

Tusks and tensions: On the Wild Life Protection (Kerala Amendment) Bill 2025

Kerala's **changes** to Wildlife Act **will** devolve national **safeguards**

Kerala's **decision** to **amend** the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 **marks** a turning point in the **federal discourse** on environmental governance. The Wild Life Protection (Kerala Amendment) Bill 2025 **seeks** to **arm** the State with powers **thus far** reserved for the Union government. While the **ambition** is **rooted in** a painful lived crisis, the **attempt** to **sidestep** Centre-State **dissonance** **exposes** tensions between **ecological prudence** and federal **autonomy**. The Bill **asserts** that the State may decide when a Schedule II animal has become '**vermin**', and thus liable to lose protections under that Schedule for specific areas and periods. It also **vests** the Chief Wildlife Warden with the power to order any animal that has severely injured a person to be killed, **tranquillised**, captured or **translocated**. There have been violent **confrontations** with **wild boars** in the State's **dense mosaic** of farms, settlements and forests. **Assembly resolutions** and **ministerial trips** to New Delhi to have the wild boar declared as 'vermin' under the Central Act **have** proved **fruitless**. Read against the ongoing expansion of human settlements into **erstwhile buffer zones**, **the change risks normalising lethal** outcomes produced by human **advance** rather than by animal behaviour. This said, the Centre's power to declare vermin has too **often** been **exercised** as a **veto** without **transparent** criteria or timely engagement with States that face **distinct** ecologies and pressures. Kerala's frustration is thus a federal **critique**.

Shifting the same **blunt** power to the State **does** not by itself cure **the vice** of **opacity**, however. A **jurisprudence** that **ties** need to circumstance **must** **interrogate** how the circumstance was produced and whether **non-lethal** options were **credibly exhausted**. Section 62 of the Central Act exists to keep **indiscriminate culling** from **eroding** conservation baselines. Wildlife **lies** in the **Concurrent List** and any State law **repugnant** to the Central Act requires Presidential **assent**. If that test can be framed as Centre versus State, it is also about whether Kerala's **recourse** recreates the national safeguards in **devolved** form. A defensible settlement would preserve the floors, i.e., no dilution of baseline protections and international commitments; building State-level **ceilings** in the form of clearer, faster procedures; devolving non-lethal toolkits and **accountable**, data-driven **thresholds**; and **tuning** incentives **to** reward **coexistence**. Until then, declaring the wild boar to be 'vermin' or **downgrading** the bonnet macaque from Schedule I to Schedule II of the Central Act, while buying political time, may risk deepening a cycle in which governance failure **begets** lethal shortcuts. If the urgency is real, so too is the **obligation** to ensure that speed does not substitute reason and federal **devolution** does not become federal **abdication**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Tusk** (noun) – a long, pointed tooth, especially of an elephant or wild boar. दाँत
2. **Devolve** (verb) – transfer, delegate, pass on, hand over, assign हस्तांतरित करना
3. **Safeguard** (noun) – protection, defense, security, measure, guarantee सुरक्षा उपाय
4. **Amend** (verb) – modify, revise, alter, change, adjust संशोधन करना
5. **Mark** (verb) – signify, represent, indicate, symbolize, denote चिह्नित करना
6. **Federal** (adjective) – relating to a system of government with central and regional authority. संघीय
7. **Discourse** (noun) – discussion, debate, conversation, dialogue, talk विमर्श
8. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, aim, strive, endeavor मांग करना
9. **Arm** (verb) – equip, empower, provide, furnish, supply सशक्त करना
10. **Thus far** (phrase) – until now, so far, up to this point, hitherto अब तक
11. **Ambition** (noun) – goal, objective, aim, aspiration, target महत्वाकांक्षा
12. **Root** (in) (verb) – base, ground, found, anchor, embed आधारित होना
13. **Sidestep** (verb) – avoid, evade, bypass, circumvent, skirt टालना
14. **Dissonance** (noun) – conflict, disagreement, discord, friction, tension मतभेद
15. **Ecological** (adjective) – environmental, green, natural, eco-friendly पारिस्थितिक
16. **Prudence** (noun) – wisdom, caution, judiciousness, care, foresight विवेक
17. **Autonomy** (noun) – self-rule, independence, self-government, freedom, sovereignty स्वायत्तता
18. **Assert** (verb) – declare, state, affirm, proclaim, maintain दावा करना
19. **Vermin** (noun) – pests, nuisance animals, destructive creatures हानिकारक जीव
20. **Vest** (verb) – confer, grant, entrust, bestow, place प्रदान करना
21. **Tranquillise** (verb) – sedate, calm, pacify, numb, anesthetize शांत करना
22. **Translocate** (verb) – relocate, move, transfer, shift, transplant स्थानांतरित करना
23. **Confrontation** (noun) – conflict, clash, encounter, face-off, showdown टकराव
24. **Wild boar** (noun) – a wild pig from which domestic pigs are descended. जंगली सूअर

