

Two together: on the Japanese Prime Minister's visit to India

India and Japan did well to **ring-fence** their **ties** from **multilateral** accords

Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's first official visit to India **turned out to be** an **occasion** to signal **enhanced bilateral** coordination **in the face of** global **uncertainties**. **Rapid changes** in **geopolitics** and technological advances **are** forcing all countries into fresh thinking, most consequentially **with regard to** China. The U.S. appears less enthusiastic about the **Quad** grouping (with India, Japan, and Australia) and is unsure of the **nomenclature** "Indo-Pacific" in its strategy. **Against this backdrop**, India and Japan declared a joint **intent** to continue with an 'updated' Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) **posture**, ring-fencing bilateral ties from multilateral **arrangements**. Ms. Takaichi signed at least 16 agreements and documents, including a joint statement on energy **resilience** to support **bilateral** cooperation along the 'maritime energy transport value chain'. The **commitments** to energy cooperation **were** supported by the awareness that to play lead roles in the FOIP, the two sides should cooperate in the energy **domain** from South Asia to the Indo-Pacific. This concern was also linked with the problems both sides faced regarding the safety of energy-carrying ships and sailors during the U.S.-Israel war against Iran. The two major Asian **economies** have a shared interest in ensuring that the nearest energy **sources** in the Gulf **remain accessible**. They have agreed to build naval platforms to enhance **maritime** domain awareness and **surveillance**.

A joint **statement** issued during the visit **mentioned** "serious concerns" about the **prevailing** situation in the South China and East China Seas, and Japanese officials spoke to the media **frankly** about the need to **address** the Taiwan issue peacefully. Though a planned visit to Guwahati was dropped, Ms. Takaichi **underscored** Japan's attention to the northeastern regions of India by connecting them with "relevant partners and regional organisations" of the Bay of Bengal region. BIMSTEC was mentioned as a partner organisation for Japan. Japan has major investments in Bangladesh and Thailand, and connecting these projects, including the Matarbari port in Cox's Bazar, through an 'industrial value chain' with India's northeast can **boost** regional **prosperity** and security. Ms. Takaichi has **painted a vast canvas of** cooperation **stretching** from India's neighbourhood to the Pacific Ocean to protect the India-Japan relationship from the uncertainties of the current world **order**, but both sides have to manage multiple other relations effectively to ensure **optimal** outcomes. They have to manage their relations with China and the U.S. in such a manner that their strategic interests are protected and conflicts avoided. It can be a path of **mutual** learning and cooperation for India and Japan as they **seek** to **navigate** the global **turbulence**. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Ring-fence** (verb) - to isolate, protect, safeguard, secure, insulate अलग से सुरक्षित रखना
2. **Tie** (noun) - relationship, bond, connection, alliance, link संबंध
3. **Multilateral** (adjective) - many-sided, international, collective, multi-party बहुपक्षीय
4. **Turn out to be** (phrasal verb) - prove to be, result in, become साबित होना
5. **Occasion** (noun) - opportunity, event, instance, time, moment अवसर
6. **Enhanced** (adjective) - improved, increased, strengthened, upgraded, intensified बढ़ाया हुआ/संवर्धित
7. **Bilateral** (adjective) - two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, two-way द्विपक्षीय
8. **In the face of** (phrase) - despite or when confronted with something difficult or challenging के सामने/के बावजूद
9. **Uncertainty** (noun) - doubt, instability, unpredictability, hesitation अनिश्चितता
10. **Rapid** (adjective) - fast, quick, speedy, swift, brisk तेज
11. **Geopolitics** (noun) - the study of how geography influences a country's politics, power, and international relations भू-राजनीति
12. **With regard to** (phrase) - concerning or relating to something के संबंध में
13. **Quad** (noun) - Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (India, Japan, USA, Australia) क्वाड (चार देशों का समूह)
14. **Nomenclature** (noun) - terminology, naming system, designation, vocabulary नामावली/शब्दावली
15. **Against the backdrop** (phrase) - in the context of, in the setting of की पृष्ठभूमि में
16. **Intent** (noun) - purpose, aim, goal, objective, plan इरादा
17. **Posture** (noun) - stance, position, attitude, approach, policy रुख/दृष्टिकोण
18. **Arrangement** (noun) - agreement, plan, structure, organization प्रबंध/समझौते
19. **Resilience** (noun) - durability, toughness, strength, ability to recover लचीलापन/सहनशक्ति
20. **Commitments** (noun) - pledges, promises, obligations, dedications प्रतिबद्धताएं
21. **Domain** (noun) - field, area, sphere, territory, realm क्षेत्र
22. **Economies** (noun) - the systems by which a country or region produces, distributes, and consumes goods and services अर्थव्यवस्थाएं
23. **Accessible** (adjective) - reachable, available, obtainable, open पहुंच योग्य
24. **Maritime** (adjective) - sea-related, naval, marine, nautical समुद्री
25. **Surveillance** (noun) - monitoring, observation, tracking, watch, inspection निगरानी

