

Green washing: On the Supreme Court, mining in the Aravallis

The **debate** on what is Aravalli **reveals** **distrust** of govt. on **ecological** issues

The government has been **dealing with** a **firestorm** on the question of mining in the Aravallis. On November 20, the Supreme Court of India had passed an order **prohibiting** fresh mining **leases** in the region until a **Management Plan** for Sustainable Mining (MPSM), under central **supervision**, **was in place**. The **heart** of the controversy **is** that **rampant** mining, **quarrying** and **deforestation** have contributed to groundwater **depletion**, **denuding** the ecological **sanctity** of the region and **worsening** air quality in Delhi and Haryana. While **reluctant to impose** a complete ban on mining — the Court's argument is that it will increase **instances** of "illegal mining" **given** that India's developmental **trajectory** requires an **incessant** supply of stone and minerals — it has **nevertheless** said that except for **government-sanctioned** mining of 'critical minerals', there should be a pause. In doing so, it has **acknowledged** the central **conundrum** of mining in the Aravallis: States have limited **enforcement** capacity and given that this is a source of State revenue, there is a conflict of interest in banning mining. In the last year, the Centre has been actively promoting the Aravalli Green Wall Project. What is **unacknowledged** in this is that **reforestation** cannot, in a predictable way, **compensate** for deforestation. Another intervention by the Court was accepting the recommendations of an expert committee that **proposed** that only **mountains** 100 metres or higher above the 'local relief' **be considered** in the Aravalli range. According to a Forest Survey of India estimate (2010), this would mean that 92% of the hills would be out of that **ambit**. But the Court **deferred** to the Attorney Solicitor General who argued that not using this definition risked reducing the region considered 'Aravalli'. The Court did not reason why it opted for one **interpretation** over the other.

Given that none of this information is in the public **domain**, everything **boils down** to trusting one source over the other. Such a system is **inimical to** environmental policy. What constitutes the Aravallis is a geological and historical question and **contour lines** should not ordinarily **be** controversial; but the conversation reveals the **trust deficit** that the government faces given its generally poor performance in **addressing** air pollution. The government might **cry** itself **hoarse** that this definition of what is and is not 'Aravalli' is specific only to the purposes of deciding mining leases and not, say, on permission for tree cutting, residential leases and agriculture. However, without **transparency**, no **amount** of afforestation or **accusing the Opposition of misinformation** **will** work.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Green washing** (noun) – the dissemination of misleading or deceptive publicity by an organization with the aim of presenting an environmentally responsible public image.
2. **Debate** (noun) – argument, dispute, contention, deliberation, polemic बहस
3. **Distrust** (noun) – scepticism, suspicion, wariness, mistrust, cynicism अविश्वास
4. **Ecological** (adjective) – environmental, bionomic, green, organic, conservational पारिस्थितिक
5. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – to take action to solve a problem or handle a situation से निपटना
6. **Firestorm** (noun) – outburst, furore, uproar, explosion, tempest कड़ा विरोध / हंगामा
7. **Prohibit** (verb) – ban, forbid, interdict, proscribe, restrain निषेध करना
8. **Leases** (noun) – rental, charter, tenure, contract, agreement पट्टा
9. **Supervision** (noun) – oversight, surveillance, administration, stewardship, management देखरेख
10. **In place** (phrase) – established / ready / functioning properly लागू / व्यवस्थित
11. **Rampant** (adjective) – uncontrolled, unrestrained, widespread, epidemic, unchecked अनियंत्रित
12. **Quarrying** (noun) – excavating, mining, extraction, digging, pitting पत्थर निकालना / उत्खनन
13. **Deforestation** (noun) – the large-scale removal or clearing of forests, usually for agriculture, urban development, or logging वनों की कटाई
14. **Depletion** (noun) – reduction, exhaustion, diminution, draining, consumption कमी / रिक्तीकरण
15. **Denude** (verb) – strip, bare, divest, expose, uncover वंचित करना
16. **Sanctity** (noun) – purity, holiness, sacrosanctity, inviolability, divinity पवित्रता
17. **Worsen** (verb) – aggravate, exacerbate, deteriorate, decline, degenerate बदतर होना
18. **Reluctant** (to) (adjective) – unwilling, hesitant, disinclined, loath, averse अनिच्छुक
19. **Impose** (verb) – enforce, inflict, foist, levy, dictate थोपना / लागू करना

