

India's moment: on the G-20 Summit outcomes

The G-20 Summit was **reimagined** as a **forum** for changing the wider world

The Leaders' **Summit** of India's **presidency** of the G-20 grouping, held over the weekend, **resulted in** major success with the **unanimous adoption** of the New Delhi Declaration — especially significant as there was little hope of one. Experts, **diplomats** and officials had **downplayed** expectations of India's **negotiators** being able to **pull off** what few have achieved **thus far**: a **détente** between the “western” G-7-EU **axis** and the Russia-China combine over the issue of the Ukraine war. At the UN Security Council, not a single statement has been passed so far **as a result of vetoes** by both sides. While Indonesian G-20 negotiators in 2022 were able to pull off a joint statement with references **critical of** Russia (the G-7 **pushed for** these), the **consensus** did not **last**, and Russia and China refused to have them repeated this year. As every Indian ministerial meeting ended without success in a joint statement, India's negotiating team took the more **considered** approach — to achieve consensus on other issues, before tackling the paragraphs on Ukraine. There was a **breakthrough** after the G-7 compromised on its **insistence** of language critical of Russia by having more **neutral** paragraphs. The Declaration statement achieved what is truly impossible in today's global **polarisation**. In that, India's “middle path” policy has been its biggest strength, along with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's personal **outreach** to many G-20 leaders over the year. Another key initiative was **enlisting** the “**Global South**”, including many G-20 members, who were **reluctant to take sides** in the **tussle**, and wanted instead to shift priorities to global development issues. As a result, the 83-paragraph Declaration made progress on cryptocurrency regulation, and **crystallised** a figure of nearly \$10 trillion needed for **climate change adaptation** and **mitigation** projects for the Global South, although it failed to agree on any fossil fuel “**phase-out**” deadlines.

There were several other initiatives too: the **admission** of the 55-member African Union **has** corrected an imbalance that so far only allowed the EU in as a regional grouping in the G-20. The Global Biofuel Alliance was an important step towards more research and delivery of alternative energy sources for a world still dependent on fossil fuels. Finally, an India-Middle East-Europe Corridor with the promise of U.S. investment has **dazzling** possibilities, but **details** of its funding and **execution** still **need** to be **drawn out**. India's **attempt** to take the G-20 outside of the ordinary, single-venue **template**, to hold 200 meetings in over 60 cities, **drawing** more than 1,00,000 official visitors from 125 countries, **has** been noted as a unique initiative, **albeit** at **considerable** extra cost; **it remains to be seen** whether future G-20s will find it a **viable** example to follow. Above all, India's G-20 leaves an **indelible** mark in its attempt to “popularise” an organisation seen till now as a **staid** and boring event bringing world leaders to a high table where **arcane** subjects are discussed, decisions made are not **scrutinised**, and without bringing real change to the lives of the wider global population. **To that end**, Mr. Modi's **decision** to hold a **virtual** “review” meeting in November, before India **gives up** its presidency, **is** a chance to ensure implementation and **scrutiny** of the decisions made over the weekend, that has been **dubbed** “India's G-20 moment”.

