

Fishing troubles: On India, Sri Lanka, the Palk Bay fishing issue

The arrest of 14 Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy on November 9, 2025 for **allegedly** crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) and entering Sri Lankan waters **could** be viewed by some as yet another event **statistically**. However, the incident forms part of the painful **legacy** of the Palk Bay dispute, which India and Sri Lanka have still not been able to resolve despite the **livelihood** of fishing communities on either side being **at stake**. **So far**, **128 fishermen** from Tamil Nadu, including those **apprehended** in 2024, and their boats, **remain** under Sri Lankan custody, as **stated** in Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin's recent letter to External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar. This is a complex and **chronic** problem. **As far as** the fishermen of Tamil Nadu **are concerned**, they struggle to access traditional fishing waters, even if this means going beyond the IMBL. **The duration and cost** of each **voyage are** of not much concern to the fishermen and their employers, who own fishing **vessels**, as this is a **rapid** operation. Leaving aside the high possibility of action by Sri Lanka, the **swiftness** with which each voyage **is carried out** is what **drives** fishermen in the name of "tradition". This involves **bottom trawling** which damages coral beds, shrimp **habitats**, and **depletes** fish stocks. The **fishermen** of the Northern Province, who have still to **overcome** the **trauma** of the **civil war**, **would** not have a problem even if the Tamil Nadu fishermen cross the IMBL, but follow traditional fishing methods and use small boats. What hurts them more is the use of trawlers which destroy their marine resources.

The Joint Working Group on Fisheries met in Colombo on October 29, 2024. In March this year, **fishermen leaders** from Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu **visited** Sri Lanka to hold discussion with their **counterparts** but there was no official **sanction** for the initiative of the two fishing communities. The Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna-led National People's Power **regime**, which has been in office for about a year, **has** not yet shown any **urgency** in resolving the dispute, except taking a **strident** position. Experts have suggested a number of measures to resolve the issue. Apart from learning from the experience of the EU Baltic countries and **equitable** quotas to **conserve** the living resources, India and Sri Lanka can **set up** a research station in the Palk Bay region for experiments to increase living resources and **safeguard** the marine environment. To boost the confidence of the fishermen of the Northern Province, New Delhi should **go the extra mile** by launching a **liberal assistance** scheme to prepare them to move out of bottom trawling and take to deep sea fishing, apart from **imposing** a ban on the **pernicious** practice **eventually**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Palk Bay** (noun) – a shallow strait between Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka. पाक खाड़ी
2. **Allegedly** (adverb) – supposedly, reportedly, purportedly, apparently कथित तौर पर
3. **Statistically** (adverb) – in terms of data, numerically, quantitatively, by the numbers सांख्यिकीय रूप से
4. **Legacy** (noun) – heritage, inheritance, tradition, hangover, remnant विरासत
5. **Livelihood** (noun) – means of living, income, subsistence, sustenance, occupation आजीविका
6. **At stake** (phrase) – at risk, in jeopardy, on the line, in question दांव पर
7. **So far** (phrase) – until now, up to this point, hitherto, thus far, to date अब तक
8. **Apprehend** (verb) – arrest, catch, detain, seize, capture गिरफ्तार करना
9. **State** (verb) – declare, say, report, announce, assert बताना
10. **Chronic** (adjective) – persistent, long-standing, constant, continual, deep-rooted पुराना
11. **As far as concerned** (phrase) – regarding, with respect to, in the case of, for के लिहाज से
12. **Voyage** (noun) – journey, trip, expedition, passage, cruise समुद्री यात्रा
13. **Vessel** (noun) – ship, boat, craft, trawler, liner जहाज
14. **Rapid** (adjective) – quick, fast, swift, speedy, accelerated तेज़
15. **Swiftness** (noun) – speed, quickness, rapidity, promptness, alacrity तेज़ी
16. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – execute, perform, implement, conduct, fulfill अंजाम देना
17. **Drive** (verb) – motivate, compel, force, propel, push प्रेरित करना
18. **Bottom trawling** (noun) – a harmful fishing method that drags nets along the seafloor. तल-कर्षण मत्स्यन
19. **Habitat** (noun) – natural environment, home, territory, domain, surroundings आवास
20. **Deplete** (verb) – exhaust, reduce, drain, consume, diminish खत्म करना
21. **Overcome** (verb) – conquer, defeat, surmount, prevail over, master काबू पाना
22. **Trauma** (noun) – psychological shock, distress, pain, suffering, agony आघात

