

## Lawful measures: On Manipur and law and order

**Breaking** the cycle of **impunity** in Manipur **requires** **unpopular** measures

**Ethnic conflicts**, **unlike** other **variants** of **strife**, **are** more difficult to end because of the nature and the level of **grievances** of the communities **hostile** to each other. This **persecution** complex is **fed** by those who **drive** **passions to such an extent** that taking a position on **reconciliation** through mutual **compromises** and peace-building becomes difficult even if a silent majority are in favour of it. Using threats by **brandishing** arms, **chauvinist** sections try to **drown out voices of reason** by **drilling** in fear and ideas of further **vengeance**. That seems to be the case with Manipur too, where, after months of **dilly-dallying** over **taking on** the **patrons** of violence, the Bharatiya Janata Party-led Union government has finally decided to **isolate** such elements and subject them to the long arm of the law. **That** the Imphal valley has again **erupted** in protest over the arrest of leaders of the **extremist** identitarian **outfit**, Arambai Tenggol, **highlights** the necessity and the difficulty of implementing law **enforcement** measures in an ethnic conflict. This group had engaged in acts of **wanton lawlessness** with impunity, targeting those who did not agree with its militant agenda with violence and threats. It had also **coerced** MLAs into signing **pledges** for its chauvinist **cause**. Shockingly, the then BJP-led State government looked the other way – a consequence of Chief Minister N. Biren Singh's inability to rise above his partisanship. The security forces were also unable to act because of public protection for the violent **offenders**. Soon, such groups went to become a major threat to peace and it was only after implementing President's Rule that the government **managed to** get the group, among others, to return most of the weapons looted from police **constabularies**

The arrests have **coincided with** similar actions against other militant **volunteers** in the hills who were **allegedly** involved in violence against law enforcement officers. The **government** of Manipur, which is currently under President's Rule, **must** make a clear case of the involvement of those arrested in crimes and **bring them to justice**. It should not **give in** to the threats made by those **stoking communal** passions, and must convince the people – across ethnic lines – that these are lawful actions against **malefactors**. It must simultaneously engage in talks with other **stakeholders**, also **asserting** that such steps will coincide with peace-building and **rehabilitation** measures. It must use devices such as **convening** all-party meetings and involving civil society representatives from **across all ethnic lines** to **reinforce** this message, and must not give in to pressure to reverse the legal steps taken against the offenders.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Feed** (verb) – encourage the growth of.

## Vocabulary

1. **Impunity** (noun) – exemption, immunity, license, freedom, absolution दंड से छूट
2. **Unpopular** (adjective) – disliked, unfavoured, unwanted, unaccepted, frowned-upon अलोकप्रिय
3. **Ethnic** (adjective) – cultural, racial, tribal, indigenous, communal जातीय
4. **Unlike** (preposition) – different from, dissimilar to, not like, in contrast to, opposing के विपरीत
5. **Variant** (noun) – version, type, form, modification, alternative प्रकार
6. **Strife** (noun) – conflict, struggle, clash, discord, fighting संघर्ष
7. **Grievance** (noun) – complaint, objection, protest, dissatisfaction, injustice शिकायत
8. **Hostile** (adjective) – unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive, bitter, combative शत्रुतापूर्ण
9. **Persecution** (noun) – oppression, victimization, abuse, harassment, torment अत्याचार
10. **Drive** (verb) – push, propel, fuel, motivate, instigate उकसाना
11. **Passion** (noun) – emotion, intensity, zeal, fervor, enthusiasm भावना / जुनून
12. **To such an extent** (phrase) – so much, to such a degree, to that level, deeply, greatly इतनी हद तक
13. **Reconciliation** (noun) – resolution, settlement, harmony, reunion, compromise मेल-मिलाप
14. **Compromise** (noun) – adjustment, deal, concession, agreement, settlement समझौता
15. **Brandish** (verb) – wave, flaunt, display, wield, flourish लहराना (खतरे की तरह)
16. **Chauvinist** (adjective) – extremist, narrow-minded, bigoted, fanatical, jingoistic अंधराष्ट्रवादी
17. **Drown out** (phrasal verb) – overpower, silence, stifle, suppress, overwhelm दबा देना (ध्वनि या आवाज़ से)
18. **Voice of reason** (noun) – opinions or ideas that are reasonable, based on experience etc.
19. **Drill** (verb) – instill, inculcate, repeat, train, implant सिखाना
20. **Vengeance** (noun) – revenge, retribution, retaliation, payback, reprisal बदला
21. **Dilly-dallying** (noun) – delaying, hesitation, procrastination, indecision, loitering टालमटोल

