

Change for the worse: On MGNREGA to VB-G RAM G

The **move** to alter MGNREGS beyond **recognition** **must** be dropped

The Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), or VB-G RAM G Bill, **tabled** in the Lok Sabha on Tuesday to replace the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), **deserves** to be rejected for more than one reason. What is **sought** to be changed is not only the **nomenclature** but also the **fundamental** character of the **existing** Scheme (MGNREGS). This **marks** yet another attempt by the BJP-led government at the Centre to reduce the size of the development space to States. The only **plausible reason** for the name change **is** the fact that the BJP's ideological master, the RSS, had strong **differences** with Gandhi. The use of Gandhi's **name** in the 20-year-old scheme **signifies** the link to his Gram Swaraj concept that gives importance to democratic **decentralisation**. But **the new Bill**, by making the Union government **virtually** the **sole** decision maker in the **proposed** law, **will** not make any positive contribution in this direction. Supporters of the government **point out** that **the increase** in the days of work to 125 in a year **is** a major benefit for people in rural India. But, **the data**, on employment given to households under the MGNREGS, **reveal** that it was only during 2020-21, the COVID-19 **pandemic** year, that 9.5% (nearly 7.2 million) of households actually worked for 100 days. Over the last two years, only around 7% of families could get the full quota.

By calling the VB-G RAM G “a centrally sponsored scheme”, the Union government has **done away with** the special status that the MGNREGS had enjoyed, **wherein** it had been absorbing the entire cost of wages payment for unskilled manual labour. In the proposed scheme, the fund-sharing **pattern** between the Centre and States generally **would** be 60:40. A benefit of the existing scheme was that rural wages have **gone up** sharply. The finances of States are not in a **robust** condition and there are **apprehensions** about the likely impact of the **restructuring** of the GST. Besides, when direct cash transfer schemes are increasingly being viewed as a political game changer, it is an open secret that not many States will be **keen on** participating in the fresh scheme. More importantly, the **soul** of the current law — a **bottom up** demand-based scheme — **has** been taken away. What has been proposed is a supply-driven **framework** wherein allocations will be **capped**, as decided by the Union government. Also, States will have to **bear** any excess expenditure, which is a new feature. Tamil Nadu and Kerala have opposed the Bill **citing** an **undermining** of States' interests. **A feature** of the Bill, which is meant to ensure that work does not clash with farm work during sowing/harvesting, **may** be included **explicitly** in the MGNREGS, after consultations with States. **Howsoever** **passionately** Minister for Rural Development Shivraj Singh Chouhan may say that the new law is **in line with** Gandhi's sentiments, **good governance**, which is the goal of the idea of Ram Rajya, **does** not become a reality without **diffused grassroots** democracy — a condition neither sought to be **promoted** nor **nourished** by the proposed legislation.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Alter** (verb) – modify, change, amend, transform, revise बदलना
2. **MGNREGS** (noun) – The Act gives legal guarantee of a hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to adult members of a rural household who demand employment.
3. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgement, acceptance, identification, validation, approval मान्यता
4. **Table** (verb) - presentation, introduction, submission, place, propose संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया
5. **Seek** (verb) – attempt, aim, try, pursue, endeavour प्रयास करना
6. **Nomenclature** (noun) – naming system, terminology, designation, title, classification नामकरण
7. **Fundamental** (adjective) – basic, core, essential, primary, foundational मौलिक
8. **Existing** (adjective) – current, present, prevailing, ongoing, operative मौजूदा
9. **Mark** (verb) – indicate, signify, highlight, denote, represent दर्शाना
10. **Plausible** (adjective) – believable, reasonable, convincing, credible, logical तर्कसंगत
11. **Differences** (noun) – disagreements, distinctions, variations, divergences, conflicts मतभेद
12. **Decentralisation** (noun) – devolution, dispersion of power, delegation, federalisation, autonomy विकेंद्रीकरण
13. **Virtually** (adverb) – almost, nearly, effectively, practically, essentially लगभग
14. **Sole** (adjective) – only, single, exclusive, lone, one and only एकमात्र
15. **Proposed** (adjective) – suggested, planned, intended, drafted, recommended प्रस्तावित
16. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – highlight, indicate, emphasise, mention, draw attention to इंगित करना
17. **Reveal** (verb) – disclose, expose, show, uncover, bring out प्रकट करना
18. **Pandemic** (noun) – widespread outbreak, global epidemic, health crisis, contagion, disease spread वैश्विक महामारी
19. **Do away with** (phrasal verb) – abolished, eliminated, scrapped, removed, discontinued समाप्त कर दिया गया
20. **Wherein** (adverb) – in which, in that, during which, under which, by which जिसमें
21. **Go up** (phrasal verb) – increased, risen, escalated, surged, climbed बढ़ गया
22. **Robust** (adjective) – strong, sound, stable, resilient, healthy मजबूत
23. **Apprehensions** (noun) – fears, concerns, anxieties, doubts, misgivings आशंकाएँ