26. **Prevailing** (adjective) - current, existing, widespread, common, dominant प्रचलित
27. **Frankly** (adverb) - openly, directly, honestly, candidly, plainly स्पष्ट रूप से
28. **Address** (verb) - tackle, deal with, handle, resolve संबोधित करना/निपटना
29. **Underscore** (verb) - highlight, emphasize, stress, underline जोर देना/रेखांकित करना
30. **Boost** (verb) - improve, increase, promote, stimulate बढ़ावा देना
31. **Prosperity** (noun) - success, wealth, affluence, flourishing, well-being समृद्धि
32. **Paint a vast canvas of** (phrase) - create a large scope/vision, broaden the possibilities व्यापक रूपरेखा तैयार करना
33. **Stretch** (verb) - extend, span, reach, cover फैला हुआ
34. **Order** (noun) - arrangement, system, structure, organization व्यवस्था
35. **Optimal** (adjective) - best, ideal, most favorable, peak इष्टतम/सर्वोत्तम
36. **Mutual** (adjective) - shared, joint, reciprocal, common परस्पर
37. **Seek** (verb) - aim, try, attempt, pursue, endeavor प्रयास करना
38. **Navigate** (verb) - steer, manage, handle, cross, maneuver पार करना/दिशा तय करना
39. **Turbulence** (noun) - instability, disturbance, chaos, disorder, agitation उथल-पुथल

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's first official visit to India** strengthened bilateral ties amid growing global geopolitical uncertainty.
2. The visit highlighted the need for **closer India–Japan cooperation** in response to changing global power dynamics, particularly concerning China.
3. The editorial notes that the **United States has shown less enthusiasm for the Quad and the Indo-Pacific framework**, creating uncertainty among regional partners.
4. India and Japan reaffirmed their commitment to an **updated Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)** strategy.
5. Both countries chose to **strengthen bilateral cooperation independently of multilateral groupings**, insulating their relationship from external uncertainties.
6. During the visit, the two sides signed **at least 16 agreements and official documents** covering various areas of cooperation.
7. A major focus was **energy resilience**, with both countries agreeing to cooperate across the maritime energy transport value chain.
8. The partnership reflects their shared concern over **energy security**, particularly after disruptions caused by the U.S.-Israel conflict with Iran.
9. India and Japan agreed to enhance **maritime domain awareness and surveillance** by developing naval cooperation and maritime capabilities.
10. The joint statement expressed **serious concern over developments in the South China Sea and East China Sea**, reflecting shared strategic interests.
11. Japan also emphasised the importance of **peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue**.
12. Although the Japanese Prime Minister's planned visit to **Guwahati** was cancelled, Japan reaffirmed its commitment to developing **India's Northeast**.
13. The editorial highlights the potential of connecting India's Northeast with **Bay of Bengal regional economies through BIMSTEC**, including projects such as **Bangladesh's Matarbari Port**, to promote regional trade and security.
14. The partnership envisions broad cooperation spanning **economic development, infrastructure, connectivity, energy, and maritime security** across the Indo-Pacific.
15. The editorial concludes that while India and Japan have built a strong strategic partnership, **both countries must carefully balance their relations with the United States and China** to safeguard their national interests and maintain regional stability.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main idea of the passage?**

[Editorial page]

- A. The ban on deploying joint naval platforms within disputed regional waters.
- B. The economic prosperity gained by prioritizing Western multilateral groupings like the Quad.
- C. The strategic need for enhanced bilateral coordination to insulate India-Japan ties from global volatility.
- D. The exclusive regulatory authority given to BIMSTEC to manage energy-carrying shipping corridors.

2. **Which of the following geopolitical concerns or tactical limitations were explicitly cited as factors influencing or shaping the bilateral strategy during the Japanese Prime Minister's official visit?**

- 1. Decreasing U.S. enthusiasm regarding the Quad grouping
 - 2. Threats to commercial shipping in the Gulf region
 - 3. Outright cancellation of Japanese overseas infrastructure funding
- A. All of these
 - B. 1 and 2
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. Only 1

3. **The phrase 'ring-fencing bilateral ties' in the passage refers to:**

- 1. A strategic maneuver to insulate mutual relations from the unpredictable shifts of broader multilateral frameworks.
 - 2. A defensive measure to isolate economic networks away from territorial conflicts in the South China Sea.
- A. Only 1
 - B. Only 2
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 and 2

4. **It can be inferred from this passage that the author views the regional trade and security integration between Japan and India's northeastern corridor as:**

- A. independent and commercially risky
- B. superficial and strategically insignificant
- C. prospective but geographically interdependent
- D. uncomplicated and historically stable

5. **Transform the assertive sentence taken from the passage into an interrogative sentence:**

"The two major Asian economies have a shared interest in ensuring that the nearest energy sources in the Gulf remain accessible."

