

## Tools may be neutral, leadership never truly is

**Automation** has quietly **slipped** into our everyday work lives. It schedules our meetings, screens our CVs, tracks our **productivity**, **predicts** our sales, and increasingly tells us what decision might be ‘best.’ Somewhere along this **rapid** adoption, a **convenient narrative** emerged: the system decided, the **algorithm flagged** it, technology made it **inevitable**.

That narrative is comforting — and dangerous. **Automation**, by itself, **is neutral**. It has no **intent**, no **values**, no **moral compass**. **Leadership**, on the other hand, **is** never neutral. Every **decision** to adopt automation, to **deploy** it **hastily** or thoughtfully, to use it as an enabler or as a **shield**, **reflects** human choices. Technology does not **absolve** responsibility; it **merely exposes** how leaders choose to **wield** power.

In Indian organisations today, automation is often sold as **efficiency at scale**. Faster processes. Fewer errors. Leaner teams. These benefits are real. But **what** often goes **unspoken** **is** the leadership mindset **driving** these transformations. When automation becomes a shortcut to avoid difficult conversations — about training, inclusion, workload, or **humane** timelines — it stops being progress and starts becoming a quiet **abdication** of responsibility.

Consider automated performance dashboards. They promise **objectivity**, yet they are built on **parameters** chosen by people. What gets measured is what leadership values. If **empathy**, **collaboration**, or long-term learning do not fit neatly into a spreadsheet, they risk being ignored altogether. When an employee is **labelled** ‘underperforming’ by a system, the real question is not whether the data is accurate, but whether leaders are willing to look beyond it.

Automation also reveals leadership courage — or the lack of it. It is easy to hide behind tools when decisions become unpopular. ‘The system doesn’t allow exceptions.’ ‘Policy is **automated**.’ These phrases **sound** procedural, but they are deeply personal choices **disguised** as **inevitability**. Strong leadership is not about **resisting** automation; it is about standing **accountable** even when technology is involved. In a country like India, where work is deeply tied to **dignity** and **livelihood**, this **accountability** matters even more. **Automation** can either **widen inequities** or **bridge** them. It can **empower** first-generation professionals with access to opportunities — or silently exclude them through biased data and **rigid** filters. The difference lies not in the code, but in the **conscience** of those approving it. The most effective leaders I have observed do not treat automation as an authority. They treat it as an assistant. They ask uncomfortable questions: Who benefits? Who is left out? What assumptions are we hardcoding into this system? And most importantly — what responsibility remains ours, even after the tool is deployed?

**Leadership** in the age of automation **demands** **humility**. It requires admitting that not everything valuable can be automated, quantified, or **optimised**. Trust, judgement, and **ethical** clarity still belong

**firmly** in human hands. Automation may be neutral. But leadership never is. And in trying times, technology does not define the culture of an organisation — leaders do.

**[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Automation** (noun) – robotics, mechanization, computerization, technization, industrialization स्वचालन
2. **Slip** (verb) – sneak, glide, creep, slide, drift चुपके से आना
3. **Productivity** (noun) – efficiency, output, yield, capacity, fecundity उत्पादकता
4. **Predict** (verb) – forecast, foresee, augur, portend, anticipate भविष्यवाणी करना
5. **Rapid** (adjective) – swift, quick, brisk, hurried, fleet तीव्र
6. **Convenient** (adjective) – advantageous, suitable, expedient, handy, opportunistic सुविधाजनक
7. **Narrative** (noun) – account, chronicle, story, portrayal, reportage वृत्तांत
8. **Algorithm** (noun) – procedure, calculation, formula, set of rules, logic कलन विधि
9. **Flag** (verb) – signal, indicate, mark, identify, highlight चिन्हित करना
10. **Inevitable** (adjective) – unavoidable, inescapable, certain, fated, inexorable अपरिहार्य
11. **Neutral** (adjective) – impartial, unbiased, objective, disinterested, non-partisan निष्पक्ष
12. **Intent** (noun) – purpose, motive, objective, aim, design इरादा
13. **Moral compass** (noun) – an inner sense of right and wrong that guides a person's behavior नैतिक दिशा-निर्देश
14. **Deploy** (verb) – station, position, install, utilize, distribute तैनात करना
15. **Hastily** (adverb) – hurriedly, rashly, impulsively, recklessly, precipitately जल्दबाजी में
16. **Shield** (noun) – protection, buffer, screen, guard, defense ढाल
17. **Reflect** (verb) – mirror, manifest, indicate, represent, demonstrate दर्शाना
18. **Absolve** (verb) – exonerate, exculpate, acquit, pardon, vindicate दोषमुक्त करना
19. **Merely** (adverb) – purely, simply, only, just, solely केवल
20. **Expose** (verb) – reveal, uncover, disclose, unveil, debunk बेनकाब करना
21. **Wield** (verb) – exert, exercise, brandish, employ, handle उपयोग करना
22. **Efficiency** (noun) – competence, efficacy, proficiency, adeptness, productivity कार्यकुशलता

