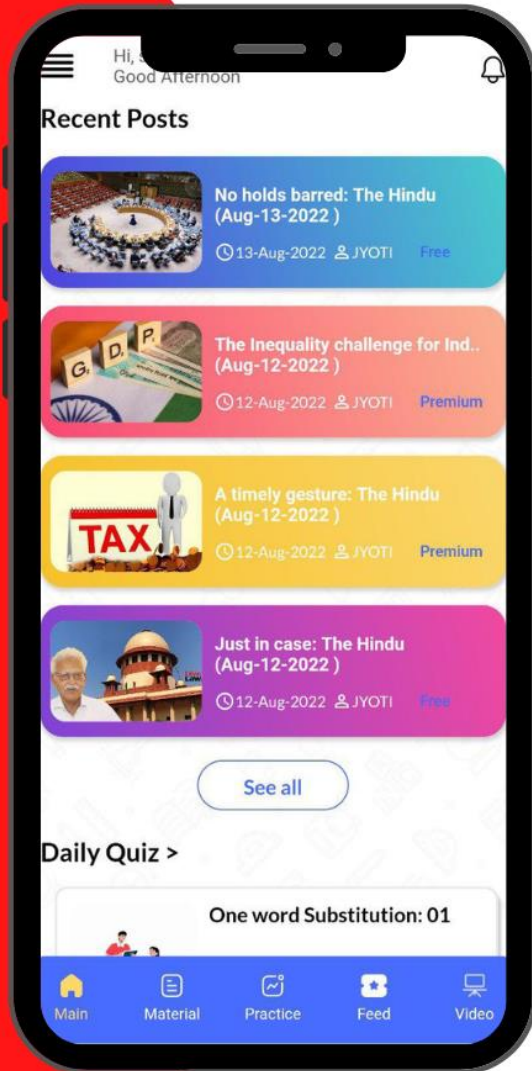
'Priority' will be used because it means giving importance to something above all else. The passage mentions that funding sportspersons wasn't really a priority for the country at that time, indicating that sports were not given significant importance in the newly independent India. 'Subsequence' means the order or consequence of an event, 'Supremacy' implies dominance or superiority, and 'Posteriority' means being later or subsequent, none of which fit the context here.

24. C) '**Wrestled**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है कठिनाई या संघर्ष के साथ किसी चीज़ को हासिल करना। sentence में mention है कि जाधव ने अपने संघर्ष के माध्यम से प्रसिद्धि हासिल की, इसलिए 'wrestled' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Surrendered' का अर्थ है आत्मसमर्पण करना, 'buckled-under' का अर्थ है दबाव के आगे झुकना, और 'Lazed' का अर्थ है आराम करना या आलस्य करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Wrestled' will be used because it means to achieve something through difficulty or struggle. The sentence mentions that Jadhav earned fame through his efforts, making 'wrestled' fitting here. Whereas, 'Surrendered' means to give up, 'buckled-under' means to yield under pressure, and 'Lazed' means to relax or be idle, which are not appropriate in this context.

25. B) '**claimed**' answer होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sentence यह बताता है कि खशाबा जाधव ने ओलंपिक में कांस्य पदक जीता। "Claimed" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को अपने अधिकार या पुरस्कार के रूप में प्राप्त करना, जो इस context में बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है। 'Forgave' का अर्थ है माफ़ करना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Lulled' का अर्थ है शांत करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठता। 'Constructed' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना, जो medal जीतने से संबंधित नहीं है।

The correct answer is '**claimed**' because the context of the sentence refers to Khashaba Jadhav winning a bronze medal at the Olympics. The word "claimed" means to achieve or gain something as one's right or prize, which fits the context perfectly. 'Forgave' means to pardon or excuse someone, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Lulled' means to soothe or calm, often misleading in context, which doesn't relate to winning a medal. 'Constructed' means to build or create, which is unrelated to the act of winning an Olympic medal.



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