- A. Why the two major Asian economies have a shared interest in ensuring that the nearest energy sources in the Gulf remain accessible?
- B. Had the two major Asian economies have a shared interest in ensuring that the nearest energy sources in the Gulf remain accessible?
- C. Do the two major Asian economies have a shared interest in ensuring that the nearest energy sources in the Gulf remain accessible?

- D. Have the two major Asian economies a shared interest in ensuring that the nearest energy sources in the Gulf remain accessible?
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (A, B, C, D) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- A. A security guard named Misquitta once lamented the loss of Bandra's lovely old bungalows to high-rises, a trend that has only accelerated over the decades.
- B. Today, the city's redevelopment regulations are driving a second wave of transformation, replacing mid-rise buildings with soaring skyscrapers.
- C. This dramatic shift from single-family bungalows to high-density towers imposes an immense strain on local infrastructure, traffic, and essential resources.
- D. Urban designers now warn that these rapid, regulation-driven changes are making Mumbai increasingly unliveable, fundamentally altering the character of the suburb.
- A. ABCD
B. ABDC
C. BCDA
D. CBAD
7. **Identify the incorrect sentence.**
- A. Beautiful furnitures made the house elegant
- B. How much money do you want?
- C. Please hurry. It's getting late.
- D. He is a very good friend of mine.
8. **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.**
- A. The company's data, B. which has been collected and analyzed C. for over a decade, D. support the conclusion that the new strategy is ineffective.
- A. The company's data
B. which has been collected and analyzed
C. for over a decade
D. support the conclusion that the new strategy is ineffective.
9. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate conjunction:**
- She must complete the registration by Friday, _____ she won't be allowed to participate.
- A. or else
B. unless
C. and
D. since
10. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**
- A. Abyeance
B. Abeyance
C. Abeeance
D. Abyeence
11. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Exquisite**
- A. Beautiful
B. Coarse
C. Delicate
D. Fine

12. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

A government by a single person.

- A. Democracy
- B. Oligarchy
- C. Autocracy
- D. Plutocracy

13. Choose the correct indirect narration of the following statement from the given alternatives:

The mother said to the child, "Don't touch the hot iron."

- A. The mother warned the child not to touch the hot iron.
- B. The mother told the child not to touched the hot iron.
- C. The mother warned the child not to be touching the hot iron.
- D. The mother requested the child never to touching the hot iron.

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

Peter did not speak to no one in the room.

- A. anyone
- B. no one
- C. somebody
- D. nobody

15. Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.

- 1. Trump's recent rhetoric, labelling certain nations as "hellholes," has sparked outrage and insulted the Indian diaspora, yet the Indian government's lack of response has left many feeling abandoned.
- 2. This exclusionary sentiment mirrors historical patterns in America, such as the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, where immigrants were scapegoated during economic turmoil.
- 3. In his second term, President Donald Trump has adopted a more aggressive anti-immigration stance, signalling a shift that directly impacts foreign-born communities.
- 4. Consequently, many Indian entrepreneurs in the U.S. now feel deeply unsettled, questioning whether their future and that of their descendants is secure in a country that once seemed to value them.

- A. 2-1-3-4
- B. 1-2-4-3
- C. 3-2-1-4
- D. 3-1-2-4

16. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:

The policy was implemented _____ accordance with international standards.

- A. in
- B. by
- C. to
- D. under

17. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Euphemism

- A. Understatement
- B. Directness
- C. Substitute

D. Vagueness

18. **Change the following sentence into the Active form:**

The intricate design will have been conceived by a team of engineers.

- A. A team of engineers will conceive the intricate design.
- B. The intricate design will conceive a team of engineers.
- C. A team of engineers will have conceived the intricate design.
- D. The intricate design has been conceived by a team of engineers.

19. **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**

The diligent worker performs his tasks with meticulous care every single day.

- A. His tasks are performed with meticulous care by the diligent worker every single day.
- B. His tasks were performed with meticulous care by the diligent worker every single day.
- C. His tasks are being performed with meticulous care by the diligent worker every single day.
- D. The diligent worker is performed with meticulous care by his tasks every single day.

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct voice:**

The young artist confidently announced that she could paint a masterpiece if she were given enough time.