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Summit** (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave, symposium, gathering शिखर सम्मेलन
2. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, conclusion, upshot, end result, consequence नतीजा
3. **Reimagine** (verb) – Redefine, reconceptualize, rethink, envision anew पुनः कल्पना करना
4. **Forum** (noun) – Platform, venue, medium, stage, setting मंच
5. **Presidency** (noun) – Tenure, term of office, administration अध्यक्षता
6. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, bring about, cause, produce परिणाम होना
7. **Unanimous** (adjective) – Agreed, consensual, undivided, in agreement सर्वसम्मत
8. **Adoption** (noun) – Acceptance, endorsement, approval, ratification अपनाना
9. **Diplomat** (noun) – Envoy, ambassador, consul, emissary राजदूत
10. **Downplay** (verb) – Undersell, minimize, diminish, belittle कम करके दिखाना
11. **Negotiator** (noun) – Mediator, intermediary, go-between, arbitrator समझौता करनेवाला
12. **Pull off** (phrasal verb) – Achieve, succeed in, accomplish सफलता पाना
13. **Thus far** (phrase) – Up to now, hitherto, so far अब तक
14. **Détente** (noun) – the easing of hostility or strained relations, especially between countries. अमन (देशों के बीच में)
15. **Axis** (noun) – Alliance, coalition, union, bloc गठबंधन
16. **As a result of** (phrase) – Due to, because of, on account of इसके परिणामस्वरूप
17. **Veto** (noun) – Rejection, refusal, prohibition, denial निषेधाधिकार
18. **Critical of** (phrase) – in opposition to, Anti, hostile to, opposed to, not in favour of विरोध में
19. **Push for** (phrasal verb) – Advocate for, press for, urge दबाव डालना
20. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, harmony, unity, accord सहमति
21. **Last** (verb) – Continue, endure, persist, remain टिकना
22. **Considered** (adjective) – Thoughtful, deliberate, calculated सोच-विचार किया हुआ
23. **Breakthrough** (noun) – Discovery, advance, progress महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि

24. **Insistence** (noun) – Demand, urging, persistence जोर देना
25. **Neutral** (adjective) – Impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced तटस्थ
26. **Polarisation** (noun) – division, separation, differentiation, dichotomy, segmentation ध्रुवीकरण
27. **Global South** (noun) – Definition: Refers to the countries which are less economically developed, primarily found in the Southern Hemisphere.
28. **Reluctant** (adjective) – unwilling, hesitant, disinclined, averse, loath अनिच्छुक
29. **Take sides** (phrase) – favor, align with, support, back, stand by किसी एक पक्ष का समर्थन करना
30. **Tussle** (noun) – scuffle, brawl, fight, skirmish, conflict संघर्ष
31. **Crystallise** (verb) – Clarify, define, bring into focus, form स्पष्ट करना
32. **Climate change adaptation** (noun) – it refers to actions that reduce the negative impact of climate change, while taking advantage of potential new opportunities. It involves adjusting policies and actions because of observed or expected changes in climate
33. **Mitigation** (noun) – alleviation, reduction, diminution, lessening, relief शमन
/न्यूनीकरण
34. **Phase-out** (adjective) – elimination, removal, reduction, discontinuation, termination चरणबद्ध तरीके से हटाना
35. **Dazzling** (adjective) – brilliant, shining, luminous, bright, gleaming चकरा देनेवाला
36. **Execution** (noun) – implementation, carrying out, performance, accomplishment कार्यान्वयन
37. **Draw out** (phrasal verb) – to be elaborated, detailed, or specified
38. **Venue** (noun) – location, place, site, locale, setting स्थल
39. **Template** (noun) – pattern, model, prototype, standard, blueprint नमूना
40. **Draw** (verb) – pull, drag, tug, haul खींचना
41. **Albeit** (conjunction) – although, even if, even though, notwithstanding हालांकि
42. **Considerable** (adjective) – significant, substantial, large, great, marked पर्याप्त
43. **It remains to be seen** (phrase) – yet to be determined, uncertain, unclear, in doubt यह अभी देखना बाकी है
44. **Viable** (adjective) – feasible, practical, workable, achievable, attainable व्यवहार्य
45. **Indelible** (adjective) – ineradicable, permanent, lasting, enduring, imperishable अमिट

46. **Staid** (adjective) – sedate, sober, serious, steady, reserved गंभीर
47. **Arcane** (adjective) – esoteric, mysterious, secret, obscure गुप्त/ रहस्यमय
48. **Scrutinise** (verb) – examine, inspect, study, probe, explore समीक्षा करना
49. **To that end** (phrase) – for that purpose, with that goal, to achieve that उस हेतु
50. **Virtual** (adjective) – online
51. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – relinquish, abandon, surrender, yield छोड़ देना
52. **Scrutiny** (noun) – examination, inspection, investigation, inquiry समीक्षा
53. **Dub** (verb) – name, label, term, designate नाम देना