20. **Instances** (noun) – examples, occurrences, cases, occasions, incidents उदाहरण / घटनाएं
21. **Given** (preposition) – considering, regarding, in view of, bearing in mind, granting देखते हुए
22. **Trajectory** (noun) – course, path, track, route, orbit पथ
23. **Incessant** (adjective) – continuous, constant, unending, perpetual, unremitting निरंतर
24. **Nevertheless** (adverb) – nonetheless, however, yet, notwithstanding, still फिर भी
25. **Government-sanctioned** (adjective) – approved, authorized, or permitted by the government सरकारी मंजूरी प्राप्त
26. **Critical** (adjective) – crucial, vital, essential, pivotal, indispensable महत्वपूर्ण
27. **Acknowledge** (verb) – recognize, admit, concede, accept, grant स्वीकार करना
28. **Conundrum** (noun) – dilemma, puzzle, enigma, predicament, quandary पहेली / उलझन
29. **Enforcement** (noun) – implementation, execution, administration, compulsion, imposition लागू करना
30. **Unacknowledged** (Adjective) – ignored, unrecognized, unnoted, overlooked, disregarded — जिसे स्वीकार न किया गया हो
31. **Compensate** (for) (verb) – to provide something good to balance or reduce the bad effects of damage or loss क्षतिपूर्ति करना
32. **Propose** (verb) – suggest, advance, submit, propound, tender प्रस्ताव रखना
33. **Ambit** (noun) – scope, range, purview, boundary, periphery सीमा / क्षेत्र
34. **Defer** (verb) – yield, submit, accede, bow, capitulate मान लेना / झुकना
35. **Interpretation** (noun) – explanation, analysis, elucidation, version, reading व्याख्या
36. **Domain** (noun) – realm, sphere, field, arena, territory क्षेत्र
37. **Boil down** (phrasal verb) – to be the main or most important result or part of a situation सार निकलना
38. **Inimical** (to) (adjective) – harmful, hostile, detrimental, adverse, antagonistic हानिकारक / प्रतिकूल
39. **Contour lines** (noun) – lines on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level समोच्च रेखाएं