23. **At scale** (phrase) – refers to doing something in a large volume or on a massive level बड़े पैमाने पर

24. **Unspoken** (adjective) – tacit, implicit, unstated, unexpressed, silent अनकहा

25. **Drive** (verb) – propel, impel, motivate, trigger, push प्रेरित करना

26. **Humane** (adjective) – compassionate, benevolent, kind, merciful, altruistic मानवीय

27. **Abdication** (noun) – renunciation, resignation, abandonment, surrender, relinquishment त्याग

28. **Objectivity** (noun) – neutrality, fairness, impartiality, detachment, justice निष्पक्षता

29. **Parameter** (noun) – criterion, factor, specification, guideline, limit मानक

30. **Empathy** (noun) – compassion, understanding, sensitivity, affinity, rapport सहानुभूति

31. **Collaboration** (noun) – cooperation, alliance, partnership, synergy, association सहयोग

32. **Label** (verb) – categorize, classify, tag, characterize, designate चिन्हित करना

33. **Automated** (adjective) – robotic, programmed, computerized, mechanical, unmanned स्वचालित

34. **Sound** (verb) – appear, seem, resonate, echo, suggest प्रतीत होना

35. **Disguised** (adjective) – cloaked, masked, concealed, shrouded, camouflaged प्रचण्डन

36. **Inevitability** (noun) – certainty, necessity, fatedness, unavoidability, compulsion अनिवार्यता

37. **Resist** (verb) – oppose, withstand, defy, thwart, confront विरोध करना

38. **Accountable** (adjective) – responsible, liable, answerable, amenable, obligated जवाबदेह

39. **Dignity** (noun) – self-respect, honor, stature, grace, nobility गरिमा

40. **Livelihood** (noun) – subsistence, sustenance, income, occupation, bread and butter आजीविका

41. **Accountability** (noun) – responsibility, answerability, liability, culpability, obligation जवाबदेही

42. **Widen** (verb) – broaden, expand, enlarge, distend, dilate बढ़ाना

43. **Inequity** (noun) – injustice, unfairness, disparity, bias, prejudice अन्याय

44. **Empower** (verb) – authorize, enable, emancipate, permit, entitle सशक्त बनाना

45. **Rigid** (adjective) – stiff, inflexible, stringent, unyielding, austere कठोर

46. **Conscience** (noun) – morals, principles, ethics, inner voice, integrity अंतरात्मा

47. **Humility** (noun) – modesty, meekness, diffidence, unpretentiousness, lowness विनम्रता

48. **Optimise** (verb) – maximize, refine, improve, polish, perfect अनुकूलतम बनाना

49. **Ethical** (adjective) – moral, principled, righteous, virtuous, honorable नैतिक

50. **Firmly** (adverb) – securely, resolutely, steadfastly, staunchly, solidly मजबूती