22. **Take on** (phrasal verb) – confront, challenge, engage, oppose, deal with  
सामना करना
23. **Patron** (noun) – supporter, sponsor, backer, advocate, protector समर्थक
24. **Isolate** (verb) – separate, segregate, detach, quarantine, exclude अलग करना
25. **Erupt** (verb) – explode, burst, break out, flare up, boil over भड़क उठना
26. **Outfit** (noun) – group, organization, unit, faction, team संगठन
27. **Enforcement** (noun) – implementation, execution, imposition, carrying out, application प्रवर्तन
28. **Wanton** (adjective) – deliberate, unprovoked, reckless, cruel, lawless  
निरंकुश / उद्दंड
29. **Lawlessness** (noun) – anarchy, disorder, chaos, illegality, unrest अराजकता
30. **Coerce** (verb) – force, compel, pressure, intimidate, threaten मजबूर करना
31. **Pledge** (noun) – promise, vow, commitment, assurance, guarantee प्रतिज्ञा
32. **Cause** (noun) – movement, mission, purpose, goal, campaign उद्देश्य / कारण
33. **Offender** (noun) – criminal, wrongdoer, culprit, violator, lawbreaker अपराधी
34. **Manage** (to) (verb) – succeed, accomplish, handle, achieve, be able to सफल होना
35. **Constabulary** (noun) – police, law enforcement, police force, security, cops पुलिस बल
36. **Coincide** (with) (verb) – occur simultaneously, happen at the same time, match, align मेल खाना
37. **Volunteer** (verb) – offer, step forward, enlist, come forward, serve स्वयंसेवक बनना
38. **Allegedly** (adverb) – reportedly, supposedly, apparently, as claimed, purportedly कथित रूप से
39. **Bring someone to justice** (phrase) – punish, prosecute, hold accountable, sentence, convict न्याय दिलाना
40. **Give in** (phrasal verb) – surrender, yield, concede, submit, relent झुकना / हार मान लेना
41. **Stoke** (verb) – incite, provoke, fuel, intensify, arouse भड़काना
42. **Communal** (adjective) – sectarian, religious, ethnic, societal, group-based सांप्रदायिक
43. **Malefactor** (noun) – criminal, villain, offender, wrongdoer, culprit अपराधी

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|---|---|
| 44. <b>Stakeholder</b> (noun) – participant, contributor, party, member, concerned group हितधारक  | 47. <b>Convene</b> (verb) – gather, assemble, summon, call, meet बुलाना / बैठक करना   |
| 45. <b>Assert</b> (verb) – declare, state, affirm, proclaim, uphold जोर देना                      | 48. <b>Across the lines</b> (phrase) – crossing boundaries, beyond divisions, inclusive, among all groups सभी सीमाओं के पार |
| 46. <b>Rehabilitation</b> (noun) – recovery, restoration, reintegration, reform, healing पुनर्वास | 49. <b>Reinforce</b> (verb) – strengthen, support, bolster, fortify, uphold मज़बूत करना                                     |