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Outreach** (noun) – The act or process of reaching out. पहुँच
- **Enlist** (verb) – engage, involve, enroll, bring on board शामिल करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The G-20 Summit was envisioned as an opportunity for transformative global change.
2. The Leaders' Summit, during India's G-20 presidency, saw the unanimous adoption of the New Delhi Declaration.
3. There were initial doubts about India's ability to mediate between the western G-7-EU and the Russia-China factions regarding the Ukraine war.
4. In previous summits, agreements over statements, especially those critical of Russia, were short-lived.
5. India adopted a phased approach, first seeking consensus on other topics before addressing the Ukraine issue.
6. A significant breakthrough occurred when the G-7 compromised on its stance against Russia, leading to more neutral paragraphs in the declaration.
7. India's neutral stance and Prime Minister Narendra Modi's diplomatic outreach were instrumental in this success.
8. India garnered support from the Global South, which wanted to prioritize global development over geopolitical tussles.
9. The Declaration addressed cryptocurrency regulation and acknowledged the need for nearly \$10 trillion for climate change measures in the Global South. However, no consensus was reached on fossil fuel phase-out timelines.
10. Other initiatives included admitting the 55-member African Union to the G-20 and the formation of the Global Biofuel Alliance.
11. An India-Middle East-Europe Corridor was introduced, hinting at potential U.S. investment.
12. India adopted a decentralized approach to the G-20, organizing 200 meetings across 60 cities, drawing significant global participation.
13. India's leadership sought to transform the G-20's image from a closed-door, elite event to a more inclusive and impactful forum.
14. Prime Minister Modi plans a virtual review meeting in November to oversee the execution of decisions made during the Summit.
15. The editorial concludes by labeling the summit as "India's G-20 moment", emphasizing the country's pivotal role in guiding global discussions and decisions.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What was the approach of India's negotiating team in the G-20 Summit regarding the issue of the Ukraine war?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. To first issue a joint statement condemning Russia.
 - B. To directly challenge the statements made by the G-7-EU axis.
 - C. To achieve consensus on other issues before addressing the paragraphs on Ukraine.
 - D. To push for immediate references critical of Russia similar to the previous year's statement.
2. **Which of the following statements about the outcomes of the G-20 Summit is NOT true?**
 - A. The Declaration made progress on cryptocurrency regulation.
 - B. The 55-member African Union was granted admission into the G-20.
 - C. The G-20 agreed on a specific deadline for the "phase-out" of fossil fuels.
 - D. India introduced an initiative to take the G-20 meetings outside the regular single-venue template.
3. **What was a significant difference in the G-20 Summit under India's presidency compared to the perception of previous summits?**
 - A. India focused only on inviting leaders from its neighboring countries.
 - B. The Summit was transformed from an event seen as uninteresting to one aiming for wider global relevance and scrutiny.
 - C. The Summit strictly adhered to traditional methods without any unique initiatives.
 - D. The focus of the Summit was solely on global financial crises without addressing other global issues.
4. **Which of the following best describes the tone of the first paragraph regarding India's role at the G-20 Summit?**
 - A. Dismissive
 - B. Critical
 - C. Apprehensive
 - D. Praising
5. **What would be an appropriate title for the passage?**
 - A. The New Delhi Declaration and the UN Security Council
 - B. Global South's Priorities in the G-20 Summit
 - C. The Challenges and Triumphs of the G-20 Summit under India's Leadership
 - D. The Significance of Cryptocurrency Regulation in G-20
6. **Which theme best represents the main idea of the passage?**
 - A. The financial aspects of the G-20 Summit
 - B. India's diplomatic strategy and influence on the global stage
 - C. The role of the UN Security Council in the G-20 Summit
 - D. The environmental initiatives during the G-20 Summit
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
Her parents forbade her to marry her lover.
 - A. prevented