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| 25. Dense (adjective) – thick, crowded, packed, heavy, impenetrable सघन | 37. Transparent (adjective) – clear, open, accountable, frank, honest पारदर्शी |
| 26. Mosaic (noun) – mixture, blend, patchwork, assortment, collage मिश्रण | 38. Distinct (adjective) – different, separate, individual, unique, specific अलग |
| 27. Resolution (noun) – formal decision, proposal, declaration, motion प्रस्ताव | 39. Critique (noun) – criticism, analysis, evaluation, assessment, review आलोचना |
| 28. Fruitless (adjective) – unsuccessful, futile, vain, unproductive, pointless निष्फल | 40. Blunt (adjective) – direct, straightforward, uncompromising, abrupt, crude सीधा |
| 29. Erstwhile (adjective) – former, previous, one-time, sometime, old पूर्व | 41. The vice (noun) – fault, flaw, weakness, failing, defect दोष |
| 30. Buffer zone (noun) – a neutral area serving to separate hostile forces or regions. बफर क्षेत्र | 42. Opacity (noun) – lack of transparency, obscurity, ambiguity, vagueness अस्पष्टता |
| 31. Normalise (verb) – make normal, standardize, legitimize, regularize सामान्य बनाना | 43. Jurisprudence (noun) – legal theory, philosophy of law, legal principles न्यायशास्त्र |
| 32. Lethal (adjective) – deadly, fatal, mortal, killing, dangerous घातक | 44. Tie (verb) – link, connect, bind, associate, relate जोड़ना |
| 33. Advance (noun) – encroachment, progression, intrusion, spread, movement अतिक्रमण | 45. Interrogate (verb) – examine, question, scrutinize, probe, investigate जांच करना |
| 34. Often (adverb) – frequently, repeatedly, regularly, commonly, habitually अक्सर | 46. Non-lethal (adjective) – not causing death, non-fatal, harmless, safe अघातक |
| 35. Exercise (verb) – use, employ, utilize, wield, apply प्रयोग करना | 47. Credibly (adverb) – believably, plausibly, convincingly, reliably विश्वसनीय रूप से |
| 36. Veto (noun) – rejection, prohibition, ban, embargo, denial निषेधाधिकार | 48. Exhausted (adjective) – used up, depleted, spent, drained, consumed समाप्त |

49. **Indiscriminate** (adjective) – random, uncontrolled, arbitrary, haphazard, wholesale अंधाधुंध
50. **Culling** (noun) – selective killing, slaughter, thinning, elimination चयनात्मक वध
51. **Erode** (verb) – gradually destroy, wear away, undermine, diminish, weaken क्षरण करना
52. **Lie** (verb) – be situated, be placed, be located, exist, reside स्थित होना
53. **Concurrent list** (noun) – a list of subjects on which both central and state governments can make laws. समवर्ती सूची
54. **Repugnant** (adjective) – incompatible, inconsistent, conflicting, contradictory, opposed असंगत
55. **Assent** (noun) – approval, consent, agreement, sanction, endorsement अनुमति
56. **Recourse** (noun) – option, alternative, resort, remedy, choice उपाय
57. **Devolved** (adjective) – decentralized, transferred, delegated, passed down हस्तांतरित
58. **Ceiling** (noun) – upper limit, maximum, cap, restriction, bound उच्चतम सीमा
59. **Accountable** (adjective) – responsible, answerable, liable, obligated जवाबदेह
60. **Threshold** (noun) – limit, level, point, standard, benchmark सीमा
61. **Tune** (verb) – adjust, adapt, modify, calibrate, fine-tune समायोजित करना
62. **Coexistence** (noun) – living together, harmony, peaceful cohabitation, tolerance सहअस्तित्व
63. **Downgrade** (verb) – lower in status, reduce, demote, devalue, relegate अवनत करना
64. **Beget** (verb) – cause, give rise to, lead to, produce, generate उत्पन्न करना
65. **Obligation** (noun) – duty, responsibility, commitment, requirement, imperative दायित्व
66. **Devolution** (noun) – decentralization, transfer of power, delegation हस्तांतरण
67. **Abdication** (noun) – abandonment, renunciation, surrender, relinquishment पदत्याग