23. **Civil war** (noun) – internal conflict, war
between citizens, internal strife गृहयुद्ध
24. **Counterpart** (noun) – equivalent, opposite
number, peer, parallel समकक्ष
25. **Sanction** (noun) – approval, authorization,
endorsement, permission, consent
अनुमोदन
26. **Regime** (noun) – government,
administration, rule, authority, leadership
शासन
27. **Urgency** (noun) – importance, priority,
immediacy, seriousness, criticality
तात्कालिकता
28. **Strident** (adjective) – harsh, forceful,
aggressive, vehement, uncompromising
कठोर
29. **Equitable** (adjective) – fair, just, impartial,
even-handed, balanced न्यायसंगत
30. **Conserve** (verb) – protect, preserve, save,
safeguard, maintain संरक्षण करना
31. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – establish, create,
found, institute, form स्थापित करना
32. **Safeguard** (verb) – protect, defend, secure,
shield, preserve सुरक्षित करना
33. **Go the extra mile** (phrase) – to make a
special effort, do more than required.
विशेष प्रयास करना
34. **Liberal** (adjective) – generous, ample,
substantial, plentiful, abundant उदार
35. **Assistance** (noun) – help, aid, support,
backing, relief सहायता
36. **Impose** (verb) – enforce, apply, levy, set,
charge लागू करना
37. **Pernicious** (adjective) – harmful,
damaging, destructive, detrimental,
deleterious हानिकारक
38. **Eventually** (adverb) – finally, in the end,
ultimately, sooner or later, in time अंततः

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Chronic Problem:** The arrest of 14 Indian fishermen is part of the unresolved, long-standing Palk Bay fishing dispute between India and Sri Lanka.
2. **Significant Detentions:** A large number of Indian fishermen (128) and their boats remain in Sri Lankan custody, as highlighted by Tamil Nadu's Chief Minister.
3. **Livelihoods at Stake:** The dispute critically impacts the livelihoods of fishing communities on both sides of the maritime border.
4. **Crossing the Line:** Tamil Nadu fishermen often cross the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) to access what they consider their traditional fishing waters.
5. **Speed Over Cost:** The fishing voyages are rapid operations, making the duration and cost secondary concerns for the fishermen and boat owners.
6. **Driven by "Tradition":** The practice is driven by a sense of traditional right, despite the high risk of arrest by the Sri Lankan Navy.
7. **Destructive Methods:** The core of the problem is the use of bottom trawling by Indian fishermen, which destroys marine ecosystems.
8. **Environmental Damage:** Bottom trawling damages coral beds, shrimp habitats, and leads to the depletion of fish stocks.
9. **Sri Lankan Grievance:** Sri Lankan fishermen are more hurt by the destructive method (trawling) than by the mere act of crossing the maritime boundary.
10. **Post-War Trauma:** Fishermen in Sri Lanka's Northern Province are still recovering from the civil war and are vulnerable to this resource depletion.
11. **Diplomatic Efforts:** A Joint Working Group met in 2024, and there have been unofficial talks between fishermen leaders.
12. **Lack of Official Sanction:** However, these community-level initiatives lacked official government backing.
13. **Sri Lankan Government Stance:** The new Sri Lankan government is criticized for taking a strident position but showing no urgency in resolving the dispute.
14. **Suggested Solutions:** Experts recommend learning from other international models (like the EU), setting up a joint research station, and implementing equitable fishing quotas.
15. **India's Proposed Role:** India should launch a liberal assistance scheme to help its fishermen transition away from bottom trawling to deep-sea fishing and eventually ban the practice.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what is the primary grievance of Northern Province fishermen against Tamil Nadu fishermen?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Crossing the maritime boundary line illegally.
 - B. Using destructive fishing trawler methods.
 - C. Depleting all their fish stocks completely.
 - D. Ignoring official sanctioned negotiations.
2. **What potential solution does the passage suggest for boosting the confidence of Northern Province fishermen?**
 - A. Imposing a complete ban on all Indian fishing vessels.
 - B. Providing financial assistance for deep sea fishing.
 - C. Setting up a new research station in Palk Bay.
 - D. Learning from the European Union Baltic countries.
3. **How does the passage characterize the current Sri Lankan government's approach to the dispute?**
 - A. Showing no urgency in resolving the dispute.
 - B. Holding regular productive official discussions.
 - C. Taking a strident position on the complex issue.
 - D. Providing official sanction for community initiatives.
4. **It can be inferred from the passage that the "rapid operation" of Tamil Nadu fishermen is characterized by:**
 - A. A focus on speed over avoiding legal consequences.
 - B. The use of small boats and traditional methods.
 - C. Official sanction from both Indian and Sri Lankan authorities.
 - D. A primary concern for the duration and cost of voyages.
5. **Based on the passage, it can be inferred that a meeting between fishermen leaders from Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka lacked:**
 - A. A discussion on the trauma of the civil war.
 - B. A focus on the depletion of marine resources.
 - C. Formal approval from their respective governments.
 - D. A strident position on the Palk Bay dispute.
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