40. **Trust deficit** (noun) – a situation where there is a lack of trust between two parties
विश्वास की कमी
41. **Address** (verb) – tackle, confront, attend to, handle, deal with संबोधित करना
42. **Cry** (verb) – shout, yell, exclaim, bellow, voice चिल्लाना
43. **Hoarse** (adjective) – husky, raspy, croaky, guttural, throaty कर्कश
44. **Transparency** (noun) – clarity, openness, candor, accountability, pellucidity पारदर्शिता
45. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – to say that someone has done something wrong or illegal आरोप लगाना
46. **Misinformation** (noun) – disinformation, falsehood, deceit, fabrication, lie गलत सूचना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The issue of mining in the Aravalli hills has created major controversy and public debate.
2. On November 20, the Supreme Court stopped new mining leases in the Aravallis until a Sustainable Mining Management Plan is prepared.
3. Rampant mining, quarrying, and deforestation have damaged the ecology of the Aravalli region.
4. These activities have led to groundwater depletion and worsened air pollution in Delhi and Haryana.
5. The Court did not impose a complete mining ban, fearing it could increase illegal mining.
6. It allowed only government-approved mining of “critical minerals” to continue for now.
7. The Court recognised a key problem: States depend on mining revenue and lack strong enforcement capacity.
8. This creates a conflict of interest for State governments in regulating mining strictly.
9. The Centre’s Aravalli Green Wall Project focuses on reforestation, but this cannot fully replace lost forests.
10. The Court accepted an expert committee’s definition that considers only hills 100 metres above local relief as Aravallis.
11. This definition would exclude about 92% of the hills, according to Forest Survey of India data.
12. However, the Court deferred to the government’s argument without clearly explaining its reasoning.
13. Much of the relevant information is not publicly available, forcing people to trust one authority over another.
14. This lack of transparency weakens environmental policymaking and deepens public distrust of the government.
15. Without openness and clarity, afforestation claims or blaming the Opposition will not restore credibility or protect the Aravallis.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred about the relationship between State governments and mining regulation in the Aravallis?** [\[Editorial page\]](#)
 - A. States prefer illegal mining over regulated mining for higher profits
 - B. States face a conflict between environmental protection and revenue interests
 - C. States lack any legal authority to restrict mining activities
 - D. States uniformly oppose central supervision of mining policies
2. **The author's discussion of differing definitions of the Aravallis mainly highlights which broader concern?**
 - A. Geological classification is inherently subjective
 - B. Environmental disputes are best resolved by expert committees alone
 - C. Policy decisions without transparency erode public trust
 - D. Judicial caution often delays environmental protection
3. **The Supreme Court's reluctance to impose a complete ban on mining in the Aravallis most strongly suggests which of the following concerns?**
 - A. Mining is environmentally harmless if properly regulated
 - B. A total ban could unintentionally fuel illegal mining activities
 - C. State governments lack the authority to regulate mining
 - D. Judicial intervention in environmental matters is ineffective
4. **The passage implies that reforestation efforts like the Aravalli Green Wall Project are insufficient primarily because:**
 - A. They are poorly funded and lack public support
 - B. They focus more on symbolism than scientific grounding
 - C. Reforestation cannot reliably restore complex ecological loss
 - D. They divert attention from urban pollution sources
5. **The author's criticism of the Court's acceptance of a particular definition of the Aravallis suggests that the real problem lies in:**
 - A. Scientific disagreement among experts
 - B. Excessive judicial reliance on legal authorities
 - C. Lack of public access to underlying data and reasoning
 - D. Overestimation of environmental damage
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: FESTIVITY**
 - A. Silence
 - B. Argument
 - C. Disappointment
 - D. Celebration
7. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Recalcitrance**
 - A. Defiance
 - B. Compliance
 - C. Resistance
 - D. Rebellion
8. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
By the skin of one's teeth
 - A. With deceptive appearance

- B. With the barest possible margin
C. Through inherited privilege
D. With false humility
9. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Hang fire
A. Delay taking action or making a decision
B. Create urgency
C. Withdraw support
D. Complete a task early
10. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Evanescent
A. Ephemeral
B. Transient
C. Enduring
D. Fleeting
11. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Extirpate
A. Exterminate
B. Establish
C. Uproot
D. Eradicate
12. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'The use of trickery to achieve a political or financial goal'.**
A. Diplomacy
B. Chicanery
C. Bribery
D. Propaganda
13. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'One who eats human flesh'**
A. Cannibal
B. Herbivore
C. Carnivore
D. Omnivore
14. **Spot the correct spelling of the ear-nose-throat specialty**
A. Otorhinolarynglogy
B. Otorhinolaryngology
C. Otorhinolariyngology
D. Otorhinolarygology
15. **Select the correct option:**
The architect argued that aesthetics should not be subordinated ____ functionality
A. at
B. for
C. to

D. with

16. **Select the correct option:**

If the security protocol ____ breached, the system alerts administrators instantly.

A. were

B. is

C. has

D. had been

17. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

Little did the committee knew (1)/ about the hidden liabilities (2)/ when it approved the merger (3)/ late last quarter. (4)/

A. (1)

B. (2)

C. (3)

D. (4)

18. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

(1) All that is needed for the bill to pass (1) are a simple majority (2) and a signature from the presiding officer (3) to certify the vote. (4)

A. (1)

B. (2)

C. (3)

D. (4)

19. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**

She insisted that she **comes with us**.

A. came with us

B. should come with us

C. is coming with us

D. has to come with us

20. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**

He **is good in** mathematics.