- B. refused
C. declined
D. allowed
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Too strong to be defeated or changed
A. Invincible
B. Headstrong
C. Vigorous
D. Sovereign
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
You have adopted the plan.
A. The plan should be adopted by you.
B. The plan is adopted by you.
C. The plan has being adopted by you.
D. The plan has been adopted by you.
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Anxiety
B. Preparation
C. Voluntary
D. Stetionery
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**
Before the new project starts, it's time to **clear the deck** so we can focus solely on the upcoming tasks.
A. To dance joyfully
B. To prepare thoroughly
C. To go on a voyage
D. To discard old items
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. Years ago, when we moved from our home-town Trivandrum to Madras, now Chennai, our house was on one of the side roads off Edward Elliots Road, now Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai
Q. The main road was flanked on either side by big trees, the branches of which extend and touch those on the other side of the road, and provided a green
R. There were quite a few side-roads off the main road, and each road had a colony of small and big bungalows
S. Canopy protecting the pedestrians from the scorching sun and rain
A. PSQR B.PSRQ C.SRQP D.PRQS
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. After continuing this survey for three days, a press release was issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) citing an alleged evasion of taxes on remittances and discrepancies in BBC's transfer pricing mechanism.
Q. Many media organisations such as the Press Club of India have described the raids as "deeply unfortunate"; the Editors Guild termed them as "intimidation".

- R. On February 14, 2023, the Income Tax Department carried out a “survey action” on the offices of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in New Delhi and Mumbai.
- S. Even those who may favour the tax survey will confess that the tax scrutiny is a natural outcome of the BBC’s two-part documentary series, “India: The Modi Question”, which the BBC released on January 17, 2023.
- A. RPQS B.RSPQ C.SRQP D.SPRQ
14. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. which will also contribute to the global survival of the cheetah as a species
- Q. Since September 2022, India has translocated eight African cheetahs from Namibia and 12 from South Africa
- R. The aim is to be able to build a self-sustaining population, centred at Madhya Pradesh’s Kuno National Park,
- S. This is part of a long-term conservation plan to re-introduce the wild cat into the country after it became extinct in the 1950s, primarily due to hunting
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
15. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Sometimes, even after spending an entire day
- Q. Assignment as these operations can go on even for over a week
- R. Reporting on the capture of wild elephants is one such unpredictable
- S. On the field, journalists may have to return to the newsroom without a report
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
16. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The Union Budget 2023 has doubled the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan to States from ₹5,000 crore to ₹10,000 crore, and has announced an outlay of ₹2.4 lakh crore for the Indian Railways
- Q. The plan is a “transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development dependent on the engines of roads, railways, airports, ports, mass transport, waterways and logistics infrastructure”
- R. Given their pan-India network, and can play an important role in enabling a coordinated and integrated logistics system
- S. The Railways offer an efficient and economic mode of logistics movement
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

Comprehension

More than three months since ethnic violence _____1_____ in Manipur, there are still little or no signs of lasting peace. From competing groups imposing blockades of _____2_____ roads to sporadic attacks resulting in deaths, the conflict is rife _____3_____ incidents suggesting the breakdown of law and order. Another indication of the state of affairs is the difference in perceptions between the police and the paramilitary Assam Rifles with unedifying acts such as an FIR being _____4_____ by the police against the latter for “obstructing” it from discharging its duties.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**
- A. Point out
 - B. Broke out
 - C. Put out
 - D. Snuff out
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
- A. Arterial
 - B. Upheaval
 - C. Effective
 - D. Tyrannical
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. In
 - B. With
 - C. On
 - D. Of
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. Ejected
 - B. Heavy-handed
 - C. Lodged
 - D. Advanced