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Automation has become deeply integrated into daily work life, handling tasks like scheduling, screening, tracking, and decision support.
2. A common belief has emerged that outcomes are driven by systems and algorithms rather than people.
3. This belief is misleading and risky because it shifts responsibility away from human decision-makers.
4. Technology and automation are neutral tools without intent, values, or moral judgement.
5. Leadership, however, is never neutral because it involves conscious human choices.
6. Decisions about how and why automation is adopted reflect leadership priorities and ethics.
7. Automation is often promoted in organisations as a path to efficiency, speed, and cost reduction.
8. Problems arise when leaders use automation to avoid difficult human issues like training, fairness, and workload balance.
9. Performance dashboards and automated metrics appear objective but are based on human-selected parameters.
10. What gets measured in automated systems reveals what leadership truly values.
11. Important qualities like empathy, collaboration, and long-term growth may be ignored if they are not easily measurable.
12. Leaders sometimes hide behind automated rules and policies to avoid accountability for tough decisions.
13. In contexts where jobs are tied to dignity and survival, leadership accountability in automation choices is especially critical.
14. Automation can either expand opportunity or deepen inequality depending on how leaders design and apply it.
15. Good leadership treats automation as a support tool, not an authority, and retains human responsibility, ethical judgement, and cultural direction.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which conclusion can best be inferred about the author's view of automation in leadership?**
  - A. Automation should replace most human leadership decisions entirely [Editorial page]
  - B. Automation is useful but cannot replace ethical human judgement
  - C. Automation creates fairness automatically in every organisation
  - D. Automation reduces responsibility for leaders over time
2. **What does the author imply when saying automation can become a “quiet abdication of responsibility”?**
  - A. Leaders may use technology to avoid difficult human decisions
  - B. Technology silently improves organisational discipline always
  - C. Employees prefer automated systems over human supervisors
  - D. Automation removes the need for performance discussions
3. **What deeper message does the author convey about performance dashboards and metrics?**
  - A. Data tools always capture full employee contribution clearly
  - B. Metrics reflect leadership priorities more than reality
  - C. Dashboards eliminate bias in performance evaluation
  - D. Measurement systems are more humane than managers
4. **From the passage, what can be inferred about the author's concern regarding automation in Indian organisations?**
  - A. Automation mainly creates technical complexity for managers
  - B. Automation may affect dignity and fairness in employment decisions
  - C. Automation increases profit but reduces workplace speed
  - D. Automation is culturally unsuitable for Indian workplaces
5. **What does the author most strongly suggest about courageous leadership in automated environments?**
  - A. Courage means strictly following automated policy outputs
  - B. Courage means delaying automation wherever possible
  - C. Courage means remaining accountable despite tool decisions
  - D. Courage means allowing systems to make final judgments
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
 Exhilarating  
 A. Turbulent  
 B. Rapturous  
 C. Incongruent  
 D. Tedious
7. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word “Dilute.”**
  - A. Amplify
  - B. Solidify
  - C. Undermine
  - D. Intensify
8. **Select the meaning of the given highlighted phrasal verb.**  
 The company will soon **roll out** its latest software version.
  - A. Withdraw
  - B. Revoke

C. Launch  
D. Cancel

9. **Select the meaning of the given highlighted phrasal verb.**  
She managed to rustle up a meal in just ten minutes.  
A. Delay  
B. Whip up  
C. Postpone  
D. Defer

10. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**  
The farmers faced **adverse** weather conditions this year.  
A. Beneficial  
B. Detrimental  
C. Harmful  
D. Damaging

11. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**  
After the defeat, the soldiers were overcome with **malaise**.  
A. Contentment  
B. Melancholy  
C. Restlessness  
D. Angst

12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A thing fit to eat.  
A. Edible  
B. Uneatable  
C. Unpalatable  
D. Toxic

13. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**  
Please put a **cushan** on the chair.  
A. cushen  
B. cushion  
C. cushan  
D. cushian

14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
This saree was bought by my son on the occasion of my birthday.  
A. My son has bought the saree on the occasion of my birthday.  
B. My son has bought this saree on the occasion of my birthday.  
C. My son had bought this saree on the occasion of my birthday.  
D. My son bought this saree on the occasion of my birthday.

15. **Select the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blank**  
The desert was devoid \_\_\_\_\_ any vegetation, stretching endlessly with nothing but sand in sight.  
A. To  
B. Of  
C. For

D. On

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

During tough times, she had to lean \_\_\_\_\_ her close friends, choosing to depend, rely, rest on, trust, and count on them for emotional support and guidance.

- A. Up
- B. On
- C. For
- D. About

**17. Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**

The ancient **patera** was discovered near the temple ruins.

- A. The curator displayed a silver patera in the medieval cluster of unciae. Inside Syria.
- B. The historian cited a patera in a Latin votive inscription.
- C. The botanist examined the patera of the lotus leaf.
- D. The archaeologist cataloged a bronze patera for libation.

