

AI summit is an opportunity. Global South must seize the moment

The **AI Impact Summit**, which begins in New Delhi, **will** be the first such **conclave** in **the Global South**. The choice of venue is more than just **symbolic**. Earlier editions of the summit **paved the way for** larger conversations on global AI **governance**. However, the Global South has largely been underrepresented in the norm-setting processes. The Delhi Summit is an opportunity to **address** this imbalance. It's almost certain that AI will be much more deeply **embedded in** disciplines **central** to human well-being — medicine, agriculture, law, even humanities and social sciences — compared to any other technology in the past. Innovation, therefore, cannot remain **moored** in the languages, **insights** and datasets of the advanced **economies**. For countries in large parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, **correcting** the AI **skew** **is** not **merely** a technical issue — it's closely **intertwined** with developmental concerns. In a geopolitically **volatile** world, this **equity imperative** is also tied to national security concerns.

India's journey offers a **persuasive** framework for an alternative AI pathway. The country's **digital public infrastructure** (DPI) — the **cornerstone** of welfare provisions, ranging from agriculture and food security to subsidies for cooking gas to vaccine delivery — **has underlined** inclusion and **affordability**. Instead of focusing only on **capital-intensive proprietary** frontier models, developed countries could work on building AI layers **atop existing** DPI systems. When governed responsibly, datasets in such systems can power service optimisation. India's multilingual AI initiative, Bhashini, is a good example. It **addresses** one of the biggest barriers in welfare delivery — language accessibility. When voice interfaces are integrated with DPI systems, citizens can interact online with government service delivery systems in their own languages. In the **linguistically diverse** nations of the Global South, such AI tools can become **harbingers** of good governance.

Close to 90 per cent of AI patents today originate in the US, Europe and China. That's why even as it **charts its own course** and tries to **democratise** AI development, the Global South cannot afford to remain disengaged with the advanced **economies**. In India, like in many other developing countries, **innovations** — including DPI — **have** historically been **stewarded** by the government. State control has come down **substantially** in the past three **decades**. But **a technology** that **thrives on** experimentation, collaboration, risk-taking, and access to global research networks **requires** the government to become an enabler, not a controller. At the same time, **concerns** over privacy, security — national and individual — and fairness **are** central to AI development. These issues are part of global conversations. The Delhi Summit could help open the way to a richer and more **inclusive** AI ecosystem. **[Practice Ex.]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Summit** (noun) – conference, convention, assembly, meeting, parley शिखर सम्मेलन
2. **Conclave** (noun) – gathering, assembly, council, meeting, parley सम्मेलन
3. **The Global South** (special term) – refers to various countries around the world that are sometimes described as developing, less developed, or underdeveloped विकासशील देश
4. **Symbolic** (adjective) – figurative, representative, emblematic, suggestive, indicative प्रतीकात्मक
5. **Pave the way for** (phrase) – to create a situation in which it is easier for something to happen or for someone to do something मार्ग प्रशस्त करना
6. **Governance** (noun) – administration, regulation, management, control, oversight शासन/प्रबंधन
7. **Address** (verb) – tackle, handle, confront, approach, attend to समाधान करना
8. **Embed** (in) (verb) – insert, implant, lodge, root, entrench अंतर्निहित करना
9. **Central** (adjective) – pivotal, fundamental, core, essential, principal मुख्य/प्रमुख
10. **Moored** (adjective) – anchored, fixed, secured, tied, fastened टिका हुआ/बंधा हुआ
11. **Insights** (noun) – perceptions, observations, understanding, revelations, intuitions अंतर्दृष्टि/गहरी समझ
12. **Economies** (noun) – systems by which a country or region produces, distributes, and consumes goods and services अर्थव्यवस्थाएं
13. **Skew** (noun) – bias, distortion, slant, asymmetry, imbalance झुकाव/विषमता
14. **Merely** (adverb) – simply, purely, only, solely, just केवल/महज
15. **Intertwined** (adjective) – interconnected, entangled, woven, linked, meshed आपस में जुड़ा हुआ
16. **Volatile** (adjective) – unstable, unpredictable, erratic, turbulent, fickle अस्थिर
17. **Equity** (noun) – fairness, justice, impartiality, egalitarianism, objectivity न्यायसंगतता/निष्पक्षता
18. **Imperative** (noun) – necessity, priority, requirement, essential, obligation अनिवार्य आवश्यकता
19. **Persuasive** (adjective) – convincing, compelling, plausible, cogent, influential प्रभावशाली