P) He wanted to help Hindi-speaking labourers in the semi-rural town to board the right bus.
Q) But images of the Hindi board were circulated on social media, inviting protests. The conductor was suspended for using an "unauthorised destination board."
R) The origin and destination points were prominently displayed in Tamil too.
S) In June 2018, a Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation conductor in Erode installed the destination board, Perundurai Market, in English and Hindi on his Route 17 bus.

 - A. SRPQ
 - B. QPRS
 - C. QRPS
 - D. SQPR
7. **Select the correct homonym from the given options to fill in the blank.**

- They want to ban the seal _____
- A. Haunt
B. Hunt
C. Hawnt
D. Hant
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who lives a secluded or solitary life, often for religious reasons
- A. Extrovert
B. Chauvinist
C. Monk
D. Hypochondriac
9. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
- A) When a team loses, it is a cliché to say the players didn't want to win desperately enough
B) Desperation might be a strange quality to seek in sport.
C) For the losers, that is both comfort and justification.
D) It can be disheartening as when players alter the condition of the ball with sandpaper in a win-at-all-costs approach.
E) It can be inspirational, as when an Anil Kumble, broken jaw wired up, bowls in a Test match (and claims the wicket of Brian Lara).
- A. CABDE
B. CBDEA
C. ABEDC
D. ACBED
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
This ushered in a large-scale social, economic, and political transformation.
- A. Led
B. Conducted
C. Obstructed
D. Directed
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
When I was on holiday, _____
- A. my whole luggage were stolen
B. my part luggage was stolen
C. all my luggage was stolen
D. my some luggage was stolen
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice**
Someone has drunk all the wine in the glass.
- A. All the wine in the glass had being drunk.
B. All the wine in the glass has been drunk by someone.
C. All the wine in the glass had been drunk.
D. All the wine in the glass has drunk.

13. 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 child learnt the basics of / his mother tongue mainly from / his interactions with the mother.
- A. his mother tongue mainly from
B. No error
C. A child learnt the basics of
D. his interactions with the mother
14. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.
- He asked whether either of the brothers _____
- A. were at home
B. are at home
C. was at home
D. have come home
15. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
- Denmark has a type of government where power is held by the wealthiest members of society.
- A. democracy
B. plutocracy
C. monarchy
D. oligarchy
16. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
- One who eats human flesh
- A. Mammal
B. Vegetarian
C. Carnivore
D. Cannibal
17. Select the correct collocation from the options and complete the sentence
- He accepted the car _____ his claim for Rs. 50000
- A. In spite of
B. in lieu of
C. despite of
D. in front of
18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- _____ rope ladders they scaled the wall.
- A. By means of
B. Throughout the
C. For the sake of
D. By way
19. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.
- If you are interested in /applying for the job, / your application must received / by Friday.
- A. applying for the job,
B. If you are interested in

- C. your application must received
- D. by Friday.