Summary of the Editorial

1. Kerala's amendment to the *Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972* marks a major shift in India's federal approach to environmental governance.
2. The *Wild Life Protection (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2025* aims to give Kerala powers that were previously under the Union government's control.
3. The Bill allows the State to decide when a Schedule II animal can be declared 'vermin' and lose its legal protection in specific areas or periods.
4. It also empowers the Chief Wildlife Warden to order killing, tranquilising, capturing, or relocating animals that seriously injure people.
5. The immediate trigger for the amendment is Kerala's growing conflict with wild boars in farmlands and forest-edge settlements.
6. Past requests by the State to the Centre to declare wild boars as vermin under the Central Act were repeatedly rejected or delayed.
7. The new Bill reflects Kerala's frustration with the Centre's opaque and slow decision-making process on wildlife management.
8. However, devolving these powers to the State may risk weakening ecological safeguards if decisions are not backed by scientific or transparent criteria.
9. The editorial warns that Kerala's move could normalize killing animals for problems caused by human encroachment into wildlife habitats.
10. The central government's veto powers have been problematic, but transferring the same opaque authority to the State does not solve the issue.
11. A sound legal approach must examine whether killings are genuinely necessary and whether non-lethal measures were properly considered.
12. Section 62 of the Central Act was originally designed to prevent indiscriminate animal culling that could harm conservation goals.
13. Since wildlife falls under the Concurrent List, Kerala's law will need Presidential assent if it contradicts the Central Act.
14. The ideal balance lies in maintaining national baseline protections while enabling States to develop faster, data-driven, and humane response systems.
15. The editorial concludes that Kerala's urgency is understandable, but any quick fix that compromises conservation or due process risks turning federal devolution into federal abdication.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following is the strongest inference about why Kerala seeks powers to declare 'vermin' at the State level?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The State wants to permanently remove protections for most Schedule II animals.
 - B. Kerala aims to shift wildlife from the Concurrent List to the State List.
 - C. The Chief Wildlife Warden currently lacks any authority over dangerous animals.
 - D. Centre–State coordination on wildlife conflicts has been slow and opaque, prompting Kerala to seek quicker, locally tailored decisions.
2. **What risk does the author most strongly suggest if Kerala's approach proceeds without new safeguards?**
 - A. Increased human–wildlife coexistence due to stronger State autonomy.
 - B. Normalisation of lethal responses that mask human encroachment as animal misbehaviour.
 - C. Faster restoration of buffer zones around forests.
 - D. Automatic Presidential assent for State wildlife laws.
3. **Based on the discussion of "a defensible settlement," which package best reflects the author's inferred policy preference?**
 - A. Lower baseline protections; State freedom to cull; minimal reporting.
 - B. Preserve national baselines and international commitments; create quicker State procedures; deploy non-lethal toolkits with data-driven thresholds; align incentives for coexistence.
 - C. Centralise all decisions at the Union level to avoid inconsistency; ban translocation.
 - D. Allow States unilateral downgrading of Schedule I species to Schedule II without review.
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The ecological importance of protecting wild boars from extinction
 - B. The constitutional validity of Kerala's Wildlife Amendment Bill 2025
 - C. The tension between environmental conservation and federal autonomy in India's wildlife governance
 - D. The success of Kerala's efforts in managing human–wildlife conflict
5. **What does the author suggest as the best way to reconcile Kerala's autonomy with ecological safeguards?**
 - A. Allow States to decide independently which animals to classify as 'vermin' without Central oversight.
 - B. Maintain central control while denying States any role in wildlife protection.
 - C. Create a balance where national conservation standards remain intact, but States gain faster, clearer, and data-driven procedures for implementation.
 - D. Remove wildlife from the Concurrent List to eliminate Centre–State disputes.
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Pull someone's leg
 - A. To avert a great danger
 - B. To tease or play a joke on someone
 - C. To take a situation seriously or earnestly
 - D. To physically pull the legs of a person