24. **Restructuring** (noun) – reorganisation, reform, overhaul, modification, rearrangement पुनर्गठन
25. **Keen on** (phrase) – eager for, interested in, enthusiastic about, inclined towards, willing इच्छुक
26. **Soul** (noun) – essence, spirit, core, heart, crux आत्मा / मूल तत्व
27. **Bottom-up** (adjective) – grassroots-based, people-driven, decentralised, participatory, local-level निचले स्तर से ऊपर तक
28. **Framework** (noun) – structure, system, outline, model, mechanism ढांचा
29. **Cap** (verb) – limit, restriction, fix, control, bound सीमा निर्धारित करना
30. **Bear** (verb) – carry, shoulder, endure, take responsibility for, sustain वहन करना
31. **Cite** (verb) – mention, refer to, quotation, invoke, point out उल्लेख करना
32. **Undermine** (verb) – weaken, damaging, eroding, dilute, destabilising कमजोर करना
33. **Explicitly** (adverb) – clearly, openly, plainly, directly, specifically स्पष्ट रूप से
34. **Howsoever** (adverb) – however, no matter how, regardless of how, to whatever extent, even if चाहे कितना भी
35. **Passionately** (adverb) – fervently, intensely, strongly, emotionally, earnestly जोशपूर्वक
36. **In line with** (phrase) – in accordance with, consistent with, aligned with, in agreement with, as per के अनुरूप
37. **Governance** (noun) – administration, management, ruling, leadership, public administration शासन व्यवस्था
38. **Diffused** (adjective) – spread out, decentralised, dispersed, scattered, distributed बिखरा हुआ
39. **Grassroots** (adjective) – local-level, community-based, village-level, people-oriented, mass-based जमीनी स्तर का
40. **Promote** (verb) – encourage, support, advance, fostere, boost प्रोत्साहित करना
41. **Nourish** (verb) – support, sustain, strengthen, develop, foster पोषित करना
42. **Legislation** (noun) – law, statute, act, enactment, legal framework कानून निर्माण