20. **Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.**

The shortage of funds will render nugatory the implementation of reform policies.

- A. explicit
- B. implicit
- C. ineffectual
- D. composite

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 framers of the Indian Constitution faced the _____ (1) _____ challenge of defining constitutional democracy. Absolute parliamentary sovereignty, where Parliament is free to do what it wishes, as in the case of the British model, found no _____ (2) _____ with the Constituent Assembly. The intent and mandate of the Assembly was clear: Parliament has the power to make laws, but no law can be a _____ (3) _____ from the Constitution. The power to strike down laws was meant to be sparing — an exception to the right of Parliament to legislate in a democracy. Trouble starts _____ (4) _____ when exceptional power becomes the norm. Our constitutional courts, by practice, have been _____ (5) _____ to the status of a parallel legislator.

21. **What should come in the place of 1.**

- A. trifling
- B. imminent
- C. formidable
- D. mutual

22. **What should come in the place of 2.**

- A. skepticism
- B. counterpart
- C. contentious
- D. credence

23. **What should come in the place of 3.**

- A. exaltation
- B. derogation
- C. rancour
- D. acknowledgment

24. **What should come in the place of 4.**

- A. brewing
- B. concluding
- C. capping
- D. unyielding

25. **What should come in the place of 5.**

- A. abandoned
- B. afflicted
- C. deprived
- D. elevated

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Using destructive fishing trawler methods.

The passage states that while crossing the IMBL is tolerated if traditional methods are used, the primary grievance is the use of trawlers which destroy marine resources.

1. B) Providing financial assistance for deep sea fishing.

The passage explicitly suggests a liberal assistance scheme from New Delhi to help Northern Province fishermen move out of bottom trawling and into deep-sea fishing.

2. A) Showing no urgency in resolving the dispute.

The passage states that the Sri Lankan regime "has not yet shown any urgency in resolving the dispute, except taking a strident position."

3. A) A focus on speed over avoiding legal consequences.

The passage states that the "duration and cost... are of not much concern" and that the operation's swiftness is the driving factor, even "leaving aside the high possibility of action by Sri Lanka." This implies that the defining characteristic of the "rapid operation" is its prioritization of speed, even when the risk of legal arrest is high.

4. C) Formal approval from their respective governments.

The passage explicitly states that the fishermen leaders' meeting "had no official sanction for the initiative of the two fishing communities." This directly allows us to infer that the meeting occurred without formal government approval from either side, making option (C) the correct inference.

5. A) SRPQ

S: This sentence introduces an event and sets the time frame for the story - June 2018. It provides the context for the subsequent events by describing the action of a conductor.

R: This sentence is directly related to the action in "S". After telling us that the board was in English and Hindi, "R" further provides information that the board also had the origin and destination points in Tamil. The use of "too" implies that this statement is a continuation or addition to a previously stated fact

P: This sentence explains the motivation behind the conductor's action in "S". "He" refers to the conductor mentioned in "S", establishing a noun-pronoun relationship between the sentences. It provides a reason for why the conductor took the action he did.

Q: This sentence describes the consequence or aftermath of the conductor's action. The use of "But" indicates a contrast or complication that arose due to the events described in the earlier sentences. The fact that the conductor was suspended links back to his action in "S"

6. B) 'Hunt' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Hunt" का अर्थ होता है शिकार करना। जबकि 'Haunt' का अर्थ है भूतिया स्थल या पुनः पुनः जाने वाली जगह, 'Hawnt' और 'Hant' इस संदर्भ में कोई अर्थपूर्ण शब्द नहीं हैं।

- 'Hunt' should be used because it means to pursue or chase prey. Whereas, 'Haunt' means a ghostly place or to frequently visit, 'Hawnt' and 'Hant' are not meaningful words in this context.