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) The passage mentions that India's negotiating team took a more considered approach by aiming to achieve consensus on other topics prior to tackling the sections related to Ukraine.
2. C) The passage states that while the Declaration highlighted progress on cryptocurrency regulation and the amount required for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects, it did not agree on any fossil fuel "phase-out" deadlines.
3. B) The passage concludes by highlighting that the G-20 under India's leadership tried to make the organization more relatable to the broader global population, changing its image from a mundane event to one that actually brings tangible change to people's lives.
4. D) The first paragraph details the major successes of India during the G-20 Summit, particularly the unanimous adoption of the New Delhi Declaration. It also highlights the challenges and how they were overcome by India's negotiators, specifically the détente achieved between the major world powers over the Ukraine issue. Words and phrases such as "major success," "especially significant," and "what few have achieved thus far" convey a tone of praise and admiration for India's role at the summit.
5. C) The passage discusses the outcomes of the G-20 Summit under India's presidency, highlighting the significant achievements, challenges, and the role India played in navigating contentious issues. The suggested title encapsulates these aspects, while the other options are either too specific or do not encompass the overall content of the passage.
6. B) The passage primarily focuses on how India, under its G-20 presidency, navigated complex geopolitical tensions, achieved consensus on various contentious issues, and introduced unique initiatives. While the passage does touch upon other topics like financial aspects, environmental initiatives, and the role of the UN Security Council, the main theme is India's diplomatic prowess and influence during the summit.
7. D) **Forbade** (verb) – To command against, prohibit, ban, disallow, or prevent something. मना करना

Antonym: Allowed (verb) – To permit, approve, grant permission, authorize, or consent.

अनुमति देना

- **Prevented** (verb) – To stop something from happening, hinder, obstruct, or thwart. रोकना
- **Refused** (verb) – To decline, reject, or say no to a request, demand, or offer. अस्वीकार करना
- **Declined** (verb) – To reject, refuse, or turn down something, often politely. नकार देना

8. A) **Invincible** (adjective) – Too strong to be defeated or changed. अजेय

- **Headstrong** (adjective) – Determined to have one's own way; willful. जिद्दी
- **Vigorous** (adjective) – Strong, healthy, and full of energy. ऊर्जावान
- **Sovereign** (noun/adjective) – A supreme ruler, especially a monarch; possessing ultimate power. सर्वोच्च/सम्राट

9. D) The plan has been adopted by you.

10. D) The INCORRECTLY spelled word among the given options is '**Stetionery**.' The correct spelling is 'Stationery,' which refers to writing materials, including paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc.
स्टेशनरी, लेखन सामग्री.

11. **B) Clear the deck** (phrase) – to prepare thoroughly: अच्छे से तैयार होना

12. **D) PRQS**

P: The reason P is the starting sentence is that it introduces the context and sets the scene. It mentions the move and specifies the location of their house.

R: After setting the context in P, the next logical thing to describe is the surrounding area. R provides that context by discussing the side roads off the main road.

Q: Now that we've discussed the side roads, it's logical to shift our focus back to the features of the main road. The transition from side roads to the main road is smoother if we place R before Q.

S: This is because S completes the description started in Q. The main road has trees that provide a "green..." and S finishes this with "canopy protecting the pedestrians from the scorching sun and rain."

13. **A) RPQS**

R: The sentence begins with a specific date, "On February 14, 2023". It sets a timeline for the events mentioned in the other sentences. Dates or time sequences often serve as starting points to establish the context of a paragraph

P: The sentence begins with "After continuing this survey for three days...", where "this survey" refers to the action mentioned in sentence R. This establishes a noun-pronoun relationship between "survey action" in R and "this survey" in P. The word "After" also indicates a time sequence, placing the events in P after those in R.