- A. The young artist announced, "I can paint a masterpiece if I am given enough time."
- B. The young artist said, "She could paint a masterpiece if she was given enough time."
- C. The young artist announced, "I could paint a masterpiece if I were given enough time."
- D. The young artist said, "I can paint a masterpiece if I were given enough time."

Comprehension

When we say 'Bhagavan', it refers to Sriman Narayana, said Sri Desika Srinivasa Thathachariar in a discourse. How did Sriman Narayana get the title Bhagavan? What meaning do the (1) _____ give to this word? The word Bhagavan (2) _____ of two components, "bhaga" and "vat". The suffix vat indicates possession, similar to possessing a quality. One who possesses bhagam is called Bhagavan. So what is the meaning of bhaga? Sastras define six auspicious attributes for the word bhaga. From the manifestation of these six primary attributes, all other auspicious qualities — such as Vatsalyam (compassion), Karunyam (mercy), Mardavam (gentleness), Hardam (affection), Sthairyam (stability), Dhairyam (courage) and Parakramam (valour) — originate.

The Lord possesses countless divine attributes. Among them, the most important (3) _____ the six Kalyana Gunas. The single word is used to collectively represent all six of these primary auspicious attributes of bhaga. They are jnanam (knowledge), balam (strength), aishwaryam (lordship and sovereignty), veeryam (valour), shakthi (power), and Tejas (self-sufficiency). The above six attributes are known as the Lord's "Paraavara Guna Shatkam", the six foremost, primary, and essential qualities. Jnanam means he perceives all things at all times, simultaneously, directly, and by his own inherent nature. Balam refers to the immense power to sustain and bear everything without undergoing fatigue or strain. Aishwaryam is the capability to command, rule, and regulate everyone and everything. Veeryam emphasises that he remains completely unchanged in his inherent nature. It is the state of being free from modifications. Shakthi means the capability to make the impossible possible. Tejas explains that he is completely self-sufficient, requiring no external (4) _____ to perform his duties. That is the power to overpower and (5) _____ adversaries.

21. **Select the most appropriate option for (1):**

- A. manuals
 - B. novel
 - C. scriptures
 - D. note
22. **Select the most appropriate option for (2):**
- A. consists
 - B. comprise
 - C. bereft
 - D. possess
23. **Select the most appropriate option for (3):**
- A. was
 - B. were
 - C. is
 - D. are
24. **Select the most appropriate option for (4):**
- A. background
 - B. assistance
 - C. equipment
 - D. schedule
25. **Select the most appropriate option for (5):**
- A. subdue
 - B. invite
 - C. support
 - D. tolerate

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **C) The strategic need for enhanced bilateral coordination to insulate India-Japan ties from global volatility.**

Line from passage: "...an occasion to signal enhanced bilateral coordination in the face of global uncertainties... Ms. Takaichi has painted a vast canvas of cooperation stretching from India's neighbourhood to the Pacific Ocean to protect the India-Japan relationship from the uncertainties of the current world order..." The core focus of the passage is how shifting geopolitics, a faltering Quad, regional conflicts, and fluctuating US/China dynamics are driving India and Japan to deep-dive into comprehensive bilateral pacts—spanning naval tracking, industrial value chains, and energy safety—to secure their mutual interests against global turbulence.

option A is incorrect because the passage actually mentions they agreed to build joint naval platforms to enhance maritime domain awareness, not ban them.

option B is incorrect because the passage states that the U.S. appears less enthusiastic about the Quad, prompting India and Japan to move away from prioritizing it and instead rely on their direct bilateral ties.

option D is incorrect because BIMSTEC is only mentioned as a partner organization to connect projects in the Bay of Bengal, not as an exclusive regulatory authority over shipping corridors.

2. **B) 1 and 2**

Statement 1 [EXPLICITLY CITED] Line from passage: "The U.S. appears less enthusiastic about the Quad grouping... Against this backdrop, India and Japan declared a joint intent..." The passage directly frames the waning interest of the United States in the Quad framework as the immediate catalyst for India and Japan to refine their shared strategic posture.

Statement 2 [EXPLICITLY CITED]: Line from passage: "This concern was also linked with the problems both sides faced regarding the safety of energy-carrying ships and sailors..." The passage specifically connects their focus on maritime security to real-time hazards and logistical challenges encountered by shipping crews in corridors neighboring Iran.

Statement 3 [NOT CITED] Line from passage: "Japan has major investments in Bangladesh and Thailand, and connecting these projects... through an 'industrial value chain'..." The passage confirms that Japan holds large-scale, ongoing investments in these areas and is actively exploring options to link them with India's northeastern territories.