7. C) **Monk** (noun) – A person who lives a secluded or solitary life, often for religious reasons
साधू/भिक्षु

- **Extrovert** (noun) – An outgoing, socially confident person. बहिर्मुखी व्यक्ति
- **Chauvinist** (noun) – A person displaying aggressive or exaggerated patriotism, or believing in the superiority of their own gender or group. धर्मान्ध
- **Hypochondriac** (noun) – A person who is abnormally anxious about their health. रोग-भ्रान्त परिस्थिति.

8. D) ACBED

- A: The sentence A establishes the main topic of discussion: teams losing and the cliché about their lack of desperation.
- C: The use of the word "that" in C is referring back to the cliché mentioned in A. Thus, it becomes evident that C should follow A since the pronoun "that" needs a clear antecedent (the cliché).
- B: This sentence broadens the discussion on "desperation," which was introduced in sentences A and further discussed in C. It serves as a transition to the effects or manifestations of this desperation
- E: The pronoun "It" in sentence E refers to "desperation" from sentence B. Moreover, E provides an instance of the positive side of desperation in sports, making it logical to place E after B.
- D: This sentence gives the negative side of desperation in sports. Placing it after E offers a balance of the positive and negative effects of desperation

9. C) **Ushered** in (phrasal verb) – Introduced or marked the start of something new, especially something significant. प्रारंभ करना

Antonym: **Obstructed** (verb) – Blocked or prevented from happening or continuing. रोकना

- **Led** (verb) – Guided or directed in a particular direction. नेतृत्व करना
- **Conducted** (verb) – Organized and carried out; guided. मार्गदर्शन करना
- **Directed** (verb) – Guided or managed; aimed in a certain direction. दिशा देना

10. C) 'all my luggage was stolen' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि luggage एक uncountable noun है, जिसके लिए 'some' या 'part' का प्रयोग गलत है, और 'whole' का प्रयोग 'were' के साथ भी गलत है क्योंकि luggage singular है।

- 'all my luggage was stolen' will be used because 'luggage' is an uncountable noun for which the use of 'some' or 'part' is incorrect, and the use of 'whole' with 'were' is also incorrect as luggage is singular.

11. B) All the wine in the glass has been drunk by someone.

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "Someone" Subject है, "has drunk" Verb (Present Perfect) है और "all the wine in the glass" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "All the wine in the glass" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "has been drunk" (Present Perfect Passive) में बदला गया है और "by someone" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