**18. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Ramgopal is having a very big house in Mumbai

- A. have
- B. has
- C. having
- D. were having

**19. Q. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A. It was a marked success for Afghanistan as they defended a relatively under-par total, their four-pronged spin attack putting the stop on Pakistan by weaving a net through the middle overs and making things uncomfortable.
- B. Pakistan suffered their first defeat of the ongoing tri-series against UAE and Afghanistan, as they fell 18 runs short during their chase against Afghanistan in Sharjah.
- C. However, during a series where the fielding has already been under the microscope after Haris Rauf's earlier explosion during a press conference, Pakistan not being up to the mark was noticed by fans.
- D. In an 18-run loss, Afghanistan were in cruise control after having Pakistan down 82/6 during their chase.

- A. C, D, A, B
- B. B, A, D, C
- C. B, C, D, A
- D. A, B, C, D

**20. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

The teacher was tense(A)/when he entered(B)/the class which comprised of(C)/a hundred students. (D)

- A. The teacher was tense
- B. when he entered
- C. the class which comprised of

D. a hundred students.

### Comprehension

In recent years, central banks across the world have adopted unconventional monetary policies in response to prolonged economic uncertainty. While such measures were initially intended to (1) liquidity in the financial system, their long-term implications remain a subject of debate. Critics argue that excessive intervention may (2) market efficiency and distort risk assessment, while supporters contend that these policies are necessary to (3) economic recovery. Moreover, the effectiveness of monetary easing often depends on how financial institutions (4) credit to productive sectors. Therefore, policymakers must strike a careful balance so that short-term stabilization does not (5) financial discipline

**21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No.1**

- A. inject
- B. withdraw
- C. restrict
- D. curtail

**22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No.2**

- A. enhance
- B. undermine
- C. regulate
- D. stabilize

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

- A. accelerate
- B. impede
- C. restrain
- D. reverse

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

- A. allocate
- B. accumulate
- C. conceal
- D. recover

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

- A. promote
- B. ensure
- C. erode
- D. reinforce

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

**1. B) Automation is useful but cannot replace ethical human judgement**

The passage repeatedly stresses that automation is neutral while leadership is value-driven. The author argues that responsibility, ethics, and judgement must remain with leaders, showing automation is supportive — not a substitute.

A is incorrect because the author rejects total dependence on automation.

C is incorrect because bias and exclusion risks are highlighted.

D is incorrect because the text says responsibility remains human.

**2. A) Leaders may use technology to avoid difficult human decisions**

The passage suggests some leaders hide behind automated systems to avoid conversations about fairness, training, or workload. This implies avoidance of accountability — not improvement.

B is incorrect because the tone is cautionary, not celebratory.

C is incorrect because employee preference is never claimed.

D is incorrect because the author says leaders must still engage beyond data.

**3. B) Metrics reflect leadership priorities more than reality**

The passage states that what gets measured reflects what leadership values. Qualities like empathy or collaboration may be ignored if not measurable — showing metrics mirror priorities, not total truth.

A is incorrect because limits of measurement are emphasized.

C is incorrect because bias can exist in chosen parameters.

D is incorrect because human judgement is presented as essential.

**4. B) Automation may affect dignity and fairness in employment decisions**

The author links automation with dignity, livelihood, inequity, and exclusion, especially in the Indian context. This shows concern about fairness and human impact — not technical difficulty or cultural mismatch. The passage never claims automation slows work or is unsuitable for India.

**5. C) Courage means remaining accountable despite tool decisions**

The text emphasizes that strong leaders do not hide behind systems and remain answerable for outcomes even when technology is involved. It does not recommend blind compliance, delay of automation, or full surrender of judgment to systems.

**6. B) Exhilarating (adjective) – Thrilling, exciting, invigorating, energizing. रोमांचकारी**

Synonym: **Rapturous** (adjective) – Extremely joyful, ecstatic, thrilling. अत्यंत उत्साहपूर्ण

- **Turbulent** (adjective) – Disorderly, chaotic. अशांत

- **Incongruent** (adjective) – Not matching, inconsistent. असंगत

- **Tedious** (adjective) – Boring, monotonous. उबाऊ

**7. C) Dilute (verb) – Weaken, reduce, diminish, water down, lessen. कमजोर करना / पतला**

करना

**Synonym:** **Undermine** (verb) – To weaken or damage gradually. कमज़ोर करना / हानि पहुँचाना

- **Solidify** – To make firm or hard. ठोस बनाना
- **Amplify** – To increase in size or volume. बढ़ाना
- **Intensify** – To make stronger. तीव्र करना