A. is better in

B. is good at

C. is good for

D. is best at

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 National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has ____ (1) ____ a tender to hire a consultant for a ____ (2) ____ study on a proposed highway connecting Tronica City to the under-construction Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad Expressway, an official said on Friday. The move aims to ____ (3) ____ traffic congestion in the National Capital Region (NCR) by studying potential problems on the proposed 65-kilometre-long highway. According to officials, a detailed project report (DPR) is expected to be ready by April next year, once the work is ____ (4) _____. The study would involve identifying pedestrian crossings, car running speed, traffic flow problems, any congestion points and solutions to these problems by

constructing bridges or underpasses. The highway is part of the broader Delhi decongestion plan announced by Chief Minister Rekha Gupta following a high-level meeting with Union Transport Minister Nitin Gadkari in June. The proposed corridor is the longest _____ (5) _____ the projects approved during that meeting.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. float
 - B. floating
 - C. floats
 - D. floated
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. futility
 - B. misfortune
 - C. feasibility
 - D. deprive
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. tribulation
 - B. incompetence
 - C. tenacious
 - D. ease
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. awarded
 - B. award
 - C. awarding
 - D. awards
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. within
 - B. between
 - C. despite
 - D. among

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) States face a conflict between environmental protection and revenue interests**
 The passage explicitly notes that mining is a source of State revenue and that States have limited enforcement capacity, creating a conflict of interest when it comes to banning or tightly regulating mining.
 Why the other options are incorrect:
 A exaggerates the argument; preference for illegality is not stated.
 C is incorrect because the issue is enforcement, not authority.
 D is not supported; opposition is not described as uniform or explicit.
2. **C) Policy decisions without transparency erode public trust.**
 The author repeatedly emphasizes that decisions are being made without public access to data or reasoning, forcing citizens to trust one authority over another, which undermines confidence in environmental policy.
 Why the other options are incorrect:
 A is contradicted by the claim that contour lines should not be controversial.
 B is not endorsed; expert input is shown as contested and opaque.
 D is partially implied but not the central thrust of the argument.
3. **B) A total ban could unintentionally fuel illegal mining activities.**
 The Court explicitly links a complete ban with the risk of increasing illegal mining, given India's continued demand for minerals.
 Why the other options are incorrect:
 A contradicts the Court's acknowledgment of ecological damage.
 C is incorrect because the issue is enforcement capacity, not authority.
 D is not implied; the Court actively intervenes through regulation and committees.
4. **C) Reforestation cannot reliably restore complex ecological loss**
 The author stresses that reforestation cannot predictably compensate for deforestation, implying ecological loss is irreversible or complex.
 Why the other options are incorrect:
 A is not discussed anywhere in the passage.
 B is implied only indirectly; the core issue is ecological limitation.
 D is unrelated to the argument about compensating deforestation.
5. **C) Lack of public access to underlying data and reasoning**
 The passage emphasizes that information is not in the public domain, forcing reliance on competing claims, which undermines environmental governance.
 Why the other options are incorrect:
 A is secondary; the concern is opacity, not disagreement.
 B is implied but not the central critique.
 D is incorrect as the author accepts the severity of ecological harm.