7. **Directions:** Each sentence has three underlined parts labelled (a), (b), and (c). Find out whether there is an error in any underlined part and indicate your answer accordingly. If you find no error, your answer should be (d).
- (a) Everybody,/ (b) it must be admitted,/ (c) has their ups and downs./ (d) No error.
- A. Everybody,
B. it must be admitted,
C. has their ups and downs.
D. No error.
8. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence**
- Gangrene may appear and make the cutting off of a part of the body necessary
- A. Amputation
B. Contortion
C. Reconstruction
D. Diffusion
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
- Pay off old scores
- A. To have one's revenge
B. To be successful
C. To score good marks
D. To clear one's debt
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
- The utensils have been cleaned.
- A. Someone is cleaning the utensils.
B. Someone was cleaning the utensils.
C. Someone cleaned the utensils.
D. Someone has cleaned the utensils.
11. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
- The company's profits began to **dwindle** after the financial crisis.
- A. Expand
B. Shrink
C. Diminish
D. Wither
12. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
- The nation was in complete **chaos** after the sudden coup.
- A. Bedlam
B. Turmoil
C. Pandemonium
D. Order
13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A: by the doctor to drink
B: the lady was compelled
C: such a vile medicine that

- D: but killed by him
E: she was all
A. BACED
B. CBDAE
C. DACBE
D. ACDEB
14. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
The **sprawling** city stretched far beyond the riverbanks.
A. Compact
B. Limited
C. Narrow
D. Vast
15. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
He always makes **quibbel** about small issues.
A. quibel
B. quibble
C. quibbel
D. quibel
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Where can I find the way to the library?
A. Where can they be found in the library?
B. They cannot be found in the way to library?
C. Where can the way to the library be found?
D. Who can found with the way to library?
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The new movie became **something that is striking or has great popular appeal**, attracting huge crowds to the theaters within its first week of release.
A. Mirage
B. Obsession
C. Showstopper
D. Relic
18. **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.**
(a) If you repeat this mistake,/ (b) I will inform to your father/(c) and do not blame me then./ (d) No error.
A. If you repeat this mistake,
B. I will inform to your father
C. and do not blame me then.
D. No error.
19. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
The export business proved highly **lucrative** for the company.
A. Fruitless
B. Profitable

- C. Futile
- D. Worthless

20. 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. Nowadays, society has become corrupted by cunning, manipulative and toxic people.
- b. The responsibility should be taken by mentally strong people.
- c. There lies a responsibility for others to make society a better place to live in.
- d. Being robust, they can devote their time or resources to change noxious individuals.

- A. cbad
- B. abcd
- C. acbd
- D. Dcba

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.

The concept of (1) _____ intelligence has intrigued psychologists for decades. It refers to the ability to understand and manage one's emotions, as well as (2) _____ the emotions of others. Emotional intelligence plays a crucial role in personal and professional success. Individuals with high emotional intelligence tend to excel in (3) _____ situations, showing empathy and effective communication. They can also navigate through (4) _____ with resilience and adaptability. Developing emotional intelligence involves self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, and social skills. Cultivating these skills can lead to improved relationships and better (5) _____ outcomes.