8. C) **Roll out** (phrasal verb) – launch, introduce, implement, deploy, unveil लागू करना

**Synonym:** **Launch** (verb) – begin or introduce (शुरू करना)

- **Withdraw** (verb) – take back (वापस लेना)
- **Revoke** (verb) – officially cancel (निरस्त करना)
- **Cancel** (verb) – call off (रद्द करना)

9. B) **Rustle up** (phrasal verb) – prepare quickly, whip up, throw together, knock together, put together (जल्दी बना लेना)

**Synonym:** **Whip up** (verb) – To make quickly, especially food (फटाफट तैयार करना)

- **Delay** (verb) – Postpone, make late (देरी करना)
- **Postpone** (verb) – To put off until later (स्थगित करना)
- **Defer** (verb) – To delay, put off (टालना)

10. A) **Adverse** (adjective) – unfavourable, harmful, damaging, negative, detrimental प्रतिकूल

**Antonym:** **Beneficial** (adjective) – helpful, useful, advantageous, favorable, profitable.

लाभकारी

- **Detrimental** (adjective) – harmful, damaging, injurious. हानिकारक
- **Harmful** (adjective) – dangerous, injurious, unsafe. हानिकारक
- **Damaging** (adjective) – destructive, hurtful, injurious. हानिप्रद

11. A) **Malaise** (noun) – Unease, dissatisfaction, melancholy, angst, restlessness. बेचैनी

**Antonym:** **Contentment** (noun) – Satisfaction, fulfillment, serenity, happiness. संतोष

- **Melancholy** (noun) – Sadness, gloom, dejection, sorrow. उदासी
- **Restlessness** (noun) – Impatience, agitation, uneasiness, disquiet. बेचैनी
- **Angst** (noun) – Anxiety, dread, worry, apprehension. चिंता

12. A) **Edible** (adjective) – Fit to be eaten. खाने योग्य

- **Uneatable** (adjective) – Not fit to be eaten. न खाने योग्य
- **Unpalatable** (adjective) – Not pleasant to taste. अरुचिकर
- **Toxic** (adjective) – Poisonous. विषैला

13. B) The correct spelling of 'cushan' is '**cushion**' which means "a soft support, buffer, safeguard" गुंजाइश / गद्दी।

14. D) **My son bought this saree on the occasion of my birthday**

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। Passive वाक्य में "This saree" Subject है, "was bought" Verb (Past Simple Passive) है और "by

"my son" Agent है। Active में बदलने पर, "My son" Subject बन गया है, "bought" Verb (Past Simple Active) में बदल गया है, और "this saree" Object है।

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object in the active sentence. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, maintaining the correct tense.

In the given sentence, "This saree" (Subject), "was bought" (Verb in Past Simple Passive), and "by my son" (Agent) are transformed in the active voice as "My son" (Subject), "bought" (Verb in Past Simple Active), and "this saree" (Object).

15. B) 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'devoid' के बाद हमेशा 'of' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह एक निश्चित prepositional phrase है, जो अभाव को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होती है; जैसे— The room was devoid of furniture.

- 'of' will be used because 'devoid' is always followed by 'of.' It is a fixed prepositional phrase used to indicate a lack or absence; Like— The room was devoid of furniture.

16. B) 'On' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "lean on" का अर्थ होता है किसी पर निर्भर रहना या भरोसा करना, खासकर मुश्किल समय में, जो यहाँ भावनात्मक समर्थन के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Up' का प्रयोग दिशा के लिए होता है, 'For' का प्रयोग उद्देश्य बताने के लिए होता है, और 'About' किसी विषय या मामले के संदर्भ में होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'On' should be used because "lean on" means to depend or rely on someone, especially for support, which fits well with the context of emotional reliance. Whereas, 'Up' is used to indicate direction, 'For' is used to indicate purpose, and 'About' refers to a topic or matter, none of which are appropriate in this context.

17. C) **The botanist examined the patera of the lotus leaf.**

शब्द patera का मूल अर्थ प्राचीन अनुष्ठानों में प्रयुक्त एक उथला पात्र (कटोरा) होता है। लेकिन विकल्प C में patera का प्रयोग वनस्पति विज्ञान में हुआ है, जहाँ इसका अर्थ पत्ते पर मौजूद कटोरीनुमा संरचना होता है।

उच्चारण और वर्तनी समान होने के बावजूद अर्थ अलग हैं, इसलिए यह homonym का सही उदाहरण है।

The highlighted word patera originally refers to a shallow bowl used for libation in ancient rituals (archaeological / historical sense).