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **Ethnic Conflicts Are Complex:** Ethnic conflicts, such as the one in Manipur, are particularly hard to resolve due to deep-rooted community grievances and mistrust.
2. **Persecution Narrative Fuels Division:** Hostile communities often develop a persecution complex, making reconciliation through mutual compromise more difficult.
3. **Extremists Suppress Reason:** Armed and chauvinist elements silence rational voices with threats and foster a cycle of vengeance.
4. **Delayed Government Response:** The Union government delayed action against instigators of violence in Manipur for months, allowing extremism to fester.
5. **Action Against Arambai Tenggol:** Arrests of leaders of the extremist group Arambai Tenggol mark a turning point in law enforcement efforts.
6. **Group's Lawlessness:** Arambai Tenggol engaged in violence, intimidation, and forced MLAs to support their divisive cause without facing consequences initially.
7. **State Government's Failure:** The BJP-led Manipur government, especially CM N. Biren Singh, failed to act due to political partisanship.
8. **Security Forces Paralyzed:** Public support and protection for extremists made it hard for security forces to act effectively.
9. **President's Rule Brought Change:** Only after imposing President's Rule did authorities manage to retrieve stolen weapons and act against such groups.
10. **Wider Crackdown:** The arrests in the valley were accompanied by actions against violent groups in the hill regions as well.
11. **Need for Legal Justification:** Authorities must clearly establish the criminal involvement of those arrested to ensure public trust in the process.
12. **Rejecting Communal Threats:** The government must resist pressure and threats from those trying to fan ethnic tensions.
13. **Public Confidence Crucial:** It is vital to convince all communities that legal actions are against wrongdoers, not against any ethnic group.
14. **Parallel Peace Initiatives:** Law enforcement must go hand-in-hand with peace-building and rehabilitation efforts.
15. **Inclusive Political Dialogue:** The government should hold all-party meetings and involve civil society from all communities to build consensus and maintain order.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic and hopeful
  - B. Critical and analytical
  - C. Sarcastic and mocking
  - D. Emotional and sentimental
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The challenges of enforcing law and order in ethnic conflicts
  - B. The cultural diversity of Manipur
  - C. The economic development of northeastern states
  - D. The role of media in reporting conflicts
3. **What is the primary reason ethnic conflicts are difficult to resolve, according to the passage?**
  - A. Lack of government intervention
  - B. The deep-rooted grievances and persecution complex of hostile communities
  - C. Economic disparities between warring groups
  - D. International interference in local matters
4. **Why were security forces initially unable to act against the Arambai Tenggol group in Manipur?**
  - A. The group had political immunity granted by the central government
  - B. There was no legal framework to prosecute them
  - C. The violent offenders enjoyed public protection
  - D. The group had support from foreign agencies
5. **What can be inferred about the role of the BJP-led state government in Manipur during the conflict?**
  - A. It actively supported the Arambai Tenggol group's demands
  - B. It failed to act impartially due to the Chief Minister's partisanship
  - C. It successfully disarmed all militant groups early on
  - D. It sought immediate intervention from the United Nations
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

It is wierd to overreact on the consequences like this, it didn't even matter at the end of the day.

  - A. Matter
  - B. Overreact
  - C. Wierd
  - D. Consequences
7. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

I don't wear the sunglasses at the moment.

- A. I didn't wear
- B. I wore
- C. I was wearing
- D. I'm not wearing

8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who draws or produces maps

- A. Calligrapher
- B. Choreographer
- C. Chauffeur
- D. Cartographer

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

Her hopes for building her own house were beaten when she lost her jewellery box.

- A. house were defeated when
- B. house were frustrated when
- C. house were relieved when
- D. house were dashed when

10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The outcome document of the Rio20 Conference, the Future We Want, underscores climate change as "an inevitable and urgent global challenge with long-term implications for the sustainable development of all countries". Through the document, Member States express their concern about the continuous rising of emissions of greenhouse gases and the vulnerability of all countries, particularly developing countries, to the adverse impacts of climate change.

- A. immemorable
- B. undeniable
- C. adventurous
- D. Escapable

11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Being careful that every detail of something is correct

- A. Fastidious
- B. Squeamish
- C. Stubborn
- D. Impregnable

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

Through thick and thin

- A. Only assist during good times
- B. Hope during trying times
- C. In good times and in bad times

D. Weak and lonely

**13. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The committee wanted us to explain this in detail.

A. Elaborate

B. Trouble

C. Collect

D. Keen

**14. 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.** But, while the court's action solved one problem, it created another and because of the closure, many workers lost their jobs.

**B.** For instance, the courts directed industries in residential areas in Delhi to close down or shift out of the city.

**C.** In recent years, while the courts have come out with strong orders on environmental issues, these have sometimes affected people's livelihoods adversely.

**D.** Several of these industries were polluting the neighbourhood and discharge from these industries were polluting the river Yamuna because they had been set up without following the rules.

A. CBDA

B. BDCA

C. CDAB

D. BCAD

**15. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Consequence

A. Outcome

B. Origin

C. Start

D. Begin

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

There are rows of chairs on either side of the \_\_\_\_\_

A. ail

B. isle

C. I'll

D. aisle

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

It turns out to be a blessing in disguise.

A. Has a good effect even though at first it seemed it would be bad

B. When a simple solution solves a problem very well

C. Has a very good effect on a situation or a thing



- D. When things get better and better when least expecting it
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Unbiased
- A. Organisational
  - B. Objective
  - C. Definitive
  - D. Subjective
19. **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 present-century threats to our environment, / which include interfering species, ailments, pollution and / a boiling temperature, were putting wildlife populations at peril.
- A. which include interfering species, ailments, pollution, and
  - B. The present-century threats to our environment
  - C. a boiling temperature, were putting wildlife populations at peril
  - D. No error
20. **Describe how you will tell your friends that Mr. Ram uses multimedia for teaching the children in passive voice.**
- A. Multimedia is using for teaching the children.
  - B. Multimedia is used by Mr. Ram for teaching the children.
  - C. Multimedia is used for teach the children by Mr. Ram.
  - D. Mr. Ram use multimedia for teaching the children.