3. **A) Only 1**

Statement 1 [CORRECT]: Line from passage: "The U.S. appears less enthusiastic about the Quad grouping... Against this backdrop, India and Japan declared a joint intent to continue with an 'updated' Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) posture, ring-fencing bilateral ties from multilateral arrangements." The passage explicitly defines the purpose of "ring-fencing" within the exact same sentence: it is a deliberate diplomatic effort to protect and secure India-Japan mutual relations from the shifting dynamics and uncertainties of multilateral structures like the faltering Quad grouping.

Statement 2 [INCORRECT]: Line from passage: "A joint statement issued during the visit mentioned "serious concerns" about the prevailing situation in the South China and East China Seas..." While the passage notes that both sides expressed shared anxieties about the tensions in the South China Sea, the specific phrase "ring-fencing bilateral ties" is explicitly used by the author to describe buffering their relationship against multilateral arrangements (like the Quad), not isolating trade from specific geographic conflict zones.

4. C) prospective but geographically interdependent

Prospective (promising): The passage states that connecting Japan's major investments in Bangladesh and Thailand with India's Northeast through an industrial value chain can "boost regional prosperity and security." This shows a highly positive, forward-looking outlook.

Geographically Interdependent: The success of this integration relies on connecting India's Northeast with "relevant partners and regional organisations" across geographical borders, specifically naming the Bay of Bengal region, BIMSTEC, and infrastructure like the Matarbari port in Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh). The regions must physically and economically link together to achieve these strategic benefits.

5. C) **Do the two major Asian economies have a shared interest in ensuring that the nearest energy sources in the Gulf remain accessible?**

To change an assertive sentence into an interrogative sentence, the auxiliary (helping) verb is placed before the subject, while keeping the main verb unchanged and maintaining the same tense. Here, "The two major Asian economies" is the plural subject and "have" is the principal verb in the Simple Present tense. Adding the dummy auxiliary verb "Do" before the subject correctly forms the interrogative sentence without altering the original tense or meaning.

6. A) **ABCD**

Sentence A पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह Independent है; यह Bandra के बदलते स्वरूप (bungalows to high-rises) को एक 'nostalgic' कहानी के साथ introduce करता है।

Sentence B इसके बाद आता है; यह बताता है कि कैसे वर्तमान के redevelopment regulations (DCPR 2034) इस बदलाव को और तेज़ कर रहे हैं।

Sentence C इसके बाद आता है; यह B में बताए गए 'redevelopment' के consequences (infrastructure strain, population growth) को विस्तार से समझाता है।

Sentence D अंत में Conclusion देता है; यह urban designers की चेतावनी और 'unliveable' होते शहर के critical observation के साथ पैराग्राफ को समाप्त करता है।

Sentence A starts the passage because it is Independent; it introduces the theme of Bandra's evolution by reflecting on the past loss of its bungalow culture.

Sentence B follows A; it links that past trend to the current redevelopment regulations that are fueling a new wave of high-rise construction.

Sentence C follows B; it highlights the consequences of this density, specifically the immense strain placed on urban infrastructure and resources.

Sentence D concludes the passage; it provides a critical observation from urban designers regarding the long-term impact of these changes on the suburb's liveability.

7. A) **Beautiful funitures made the house elegant**

'funitures' के स्थान पर 'furniture' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि furniture एक uncountable noun है और इसका plural रूप नहीं बनाया जाता। अतः sentence होना चाहिए — Beautiful furniture made the house elegant.