In option C, patera is used in a botanical sense, meaning a dish-shaped or shallow depression on a leaf.

Both words have the same spelling and pronunciation, but entirely different meanings, so this is a homonym.

18. B) 'is having' के बदले 'has' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense में है और यहाँ 'ownership' (स्वामित्व) को व्यक्त किया गया है। 'Have/Has' का use Ownership या Possession को दर्शाने के लिए Present Indefinite Tense में होता है। 'is having' का use Continuous Tense में होता है जो किसी Temporary Action को व्यक्त करता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। सही होगा:

"Ramgopal has a very big house in Mumbai."

- 'is having' will be replaced with 'has' because the sentence is in Present Indefinite Tense, and it expresses 'ownership.' 'Have/Has' is used to denote ownership or

possession in Present Indefinite Tense. 'is having' is used in Continuous Tense for temporary actions, which is incorrect here.

Correct sentence will be: "Ramgopal has a very big house in Mumbai."

19. B) B, A, D, C

B starts with subject "Pakistan" and their action "suffered defeat".

A follows with "It" (pronoun referring to the match) and "was a marked success" for Afghanistan, which contrasts with Pakistan's defeat.

D follows with "In an 18-run loss" (directly referring to the loss mentioned in B and A), and "Afghanistan were in cruise control".

C starts with "However" (contrast conjunction) to add about fielding.

In Hindi:

- B sentence पहले आता है क्योंकि यह subject "Pakistan" को introduce करता है और उनकी action "suffered defeat" को बताता है।
- A, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि pronoun "It" (which refers to the match) का use करता है और Afghanistan की success को describe करता है, जो Pakistan के defeat के opposite है। इससे एक clear connection बनता है: Pakistan's defeat was Afghanistan's success.
- D, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि phrase "In an 18-run loss" directly B और A में mentioned loss को refer करता है, और details देता है कि Afghanistan कैसे control में था।
- C sentence last में आता है क्योंकि conjunction "However" एक contrasting point introduce करता है, जो series में fielding issues के बारे में है, जो match के result से related है।

20. C) 'of' का प्रयोग Superfluous (अनावश्यक) है, और इसे हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि 'comprise' = 'consist of' होता है; जैसे-

This book comprises ten chapters.

This book consists of ten chapters.

Use of 'of' is superfluous, and has to be removed because 'comprise' = 'consist of'; like-

This book comprises ten chapters.

This book consists of ten chapters.

21. A) **Inject**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है system में liquidity या funds डालना। यहाँ context central banks की monetary policy का है, जहाँ liquidity inject की जाती है। जबकि 'withdraw' का मतलब liquidity निकालना होता है, 'restrict' और 'curtail' का अर्थ सीमित करना होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Inject' should be used because it means to put liquidity or funds into the financial system. In the context of central bank monetary policy, liquidity is injected to support economic activity. Whereas 'withdraw' means to take liquidity out, and 'restrict' or 'curtail' mean to limit something, which do not fit this context.

22. B) **Undermine**' सही है क्योंकि sentence में excessive intervention के negative effect की बात हो रही है, जो market efficiency को कमजोर कर सकता है। जबकि 'enhance' का मतलब improve करना होता है, 'regulate' neutral action है, और 'stabilize' positive impact दिखाता है, जो यहाँ fit नहीं करता।

- ‘Undermine’ is correct because the sentence refers to the negative impact of excessive intervention, which can weaken market efficiency. Whereas ‘enhance’ means improve, ‘regulate’ is neutral, and ‘stabilize’ suggests a positive effect, none of which suit the warning tone of the sentence.