20. **Capital-intensive** (adjective) – requiring a large amount of money and investment to produce goods or services पूंजी-प्रधान
21. **Proprietary** (adjective) – patented, branded, exclusive, owned, private मालिकाना/निजी
22. **Atop** (preposition) – upon, on, over, above, on top of के ऊपर
23. **Existing** (adjective) – current, present, prevailing, extant, established वर्तमान
24. **Linguistically** (adverb) – verbally, lexically, orally, phonetically, semantically भाषाई रूप से
25. **Diverse** (adjective) – varied, heterogeneous, manifold, diverse, assorted विविध
26. **Harbinger** (noun) – precursor, herald, indicator, sign, omen अग्रदूत
27. **Charts its own course** (phrase) – to make progress or do something in your own way independently अपना रास्ता खुद बनाना
28. **Democratise** (verb) – popularize, equalize, balance, distribute, expand लोकतांत्रिक बनाना/सुलभ बनाना
29. **Steward** (verb) – manage, supervise, oversee, conduct, direct प्रबंधन करना
30. **Substantially** (adverb) – considerably, significantly, largely, greatly, appreciably काफी हद तक
31. **Decades** (noun) – periods of ten years दशकों
32. **Thrive on** (phrasal verb) – to grow, develop, or be successful because of a particular situation फलना-फूलना
33. **Inclusive** (adjective) – comprehensive, all-embracing, broad, overarching, exhaustive समावेशी
34. **Ecosystem** (noun) – a community of living organisms interacting with each other and their physical environment पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

Summary of the Editorial

1. The AI Impact Summit in New Delhi is the first major AI governance meeting hosted in the Global South.
2. The venue highlights the need to include developing nations in global AI rule-making.
3. So far, Global South countries have been underrepresented in shaping AI norms and policies.
4. AI is expected to become deeply integrated into key fields like medicine, agriculture, law, and social sciences.
5. Innovation cannot remain limited to Western languages, datasets, and perspectives.
6. For developing regions, AI inequality is both a technological and developmental challenge.
7. Fair access to AI is also linked to national security in an unstable geopolitical environment.
8. India's digital public infrastructure (DPI) offers a model for inclusive and affordable AI use.
9. DPI has already improved welfare delivery in sectors such as food security, agriculture, and healthcare.
10. Instead of focusing only on expensive frontier AI models, countries can build AI tools on existing public systems.
11. Properly governed public datasets can improve service delivery and efficiency.
12. India's Bhashini initiative shows how multilingual AI can reduce language barriers in governance.
13. Voice-based AI services can help citizens access government schemes in their own languages.
14. Since most AI patents belong to advanced economies, the Global South must collaborate internationally.
15. Governments should act as enablers of innovation while ensuring privacy, security, and fairness in AI development.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why is the Delhi AI Summit portrayed as especially important for the Global South?** [Editorial]
 - A. It begins first summit ever hosted worldwide
 - B. It makes India leader in AI politics
 - C. It corrects South exclusion from AI governance
 - D. It shifts focus toward corporate AI control
2. **How can multilingual AI initiatives like Bhashini strengthen governance systems?**
 - A. By replacing human officials with fully automated bots
 - B. By enabling citizens access services using their languages
 - C. By centralising data only for elite researchers globally
 - D. By funding expensive models for military surveillance systems
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cynical and dismissive
 - B. Optimistic and persuasive
 - C. Satirical and mocking
 - D. Indifferent and detached
4. **Which inference best explains why the Global South should actively participate in global AI governance discussions?**
 - A. Participation helps nations influence rules shaping technology and development priorities
 - B. Participation guarantees immediate technological dominance over advanced industrial economies
 - C. Participation allows countries to avoid investing in domestic innovation systems
 - D. Participation removes the need for collaboration with global research networks
5. **Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?**
 - A. Governments should fully control AI innovation without external collaboration
 - B. Advanced economies already depend mainly on multilingual public datasets
 - C. Global South nations currently produce most international AI patents
 - D. India's digital infrastructure model demonstrates how inclusion can shape AI deployment
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Behemoth."**
 - A. Leviathan
 - B. Libertine
 - C. Languor
 - D. Lassitude
7. **Which of these is the correct spelling of a radical equality concept from Rawls?**
 - A. Egaliterianism
 - B. Egalitarianism
 - C. Egalatarianism
 - D. Egalitairianism
8. **Change the following from active to passive:**

They should have had the matter re-examined before escalation.