- 'funitures' is incorrect because furniture is an uncountable noun and is always used in singular form. So the correct sentence is — Beautiful furniture made the house elegant.
8. D) **support the conclusion that the new strategy is ineffective.**
 'support' के स्थान पर 'supports' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि data यहाँ एक singular collective noun के रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है और Singular Verb लेता है; अतः सही रूप होगा — ...data supports the conclusion...
- 'support' will be replaced by 'supports' because data is treated as a singular collective noun here, therefore it takes a singular verb. So the correct form is — ...data supports the conclusion...
9. A) **'or else'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ दो clauses के बीच conditional consequence का संबंध है — यदि registration Friday तक पूरी नहीं हुई, तो परिणामस्वरूप participation की अनुमति नहीं मिलेगी। यह warning / consequence संबंध को व्यक्त करता है। इसलिए 'or else' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।
- 'or else' should be used because the sentence expresses a conditional consequence — if the registration is not completed by Friday, then she won't be allowed to participate. This conjunction naturally conveys a warning/result relationship, making 'or else' the most appropriate choice.
10. B) The correctly spelt word is "**Abeyance**", which means a state of temporary suspension or inactivity अस्थायी स्थगन / लंबित स्थिति।
11. B) **Exquisite** (adjective) – beautiful, delicate, finely made, of rare excellence सुंदर / महीन
 Antonym: **Coarse** (adjective) – rough, crude, lacking refinement खुरदुरा / असभ्य
- **Beautiful** (adjective) – pleasing to the senses सुंदर
 - **Delicate** (adjective) – fine, fragile, sensitive नाजुक
 - **Fine** (adjective) – of good quality, elegant उत्तम
12. C) **Autocracy** (noun) – Government in which one person holds absolute power एक व्यक्ति द्वारा पूर्ण नियंत्रण वाला शासन
- **Democracy** (noun) – Government by the people जनता द्वारा शासन
 - **Oligarchy** (noun) – Government by a small group अल्पतंत्र
 - **Plutocracy** (noun) – Government by the wealthy धनिकों द्वारा शासन
13. A) **The mother warned the child not to touch the hot iron.**
 Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb Passive रूप में बदलता है। यहाँ परिवर्तन Direct Speech से Indirect Speech में किया जा रहा है। दिए गए वाक्य में "Don't touch the hot iron." एक Negative Imperative है। Negative Imperatives को Indirect Speech में बदलते समय सामान्यतः warned / told...not to का प्रयोग किया जाता है। क्योंकि माँ यहाँ चेतावनी दे रही है, इसलिए Reporting Verb के रूप में warned सबसे उपयुक्त है। Direct वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Bare Infinitive touch Indirect में not to touch में बदलता है।
- To convert from Active to Passive Voice, the object becomes the subject and the verb changes to a passive form. In this case, the change is from Direct to Indirect Speech. The sentence "Don't touch..." represents a negative imperative, which in indirect narration typically becomes warned or told...not to. Since the mother is issuing a caution, warned is contextually accurate. The verb touch becomes not to touch in the indirect form.

14. A) 'no one' के स्थान पर 'anyone' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में did not पहले से ही negation दे रहा है और English में double negative का प्रयोग नहीं होता; अतः सही रूप होगा — Peter did not speak to anyone in the room.

- 'anyone' will be used instead of 'no one' because did not already provides the negative sense, and English grammar does not allow double negatives in standard usage; hence the correct form is — Peter did not speak to anyone in the room.

15. D) 3-1-2-4

Sentence 3 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह Independent है; यह वर्तमान के anti-immigration stance को introduce करता है।

Sentence 1 इसके बाद आता है; यह Trump के हालिया बयानों और उस पर भारतीय सरकार की diplomatic silence के असर को स्पष्ट करता है।

Sentence 2 इसके बाद आता है; यह वर्तमान के भेदभाव को इतिहास की historical exclusionary practices के साथ connect करता है।

Sentence 4 अंत में Conclusion देता है; यह उस बढ़ते हुए अविश्वास और uncertainty को दर्शाता है जो आज भारतीय डायस्पोरा (diaspora) महसूस कर रहा है।

- Sentence 3 starts the passage because it is Independent; it introduces the broader context of President Trump's current anti-immigration stance.
- Sentence 1 follows 3; it details the specific inflammatory remarks and the resulting diplomatic silence from the Indian government.
- Sentence 2 follows 1; it provides a historical parallel, comparing current sentiments to past exclusionary policies like the Chinese Exclusion Act.
- Sentence 4 concludes the passage; it summarizes the emotional and professional impact on the Indian diaspora, expressing their newfound insecurity regarding their future in America.

16. A) 'in' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि phrase का सही और standard रूप 'in accordance with' होता है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी नियम, नीति, या मानक के अनुरूप होना। यहाँ policy के लागू होने का तरीका बताया जा रहा है कि वह अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप लागू हुई। इसलिए 'in' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

- 'in' should be used because the correct standard phrase is 'in accordance with', which means in conformity with / as per certain rules or standards. The sentence states that the policy was implemented as per international standards, so 'in' is the most appropriate choice.

17. B) **Euphemism** (noun) – a mild or indirect expression used in place of something harsh or blunt नरम शब्द / कोमल अभिव्यक्ति

Antonym: **Directness** (noun) – plain, straightforward, blunt expression without softening स्पष्टवादिता / सीधेपन

- **Understatement** (noun) – presenting something as less important than it is कम करके कहना
- **Substitute** (noun) – a replacement for something विकल्प / प्रतिस्थापन
- **Vagueness** (noun) – lack of clarity or precision अस्पष्टता

18. C) **A team of engineers will have conceived the intricate design.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb Passive में परिवर्तित होता है। यहाँ उल्टा परिवर्तन Passive → Active किया जा रहा है।

दिए गए वाक्य में Passive संरचना "will have been conceived" (Future Perfect Passive) है और Agent "by a team of engineers" दिया गया है। Active में बदलते समय Agent को Subject बनाया जाता है और Verb को Future Perfect Active रूप "will have conceived" में बदला जाता है। Object को Verb के बाद रखा जाता है।

- To change from Passive to Active Voice, the object becomes the subject and the verb changes to its active form. The given sentence uses Future Perfect Passive (will have been conceived). To convert it into Active, the agent (a team of engineers) becomes the subject and the verb phrase transforms into will have conceived, maintaining the Future Perfect tense. The original subject (the intricate design) becomes the object in the active form.