Summary of the Editorial

1. The proposed **VB-G RAM G Bill** seeks to replace **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**, fundamentally altering its purpose and structure.
2. The editorial argues that the Bill should be **rejected outright** as it goes beyond a mere name change.
3. MGNREGS symbolises **Gandhi's idea of Gram Swaraj**, rooted in democratic decentralisation and local self-governance.
4. The renaming is seen as ideologically driven, reflecting the BJP's discomfort with Gandhi, influenced by the **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh**.
5. The new Bill centralises power, making the **Union government the primary decision-maker**, reducing States' autonomy.
6. This is viewed as another attempt by the **Bharatiya Janata Party-led Centre** to shrink States' development space.
7. Claims that increasing workdays to **125 days** will benefit rural households are challenged by employment data.
8. Even under MGNREGS, only a small percentage of households achieved **100 days of work**, except during the COVID-19 year.
9. The Bill reclassifies the scheme as a **centrally sponsored scheme**, removing its unique statutory status.
10. Under MGNREGS, the Centre bore the **entire wage cost** for unskilled labour; the new scheme proposes a **60:40 cost-sharing** model.
11. This change is problematic as **State finances are already strained**, especially amid GST-related uncertainties.
12. Rising rural wages under MGNREGS are at risk due to reduced State capacity and willingness to participate.
13. The proposed framework replaces the **demand-driven, rights-based model** with a **supply-driven, capped allocation system**.
14. States would have to bear excess expenditure, undermining the scheme's protective guarantee; **Tamil Nadu and Kerala** have opposed the Bill.
15. The editorial concludes that true **Ram Rajya and good governance** require strong grassroots democracy, which the Bill neither promotes nor protects, regardless of assurances by **Shivraj Singh Chouhan**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred about the Centre–State relationship under the proposed VB-G RAM G Bill?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It enhances States’ fiscal autonomy by decentralising employment decisions
 - B. It marginally alters administrative control without affecting States’ finances
 - C. It centralises authority while shifting financial risk to States
 - D. It restores cooperative federalism through shared wage responsibility
2. **What underlying concern motivates the author’s criticism of replacing MGNREGS with the new Bill?**
 - A. The inefficiency of rural employment schemes during non-crisis years
 - B. The symbolic and structural dilution of democratic decentralisation
 - C. The excessive dependence of rural households on government employment
 - D. The limited participation of households in completing 100 days of work
3. **Based on the passage, why are several States likely to be reluctant participants in the proposed scheme?**
 - A. The scheme restricts employment only to agricultural off-seasons
 - B. States fear political backlash from reduced wage rates
 - C. Fiscal stress combined with capped allocations reduces incentives
 - D. The scheme eliminates direct cash transfer mechanisms
4. **What can be inferred about the claim that increasing guaranteed workdays to 125 will substantially benefit rural households?**
 - A. It guarantees higher annual income for most rural families
 - B. It is largely symbolic given past utilisation patterns
 - C. It corrects structural flaws in rural employment delivery
 - D. It ensures uniform access to employment across States
5. **What does the author imply by describing the proposed framework as “supply-driven” rather than “demand-based”?**
 - A. Employment will be generated primarily during peak agricultural seasons
 - B. Workers’ needs will determine the scale and timing of employment
 - C. Central allocations will limit local responsiveness to employment demand
 - D. Market forces will regulate rural labour participation
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Insidious
 - A. Protected
 - B. Secure
 - C. Safe
 - D. Harmful
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The thief was caught with a spurious Picasso painting.
 - A. Fake
 - B. Stolen
 - C. Splendid
 - D. Authentic

8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
The frog adopts itself to live both in water and on land.
A. frog adepts itself
B. frog alters itself
C. No substitution
D. frog adapts itself
9. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
Darshan wished he hadn't / went to the theme park / in the first place.
A. Darshan wished he hadn't
B. in the first place
C. went to the theme park
D. No error
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Kiran had a short _____ as a writer.
A. caress
B. career
C. carer
D. carrier
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A place where coins, medals, or tokens are made
A. Hutch
B. Hangar
C. Mint
D. Monastery
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To bell the cat
A. To feed pets
B. To play with kids
C. To love cats
D. To face risk
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
We all should help each other.
A. help mutually
B. help one another
C. help each one
D. No substitution
14. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error**
An lion is the most ferocious of all animals.
A. ferocious of

- B. all animals.
C. An lion
D. is the most
15. **Select the appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**
The police have not yet been able to solve the case; it seems to be _____
A. in a nutshell
B. turning over a new leaf
C. a hard nut to crack
D. in a pink
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Israel has been a staunch ally of the United States.
A. Resolute
B. Careless
C. Confused
D. Unsteady
17. **Identify the option that rectifies the underlined spelling error in the given sentence.**
The boys of our class have reported that considerable progress in the implimentation of their policies has been made.
A. Implimentation
B. Implimantation
C. Implementation
D. Implemantation
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word**
Abound
A. Increase
B. Flourish
C. Succeed
D. Adequate
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Opportunity
B. Reliance
C. Appraoch
D. Bureau
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who abandons religion
A. Egotist
B. Priest
C. Apostate
D. Atheist

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Global warming is one of the biggest environmental (1) _____ facing the world today. The primary cause of global warming is the (2) _____ of greenhouse gases such as

carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere. These gases trap heat from the sun, causing the Earth's temperature to rise. The (3) _____ effects of global warming are widespread and include more frequent and severe weather events, rising sea levels and the loss of biodiversity. Many governments and organisations have implemented (4) _____ to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, individuals can also play a role in (5) _____ global warming by making small changes to their daily habits, such as reducing their energy consumption and driving less.