Q: The sentence starts by referring to "Many media organisations" and their reactions to the raids. The reactions would naturally follow the events, and since P describes the culmination of the raid (press release issued by CBDT), it's logical for Q to follow as it highlights the media's response.

S: S provides a probable background or reason for the raids (the BBC documentary series). After explaining the action and reactions in R, P, and Q, this sentence provides context, suggesting a potential motive for the raids

14. **C) QSRP**

Q: Q mentions a specific time "Since September 2022". Opening with a time reference sets a clear context and foundation for the information that follows.

S: S starts with "This", a demonstrative pronoun. "This" often refers back to a noun or an idea introduced before. In this case, "This" refers to the action mentioned in Q, i.e., the translocation of African cheetahs

R: R starts with "The aim is", which naturally progresses from the introduction of the idea in S. After explaining why the action was taken in S, R delves deeper into the specific goal behind the action.

P: P starts with "which", a relative pronoun. "Which" refers to the noun or idea just before it. In this case, it refers to the goal mentioned in R about building a self-sustaining population

15. **B) PSRQ**

P: The sentence starts with "Sometimes," indicating it's likely the introductory statement, as it sets a context about a particular scenario where one spends "an entire day."

S: After explaining that someone has spent an entire day doing something (from P), S provides the outcome: despite the day on the field, journalists might return without a report. The mention of "an entire day" in P connects directly to the result of that day mentioned in S.

R: Sentence S talks about journalists returning without a report. The next logical step is to explain a specific scenario or assignment that's unpredictable, which R provides, "Reporting on the capture of wild elephants is one such unpredictable."

Q: The word "unpredictable" at the end of R logically connects with the start of Q which clarifies what is unpredictable, i.e., "Assignment as these operations can go on even for over a week." The continuity is maintained as R hints at an unpredictable assignment, and Q elaborates on it.

16. **D) PQSR**

P: It introduces the subject – the Union Budget 2023 and its decisions related to the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan. Starting with this sets the context for the rest of the sentences. The date "2023" also provides a timeline for the events.

Q: Sentence P mentions the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan. Sentence Q starts with "The plan", which is referring to the previously mentioned "PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan". So, it naturally follows P to provide a description of what the plan entails.

S: Sentence Q lists various modes of transportation and infrastructure, including "railways". Sentence S then zooms in specifically on the railways, indicating a particular interest in that mode of transportation. By placing S here, it's a transition from a broader perspective (different modes of infrastructure) to a more specific one (focusing on railways).

R: Sentence R starts with "Given their pan-India network". Here, "their" is a pronoun which refers to the "Railways" mentioned in the previous sentence S. It provides a reason why railways are vital, expanding upon the statement made in sentence S.

17. B) 'Broke out' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "broke out" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का आचानक प्रारंभ होना, जैसे युद्ध या हिंसा। sentence में mention किया गया है कि सांप्रदायिक हिंसा के शुरू होने के तीन महीने बाद भी, स्थायिता की कमी है। इसलिए 'broke out' यहाँ सही है। 'Point out' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़

को सूचित करना, 'Put out' का अर्थ है बंद करना या शुरू करना, और 'Snuff out' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Broke out' should be used because it means the sudden start of something, like a war or violence. The sentence discusses that even three months after the onset of ethnic violence, there is still instability. Hence, 'broke out' fits the context. 'Point out' implies indicating or suggesting something, 'Put out' can mean to extinguish or produce, and 'Snuff out' means to extinguish or end, which aren't appropriate in this context.

18. A) 'Arterial' का use होगा क्योंकि "arterial" का अर्थ होता है मुख्य या प्रमुख, विशेष रूप से सड़कों के संदर्भ में। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि समूह blockades लगा रहे हैं, इसलिए 'arterial roads' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Upheaval' का अर्थ है उत्कृष्ट बदलाव, 'Effective' का अर्थ है प्रभावी, और 'Tyrannical' का अर्थ है अत्याचारी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Arterial' should be used because it refers to main or principal, especially in the context of roads. The sentence talks about groups imposing blockades, thus implying they are blocking major roads, making 'arterial roads' apt here. On the other hand, 'Upheaval' means a violent or sudden change or disruption, 'Effective' means successful in producing a desired result, and 'Tyrannical' means oppressive and controlling, none of which fit in this context.