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

- A. emotional
- B. media
- C. artificial
- D. computer

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

- A. ignore
- B. manage
- C. amplify
- D. overlook

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

- A. complication
- B. solitary
- C. theoretical
- D. social

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

- A. challenges
- B. witness
- C. routine
- D. harness

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

- A. academic
- B. financial
- C. interpersonal
- D. self-centred

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. D) Centre–State coordination on wildlife conflicts has been slow and opaque, prompting Kerala to seek quicker, locally tailored decisions.
 The passage repeatedly cites frustrated trips to New Delhi, opaque/untimely Central vetoes, and a need for clearer, faster procedures—pointing to delays/opacity in Union processes rather than a wish to permanently dilute protections or change constitutional lists.
2. B) Normalisation of lethal responses that mask human encroachment as animal misbehaviour.
 The passage warns that declaring species ‘vermin’ can “normalise lethal outcomes produced by human advance rather than by animal behaviour,” especially amid settlement expansion into buffer zones.
3. B) Preserve national baselines and international commitments; create quicker State procedures; deploy non-lethal toolkits with data-driven thresholds; align incentives for coexistence.
 The author favours keeping conservation “floors” intact, adding State-level “ceilings” for speed/clarity, using non-lethal, accountable, data-driven measures, and incentivising coexistence—rather than dilution or unilateralism.
4. C) The tension between environmental conservation and federal autonomy in India’s wildlife governance
 The passage revolves around Kerala’s attempt to amend the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, highlighting the broader issue of Centre–State power balance in environmental governance. It discusses how Kerala’s move exposes a tension between ecological prudence (conservation) and federal autonomy (State powers). Hence, option C captures the core theme.
5. C) Create a balance where national conservation standards remain intact, but States gain faster, clearer, and data-driven procedures for implementation.
 The author proposes a “defensible settlement” that preserves national “floors” (conservation baselines and international commitments) while building State-level “ceilings” such as quicker, transparent, and data-based processes.
 Thus, option C reflects the nuanced balance between federal devolution and ecological accountability that the author advocates.
6. B) **Pull someone’s leg** (Idiom) – To tease or play a joke on someone किसी का मजाक बनाना या छेड़ना।
7. C) ‘their’ के बदले ‘his’ या ‘her’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ‘Everybody’ एक Singular Indefinite Pronoun है और इसके साथ Singular Possessive Adjective (his/her) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि plural ‘their’; जैसे— Everybody has his ups and downs.
 ‘his’ or ‘her’ will be used instead of ‘their’ because ‘Everybody’ is a Singular Indefinite Pronoun, and it takes a singular possessive adjective (his/her) instead of the plural ‘their’; Like— Everybody has his ups and downs.
8. A) **Amputation** (noun) – the cutting off of a part of the body. अंगच्छेदन
 • **Contortion** (noun) – a twisted or bent condition, state, or form. विकृति

- **Reconstruction** (noun) – the action of rebuilding something after it has been damaged. पुनर्निर्माण
 - **Diffusion** (noun) – the spreading of something more widely. प्रसार
9. A) **Pay off old scores** (idiom) – To have one's revenge (बदला लेना)
10. D) **Someone has cleaned the utensils**
11. A) **Dwindle** (verb) – To diminish, decrease, decline, reduce, shrink. घटना
Antonym: Expand (verb) – To enlarge, increase, broaden, magnify, amplify. विस्तार करना
- **Shrink** (verb) – To contract, reduce in size, compress, narrow. सिकुड़ना
 - **Diminish** (verb) – To lessen, curtail, weaken, erode. घटाना
 - **Wither** (verb) – To dry up, fade, shrivel, decay. मुरझाना
12. D) **Chaos** (noun) – Disorder, confusion, turmoil, mayhem, pandemonium. अराजकता
Antonym: Order (noun) – Arrangement, organization, system, harmony, regulation. व्यवस्था
- **Bedlam** (noun) – Uproar, commotion, madness, pandemonium. कोलाहल
 - **Turmoil** (noun) – Confusion, disturbance, unrest, agitation. हलचल
 - **Pandemonium** (noun) – Wild uproar, disorder, noisy confusion. अराजक हलचल
13. A) **BACED**
 B ("the lady was compelled") introduces the subject "the lady" and the verb "was compelled," making it a suitable starting point.
 A ("by the doctor to drink") follows naturally, explaining who compelled her (the doctor) and what she was compelled to do (to drink)
 Part C ("such a vile medicine that") introduces the object "medicine" with a description ("vile") and connects to the consequence.
 Part E ("she was all") begins the consequence clause, leading to the final outcome.
 Part D ("but killed by him") completes the sentence, explaining the result (she was almost killed by him).
 In Hindi:
- B वाक्य की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह subject "the lady" और verb "was compelled" को introduce करता है।
 - A, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि किसने compel किया ("by the doctor") और क्या करने के लिए ("to drink")।
 - C, A के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह object "medicine" और उसकी quality ("vile") को describe करता है।
 - E, C के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह consequence clause ("she was all") शुरू करता है।
 - D वाक्य को पूरा करता है, क्योंकि यह final outcome ("but killed by him") बताता है।
14. D) **Sprawling** (adjective) – widespread, vast, extensive, scattered, stretched फैला हुआ / विशाल
Synonym: Vast (adjective) – immense, huge (विशाल)
- **Compact** (adjective) – closely packed (सघन)
 - **Limited** (adjective) – restricted (सीमित)