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

- A. consequences
- B. opportunities
- C. benefits
- D. Challenges

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

- A. emission
- B. absorption
- C. reflection
- D. Conduction

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

- A. negative
- B. positive
- C. neutral
- D. Negligible

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

- A. sanctions
- B. subsidies
- C. restrictions
- D. Policies

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

- A. exacerbating
- B. mitigating
- C. sustaining
- D. expanding

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- C) The passage indicates that the Union government becomes the primary decision-maker while States must share costs (60:40) and bear excess expenditure. This implies centralised control combined with increased fiscal burden on States, supporting option C.

Why the other options are incorrect:

 - A is incorrect because the Bill reduces, not enhances, State autonomy.
 - B is incorrect as the financial implications for States are significant, not marginal.
 - D is incorrect because the earlier scheme already ensured full wage support from the Centre, which is now withdrawn.
- B) The author repeatedly stresses the erosion of Gram Swaraj, bottom-up governance, and grassroots democracy. The inference is that both the symbolism (removal of Gandhi's name) and the structure (centralised decision-making) weaken democratic decentralisation.

Why the other options are incorrect:

 - A is incorrect because inefficiency is not the core critique.
 - C is incorrect as dependency is not discussed as a problem.
 - D is incorrect because low participation data is used to counter claims of expanded benefits, not as the main concern.
- C) The author notes weak State finances, capped allocations decided by the Union government, and the requirement that States bear excess expenditure. Together, these factors discourage active State participation, making option C the most logical inference.

Why the other options are incorrect:

 - A is incorrect because seasonal adjustment is presented as a potentially useful feature.
 - B is incorrect as wage reduction is not mentioned.
 - D is incorrect because direct cash transfers are discussed separately as a political trend, not as a feature removed by the scheme.
- B) The passage cites data showing that even the existing 100-day guarantee was fully utilised by only a small percentage of households, except during the pandemic year. This suggests that raising the ceiling to 125 days may not translate into real benefits, making the claim largely symbolic.

Why the other options are incorrect:

 - A is incorrect because increased entitlement does not ensure actual access to work.
 - C is incorrect since structural issues like demand-based access are weakened, not corrected.
 - D is incorrect as disparities across States are likely to widen due to fiscal and administrative differences.
- C) A supply-driven framework implies that allocations are capped and centrally decided, reducing flexibility for local authorities to respond to actual demand for work. This marks a departure from the earlier demand-based approach.

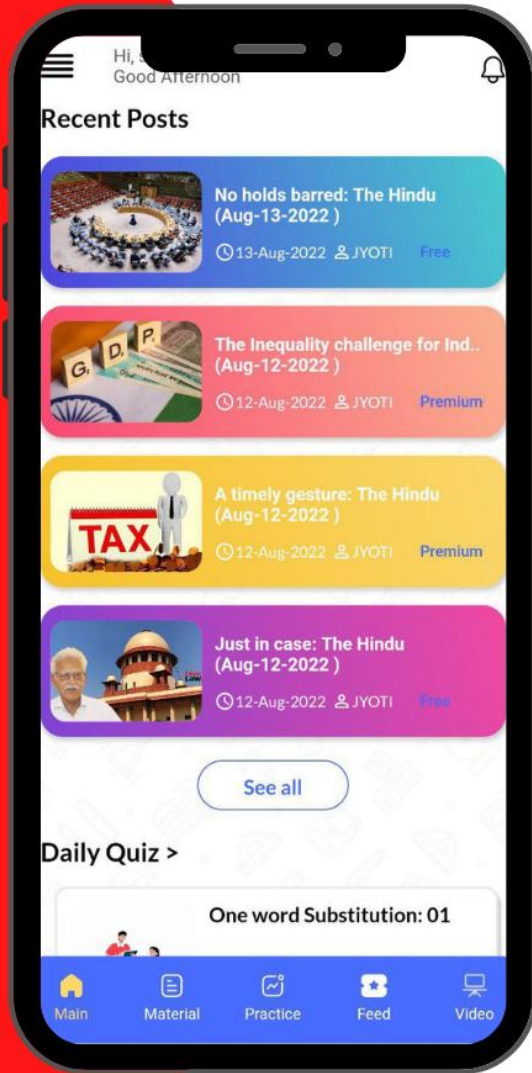
Why the other options are incorrect:

- A is incorrect because seasonal alignment is mentioned separately and not as the defining feature.
 - B is incorrect as it describes the earlier demand-driven model, not the proposed one.
 - D is incorrect because market mechanisms are not part of the scheme's design.
6. D) The correct synonym for 'Insidious' – कपटी is 'Harmful.' Insidious refers to something that is crafty, treacherous, or that operates in a stealthy, harmful manner.
- **Protected** (adjective) – Guarded, shielded, defended सुरक्षित
 - **Secure** (adjective) – Safe, unthreatened, stable सुरक्षित
 - **Safe** (adjective) – Uninjured, unharmed, in good condition सुरक्षित
 - **Harmful** (adjective) – Damaging, injurious, detrimental हानिकारक
7. D) The correct antonym of 'spurious' is '**Authentic**.' The word 'spurious' जाली means something that is not genuine, true, or authentic. So the opposite would be something that is genuine or real.
- **Fake** (adjective) – Not genuine, imitation, counterfeit, नकली
 - **Stolen** (verb) – To take without permission, thief, pilfer, चोरी करना
 - **Splendid** (adjective) – Magnificent, grand, impressive, शानदार
 - **Authentic** (adjective) – Genuine, real, veritable, original, असली
8. D) 'adopts itself' के बदले '**adapts itself**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'adapts' शब्द तब उपयोग होता है जब किसी प्राणी ने खुद को विशेष परिस्थितियों में फिट करने के लिए अनुकूल बदलाव किए हों; जैसे – The frog adapts itself to live both in water and on land.
- '**adapts itself**' will be used instead of 'adopts itself' because the word 'adapts' is used when an organism has made suitable changes to fit itself in specific conditions; Like – The frog adapts itself to live both in water and on land.
9. C) 'went' के बदले '**gone**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hadn't' के साथ 'gone' इस सही रूप है; जैसे – He hadn't gone to the market.
- '**gone**' will be used instead of 'went' because 'hadn't' should be followed by the past participle form of the verb 'go,' which is 'gone'; Like – He hadn't gone to the market.
10. B) The correct option to fill in the blank is 'career,' which refers to an occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.
- **Career** (noun) – The pursuit of a lifelong ambition or the general course of progression toward lifelong goals. व्यवसाय, पेशा
11. C) The one-word substitute for a place where coins, medals, or tokens are made is 'Mint,' which means “a place where money is coined by authority of the government.” सिक्का बनाने की जगह
- **Hutch** (noun) – A wooden box or chest for storage, typically one for storing coal, लकड़ी का संदूक
 - **Hangar** (noun) – A building for storing aircraft, विमान शाला

- **Monastery** (noun) – A building occupied by a community of monks, living under religious vows, मठ
12. D) **To bell the cat** (phrase) – To face risk खतरा का सामना करना
13. B) **'help each other'** के बदले 'help one another' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'each other' का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच में होता है, जबकि 'one another' का प्रयोग तीन या उससे अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच में होता है; जैसे— They all support one another.
- 'help one another' will be used instead of 'help each other' because 'each other' is used for two people or things, while 'one another' is used for three or more people or things; Like— They all support one another.
14. C) 'An lion' के बदले **'A lion'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'lion' शब्द consonant sound से प्रारंभ होता है और 'An' का प्रयोग केवल vowel sound से प्रारंभ होने वाले शब्दों के साथ किया जाता है; जैसे— An apple, an owl, etc.
- 'A lion' will be used instead of 'An lion' because the word 'lion' begins with a consonant sound and 'An' is used only before words starting with vowel sounds; Like— An apple, an owl, etc.
15. C) The appropriate idiom to fill in the blank is **'a hard nut to crack'** which means "a problem that is very difficult to solve or a person who is very difficult to understand." कठिन समस्या
- **in a nutshell** (idiom) – In summary, briefly, in a few words संक्षेप में
 - **turning over a new leaf** (idiom) – Making a fresh start, changing one's ways or behavior नई शुरुआत करना
 - **in a pink** (idiom) – This idiom is not a common expression, and it may be a misspelled or incorrect form of the expression "in the pink," meaning in good health. स्वस्थ
16. D) The underlined word **'staunch'** means "firm or steadfast in principle, adherence, loyalty, etc." दृढ़
- Antonym: Unsteady – अस्थिर
- **Resolute** (adjective) – Determined, firm, unyielding, निश्चित
 - **Careless** (adjective) – Inattentive, neglectful, thoughtless, लापरवाह
 - **Confused** (adjective) – Bewildered, perplexed, muddled, भ्रान्त
 - **Unsteady** (adjective) – Wavering, unstable, shaky, अस्थिर
17. C) The correct spelling of 'implimentation' is **'Implementation'** which means "the process of putting a decision or plan into effect; execution." कार्यान्वयन
18. B) The most appropriate synonym for the word 'Abound' (प्रचुर मात्रा में) is **'Flourish'** (फलना-फूलना), which means to be present in large numbers or in great quantity; to thrive or prosper.
- Increase (verb) – To become or make greater in size, amount, or degree बढ़ना
 - Flourish (verb) – To grow well or luxuriantly; thrive प्रसन्नता से विकसित होना