23. A) **Accelerate**’ सही है क्योंकि supporters का तर्क है कि ऐसी policies economic recovery को तेज कर सकती हैं। जबकि ‘impede’, ‘restrain’, और ‘reverse’ सभी recovery को रोकने या पीछे ले जाने का अर्थ देते हैं, जो supporters के view से match नहीं करते।

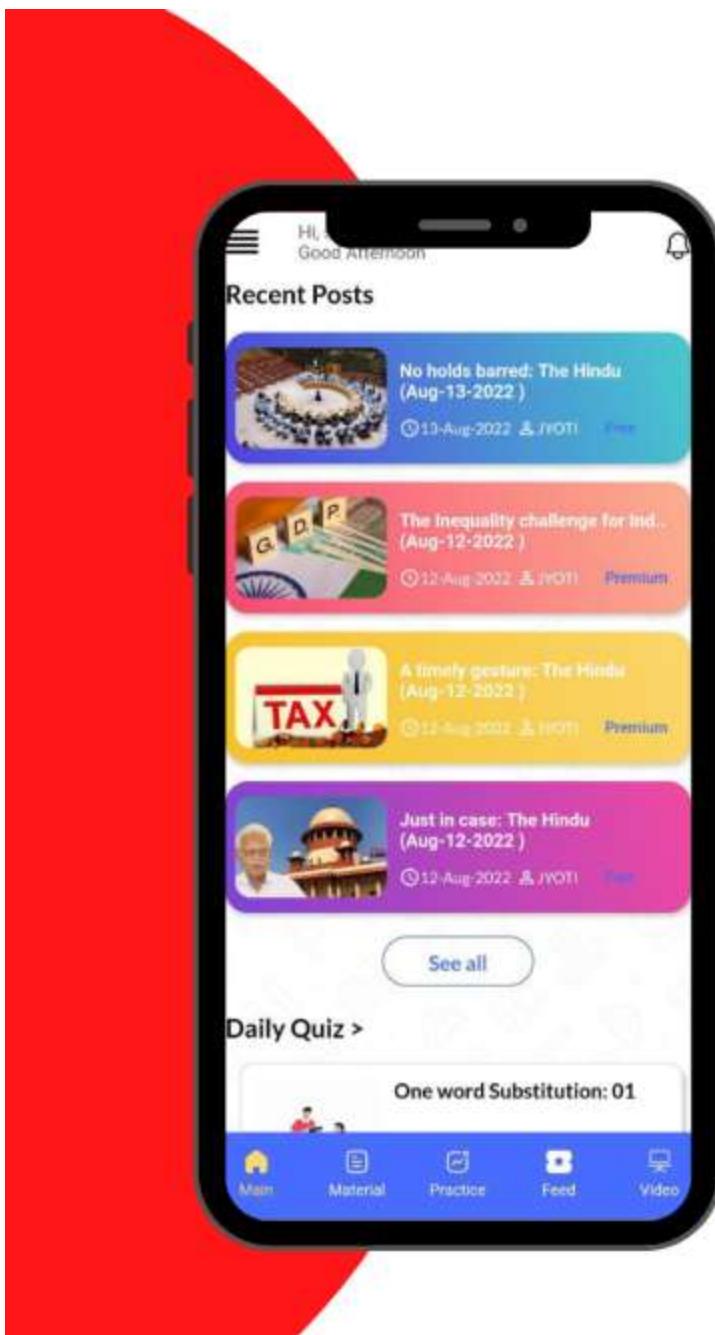
- ‘Accelerate’ is appropriate because supporters argue that such policies can speed up economic recovery. Whereas ‘impede’, ‘restrain’, and ‘reverse’ all suggest slowing down or stopping recovery, which contradicts the supporters’ viewpoint.

24. A) **Allocate**’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि banks credit को productive sectors में distribute / assign करते हैं। जबकि ‘accumulate’ का मतलब जमा करना होता है, ‘conceal’ का मतलब छिपाना होता है, और ‘recover’ का मतलब वापस पाना होता है, जो यहाँ relevant नहीं हैं।

- ‘Allocate’ is correct because financial institutions distribute or assign credit to productive sectors. Whereas ‘accumulate’ means collect, ‘conceal’ means hide, and ‘recover’ means regain, which are not relevant here.

25. C) **Erode**’ सही है क्योंकि sentence यह बताता है कि short-term stabilization के चक्कर में financial discipline कमजोर नहीं होना चाहिए। जबकि ‘promote’, ‘ensure’, और ‘reinforce’ positive effect दिखाते हैं, जो negative warning वाले context में fit नहीं होते।

- ‘Erode’ is correct because it conveys the idea of gradually weakening financial discipline. Whereas ‘promote’, ‘ensure’, and ‘reinforce’ indicate strengthening or supporting, which does not fit the caution expressed in the sentence.



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