6. D) **Festivity** (noun) – Celebration, merriment, rejoicing, jubilation, gaiety उत्सव, खुशी का अवसर
 Synonym: **Celebration** (noun) – An occasion of joy, festivity, or special observance उत्सव, समारोह
- **Silence** (noun) – Absence of sound or speech मौन
 - **Argument** (noun) – A verbal disagreement or dispute बहस
 - **Disappointment** (noun) – Sadness caused by unmet expectations निराशा
7. B) **Recalcitrance** (noun) – Stubborn resistance to authority or control; obstinate disobedience. हठ / अवज्ञा
 Antonym: **Compliance** (noun) – Willingness to obey rules, orders, or requests; cooperation. आज्ञापालन / अनुपालन
- **Defiance** (noun) – Open resistance or disobedience. विरोध / अवज्ञा
 - **Resistance** (noun) – Refusal to accept or comply. प्रतिरोध
 - **Rebellion** (noun) – Open or violent opposition to authority. विद्रोह
8. B) **By the skin of one's teeth** (idiom) – With the barest possible margin बहुत ही कम अंतर से / बाल-बाल बचना
9. A) **Hang fire** (idiom) – Delay taking action or making a decision कार्रवाई या निर्णय लेने में देरी करना
10. C) **Evanescence** (adjective) – Fleeting, short-lived, momentary, temporary, transitory. क्षणभंगुर
 Antonym: **Enduring** (adjective) – Lasting, permanent, durable, continuing. स्थायी
- **Ephemeral** (adjective) – Short-lived, transient, momentary, passing. क्षणिक
 - **Transient** (adjective) – Temporary, brief, short-term, fleeting. अस्थायी
 - **Fleeting** (adjective) – Passing quickly, brief, short-lived. क्षणिक
11. B) **Extirpate** (verb) – Destroy completely, eradicate, wipe out, eliminate, exterminate. पूर्णतः नष्ट करना
 Antonym: **Establish** (verb) – Set up, found, create, institute, start. स्थापित करना
- **Exterminate** (verb) – Kill or destroy completely, annihilate, eradicate. समाप्त करना
 - **Uproot** (verb) – Pull out by the roots, remove completely. जड़ से उखाड़ना
 - **Eradicate** (verb) – Eliminate or destroy completely. मिटा देना
12. B) **Chicanery** (noun) – the use of trickery to achieve a political or financial goal छलकपट, धूर्तता
- **Diplomacy** (noun) – the art of dealing with people in a sensitive and tactful way कूटनीति
 - **Bribery** (noun) – offering money or gifts to influence someone रिश्वतखोरी
 - **Propaganda** (noun) – biased information used to influence public opinion प्रचार/दुष्प्रचार
13. A) **Cannibal** (noun) – One who eats human flesh मानव मांस खाने वाला
- **Herbivore** (noun) – an animal that feeds on plants शाकाहारी
 - **Carnivore** (noun) – an animal that feeds on other animals मांसाहारी
 - **Omnivore** (noun) – an animal that eats both plants and animals सर्वाहारी

14. B) The correct spelling of '**Otorhinolaryngology**' is Otorhinolaryngology, which refers to the medical specialty dealing with diseases of the ear, nose, and throat (ENT). कान-नाक-गला रोगों का चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञता क्षेत्र
15. C) '**to**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preposition 'subordinated to' का अर्थ होता है "किसी चीज़ के अधीन करना"। यहाँ वाक्य में यह बताया जा रहा है कि सौंदर्यशास्त्र (aesthetics) को कार्यक्षमता (functionality) के अधीन नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए "to" सही preposition है।

In English

The verb "subordinate" is always followed by the preposition "to."

"Subordinated to" means to place something under the authority, importance, or control of another.

Here, the sentence conveys that aesthetics should not be made secondary to functionality.

Therefore, "to" is the most appropriate and grammatically correct choice.

Other Options Analysis

- at → Does not collocate with subordinated and does not convey hierarchy or control.
 - for → Suggests purpose or benefit, which is not the intended meaning here.
 - with → Implies association or combination, not subordination or hierarchy.
16. B) '**is**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य एक सामान्य सत्य या habitual action को दर्शा रहा है — अर्थात् जब भी सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल भंग होता है, सिस्टम तुरंत प्रशासकों को सचेत करता है। यहाँ Present Simple Tense उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह एक स्वचालित प्रक्रिया या नियम की बात कर रहा है।

In English

"Is" is used because the sentence states a general truth or routine process.

It follows the zero conditional pattern (If + present simple, present simple), which is used for automatic or factual results.

Hence, "If the security protocol is breached, the system alerts administrators instantly" is grammatically correct.

Other Option Analysis

- were → Used for hypothetical or unreal conditions, which is not the case here.
 - has → Grammatically incomplete; it would require a past participle (has been breached).
 - had been → Refers to a past condition and does not fit a general or habitual action.
17. A) '**knew**' के बदले '**know**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'did' के बाद Verb हमेशा Base Form में आता है। यहाँ 'did' पहले से Past Tense दर्शा रहा है, इसलिए Main Verb 'know' अपने मूल रूप में रहेगा; जैसे— Little did he know what awaited him.