 - A. The matter should have had to be re-examined before escalation.
 - B. The matter should have been re-examined before escalation.
 - C. The matter should have been had re-examined.

D. The matter should have been made to be re-examined.

9. **Select the most appropriate MEANING of the word “Synergy.”**

- A. The interruption of two or more audits to produce a confined effort greater than the size of their separate ethics
- B. The interaction of two or more agents to produce a combined effect greater than the sum of their separate effects
- C. The insurrection of two or more assets to produce a combined escort greater than the sum of their separate events
- D. The indirection of two or more agents to produce a confined export greater than the sake of their separate exams

10. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrase from the options given below.**

"The individual data points might seem insignificant, but when _____, they reveal a startling and undeniable trend of environmental degradation over the last decade."

- A. Glossed over
- B. Palled around
- C. Taken together
- D. Buckled down

11. **Choose the right meaning of the idiom ‘take with a grain of salt’ in the sentence:**

You should take his claims with a grain of salt.

- A. Believe fully
- B. Ignore it completely
- C. Accept with doubt
- D. Add salt to it

12. **Select the best express Antonym of the given underlined word.**

The program aims to foster creativity among young children by providing them with arts and crafts supplies.

- A. Overlooked
- B. Challenge
- C. Discourage
- D. Considered

13. **Select the most appropriate ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION.**

Fear of making or receiving phone calls

- A. Claustrophobia
- B. Acrophobia
- C. Telephobia
- D. Xenophobia

14. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word from the options given below.**

"The physician's expression turned increasingly _____ as he reviewed the patient's scan, realizing that the unforeseen complications posed a significant threat to a full recovery."

- A. Grave
- B. Magnanimous
- C. Tintinnabulous
- D. Sententious

15. **Choose the correct option to rearrange the following sentences:**

- A. The rules were clear, but the loopholes clearer.
B. Compliance meant obedience; strategy meant survival.
C. He chose the latter without regret.
D. And the system applauded him for it.
- A. A B C D
B. B C A D
C. A C B D
D. D A B C
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Emerging.”**
A. Dormant
B. Verdant
C. Stark
D. Nebulous
17. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
They **discussed the problem in details.**
A. discusses in detail
B. discussed the problem in detail
C. discussed detailly
D. discussed with details
18. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The manager asked the interns (1)/ to compile the data accurately and quick (2)/ for tomorrow's presentation (3)/ before the end of the day. (4)
A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)
D. (4)
19. **Identify the error in the sentence.**
They celebration the win with music and dancing.
A. win
B. celebration
C. music
D. dancing
20. **Identify the correct spelling of the misspelled word.**
A. government
B. goverment
C. govornment
D. govenment

Comprehension

When welfare measures to uplift (1) _____ sections are deployed as a political tool in an election year, it raises the question whether it is an instance of affirmative action or merely a (2) _____ device that plays out as a poll-eve incentive. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin's surgical action of crediting ₹5,000 each in the bank accounts of over 1.31 crore women beneficiaries of the Kalaigiar Magalir Urimai Thittam (KMUT), (3) _____ exactly this uncomfortable thought. The KMUT, in operation since September 2023, envisages a monthly

direct transfer of ₹1,000 “rights grant” recognising the dignity and contribution of women heads of families. Notably 32% of its beneficiaries are SC/STs. Citing political and legal apprehensions that the scheme, which is being projected as a rights-based social entitlement and not as a populist freebie, could be suspended prior to the Assembly election, Mr. Stalin chose to give it the force of a political multiplier by disbursing ₹3,000 each for February, March and April in one go. He also introduced a novel “summer assistance” of ₹2,000. Mr. Stalin’s concerns about the possibility of the scheme being stopped after the announcement of the election schedule are not unwarranted. The Election Commission of India (ECI) has not been consistent (4) _____ its interpretation of what constitutes a violation of the Model Code of Conduct. A recent precedent for voter incentivisation emerged during the 2025 Bihar elections, when the JD(U)-BJP coalition deposited ₹10,000 each to one crore women under the Mukhyamantri Mahila Rojgar Yojana. The ECI (5) _____ to what was widely seen as an attempt to buy votes for the ruling coalition with funds from the exchequer. Previously, in Tamil Nadu, the ECI had suspended a cash support scheme for farmers (2004) and distribution of free colour television sets (2011). Adoption of double standards by the ECI when it comes to adjudication of such issues has become common.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1).**

- A. privileged
- B. underprivileged
- C. elite
- D. dominant

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2).**

- A. pragmatic
- B. cynical
- C. glut
- D. schism

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3).**

- A. trigger
- B. triggers
- C. triggered
- D. has triggered

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank(4).**

- A. about
- B. on
- C. in
- D. with

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5).**

- A. sit on the fence
- B. cut the guardian knot
- C. cast the first stone
- D. turned a blind eye

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) It corrects South exclusion from AI governance

C is correct because the passage stresses that the Global South has been underrepresented in AI norm-setting, and the summit offers a chance to address this imbalance.