19. A) **His tasks are performed with meticulous care by the diligent worker every single day.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को Tense के अनुसार Passive रूप में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Active संरचना "performs his tasks" Simple Present Tense में है, जहाँ the diligent worker Subject है, performs Verb है और his tasks Object है। Passive में परिवर्तन करते समय his tasks को Subject बनाया जाता है और Verb are performed (Simple Present Passive) बन जाता है। शेष भाग with meticulous care every single day यथावत रहता है और Agent को by the diligent worker के रूप में जोड़ा जाता है।

- To change from Active to Passive, the object moves into subject position and the verb adapts to its passive equivalent based on tense. Here, performs is Simple Present, so the passive takes the form are performed. The expression with meticulous care every single day remains unchanged, and the agent is retained as by the diligent worker.

20. A) **The young artist announced, "I can paint a masterpiece if I am given enough time."**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को Passive रूप में बदला जाता है। यहाँ परिवर्तन Indirect Speech → Direct Speech में किया जा रहा है। Indirect में प्रयुक्त could paint Direct में can paint होगा क्योंकि Direct Speech वक्ता की मूल अभिव्यक्ति को दर्शाता है। साथ ही she Direct में। बनता है और Conditional clause में were given Direct में am given में बदलता है। Reporting verb announced यथावत रहता है और उद्धरण चिह्नों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- To change from Active to Passive, the object becomes the subject and the verb adjusts accordingly. In this context, the transformation is from Indirect to Direct Speech. The Indirect form could paint backshifts to can paint in Direct Speech because it reflects the speaker's original capability. The pronoun she becomes I and the clause were given updates to am given to express present conditional sense. The reporting verb announced remains unchanged, and quotation marks are applied.

21. C) Scriptures is used because it refers to sacred religious texts or writings, which perfectly matches the religious theme of the passage defining words based on holy texts like the Sastras. Manuals means technical instruction books, which completely breaks the spiritual context. Novel is a singular noun for fictional stories, which is irrelevant to spiritual definitions. Note means a brief recorded reminder, which lacks the formal authority needed here.
In Hindi:

- यहाँ Scriptures का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ पवित्र धार्मिक ग्रंथ (sacred texts) होता है, जो शास्त्रों (Sastras) के आधार पर शब्दों को परिभाषित करने वाले इस धार्मिक theme से बिल्कुल मेल खाता है।
Manuals: इसका अर्थ तकनीकी निर्देश पुस्तकें होता है, जो आध्यात्मिक संदर्भ (spiritual context) को पूरी तरह से तोड़ देता है। Novel: यह काल्पनिक कहानियों के लिए एक singular noun है, जो धार्मिक परिभाषाओं के लिए पूरी तरह से अप्रासंगिक (irrelevant) है। Note: इसका अर्थ संक्षिप्त लिखित याद दिलाना होता है, जिसमें आवश्यक आधिकारिक गरिमा (formal authority) नहीं है।
22. B) Consists is used because the singular subject "The word Bhagavan" requires a third-person singular present tense verb ending in "s" to state a timeless, grammatical fact followed by the preposition "of". Comprise is a plural verb that means to consist of, but it is grammatically incorrect because it does not take the preposition "of" in the active voice. Bereft means deprived of something, which reverses the meaning entirely. Possess is a plural base verb form that violates subject-verb agreement with the singular subject.
- In Hindi:
- यहाँ Consists का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि singular subject "The word Bhagavan" के साथ एक timeless grammatical fact बताने के लिए third-person singular present tense verb का आना अनिवार्य है, जिसके बाद "of" preposition का use होता है।
 - Comprise: इसका अर्थ भी 'से मिलकर बनना' होता है, लेकिन active voice में इसके बाद "of" preposition का use नहीं किया जाता, इसलिए यह grammatically incorrect है। Bereft: इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ से वंचित होना (deprived) होता है, जो वाक्य का अर्थ पूरी तरह बदल देगा। Possess: यह क्रिया का plural base form है जो singular subject के साथ subject-verb agreement के नियमों का उल्लंघन करता है।
23. D) Are is used because the plural subject "the most important" refers directly to "the six Kalyana Gunas", which demands a plural present tense verb to state an ongoing fact. Was is a singular past tense verb form, which creates a serious subject-verb agreement error. Is is a singular present tense verb, which cannot be paired with a plural subject. Were is a past plural form, which violates the present tense framework used to describe the divine attributes.
- In Hindi:
- यहाँ Are का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि plural subject "the most important" सीधे "the six Kalyana Gunas" की बात कर रहा है, जिसके लिए plural present tense verb का होना आवश्यक है।
Was: यह एक singular past verb form है, जो यहाँ काल और वचन दोनों के नियमों के खिलाफ है। Is: यह एक singular present tense verb है, जिसका उपयोग plural subject के साथ नहीं किया जा सकता। Were: यह past plural form है, जो भगवान के गुणों का वर्णन करने वाले present tense framework का उल्लंघन करता है।
24. B) Assistance is used because it means help or support, which perfectly fits the context of "Tejas" describing the Lord as self-sufficient and needing no external help to perform his duties. Background means a person's experience or the setting behind an object, which makes no sense here. Equipment means physical tools or gear, which is too material for a divine attribute description. Schedule means a planned timetable, which misses the meaning of divine independence.
- In Hindi:

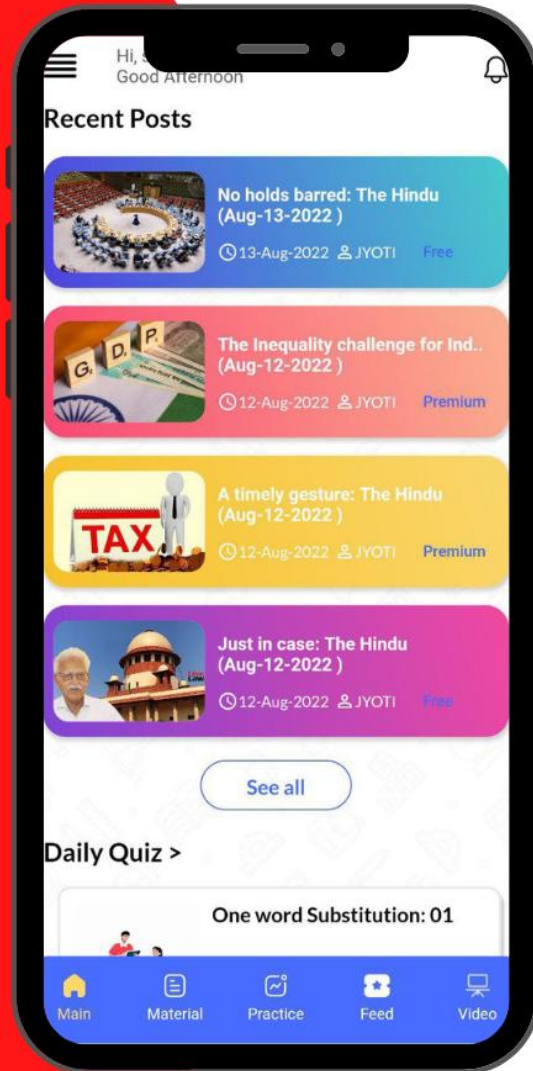
- यहाँ Assistance का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ help या support होता है। यह "Tejas" के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही बैठता है जो भगवान को आत्मनिर्भर बताता है जिन्हें अपने कर्तव्य पूरे करने के लिए किसी बाहरी मदद की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

Background: इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति का अनुभव या पृष्ठभूमि होता है, जिसका यहाँ कोई मतलब नहीं है। Equipment: इसका अर्थ भौतिक उपकरण होता है, जो एक दिव्य गुण के वर्णन के लिए बहुत व्यावहारिक (materialistic) है। Schedule: इसका अर्थ समय-सारणी होता है, जो भगवान की स्वतंत्रता के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

25. A) Subdue is used because it means to overcome, quieten, or bring an enemy under control by force, which perfectly complements the concept of overpowering adversaries mentioned right before it. Invite means to ask someone to come somewhere friendly, which contradicts the idea of dealing with adversaries. Support means to assist or help, which goes against the meaning of defeating opponents. Tolerate means to endure or put up with something, which lacks the powerful quality described by Tejas.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Subdue का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ किसी दुश्मन को बलपूर्वक हराना, शांत करना या नियंत्रण में लेना (to overcome/control) होता है, जो ठीक पहले इस्तेमाल किए गए "overpower" शब्द के विचार को पूरा करता है।
Invite: इसका अर्थ किसी को आमंत्रित करना होता है, जो विरोधियों (adversaries) से निपटने के विचार के विपरीत है। Support: इसका अर्थ मदद या समर्थन करना होता है, जो विरोधियों को हराने के अर्थ के खिलाफ जाता है। Tolerate: इसका अर्थ सहन करना होता है, जिसमें Tejas द्वारा दर्शाई गई शक्तिशाली विशेषता की कमी है।



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