In English

The sentence begins with "Little", which is a negative adverb.

- When a sentence starts with a negative adverb, it follows inversion.
- In inversion, we use auxiliary verb + subject + base form of main verb.
- "Did" is an auxiliary verb used for the past tense.
- When did is used, the main verb must be in its base form, not past form.

Correct sentence:

"Little did the committee know about the hidden liabilities when it approved the merger late last quarter."

18. B) 'are' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'All that is needed for the bill to pass' एक Singular idea को दर्शा रहा है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular होना चाहिए।

In English

- The real subject of the sentence is:
- "All that is needed for the bill to pass"
- This expression refers to one complete requirement (a single idea), even though it mentions more than one item later.
- When "All that + singular idea" is used as a subject, it is treated as singular.
- Therefore, the verb must also be singular.
- Correct sentence:

"All that is needed for the bill to pass is a simple majority and a signature from the presiding officer to certify the vote."

19. B) '**should come with us**' प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'insist that' के बाद Subjunctive Mood का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसमें Verb का base form (come) बिना 's' या 'es' के आता है; जैसे— The teacher insisted that he study harder.

The verb "insist" is followed by a that-clause.

After "insist that", English uses the subjunctive mood.

In the subjunctive mood:

- The verb appears in its base form.
- No 's' or 'es' is added with singular subjects.
- Often "should + base verb" is used, especially in formal or exam English.

Other Option Analysis

1) came with us Normal past tense; does not follow the subjunctive rule.

3) is coming with us Present continuous; incorrect structure after "insisted that".

4) has to come with us Changes meaning; expresses compulsion, not insist

20. B) 'is good at' के बदले '**is good in**' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि किसी विषय या कौशल में निपुणता दर्शाने के लिए 'good at' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— She is good at dancing.

The adjective "good" is followed by the preposition "at" when we talk about skill, ability, or proficiency.

"Good in" is grammatically incorrect when referring to skills or subjects.

The correct collocation is good at + subject/activity.

Correct sentence:

"He is good at mathematics."

Other Option Analysis

1) is better in → Comparative form changes the meaning.

3) is good for → Used to show benefit, not skill.

4) is best at → Superlative form; changes meaning.

21. D) '**Floated**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sentence present perfect tense ("has _____ a tender") में है। Present perfect tense में हमेशा past participle form आता है, और 'float' का past participle है floated। इसके अलावा, English में official phrase "has floated a tender" का अर्थ

होता है कि किसी संगठन ने आधिकारिक रूप से निविदा जारी की है। इसलिए यह contextually और grammatically दोनों तरह से सही है।

- 'Floated' will be used because the sentence is in present perfect tense ("has ____ a tender"), which requires the past participle form. The past participle of "float" is "floated." Also, the idiomatic phrase in English is "float a tender," meaning to issue/announce a tender officially. Thus, "has floated a tender" is both grammatically correct and contextually appropriate.

22. C) '**Feasibility**' का use होगा क्योंकि "feasibility study" का अर्थ होता है किसी परियोजना की संभाव्यता और व्यावहारिकता की जाँच करना। Sentence में proposed highway की practical possibility जाँचने की बात की जा रही है, इसलिए 'feasibility' सही है। जबकि 'Futility' का अर्थ है निरर्थकता, 'Misfortune' का अर्थ है दुर्भाग्य, और 'Deprive' का अर्थ है वंचित करना—ये तीनों इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Feasibility' will be used because "feasibility study" means assessing the practicality and possibility of a project. The sentence is about examining the proposed highway's practical aspects, so 'feasibility' is correct. Whereas 'Futility' means uselessness, 'Misfortune' means bad luck, and 'Deprive' means to take away—none of these fit the context here.