B: The passage does not claim India will become the leader of global AI politics.

A: It is the first summit in the Global South, not the first worldwide.

D: The summit stresses inclusion and public infrastructure, not corporate dominance.

2. B) By replacing human officials with fully automated bots

B is correct because the passage clearly links multilingual AI with improved access to welfare and government services in citizens' own languages.

A: The passage discusses accessibility, not removal of human officials.

C: The initiative aims at inclusion, not elite-only data concentration.

D: The focus is welfare delivery and governance, not military surveillance

3. B) Optimistic and persuasive

The passage presents the AI Summit as a significant opportunity for the Global South and repeatedly emphasizes the need to "seize the moment," "address imbalance," and build a "richer and more inclusive AI ecosystem." The author highlights India's digital public infrastructure and multilingual initiatives as positive models. The overall mood is hopeful and forward-looking, while also urging constructive action — which makes the tone optimistic and persuasive.

A. Cynical and dismissive – The passage does not criticize or reject the idea of AI governance; instead, it supports reform and inclusion.

C. Satirical and mocking – There is no humor or ridicule. The discussion is serious and policy-oriented.

D. Indifferent and detached – The author clearly takes a position and advocates for Global South participation; the tone is not neutral or emotionally distant.

4. A) Participation helps nations influence rules shaping technology and development priorities

The passage stresses that the Global South has been underrepresented in norm-setting and must engage so that AI development reflects its developmental, linguistic, and security concerns. Hence, influencing governance and priorities is the logical inference.

B – Passage never claims participation ensures technological dominance.

C – passage says innovation and experimentation are necessary domestically.

D – Passage clearly stresses need for global collaboration networks.

5. D) India's digital infrastructure model demonstrates how inclusion can shape AI deployment

The passage explicitly states that India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) shows how affordability, accessibility, and inclusion can guide AI use. It also cites Bhashini as an example.

A – Passage argues government should be enabler, not controller.

B – Passage says innovation remains dominated by advanced economies' datasets.

C – passage states 90% patents come from US, Europe, China.

6. A) **Behemoth** (noun) – A huge or monstrous creature; something enormous, especially a big and powerful organization. (विशालकाय संस्था/वस्तु)
 Synonym: **Leviathan** (noun) – A thing that is very large or powerful, especially a ship or organization. (विशालकाय/शक्तिशाली)
- **Libertine** (noun): A person, especially a man, who freely indulges in sensual pleasures without regard to moral principles. (अनैतिक व्यक्ति)
 - **Languor** (noun): The state or feeling, often pleasant, of tiredness or inertia. (थकान/शिथिलता)
 - **Lassitude** (noun): A state of physical or mental weariness; lack of energy. (सुस्ती)
7. B) The correct spelling of 'Egalitarianism' is '**Egalitarianism**', which refers to the doctrine that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities — समानतावाद / समान अधिकार का सिद्धांत
8. **B) The matter should have been re-examined before escalation.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। यहाँ Active वाक्य में "They" Subject है, "should have had" (Modal + Perfect structure) Verb है और "the matter" Object है। Passive Voice बनाते समय Object "the matter" को Passive वाक्य का Subject बनाया जाता है और Verb को Passive रूप "should have been re-examined" में बदला जाता है, क्योंकि Modal + Have + Past Participle संरचना में Passive बनाने के लिए "been + Past Participle" आवश्यक होता है। इसलिए सही Passive वाक्य "The matter should have been re-examined before escalation." बनता है।

In English

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 changed from its active form to the passive form, while keeping the same tense.

In causative structures ("have + object + past participle"), the passive form usually drops "have" and uses a simple passive construction.

In this sentence:

"They" → Subject

"should have had ... re-examined" → Verb (Modal + Perfect + Causative)

"the matter" → Object

"before escalation" → Time expression

After conversion:

"The matter" → Subject

"should have been re-examined" → Passive verb (Modal + Perfect Passive)

"before escalation" → Time expression

Agent ("by them") → optional and omitted

Hence, the correct passive sentence is:

The matter should have been re-examined before escalation.