**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.

Socrates is flying. No, he is (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The wings behind him beat in a calming rhythm (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the cool air rushes past. His wings are all that matter, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at the rushing wind like the sails of some great sea vessel, the feathery appendages all he is and all he will ever want to be. His back muscles flex with the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that takes him high above the ground. He feels the effort, of course, but sweeping into the sky does not require much of one. The (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is pleasurable, even exhilarating. With flight there is freedom beyond description, an ecstasy bordering on emotional.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
- A. soaring
  - B. sluggish
  - C. pertinent
  - D. Redundant
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
- A. unless

- B. much
- C. since
- D. While

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

- A. losing
- B. snapping
- C. cleaning
- D. Limiting

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

- A. affection
- B. effort
- C. manipulation
- D. Litigation

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

- A. sensation
- B. indignation
- C. lamination
- D. perversion

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) Critical and analytical

The passage critically examines the ethnic conflict in Manipur, the failure of the state government, and the necessity of lawful measures. It analytically discusses the challenges of law enforcement and peace-building.

A) Optimistic and hopeful is incorrect because while the passage suggests lawful actions, it does so in a serious and critical manner rather than an uplifting tone.

C) Sarcastic and mocking is incorrect because the passage does not ridicule or use irony; it presents a serious critique.

D) Emotional and sentimental is incorrect because the passage is fact-based and logical rather than emotionally charged.

### 2. A) The challenges of enforcing law and order in ethnic conflicts

The passage primarily discusses the difficulties in maintaining law and order in Manipur due to ethnic tensions, militant groups, and government failures.

B) The cultural diversity of Manipur is incorrect because while ethnic divisions are mentioned, the focus is on conflict and law enforcement, not cultural aspects.

C) The economic development of northeastern states is incorrect as the passage does not discuss economic issues.

D) The role of media in reporting conflicts is incorrect because the media is not mentioned in the passage.

### 3. B) The deep-rooted grievances and persecution complex of hostile communities

The passage states that ethnic conflicts are harder to end due to the "nature and level of grievances" and the "persecution complex" of the communities involved.

A) Incorrect because the passage does not primarily blame lack of government intervention but rather the entrenched hostility.

C) Incorrect because economic disparities are not mentioned as a key factor.

D) Incorrect because international interference is not discussed in the passage.

### 4. C) The violent offenders enjoyed public protection

The passage explicitly mentions that security forces could not act due to "public protection for the violent offenders."

A) Incorrect because the issue was public support, not political immunity.

B) Incorrect because the problem was enforcement, not lack of legal provisions.

D) Incorrect because foreign involvement is not mentioned.

### 5. B) It failed to act impartially due to the Chief Minister's partisanship

The passage states that the BJP-led state government "looked the other way" due to the Chief Minister's inability to rise above partisanship.

- A) Incorrect because there is no evidence of active support, only inaction.
- C) Incorrect because weapons were only recovered after President's Rule was imposed.
- D) Incorrect because UN involvement is not mentioned in the passage.
6. C) '**Wierd**' की जगह '**Weird**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**Wierd**' गलत spelling है। सही spelling '**Weird**' है;
- '**Weird**' will be used instead of '**Wierd**' because '**Wierd**' is incorrectly spelled. The correct spelling is '**Weird**'
7. D) '**I don't wear**' के बदले '**I'm not wearing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर चर्चा 'at the moment' की हो रही है, और वर्तमान समय के लिए Present Continuous Tense का इस्तेमाल होता है; जैसे— I'm not wearing the sunglasses at the moment.
- I'm not wearing' will be used instead of 'I don't wear' because the discussion is about the 'current moment', and for current moment Present Continuous Tense is used; Like— I'm not wearing the sunglasses at the moment.
8. D) **Cartographer** (noun) – A person who draws or produces maps. मानचित्रकार
- **Calligrapher** (noun) – A person who practices or excels in calligraphy, the art of beautiful writing. सुलेखक
  - **Choreographer** (noun) – A person who composes sequences of movements for performances such as dances. नृत्य निर्देशक
  - **Chauffeur** (noun) – A person employed to drive a private or hired car. चालक
9. D) '**house were beaten when**' के बदले '**house were dashed when**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में आशाओं को टूटने वाली स्थिति को व्यक्त करने के लिए "dashed" शब्द सही रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है; जैसे— His hopes were dashed when he heard the bad news.
- **Dash** (verb) – Crush, shatter, destroy, spoil, ruin टूटना
  - 'house were dashed when' will be used instead of 'house were beaten when' because in the context of expressing a situation of shattered hopes, the term "dashed" is used appropriately; Like— His hopes were dashed when he heard the bad news.
10. D) **Inevitable** (adjective) – Certain to happen; unavoidable, inescapable, bound to happen. अनिवार्य
- Synonym: **Escapable** (adjective) – Unavoidable, inescapable, certain. अनिवार्य