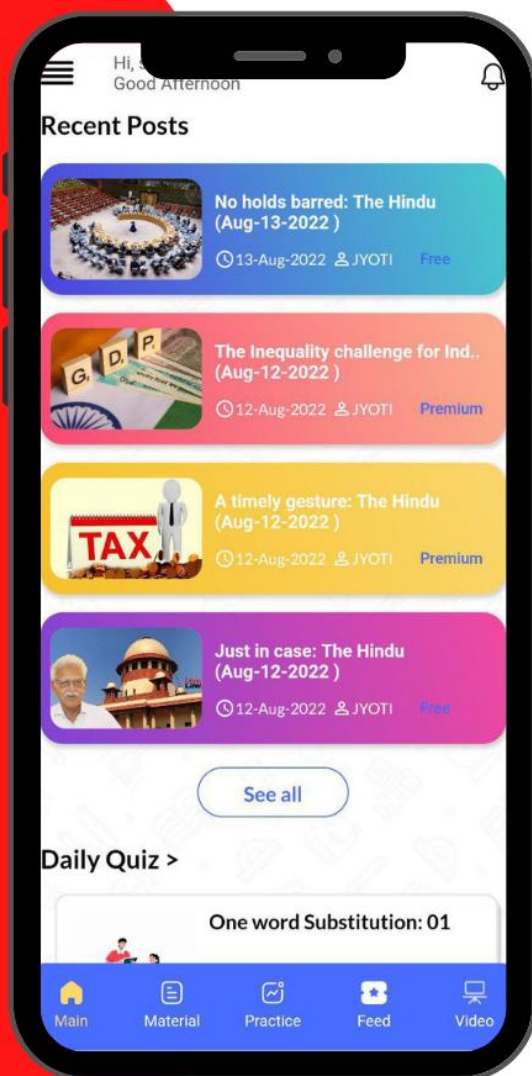
- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "Someone" (Subject), "has drunk" (Verb in Present Perfect), and "all the wine in the glass" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "All the wine in the glass" (Subject), "has been drunk" (Passive Verb in Present Perfect), and "by someone".
12. C) 'learnt' के बदले 'learns' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस वाक्य में एक सामान्य सत्य के बारे में बताया गया है, जिसमें Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— A child learns the basics of his mother tongue mainly from his interactions with the mother.
- 'learns' will be used instead of 'learnt' because the sentence talks about a general truth where present tense is used; Like— A child learns the basics of his mother tongue mainly from his interactions with the mother.
13. C) **'was at home'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'either of' के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए सही उत्तर 'was at home' होगा। जैसे— Either of the two books is interesting.
- 'are at home' will be replaced with 'was at home' because we use a singular verb with 'either of'. Therefore, the correct answer is 'was at home'. Like— Either of the two books is interesting.
14. B) **Plutocracy** (noun) – A system of government in which power is held by the wealthiest members of society. धनशाही
- **Democracy** (noun) – A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. प्रजातंत्र
 - **Monarchy** (noun) – A form of government in which a single person rules as head of state, usually for life or until abdication. राजतंत्र
 - **Oligarchy** (noun) – A small group of people having control of a country or organization. कुलीनतंत्र
15. D) **Cannibal** (noun) – A person who eats the flesh of other humans. मानव स खाने वाला
- **Mammal** (noun) – Any of a class of warm-blooded vertebrates that have hair or fur and whose females feed their young with milk. स्तनधारी
 - **Vegetarian** (noun) – A person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons. शाकाहारी
 - **Carnivore** (noun) – An animal that feeds on meat. मांसाहारी
16. B) **'in lieu of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर "बदले में" का अर्थ होता है जिसका संदर्भ दिया गया है की वह अपने ₹50000 के claim के बदले में कार स्वीकार करता है।
- 'in lieu of' will be used because it means "in place of" or "as an alternative to", suggesting that he accepted the car as an alternative to his claim of Rs. 50000.
17. A) **'By means of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "By means of" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष तरीके से किसी कार्य को पूरा करना। जबकि 'Throughout the' का अर्थ है किसी चीज के पूरे अवधि में, 'For the sake of' का अर्थ है किसी वजह से, और 'By way' पूरा वाक्य नहीं है जिससे उसका सही अर्थ नहीं निकलता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'By means of' should be used because it implies accomplishing something using a specific method or tool. Whereas, 'Throughout the' suggests during the entire duration of something, 'For the sake of' implies doing something for a particular reason or purpose,

and 'By way' is an incomplete phrase which doesn't convey a clear meaning, and therefore doesn't fit in this context.