23. D) '**Ease**' का use होगा क्योंकि "ease traffic congestion" का अर्थ है यातायात जाम को कम करना / to reduce congestion। Sentence में proposed highway का मकसद जाम को कम करना है, इसलिए 'ease' सही है। जबकि 'Tribulation' का अर्थ है कष्ट या कठिनाई, 'Incompetence' का अर्थ है अयोग्यता, और 'Tenacious' का अर्थ है दृढ़ या जिद्दी—ये तीनों इस context में fit नहीं होते।

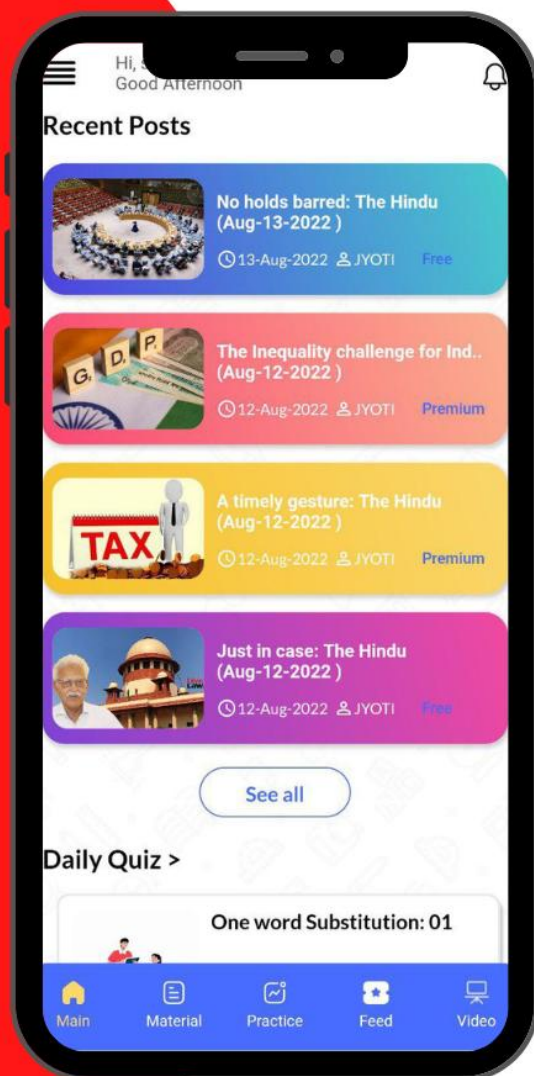
- 'Ease' will be used because "ease traffic congestion" means to reduce or lessen traffic problems. The sentence clearly talks about reducing congestion in NCR, so 'ease' is correct. Whereas 'Tribulation' means suffering, 'Incompetence' means lack of ability, and 'Tenacious' means stubborn or persistent—none of these make sense in this context.

24. A) '**Awarded**' का use होगा क्योंकि "is awarded" passive voice structure है, जिसका अर्थ होता है काम किसी को सौंपा जाना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि DPR तैयार होगी जब काम सौंपा जाएगा, इसलिए 'awarded' सही है। जबकि 'Award' verb का base form है, 'Awarding' continuous form है, और 'Awards' simple present है—ये सभी इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Awarded' will be used because "is awarded" is a passive structure, meaning the work is given or assigned. The sentence mentions that the DPR will be ready once the work is given, making 'awarded' correct. Whereas 'Award' is a base form, 'Awarding' is continuous/gerund form, and 'Awards' is simple present, none of which fit this context.

25. D) '**Among**' का use होगा क्योंकि "among the projects" का अर्थ है स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में से। Sentence में यह बताया जा रहा है कि proposed corridor उन सभी projects में सबसे लंबा है, इसलिए 'among' सही है। जबकि 'Within' का अर्थ है "के अंदर," 'Between' केवल दो के लिए use होता है, और 'Despite' का अर्थ है "के बावजूद," जो यहाँ context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Among' will be used because "among the projects" means out of the group of projects. The sentence highlights that this proposed corridor is the longest of all the projects, so 'among' is correct. Whereas 'Within' means inside, 'Between' is used for two, and 'Despite' means in spite of—all of which do not fit here.



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