- **Narrow** (adjective) – of small width (संकीर्ण)
15. B) The correct spelling of 'quibbel' is 'quibble' which means "minor criticism, trivial objection" बहाना, तुच्छ आपत्ति.
16. C) **Where can the way to the library be found?**
17. C) **Showstopper** (noun) – something that is striking or has great popular appeal.
- **Mirage** (noun) – an optical illusion caused by atmospheric conditions. मृगतृष्णा
 - **Obsession** (noun) – the state of being obsessed with someone or something. जुनून
 - **Relic** (noun) – an object surviving from an earlier time. अवशेष
18. B) "I will inform to your father" में 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। सही वाक्य होगा – "I will inform your father" क्योंकि 'inform' एक ऐसा verb है जिसके बाद सीधे object आता है, 'to' preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता।
- "to" will not be used with "inform." The correct usage is "inform someone," not "inform to someone." For example: "The teacher informed the students about the test."
19. B) **Lucrative** (adjective) – profitable, rewarding, gainful, fruitful, money-making लाभदायक
Synonym: **Profitable** (adjective) – giving gain (लाभदायक)
- **Fruitless** (adjective) – without result (बेकार)
 - **Futile** (adjective) – pointless (निरर्थक)
 - **Worthless** (adjective) – having no value (बेकार)
20. C) **acbd**
Nowadays, society has become corrupted by cunning, manipulative and toxic people. There lies a responsibility for others to make society a better place to live in. The responsibility should be taken by mentally strong people. Being robust, they can devote their time or resources to change noxious individuals.
Sentence 'a' starts the paragraph by introducing the subject (current state of society)
Sentence 'c' follows logically as it introduces the responsibility tied to the subject (society)
Sentence 'b' specifies who should take this responsibility.
Sentence 'd' concludes by explaining why mentally strong people are suited for this role.
Hindi Explanation:
- a paragraph की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह subject (समाज की वर्तमान स्थिति) को introduce करता है।
 - c, a के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह समाज के प्रति responsibility का विचार जोड़ता है।
 - b, c के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह बताता है कि यह जिम्मेदारी किसे लेनी चाहिए (मानसिक रूप से मजबूत लोग)।
 - d अंत में आता है, क्योंकि यह उन लोगों की क्षमता (समय और संसाधन देने की) को explain करता है।
21. A) **'Emotional'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य के संदर्भ के साथ मेल खाता है। passage में एक प्रकार की बुद्धिमत्ता का उल्लेख किया गया है जो भावनाओं को समझने और प्रबंधित करने से संबंधित है। यह "emotional intelligence" का सीधा संदर्भ है, जो मनोविज्ञान में व्यापक

रूप से अध्ययन किया गया एक अवधारणा है। इसलिए, 'emotional' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। दूसरी ओर: 'Media' का अर्थ है संचार माध्यम, जो बुद्धिमत्ता के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Artificial' का अर्थ है कृत्रिम, जो इस passage में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Computer' डेटा प्रोसेसिंग के लिए मशीन को संदर्भित करता है और भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता की चर्चा में प्रासंगिक नहीं है।

- **'Emotional'** will be used because it aligns with the context of the sentence. The passage is discussing a type of intelligence that is associated with understanding and managing emotions. This is a direct reference to "emotional intelligence," which is a widely studied concept in psychology. Thus, 'emotional' is the most appropriate option here. On the other hand:
- 'Media' refers to communication outlets and does not fit in the context of discussing intelligence. 'Artificial' refers to something not naturally occurring, such as artificial intelligence, which is unrelated to emotional intelligence in this passage. 'Computer' refers to a machine for processing data and is not contextually relevant to the discussion of emotional intelligence.

22. B) **'Manage'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह "to control or handle effectively" (किसी चीज़ को प्रभावी रूप से नियंत्रित या संभालना) का अर्थ रखता है। दिए गए वाक्य में लिखा गया है कि "अपने और दूसरों की भावनाओं को समझने और संभालने की क्षमता", जो स्पष्ट रूप से 'manage' को उपयुक्त विकल्प बनाता है।

जबकि 'Ignore' का अर्थ है अनदेखा करना, 'Amplify' का अर्थ है बढ़ाना, और 'Overlook' का अर्थ है नजरअंदाज करना। ये तीनों शब्द भावनाओं को संभालने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **'Manage'** will be used because it means "to control or handle effectively." The sentence discusses the ability to understand and handle one's emotions as well as those of others, making 'manage' the correct fit. On the other hand, 'Ignore' means to disregard, 'Amplify' means to increase, and 'Overlook' means to miss or neglect, none of which align with the context of managing emotions effectively.