Correct option: (2)

Other Option Analysis:

Option (1): "should have had to be" → unnecessary and incorrect auxiliary usage.

Option (3): “been had re-examined” → grammatically incorrect structure.

Option (4): “been made to be re-examined” → changes the verb and meaning, not a direct passive of “have”.

9. B) **Synergy** (noun) - collaboration, alliance, union, cooperation, teamwork तालमेल
- The interaction of two or more agents to produce a combined effect greater than the sum of their separate effects
10. C) **Taken together** (phrase) – When considered as a group or as a whole; in combination. कुल मिलाकर

The sentence contrasts "individual data points" with the "whole" group. "Taken together" is the logical choice to show that the collective evidence reveals the final trend.

- **Glossed over**: To treat or describe something as if it were not important or to ignore unpleasant facts. (अनदेखा करना/पर्दा डालना)
 - **Palled around**: To spend a lot of time with someone in a friendly way. (मित्रतापूर्वक समय बिताना)
 - **Buckled down**: To begin to work or study hard and seriously. (पूरी गंभीरता से काम में जुट जाना)
11. C) **take with a grain of salt** (idiom) – Accept with doubt संदेह के साथ स्वीकार करना
12. C) **Foster** (verb) – Encourage, promote, nurture, support, cultivate बढ़ावा देना
- Antonym: **Discourage** (verb) – Deter, dissuade, prevent, hinder. हतोत्साहित करना
- **Overlooked** (verb): Failed to notice, ignored, disregarded, neglected. नज़रअंदाज किया गया
 - **Challenge** (noun) – A demanding task, obstacle, or problem that tests one's abilities. चुनौती
 - **Considered** (verb): Thought about carefully, gave attention to, deliberated. विचार किया गया
13. C) **Telephobia** (noun) – Fear or anxiety related to phone calls. टेलीफोन भय
- **Claustrophobia** (noun) – Fear of confined spaces. बंद स्थान का भय
 - **Acrophobia** (noun) – Fear of heights. ऊँचाई का डर
 - **Xenophobia** (noun) – Fear or dislike of foreigners. विदेशी-भय
14. A) **Grave** (adjective) – Giving cause for alarm; serious or solemn in manner or appearance. गंभीर
15. A) **A B C D**

Sentence A passage की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह paragraph का main tension प्रस्तुत करता है। “The rules were clear, but the loopholes clearer” व्यवस्था की नैतिक अस्पष्टता को दिखाता है और topic की नींव रखता है।

Sentence B, Sentence A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह उस tension में मौजूद दो options को स्पष्ट रूप से define करता है। “Compliance meant obedience; strategy meant survival” यह बताता है कि system में क्या options उपलब्ध हैं।

Sentence C, Sentence B के बाद logically आता है क्योंकि word “the latter” सीधे Sentence B में बताए गए दूसरे option — strategy — को refer करता है। Verb “chose” decision को दर्शाता है।

Sentence D passage को conclude करता है क्योंकि यह उस decision का परिणाम दिखाता है। “for it” Sentence C के चुनाव को refer करता है, और यह कहानी को logically समाप्त करता है।

Sentence A starts the passage because it introduces the central tension of the paragraph. The contrastive structure “The rules were clear, but the loopholes clearer” establishes the system’s moral ambiguity and sets the thematic foundation.

Sentence B comes after Sentence A because it defines the choice implied by that tension. The parallel structure “Compliance meant obedience; strategy meant survival” explains the two possible paths within the system introduced earlier.

Sentence C logically follows Sentence B because the pronoun phrase “the latter” directly refers to the second option mentioned in Sentence B — strategy. The verb “chose” shows a decisive action based on that definition.

Sentence D completes the passage because it shows the outcome and judgment of that choice. The conjunction “And” connects it to the previous action, and “for it” clearly refers to the choice made in Sentence C, making this the natural conclusion.

16. A) **Emerging** (adjective) – Developing, rising, upcoming, budding, nascent. उभरता हुआ

Antonym: **Dormant** (adjective) – Inactive, not developing, temporarily stopped; latent. निष्क्रिय / सुप्त

- **Verdant** (adjective) – Green with vegetation. हरा-भरा
- **Stark** (adjective) – Severe or bare in appearance. कठोर / सादा
- **Nebulous** (adjective) – Vague, unclear. अस्पष्ट

17. B) **discussed the problem in detail**

‘in details’ के बदले ‘in detail’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ ‘detail’ uncountable sense में आता है, इसलिए plural नहीं बनता; जैसे— Explain the matter in detail.