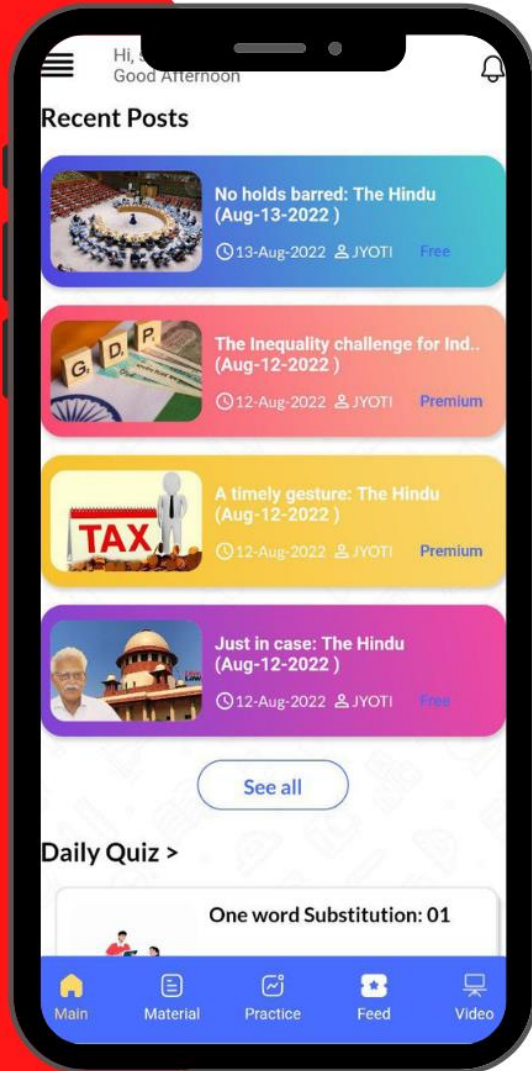
19. B) 'With' का use होगा क्योंकि "with" इस context में यह सूचित करता है कि कितने घातक घटनाक्रम हुए हैं। Sentence में बताया जा रहा है कि संघर्ष में कई घातक घटनाक्रम हुए हैं, जिसका संदर्भ 'with' द्वारा दिया जा रहा है। 'In' का use तब होता है जब किसी चीज़ में बात की जाती है, 'On' किसी विशेष विषय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, और 'Of' का use आमतौर पर किसी विशेष संख्या या प्रमाण के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'With' should be used as it indicates the numerous unfortunate events associated with the conflict. The sentence is discussing the many violent incidents of the conflict, which is referenced 'with'. 'In' is used when discussing something within a specific thing, 'On' focuses attention on a particular subject, and 'Of' typically refers to a specific quantity or amount, which are not fitting in this context.

20. C) 'Lodged' का use होगा क्योंकि "lodge" का अर्थ होता है आधिकारिक तरीके से किसी समस्या या आपत्ति की सूचना देना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि police ने Assam Rifles के खिलाफ FIR दर्ज की है, इसलिए 'Lodged' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Ejected' का अर्थ है निकाल देना, 'Heavy-handed' का अर्थ है अधिक उठाव दिखाना, और 'Advanced' का अर्थ है प्रोत्साहित या प्रस्तुत करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Lodged' should be used because it means to formally present or file a complaint or application. The sentence mentions that the police filed an FIR against the Assam Rifles, making 'lodged' the correct term to use here. On the other hand, 'Ejected' means to

throw out, 'Heavy-handed' implies overly forceful, and 'Advanced' means to put forward or offer, which don't fit in this context.



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