23. D) **'Social'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "social" का अर्थ होता है सामाजिक, और वाक्य में स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा गया है कि उच्च भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता वाले व्यक्ति सामाजिक परिस्थितियों में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करते हैं। 'Complication' (जटिलता) और 'Theoretical' (सैद्धांतिक) का इस संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं है, जबकि 'Solitary' (एकांत) वाक्य की भावना के विपरीत है क्योंकि यह सामाजिक संपर्क से जुड़ा नहीं है।

- **'Social'** will be used because it means relating to society or social interactions, and the sentence explicitly mentions that individuals with high emotional intelligence excel in social situations. 'Complication' (complexity) and 'Theoretical' (related to theory) do not fit the context, while 'Solitary' (lonely or isolated) contradicts the sentiment of the sentence as it is unrelated to social interaction.

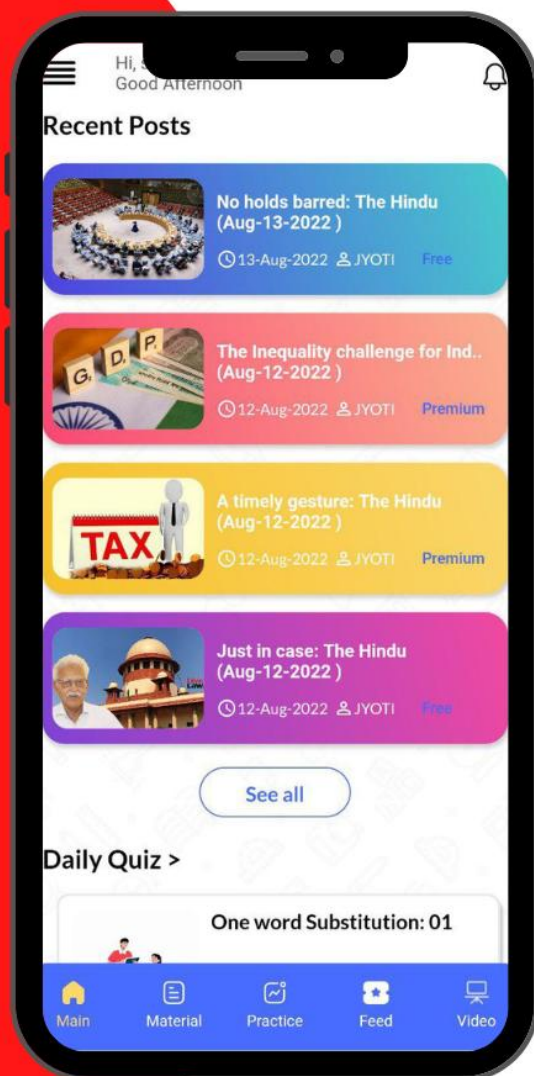
24. A) **'Challenges'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि "challenges" का अर्थ है कठिनाइयों या समस्याओं का सामना करना। संदर्भ में, emotional intelligence की चर्चा हो रही है, जिसमें resilience और adaptability के साथ कठिनाइयों (challenges) से निपटने की बात की गई है। 'Witness' का अर्थ

है गवाह होना, 'Routine' का अर्थ है दिनचर्या, और 'Harness' का अर्थ है use करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते।

- **'Challenges'** will be used because it means difficulties or problems that require effort to overcome. The context discusses emotional intelligence, highlighting the ability to deal with difficulties (challenges) with resilience and adaptability. 'Witness' means to observe or be a witness, 'Routine' refers to a regular sequence of actions, and 'Harness' means to utilize, none of which fit the context appropriately.

25. C) **'Interpersonal'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह "लोगों के बीच संबंध" और उनके साथ बातचीत को दर्शाता है। वाक्य में यह उल्लेख है कि भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता का विकास बेहतर संबंधों और परिणामों की ओर ले जाता है। 'Academic' का अर्थ है शैक्षणिक, 'Financial' का अर्थ है वित्तीय, और 'Self-centred' का अर्थ है आत्मकेंद्रित, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **'Interpersonal'** will be used because it refers to relationships and interactions between people. The sentence mentions that developing emotional intelligence leads to improved relationships and outcomes, making 'interpersonal' the most fitting choice here. Whereas, 'academic' relates to education or scholarship, 'financial' pertains to money or finances, and 'self-centred' means focused only on oneself. These do not align with the context.



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