18. C) **'your application must received'** में त्रुटि है। 'received' के पहले 'be' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए ताकि सही Passive Voice का प्रयोग हो; जैसे— your application must be received by Friday.
- There's an error in 'your application must received'. 'be' should be used before 'received' to make the correct Passive Voice; Like— your application must be received by Friday.
19. C) **Nugatory** (adjective) – Of no value or importance, useless, futile. निरर्थक
Synonym: **Ineffectual** (adjective) – Not producing any significant or desired effect, ineffective, unsuccessful. असर न करने वाला
- **Explicit** (adjective) – Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt. स्पष्ट
 - **Implicit** (adjective) – Implied though not plainly expressed, inherent, insinuated. अंतर्निहित
 - **Composite** (adjective) – Made up of several parts or elements. मिश्रित
20. C) **'Formidable'** का use होगा क्योंकि "formidable" का अर्थ होता है बहुत कठिन, गंभीर और चुनौतीपूर्ण। sentence में कहा गया है कि संविधान निर्माताओं के सामने लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे को परिभाषित करना एक बड़ी चुनौती थी, इसलिए 'formidable' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Trifling' का अर्थ है तुच्छ या महत्वहीन, 'Imminent' का अर्थ है निकट भविष्य में होने वाला, और 'Mutual' का अर्थ है परस्पर—ये सब इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Formidable' will be used because it means very difficult, serious, and challenging. The sentence says that defining constitutional democracy was a huge challenge for the framers, so 'formidable' is correct here. Whereas 'Trifling' means trivial, 'Imminent' means about to happen (temporal), and 'Mutual' means reciprocal, none of which fit in this context.
21. D) **'Credence'** का use होगा क्योंकि "credence" का अर्थ होता है विश्वास या स्वीकार्यता। sentence में कहा गया है कि ब्रिटिश मॉडल की absolute parliamentary sovereignty को संविधान सभा ने कोई स्वीकार्यता (credence) नहीं दी, इसलिए 'credence' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Skepticism' का अर्थ है संदेह, 'Counterpart' का अर्थ है समकक्ष/समान पद पर व्यक्ति या संस्था, और 'Contentious' का अर्थ है विवादास्पद—ये सब इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Credence' will be used because it means belief or acceptance. The sentence says that the British model of absolute parliamentary sovereignty found no acceptance with the Constituent Assembly, so 'credence' fits here. Whereas 'Skepticism' means doubt, 'Counterpart' means equivalent, and 'Contentious' means controversial, which do not fit in this context.
22. B) **'Derogation'** का use होगा क्योंकि "derogation" का अर्थ होता है किसी नियम या कानून से छूट या अपवाद। sentence में कहा गया है कि संसद कानून बना सकती है, लेकिन कोई भी कानून संविधान से छूट (derogation) नहीं हो सकता, इसलिए 'derogation' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Exaltation' का अर्थ है प्रशंसा या महिमा मंडन, 'Rancour' का अर्थ है कटुता या द्वेष, और 'Acknowledgment' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना—ये सब इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Derogation' will be used because it means an exemption or departure from a rule or law. The sentence says Parliament can make laws, but no law can be a derogation from

the Constitution, so 'derogation' fits here. Whereas 'Exaltation' means praise, 'Rancour' means bitterness, and 'Acknowledgment' means recognition, none of which fit this legal context.

23. A) **Brewing** का use होगा क्योंकि "brewing" का अर्थ होता है धीरे-धीरे पनपना या शुरू होना। sentence में कहा गया है कि दिक्कत तब शुरू होती है जब असाधारण शक्ति सामान्य बन जाती है, इसलिए 'trouble starts brewing' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Concluding' का अर्थ है समाप्त होना, 'Capping' का अर्थ है ढकना या सीमा लगाना, और 'Unyielding' का अर्थ है कठोर या अडिग—ये सब इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Brewing' will be used because it means gradually developing or beginning. The sentence says trouble starts when exceptional power becomes the norm, so 'trouble starts brewing' fits correctly. Whereas 'Concluding' means ending, 'Capping' means covering or limiting, and 'Unyielding' means inflexible, none of which fit in this context.
24. D) **Elevated** का use होगा क्योंकि "elevated" का अर्थ होता है ऊँचा उठाना या किसी को उच्च पद/स्थिति देना। sentence में कहा गया है कि हमारे संवैधानिक न्यायालय एक समानांतर विधायिका के स्तर पर पहुँच गए हैं, इसलिए 'elevated' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Abandoned' का अर्थ है छोड़ देना, 'Afflicted' का अर्थ है पीड़ित होना, और 'Deprived' का अर्थ है वंचित करना—ये सब इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Elevated' will be used because it means raised or promoted to a higher position. The sentence says that our constitutional courts have, by practice, been elevated to the status of a parallel legislator, so 'elevated' is correct here. Whereas 'Abandoned' means left, 'Afflicted' means suffering, and 'Deprived' means denied, none of these fit in this context.



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