- **Immemorable** (adjective) – Not worthy of being remembered; easily forgotten. भूलने योग्य
- **Undeniable** (adjective) – Unable to be denied or disputed; certain, unquestionable. नकारा नहीं जा सकता
- **Adventurous** (adjective) – Willing to take risks or to try out new methods, ideas, or experiences. साहसी

11. A) **Fastidious** (adjective) – Being very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail. सूक्ष्मता से ध्यान देने वाला

- **Squeamish** (adjective) – Easily made to feel sick, faint, or disgusted, especially by unpleasant images or descriptions. संवेदनशील/ सुकुमार
- **Stubborn** (adjective) – Having or showing dogged determination not to change one's attitude or position on something. जिद्दी/ अड़ियल
- **Impregnable** (adjective) – Unable to be captured or broken into; strong and unassailable. अजेय

12. C) **Through thick and thin** (idiom) – In good times and in bad times सुख-दुःख में

13. A) **Explain** (verb) – Make (an idea, situation, or problem) clear to someone by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts. स्पष्ट करना

Synonym: **Elaborate** (verb) – To explain in greater detail or develop more fully. विवरण देना

- **Trouble** (verb) – Disturb or agitate, worry, bother. परेशान करना
- **Collect** (verb) – Bring or gather together, assemble, accumulate. इकट्ठा करना
- **Keen** (adjective) – Eager, enthusiastic, interested. उत्साही

14. A) **CBDA**

In recent years, while the courts have come out with strong orders on environmental issues, these have sometimes affected people's livelihoods adversely. . For instance, the courts directed industries in residential areas in Delhi to close down or shift out of the city. Several of these industries were polluting the neighbourhood and discharge from these industries were polluting the river Yamuna because they had been set up without following the rules But, while the court's action solved one problem, it created another and because of the closure, many workers lost their jobs.

15. A) **Consequence** (noun) – Result, effect, aftermath, upshot, outcome. परिणाम

Synonym: **Outcome** (noun) – Result, end, effect, conclusion. नतीजा

- **Origin** (noun) – Beginning, source, start, inception. उत्पत्ति

- **Start** (noun) – Beginning, commencement, onset, initiation. प्रारंभ
  - **Begin** (verb) – Commence, initiate, start, embark on. शुरू करना
16. D) **Aisle** (noun) – a passage between rows of seats in a building such as a church or theatre, an aircraft, or train. गलियारा
17. A) **It turns out to be a blessing in disguise** (idiom) – Has a good effect even though at first it seemed it would be bad इसका प्रभाव अच्छा है, भले ही पहले ऐसा लगा कि यह बुरा होगा
18. B) **Unbiased** (adjective) – Showing no prejudice for or against something; impartial, fair, unprejudiced. निष्पक्ष
- Synonym: **Objective** (adjective) – Not influenced by personal feelings or opinions; impartial, unbiased. निष्पक्ष
- **Organisational** (adjective) – Relating to the organization or structure of something. संगठनात्मक
  - **Definitive** (adjective) – Conclusive, final, absolute, unambiguous. निश्चित
  - **Subjective** (adjective) – Based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions. व्यक्तिगत
19. C) '**were putting**' के बदले '**are putting**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The present-century threats' Present Tense में है अतः Action भी Present Tense में होगा; जैसे— The current issues are causing concern.
- '**are putting**' will be used instead of '**were putting**' because 'The present-century threats' indicates Present Tense, so the action should also be in Present Tense; Like— The current issues are causing concern.
20. B) Multimedia is used by Mr. Ram for teaching the children
21. A) '**Soaring**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "soaring" का अर्थ होता है उड़ान भरना। जबकि 'Sluggish' का अर्थ है सुस्त, 'Pertinent' का अर्थ है उपयुक्त या संबंधित, और 'Redundant' का अर्थ है अनावश्यक या अतिरिक्त, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Soaring**' should be used because it means to rise or fly high in the air. Whereas, 'Sluggish' means slow-moving or lazy, 'Pertinent' means relevant or appropriate, and 'Redundant' implies unnecessary or superfluous, which don't fit in this context.
22. D) '**While**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "while" का अर्थ होता है किसी समय अवधि में जब दो चीजें समय समय पर हो रही हों। जबकि 'unless' का अर्थ है अगर नहीं, 'much' का अर्थ है बहुत अधिक, और 'since' का अर्थ है क्योंकि, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'While'** should be used because it means during a time in which two things are happening concurrently. Whereas, 'unless' means if not, 'much' means a great amount, and 'since' means because, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) **'Snapping'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "snapping" का अर्थ होता है तेजी से या जोर से मारना या चटकाना। जब बात उड़ान भरने की हो रही होती है, तो पंख तेजी से हवा को काटते हैं, जिससे उड़ान संभव होती है। 'Losing' का अर्थ होता है खो देना, 'Cleaning' का अर्थ होता है साफ़ करना, और 'Limiting' का अर्थ होता है सीमित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