- ‘in detail’ will be used instead of ‘in details’ because detail in this expression is uncountable and does not take a plural form; Like— Explain the matter in detail.

18. B) ‘accurately and quick’ के स्थान पर ‘**accurately and quickly**’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ दोनों शब्द verbs (compile) को modify कर रहे हैं, इसलिए दोनों का adverb form होना आवश्यक है। ‘quick’ adjective है, जबकि सही adverb ‘quickly’ है।

- ‘accurately and quickly’ should be used instead of ‘accurately and quick’ because when two words modify a verb, both must be in the adverb form. Hence, ‘quick’ is incorrect here.

19. B) ‘celebration’ के स्थान पर ‘celebrated’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में verb की आवश्यकता है, जबकि celebration एक noun है। Subject ‘They’ के साथ verb form ‘celebrated’ ही व्याकरणिक रूप से सही है।

- ‘celebrated’ should be used instead of ‘celebration’ because the sentence requires a verb, not a noun. Hence, ‘celebration’ is grammatically incorrect in this context.

20. A) The correct spelling is government, which refers to the system or group of people governing an organized community or state.

अर्थ (Hindi): सरकार, शासन प्रणाली

21. B) The correct option is **underprivileged** because the passage talks about welfare measures aimed at uplifting disadvantaged sections of society. The word “underprivileged” perfectly conveys the sense of social and economic disadvantage. Words like “privileged,” “elite,” or

“dominant” would mean the opposite—those already advantaged—which does not fit the context.

- Blank (1) के लिए **underprivileged** सही है क्योंकि passage में welfare measures के माध्यम से समाज के कमज़ोर वर्गों को सहायता देने की बात हो रही है। “Privileged,” “elite,” या “dominant” का अर्थ पहले से ही लाभप्राप्त समूह होता है, जो यहाँ दिए गए संदर्भ के विपरीत है।
22. B) The correct option is cynical because the passage questions whether welfare measures are truly for social benefit or merely political manipulation. “Cynical” conveys a sense of self-serving or manipulative intent, which matches the context. “Pragmatic” means practical, “glut” means excess, and “schism” means division; none of these fit the political manipulation context.
- Blank (2) के लिए **cynical** सही है क्योंकि passage में यह सवाल उठाया गया है कि welfare measures वास्तव में लोगों के लिए हैं या सिर्फ राजनीतिक चाल हैं। “Cynical” का अर्थ है स्वार्थपूर्ण या चालाक इरादा, जो context के अनुरूप है। “Pragmatic” व्यावहारिक होता है, “glut” अधिकता और “schism” विभाजन का अर्थ देता है, जो यहाँ प्रासंगिक नहीं हैं।
23. B) The correct option is **triggers** because the subject is singular (“action”), and the passage talks about the action causing an uncomfortable thought. The verb in simple present tense agrees with the singular subject. “Trigger” is base form, “triggered” is past tense, and “has triggered” indicates past perfect, which is unnecessary here.
- Blank (3) के लिए **triggers** सही है क्योंकि singular subject (“action”) के लिए simple present verb आवश्यक है। Passage में बताया गया है कि यह क्रिया uncomfortable thought को उत्पन्न करती है। “Trigger” base form है, “triggered” past tense और “has triggered” past perfect है, जो यहाँ अनावश्यक है।
24. C) The correct option is in because the standard collocation is “consistent in something”. The passage states that the Election Commission of India (ECI) has not been consistent in its interpretation. Other options like “about,” “on,” or “with” are either grammatically incorrect or change the meaning.
- Blank (4) के लिए **in** सही है क्योंकि standard phrase “consistent in something” होता है। Passage में कहा गया है कि ECI अपने interpretation में consistent नहीं है। “About,” “on” या “with” grammatically रूप से सही नहीं हैं या अर्थ बदल देते हैं।
25. D) The correct option is turned a blind eye because the passage shows that the ECI ignored a politically motivated attempt to incentivize voters. “Sit on the fence” means neutrality, “cut the guardian knot” is irrelevant, and “cast the first stone” means accusing first, which is the opposite of ignoring.
- Blank (5) के लिए **turned a blind eye** सही है क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है कि ECI ने वोटर्स को प्रभावित करने की राजनीतिक चाल को नजरअंदाज किया। “Sit on the fence” तटस्थता दर्शाता है, “cut the guardian knot” irrelevant है, और “cast the first stone” मतलब पहले दोष लगाना, जो यहाँ विपरीत अर्थ देता है।