- Succeed (verb) – Achieve the desired aim or result; follow after सफल होना
 - Adequate (adjective) – Sufficient for a specific need or requirement; enough पर्याप्त
19. C) The incorrect spelling in the given options is 'Approach.' The correct spelling is '**Approach**,' which means "to come near or nearer to something in distance or time." नज़दीक आना
- **Opportunity** (noun) – A set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something, chance, occasion, मौका
 - **Reliance** (noun) – Dependence, trust, confidence, निर्भरता
 - **Approach** (verb/noun) – To come near, to begin to deal with, method, नज़दीक आना, दृष्टिकोण
 - **Bureau** (noun) – An office or agency, especially one providing services or information, दफ़्तर
20. C) The correct one-word substitute for a person who abandons religion is 'Apostate' (स्वधर्मत्यागी). An apostate is someone who has abandoned or renounced their religious faith.
- **Egotist** (noun) – A person who is excessively conceited or absorbed in themselves; self-centered. स्वार्थी
 - **Priest** (noun) – A religious leader authorized to perform sacred rituals. पुजारी
 - **Apostate** (noun) – Someone who has abandoned their religious faith, principles, or cause. धर्मत्यागी
 - **Atheist** (noun) – A person who does not believe in the existence of a supreme being or beings. नास्तिक
21. D) The most suitable word to fill in blank no. 1 is 'Challenges,' as global warming is one of the significant environmental challenges facing the world today.
- **Consequences** - Results, effects, outcomes, परिणाम
 - **Opportunities** - Chances, possibilities, prospects, अवसर
 - **Benefits** - Advantages, gains, profits, लाभ
 - **Challenges** (noun) - Difficulties, problems, hurdles, obstacles, चुनौतियाँ
22. A) The context of the passage is discussing global warming and its primary cause. The primary cause of global warming is described as the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which is consistent with the term "emission." Greenhouse gases are emitted, not absorbed, reflected, or conducted, into the atmosphere, and this is what leads to the trapping of heat and the subsequent rise in the Earth's temperature.
- **Emission** (noun) – The act of sending forth or discharging, especially gas or radiation, उत्सर्जन
 - **Absorption** (noun) – The process of taking in or soaking up, अवशोषण
 - **Reflection** (noun) – The throwing back of light, heat, sound, etc., without absorbing it, परावर्तन

- **Conduction** (noun) – The transmission of heat or electricity through a substance, संवाहन
23. A) The most appropriate word to describe the effects of global warming would be 'negative'. These effects are harmful and undesirable, leading to various environmental issues.
- Negative (adjective) – Detrimental, harmful, bad, damaging नकरात्मक
24. D) Many governments and organizations implement various policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as part of their strategies to combat global warming.
- **Sanctions** (noun) - Penalties, restrictions, punitive measures दंड
 - **Subsidies** (noun) - Grants, allowances, financial support अनुदान
 - **Restrictions** (noun) - Limitations, constraints, restraints प्रतिबंध
 - **Policies** (noun) - Guidelines, rules, regulations, directives नियम
25. B) The word "**mitigating**" means reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something. In this context, it refers to individuals taking actions to reduce the impact of global warming.
- **exacerbating** (verb) – Making a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling worse, बढ़ाना
 - **mitigating** (verb) – Reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something, घटाना
 - **sustaining** (verb) – Strengthening or supporting physically or mentally, बनाए रखना
 - **expanding** (verb) – Becoming larger in size, extent, or degree, विस्तारित करना



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