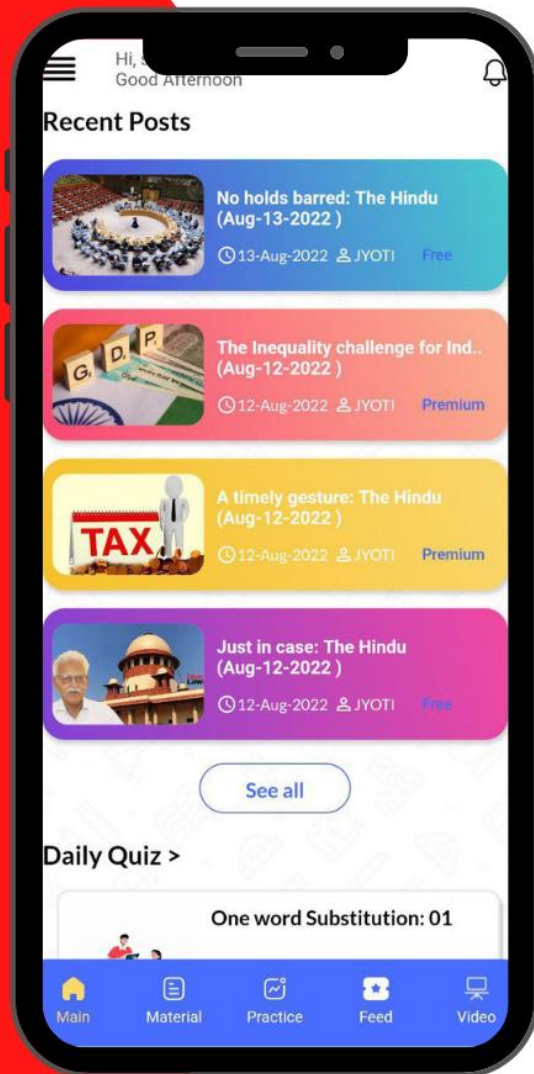
- **Snapping** should be used because it means to strike or move quickly or sharply. When it comes to flying, the wings snap at the air, making flight possible. Whereas, 'Losing' means to lose, 'Cleaning' means to clean, and 'Limiting' means to limit, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) **'Effort'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "effort" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य को पूरा करने की कोशिश या शक्ति का प्रयोग। जबकि 'Affection' का अर्थ है स्नेह या ममता, 'Manipulation' का अर्थ है धूर्तता से नियंत्रित करना, और 'Litigation' का अर्थ है मुकदमेबाजी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Effort'** should be used because it means the use of physical or mental energy to do something. Whereas, 'Affection' means tenderness or love, 'Manipulation' means controlling something in a clever and unscrupulous way, and 'Litigation' means legal proceedings, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **'Sensation'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "sensation" का अर्थ होता है एक अनुभव या भावना जो उड़ान के आनंद को व्यक्त कर सकती है। जबकि 'Indignation' का अर्थ है नाराजगी, 'Lamination' का अर्थ है परत चढ़ाना, और 'Perversion' का अर्थ है विकृति या दुरुपयोग, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

**'Sensation'** should be used because it means a feeling or experience that can express the joy of flying. Whereas, 'Indignation' means anger, 'Lamination' means layering, and 'Perversion' implies distortion or misuse, which don't fit in this context..



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